

JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Country: Kazakhstan

Programme Title: "Expanding the opportunities of the Mangystau region in achieving sustainable development and socio-economic modernization"

Working Title: *Mangystau Joint Programme ...towards sustainable local development*

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Akim	Village/district leader, town/city mayor, oblast (region) governor
Akimat	Council/Administration (of village, town, city or oblast)
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
C4D	Communication for Development
EC	European Commission
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
GoK	Government of Kazakhstan
ISESCO	Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MoH	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MoRD	Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PWDs	Persons with disabilities
RBB	Results-based Budget
RB	Republican Budget
SD	Sustainable Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Executive Summary

This document outlines a results-oriented collaborative programme jointly developed by the Government of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Regional Development and Akimat of Mangystau Region and 7 UN Agencies - UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO - to expand the opportunities of the Mangystau Oblast (region) in achieving sustainable and equitable progress in social, health and economic development for 2014-2016. Each agency brings a distinct comparative advantage in the form of specific knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.

Mangystau region is a unique, natural resources-rich region of Kazakhstan, with economy heavily dependent on oil and gas resources. The extracting industry dominates in the gross regional domestic product, while the agriculture is almost negligible, resulting in low employment opportunities and weak SME development. Implementation of the legislation on local self-governance still requires more active engagement of non-state actors in the development of their communities. The region is prone to the risk of natural and manmade disasters. The climatic conditions are not favoring formation of soil and vegetation, impacting welfare of the local communities and together with extracting industry creating serious challenges for sustainable development. The agricultural activities and general land management in such geographic and climate conditions are challenging and require more subtle management and monitoring systems to avoid negative impacts.

Despite its high per capita GRDP Mangystau is a region struggling to ensure that its economic growth is reflected in human, social and health development, reducing social inequality. Children and youth are in need for better access to quality inclusive social services; problems exist in sexual and reproductive health. Primary health care providers need support to implement safe maternity programmes. Culture issues should be addressed more seriously.

In order to comply with the law on self-governance and insure inclusive economic growth, there is a clear need for more active participation of civil-society in local development, as well as additional measures for SME development and employment increase, social-economic integration of oralmans.

Considering the development challenges identified in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, the programme is elaborated on the following objectives, each corresponding to the identified problem phenomenon in the respective sector:

- Objective 1 (**Socio-economic**): By the end of 2016, reduction of inequities and disparities in social well-being for the vulnerable populations, increasing of employment, improvement of key health indicators;
- Objective 2 (**Economic and governance**): By the end of 2016, enhancement of the capacities of local government to plan for diversified and balanced local economic growth and expansion of income generation opportunities and local self-governance development;
- Objective 3 (**Environmental and housing**): By the end of 2016, formation and use of sustainable development practices in response to the current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development, including energy efficiency in the housing sector and sustainable environmental management.

The programme addresses different dimensions of development and has a strong potential for helping to break the intergenerational transfer of rural population's poverty and dis-empowerment: through educational and skill enhancement opportunities of especially most vulnerable ones to improve their access to livelihood options, social services and economic opportunities, strengthening their confidence and respect in the communities, increasing their engagement in local governance systems, and decreasing problems in housing and communal sector.

The Joint Programme takes into account the experience of the ongoing Joint Programme implemented by three UN Agencies' East-Kazakhstan Oblast in cooperation with the Ministry of Regional Development and Akimat of East-Kazakhstan Oblast, and various pilot activities carried out by the participating UN Agencies in Mangystau Oblast and based upon conducted needs assessment and dialogue with the Akimat's officials. Other elements of the programme rely on the priorities of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Republic of Kazakhstan 2010-2015, as well as on the priorities of key national strategic documents, such as "Kazakhstan – 2050" and is in line with the mission of the Ministry of Regional Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan: creation of the favorable conditions for the livelihood of the country's population via dynamic regions' development.

2. Situation Analysis

Mangystau Oblast is situated in south-western Kazakhstan, east of the Caspian Sea. The oblast's capital is Aktau (seaport). There are three bigger towns (Zhanaozen - monotown, Fort Shevchenko and Zhenybai), 5 rural districts and 26 auls (settlements). The population has been growing at about 7.9% annually since 2007 reaching 545,724¹ persons in 2012 (3.2 % of the population of Kazakhstan), yet the density is still very low – 2.7 per sq. m. The ratio of urban to rural populations is about 50.6% to 49.4%.

Mangystau is a unique, natural resources-rich region, struggling to ensure that its economic growth is reflected in human, social and health development, reducing inequities and poverty among its population. Oil and gas is a core industry constituting 13% of Kazakhstan's mineral resource production. Yet it is poorly connected to the local economy and provides limited opportunities for unskilled labour employment and small and medium enterprise (SME) development.

Mangystau's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) constitutes 6.4% (2012) of the gross domestic product (GDP) of Kazakhstan, significantly greater than the proportion of Kazakhstan's population represented by that of Mangystau. Consequently, the per capita GRDP of Mangystau is more than twice as large as the country's per capita GDP. The contribution of Mangystau to the transfer of local tax revenues to the Central Government is the third largest. 55% of GRDP derives from industrial production, while agricultural production is almost negligible (0.2%). The Gini coefficient is rather low at 17.4% (2012), yet it would be much higher if all unofficial incomes were registered. Also, with a high GRDP and average salary of KZT 179,400 (USD 1,180), 3.3% of the population is living below the regional subsistence minimum level of KZT 21,180 (USD 139.3, second quarter 2013). Although this reflects a significant improvement of the situation since the level of 2012 (10.4%), it is still slightly higher than the average rate at the national level.

The number of SMEs is gradually increasing and in 2013 amounted to 31,500, but not exceeding 32% of the total economically active population.

The major problems of measures taken to support small businesses, such as, "Business Road Map 2020" are limited access to credit due to lack of collateral, long-term review of the documents in the credit institutions; lack of benefits in the field of taxation; shortage of qualified personnel, the incompetence of the entrepreneurs; inaccessibility of services for existing and potential entrepreneurs in rural areas; sectoral imbalances and lack of diversification of businesses.

Life expectancy at birth (LEAB), according to the National Statistics Agency, has increased from 66.6 years in 2007 to 70.5 years in 2012, which is slightly above the average for the country (69.1 years). Mangystau oblast is among the 3 regions with the highest birth rate and youngest average age of the population (30 years). Another source of population growth is immigration (largely from CIS countries and other regions of Kazakhstan), which ranged annually from 7 to 9 thousand people in the last five years, with immigrants mainly moving to the rural areas (up to 100% in 2012). With

¹ The figures in the document are quoted from the Agency of Statistics web-site (www.stat.gov.kz) and the official web-site of Mangystau Oblast (<http://mangystau.gov.kz>) unless indicated otherwise.

fewer employment opportunities and slower assimilation in rural areas, there is a need to create conditions by which people can benefit from returning to their native country, and to turn migration into a positive force for economic development of the region.

According to the National Statistics Agency, in 2010 more than 57 thousand persons in Kazakhstan declared themselves as stateless, out of which 8,807 were persons in Mangystau oblast. Statelessness often limits access to social-economic services, legal employment, property ownership, political participation and freedom of movement.

Despite its high GRDP, Mangystau's share of the poor accounts for 6.4% of the country's total, with the highest concentration in rural areas. 49% of youth and adolescents in Mangystau, as well as the majority of Oralman² and self-identified stateless persons, also reside in rural areas, where the life opportunities of the latter are even further diminished by their lack of documentation. High levels of poverty, poor infrastructure, and unemployment are among the root causes for the limited access of youth and adolescents to a variety of quality services, including education, health, psycho-social counselling, and employment, which are well known risks affecting health, wellbeing and social tension.

To ensure the effective functioning of local government and livelihoods, and to combat socio-economic disparities between the regions of the country, and notably between urban and rural areas, local governments in Kazakhstan are gradually providing the appropriate volumes of material and financial resources. Despite the Constitution provisions (2007), and conditions created by the Local Self Government Law and other laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan for holding democratic reforms and direct population participation in matters of local importance, there is a limited accountability of state actors towards the community and there is a clear need for active engagement of non-state actors in the development of their communities. There is also a need for improved information and communication at local level about central government policies and their implementation (top-down), and for enhanced up-streaming of information about needs and experience from the local towards the central level (bottom-up). The practical implementation of the Local Self-Government Law will give a new impetus to socio-economic development, and the formation of a fully-fledged civil society and effective public authorities that in turn will result in increases in the standard of living in each locality, and political stability in the region.

Mangystau oblast is known for a few settlements. The problem of the rural areas is the lack of the economic development, due to the shortage of infrastructure, as well as the absence of favorable business climate. The main focus today is on major cities and settlements of the region, and small villages, even with the potential for economic development, cannot get government support for its implementation. One of the main reasons is the lack of official local government, as well as the local self-governance bodies, which in turn results in poor protection of the local inhabitants' interests. Despite the fact that the residents of the settlements are entitled to gatherings, during which the discussions of the issues of local importance takes place, according to an independent study conducted by the Institute of Regional Development in 2013, over the previous few years, such gatherings have not been conducted.

Mangystau region is prone to the risk of such natural disasters as strong winds, high solar radiation, dust storms and sharp fluctuations in annual and daily temperature. Additionally, oil and gas fields that are being explored and developed, and industrial and nuclear pollution³ in the region, increase the risks of man-made disasters. The Mangystau regional development programme does not have specific indicators and a budget for disaster risk reduction, including a child-participatory approach for risk assessment. Schools and pre-schools have none of the equipment necessary for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

² Oralman - 'returnees', ethnic Kazakhs immigrated to Kazakhstan since its independence in 1991

³ From former nuclear polygon 'Taisogan'

The topography in the region is desert and semi-desert, with harsh climatic conditions not favoring formation of soil and vegetation. Low precipitation, mainly occurring in summer with a high evaporation level, frequent droughts, and soil erosion of –various kinds are the key natural conditions, impacting the welfare of the local communities and, together with industrial extraction, creating serious challenges for sustainable development. In mismanaged drylands ecosystems, the vegetation cover degrades very quickly, leading to desertification of pasture areas, changes in vegetation composition with prevailing preponderance of poisonous plants, and diseases in livestock and people. Natural rehabilitation processes in such ecosystems are very slow.

The availability of water is a critical constraint to the development of Mangystau Oblast that needs to be addressed in a complex way (water-soil-biodiversity-people), and through enhancing best practices. The agricultural activities in such geographic and climatic conditions are challenging and require both more subtle management, and monitoring systems, to avoid negative impacts. Management of natural assets in such harsh conditions requires significant changes in applied approaches and tools both at the policy and ground (operational) levels. There is an urgent need for rational use of land resources through the formation of a highly productive, ecologically oriented and adapted land management.

As in other regions of Kazakhstan issues of housing and communal services in the oblast are extremely important since the private investment attraction mechanisms for the development of the industry are virtually absent, with a high degree of depreciation of fixed assets, a lack of transparency in the system, weak enforcement of resource-saving technologies, poor examination and preparation of design and estimate documentation, lack of qualified staff and poor budgeting during the construction phase.

The above-mentioned socio-economic and environmental determinants are known to be causes of preventable differences in health status. Mangystau can be quoted as one of the 3 regions with the highest mortality of children under the age of 5. The incidence of perinatal deaths is especially high (still-births and early neonatal deaths in the first 7 days after birth), related to the health status of women at the start of and during pregnancy, and the quality of health services and a distance of the pregnant woman from hospitals. The latter probably relates to the fact that the “regionalization of perinatal services⁴” is not properly implemented. The region has the slowest decrease in infant mortality (children under the age of one), even compared to much poorer territories. Although the maternal mortality ratio (number of deaths of women in relation to pregnancy and birth per 100,000 births) oscillates from year to year, it exceeds by several times the national average every second year, and the percentage of pregnancies reported to have complications, especially due to cardio-vascular diseases, mainly hypertension, is 60 % higher than the country average (2011: 3.2 and 2.0). The widespread prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women (2011: 56.5% vs. 47.4 % country average) also indicates the poor condition of girls from birth.

Further reproductive health indicators such as the low use of contraception, the high rate of Caesarean sections, and the high birth rate among adolescent girls aged 15-19: 47.1 per 1,000 women in that age group in 2011 (42.2 in urban and 53.2 in rural areas), growing up to 53.3 in 2012 (48.7 in urban and 57.7 in rural areas), which is by 60 % higher than the country average, also point to gender as a socio-economic determinant of poor health. The high prevalence of unwanted pregnancies among adolescents and young women indicates the need for improved access to reproductive counselling and to appropriate services, with a special focus on the access of youth.

Health services do not provide an appropriate continuum of care to ensure the monitoring of growth and development of healthy children, and appropriate services for children with disabilities. Rural

⁴ The concept of regionalization assumes such an organization of health services under which most if not all pregnant women are appropriately followed and evaluated during pregnancy, and based on a “pregnancy risk scope” are early on referred to higher levels of care, up to the “oblast” perinatal centres which have available technology and highly specialized staff which can address critical risks during birth and reduce the risk for irreversible complications.

children under 5 are one and a half times more likely to die than their urban counterparts. Fragmentation of health care delivery systems, with limited knowledge of safe labor practices and antenatal care, and limited access to specialized maternal and child health services for vulnerable groups of the population from rural areas, are the main causes of the ineffective use of the allocated 11.8% of the Republican Budget or 2.5% of GDP (2012)⁵.

Another example of the health gap is the prevalence of non-communicable diseases, especially conditions and diseases that are preventable through synchronized multi-sector actions and effective inter-sector collaborations that reduce exposure to risk factors, and promote health. There seems to be a lack of appropriate management of risks and diseases such as hypertension, and diabetes, especially at the primary health care level. The efficiency of screening of high-risk populations, including appropriate and timely treatments for diabetes, myocardial infarction and strokes, also seems to be weak.

Currently, not all the data are available on equity-based indicators, and additional research and analysis will be undertaken at the beginning of the programme to establish a baseline for further work. In Mangystau region 10,359 children live in poor families and 102 children reside in the state boarding schools for education. In 2013, 156 children were identified on the street and brought to the center of adaptation for adolescents. 706 children are without parental care, where 175 live in residential institutions. 24 children of 0-3 age were institutionalized. There are 2813 children with disabilities under 18 with 104 living in residential institutions.

Another area of concern that requires attention relates to violence and crime among or against children. According to the 2010-2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey carried out by the National Statistics Agency, children in Mangystau region experience domestic violence on a higher level (65.3%) than the average in the country level (49.5%). According to official data, 2,220 crimes were committed against women in Mangystau Oblast in the first 9 months of 2013, which is 39% higher compared to the same data from 2012. The same tendency is recorded for issued protective orders (in lieu of enforcement of the Law on prevention of domestic violence), which increased to 41 in 2013, as compared with 34 in 2012. Currently, not all the data are available on equity-based indicators, and additional research and analysis will be undertaken at the beginning of the programme to establish a baseline for further work. Jointly with the health indicators, this shows a high vulnerability and gender inequity that could become a key obstacle for further social modernization and human development in Mangystau region.

The region is worse off in relation to major health indicators compared to national averages. There are 17,447 disabled people (3% of the population) in the region and the number is growing⁶. The obvious health inequities related to socio-economic factors such as poverty, rural habitation or female gender indicate the need for improvement of and strengthening of governance within local authorities, and capacity building for understanding the root causes of poor health. It is especially important to ensure that all parts of local government see health as the result of overall policies, both in the social and economic sphere and not as a product of "health services". However, significant improvements can be made through improved performance of the health services, application of evidence-based practices and ensuring that management and supervision are based on learning from experiences. These are key areas which are identified in the "Salamatty Kazakhstan 2011 – 2015" and in the WHO strategy Health 2020, which provides the framework for development of multi-sectoral regional health programmes.

The Government acknowledges that the infrastructure for cultural development is insufficiently developed. Some other problems include: low competitiveness of national cultural industries, unequal access to cultural services, lack of research on, development and promotion of cultural

⁵ The figures are taken from the official web-site of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Kazakhstan www.mz.gov.kz

⁶ <http://www.zakon.kz/kazakhstan/4541107-v-mangistauskojj-oblasti-rastet-chislo.html>
- retrieved on Dec 31, 2013.

heritage, including those in the interests of economic development and tourism, and a shortage of specialists and institutions in the cultural sphere. At the same time culture has great potential for nation-building and therefore the relevance of culture in economic, political and social life in Mangystau region can be further promoted.

Kazakhstan has been identified by the UN Development Group as one of the 50 countries to undertake national consultations on the post-2015 global sustainable agenda. Aktau was one of four cities where major consultative events took place. The main objective was to stimulate an inclusive debate on developmental challenges and to agree on recommendations for the new global agenda.

Participating UN agencies have been working in Mangystau region, although on a much smaller scale. UNDP-implemented regional projects for Caspian Countries including “The Caspian Sea: Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Consolidation of a Permanent Regional Environmental Governance Framework” (CASPECO) Project, and the Caspian Environment Program with substantial catalytic support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) that was concluded in 2012. UN Women, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO and UNHCR organised training programmes with participation of relevant government representatives from the oblast.

The Government of Kazakhstan is undertaking extensive efforts to overcome developmental challenges which need to be addressed in a long-term perspective. The UN in Kazakhstan, in partnership with the Government of Kazakhstan, has developed a model for strategic partnership for local development assistance. The Government of Kazakhstan has requested the UN to provide expert assistance with the recovery of and building of competitiveness in communities that are negatively affected by the economic, environmental and social conditions of particular regions. Seven UN agencies and organizations – UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO - joined forces with the Ministry of Regional Development and local authorities to address the causes of unemployment, poverty, and social exclusion. It is strongly believed that Mangystau oblast could benefit from this type of programming to address and overcome its developmental challenges.

3. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed Joint Programme

Background/context

The Joint Programme is based on the UNDAF, aimed at supporting the Government of Kazakhstan in addressing priorities for social-economic modernization in the oil rich region which is exposed to severe climatic conditions, and will accommodate the following:

- Strong linkage to the national priorities stated in the Strategy “Kazakhstan-2050” and other State development programmes, recognizing regional peculiarities, and national consultation “Post 2015: the Future we want”;
- Human Rights Based Approach for country situation analysis and advocating for priorities in the national development framework, such as decentralization and local self-governance, support to gender equality, elimination of all forms of discrimination and promotion of environmental sustainability, while taking care that the proposed actions are not at the expense of the economic and social growth;
- Capacity development as an essential prerequisite for a strong, economically stable region, supporting national efforts to develop lasting competences at individual, institutional and societal levels.

The Joint Programme brings together the convening power and expertise of the seven participating UN agencies that will be working in collaboration with the Oblast and District Akimats, SCOs, private sector and rural population, Ministry of Regional Development and other relevant line ministries.

Parallel to the UN Joint Programme a project “Kazakhstan Regional Development” (February 2013 - February 2017) funded by European Union will be operating in Mangystau region. Its overall aim is to contribute to a more equitable regional development and to increase the living standards in the

regions of Kazakhstan through promotion of local economies and strengthening of responsibilities and capacities of oblast administrations. The cooperation between the EU Project and the Joint Programme is envisaged.

Lessons Learned

The following experience and best practices have been incorporated into the design of the Programme:

- Joint coordination and united approach to the projects implementation among the international agencies, national and local authorities, and communities help bringing better results overall, as in the case of the UN Joint Programme in East-Kazakhstan Oblast. Moreover, successful approaches introduced in the region may be replicated and scaled up to the other regions of the country;
- The context of Kazakhstan as an upper middle income country requires a specially tailored approach different from the approaches to developing countries in order to ensure national ownership and sustainability of actions and results;
- Constant cooperation and communication between participating UN Agencies and other international organizations (EC, OECD, etc) ensuring efficiency of scale and synergy in order to avoid the burden on the Akimat and regional partners.

Research conducted in recent years by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), UNDP and other relevant organizations, as well as documents produced by the Government, highlight a number of critical issues that need to be addressed by development programmes in order to be successful in the region. The design, packaging, and implementation arrangements for the Joint Programme reflect these lessons learnt and draw on the accumulated experience of the team of seven UN Organizations.

The proposed Joint Programme

Based on the development challenges identified in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, the programme is elaborated on the following objectives, each corresponding to the identified problem phenomenon in the respective sector:

Objective 1 (Socio-economic): By the end of 2016, reduction of inequities and disparities in social well-being for the vulnerable populations, increasing of employment, improvement of key health indicators;

Objective 2 (Economic and governance): By the end of 2016, improvement of the capacities of local government to plan for diversified and balanced local economic growth and expansion of income generation opportunities and local self-governance development;

Objective 3 (Environmental and housing): By the end of 2016, formation and use of sustainable development practices in response to the current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development, including energy efficiency in the housing sector and sustainable environmental management.

In the aftermath of Rio+20 conference, this is the first UN Joint Programme in Kazakhstan that will test a triple-win approach by identifying concrete linkages for action between all three pillars of sustainable development to advance welfare at the local level. Key activities of the Programme will hit the areas of intersection between economic, social and environmental dimensions.

The proposed Joint Programme envisages the following cooperation areas:

- Enhancing access to locally provided quality social and economic services especially for vulnerable groups of population, including woman, children, youth, elderly, PWDs, repatriates, undocumented and stateless persons;
- Increase capacity of local decision makers in oil rich region in efficient planning and use of state resources for effective and efficient health and social protection of vulnerable

populations, diversification of economy, expanding income opportunities, stimulating productive employment, and sustainable development including protection of natural and cultural heritage;

- Piloting innovative approaches of providing health and special social services to women, children, youth, elderly, PWDs, repatriates, undocumented and stateless persons in rural areas, developing local plans responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level, informing the society and professionals on best practices of child care and new participatory mechanisms for community involvement;
- Capacity development of the population to improve their wellbeing through local self-governance and capacitating businesses in rural areas;
- Empowering local authorities and communities in application of sustainable environmental practices to respond to existing environmental challenges.

The Programme will assist Mangystau region in achieving several social, economic and environmental goals reflected in key national strategies listed below:

- State health development programme “Salamatty Kazakhstan” for 2011-2015;
- State Programme on Development of Education for 2011-2020;
- Law “On Special Social Services” of 2008;
- Law “On Prevention of Domestic Violence”;
- Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On People's Health and the Healthcare System”;
- Concept of Local Self-Governance Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Concept for transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Green Economy;
- Programme “Ak Bulak” for 2011-2020;
- Programme “Business Road Map -2020”;
- Programme “Road-map of Employment 2020”;
- Programme “Affordable Housing – 2020”;
- Programme “Housing and Utilities Modernization of the Republic of Kazakhstan” for 2011-2020;
- Programme “Development of Regions”;
- Programme for monotowns development;
- Programme for territorial development of the Mangystau Oblast for 2011-2015;
- Programme “With Diploma to a Village”;
- Programme “Energy 2020”;
- Gender Equality Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2006-2016;
- Strategy “Kazakhstan-2050”.

Thus, the Programme will respond to an array of developmental challenges of the Mangystau region which are beyond the mandate of any individual UN entity to tackle it alone. By bringing together their know-how, resources, experiences and constituencies, the seven agencies will have a higher potential to greatly enhance the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of their work for economic, social and environmental prosperity of Mangystau region.

Taking into account the problems mentioned above, this document outlines a results-oriented collaborative programme among UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO and UN Women to expand the opportunities of the Mangystau region in achieving sustainable and equitable progress in social, health and economic development. Each agency brings a distinct comparative advantage in the form of specific knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. The agencies will implement activities based on their individual comparative advantages and thus advance the operational impact of the Programme: UNDP – economic development, democratic and effective governance, poverty reduction, social and environment protection, housing and communal services, UNESCO – safeguarding of local cultural heritage, access to information and sustainable water resources management; UNFPA – sexual and reproductive health (including family planning) and reproductive rights and sexual health education targeting adolescents and youth; UNHCR – support to government in the protection of and assistance to asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons; UNICEF – well-being and protection of children and youth; UN Women - women’s empowerment and gender equality; and WHO – public health and health systems.

More specifically, the Joint Programme consists of the following components.

Component 1. Reduction of inequities and disparities in social well-being for the vulnerable populations, increase of employment, improving key health indicators

Under this component UNDP will assist oblast akimat in the issues of productive employment, including analytical support of measures balancing labor supply and demand, including the conditions for the transformation of persons with disabilities, repatriates and other most vulnerable ones into the effective resource for the region's economic development. These include, but not limited to, small grants programme for inclusive and innovative projects, studies on labor markets, and work towards increase of non-oil professions' popularity and support to the activities of the Programme "With Diploma to a village".

UNDP will assist the local authorities to promote local interests in implementation of state programmes and address gaps in policies for vulnerable population through providing best practices, capacity building of civil servants and other parties concerned, carrying out surveys, and other activities targeted at the adaptation of the international standards of social-economic policy for the elderly and physically challenged people, developing and piloting a model of assistance and support for such persons and based upon cooperation between the local authorities, civil society and communities. UNDP will also complement to socio-economic integration and socialization of oralmans by supporting the Centre for Adaptation and Social Integration of Oralmans in Aktau in improving its services and their expansion to the other rayons of Mangystau Oblast. The support to NGOs will be provided as well as training of social workers, piloting of special social services in rural areas and implementation of new approaches of assessing the quality of social services, allowing not only assessing and improving the quality of social services, but also increasing the employment.

UNICEF will assist local government in developing child-friendly policies and practices through working towards improvement of social protection system and social services for children, adolescents and families, strengthening suicide prevention programme, modernization of the family support and child care systems, prevention of under age 3 child abandonment, setting up justice for children system, introducing child friendly city initiative and child well-being monitoring system, improving antenatal care and strengthening nursing/home visiting services. Efforts will be put to raise the capacities of local authorities, NGOs, media and private sector to work with children and youth in addressing critical child related issues and to promote corporate social responsibility.

WHO will assist the local government in regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population. In addition to strengthening capacities of the local authorities special focus will be given to strengthening primary health care, including quality of services for pregnant women and new-borns; improving capacities for using quality assurance mechanisms and using disease-management methods for key non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, and other diseases treatable at primary care level. WHO will work towards increasing capacity of local decision makers using the principles of "health in all policies/sectors" approach while supporting development of regional strategies including awareness and capacity building on population measures for disease prevention of key decision makers and professionals. Strengthening of capacities for non-communicable diseases surveillance, for violence and injury prevention and for integration of prevention into primary care will be in focus. WHO will focus on a life course approach, and school behaviour, by carrying out assessment of school children behaviour. This methodology will be a pilot to be used for nation-wide scale up.

UNHCR will support efforts to eradicate statelessness among the population of Mangystau oblast, inclusive of undocumented persons of Kazakh nationality or third countries. These will include a tailored programme of NGO development activities for enhancement of service delivery and advocacy for registration and issuance of documentation with state authorities, as well as a program to identify the possibilities for stateless persons to become employed. UNHCR will provide training for local civil servants on the identification and registration of undocumented persons; on

participatory planning and engagement with CSOs; as well as training of local internal affairs, prosecutor office and judicial bodies on reduction of statelessness. There also will be activities aimed at increased awareness of local population and local authorities to address this matter.

UNFPA will work towards building capacity of regional health system to implement comprehensive safe motherhood programme and improving capacities of service providers to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning) with special focus on most vulnerable women and young people. Efforts will be put towards providing better access for young people to high quality sexual and reproductive health education through its integration into formal school curriculum and coverage with peer training. The technical assistance will be provided to strengthen capacities of local government specialists on Population and Development interlinkages and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking into account needs of vulnerable population groups.

UNESCO will promote and protect cultural diversity for sustainable development through implementation of UNESCO conventions for preserving tangible and intangible heritage, development and promotion of traditional handicrafts as a form of sustainable livelihoods, arts education and intercultural dialogue by preparation of nomination of Underground Mosques of Mangystau to the UNESCO World Heritage List, creation and support of local Crafts Resource Center, strengthening national capacities for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage and support of the Aktau Center of Federation of UNESCO Clubs of Kazakhstan.

UN WOMEN will provide Capacity development and technical support to local government for implementation of the law "On prevention of domestic violence".

Component 2. Enhancement of the capacities of local government to plan for diversified and balanced local economic growth and expansion of income generation opportunities and local self-governance development;

In its assistance to the local government in formulation of policy of diversified and balanced economic growth, UNDP will conduct capacity building activities, private sector needs assessment and identification of sectors with highest potential for FDI. UNDP will support inclusive and innovative business development, especially in rural areas by providing technical assistance in each of the five rayons of Mangystau oblast, as well as small interest-free loans for innovative projects with high economic potential.

UNDP will also assist with the formation of the system of local self-governance, civil participation increase in the local decision-making process to the solution of the local social and economic problems, introduction of the best practices in addressing local issues and exchange of knowledge between the regions through information campaign based on the experience of the Joint Programme in East Kazakhstan. Local authorities and civil society will be supported by UNDP in increasing the efficiency of state agents, assessment of public services and state programme implementation.

UNHCR will work with local officials and legal rights NGOs to identify stateless and undocumented persons and assist with the regularization of their stay in Kazakhstan and their financial circumstances.

Component 3. Formation and use of sustainable development practices in response to the current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development, including energy efficiency in the housing sector and sustainable environmental management

UNDP will assist Akimat of Mangystau oblast to unfold Green Economy concept and model sustainable environmental including energy saving technologies in the area of housing and communal sector, heat and water supply, as well as water saving technologies in housing sector and agriculture. A set of economic incentives for the application of alternative energy sources and other

energy efficient measures will be elaborated at the regional level. UNDP together with WHO will support local authorities in inclusion of the principles of sustainable development into the local plans and programmes.

UNICEF and WHO will work together to enhance the knowledge of local communities about the impact of environmental degradation on their welfare. Moreover, sustainable environmental practices and approaches to disaster risk reduction will be modeled by UNICEF and UNDP to improve the readiness of the local population and schools to natural disasters specific to Mangystau oblast.

The details of the activities by UN agencies and local partners with allocated funding are described in Table 1 «Results Framework».

Sustainability of results

The Participating UN Organizations will ensure that the lessons learned during the implementation of the previous programmes, such as the Joint Programme in East Kazakhstan and projects in Mangystau oblast are applied. Special attention will be paid to raising awareness of the partners on accountability for implementation, including the local executive and legislative authorities, UN Agencies and civil society.

One of the main factors of the long-term programme sustainability will be strong linkages with the planned or already implemented state policies or programmes. For example, the activities related to the improvement of access to the quality health services or social services will be closely related to the respective sector ministries (Ministry of Regional Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection). The same is true for activities in the sphere of economy, which will be in line with and supporting the two state programmes: “Business Road Map 2020” and “Employment 2020”. Piloting the comprehensive and effective approaches to social services adapted to the concrete needs of the targeted population will contribute to national capacity development and to rising among the governance bodies and the citizens in the area of social policy reform. The participating UN Organizations will assist in carrying out activities aimed at increasing effectiveness of state bodies and civil society institutes in planning, implementing and monitoring of national and local programmes. The successful results achieved within the programme implementation in Mangystau oblast will be assessed, validated and replicated at national level. Close cooperation of regional and local governments would be important for the success and sustainability of the programme.

Capacity development programme will ensure the ownership of the oblast governance bodies for the process of strengthening human security in the region. Enhancement of the partnership between akimats and civil society to provide the services needed for the vulnerable groups will establish a platform for future cooperation and continuation of the initiatives with funding from the local budget.

Special attention will be paid to the reporting process, transparency in implementation and decision making, which will facilitate programme continuation at the expense of local resources.

4. Results Framework

The Joint Programme outputs directly contribute to the UNDAF outcome(s) and achievement of MDGs. The Results Framework sub-section contains a hierarchy of UNDAF outcomes, Joint Programme outputs, indicators and baselines. This hierarchy is presented in Table 1 “Results Framework”. The column entitled “Participating UN organization corporate priority” provides the linkage of this Joint Programme to UN organizations’ corporate priorities and mandates.

The Programme directly addresses the following UNDAF outcomes:

- **Economic and Social Well-Being For All**, with particular attention to vulnerable groups, including women, children, migrants, refugees, stateless persons, youth and aged people, and people with disabilities;

- **Effective Governance**, including deepened institutional capacities, civil society and media empowerment, and stronger attention to human rights; and
- **Environmental Sustainability**, focused on improved and enhanced government capacities for integrated natural resources management, including the adaptation to and mitigation of acute and chronic disasters resulting from and related to climate change, as well as an increase in the capacity of the Government and communities to deal with natural disasters and other emergency situations.

When the work plan for 2016 will be developed, a new UN cooperation framework will be taken into account. At the same time the Joint Programme's results will complement that framework. Moreover, the Joint Programme's outcomes/outputs will directly contribute to the following Kazakhstan's MDGs: to reduce poverty; to promote gender equality and empowering women; to reduce child mortality rates and improve maternal health; to ensure environmental sustainability; and to develop a global partnership for development.

Table 1: Results Framework

Social-economic Development of the Region and Employment Increase									
JP Outputs	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Participating UN organization ⁷	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame* in US Dollars			
						2014	2015	2016	Total
By the end of 2016, inequities and disparities in social well-being for the vulnerable populations are reduced, employment is increased, key health indicators are improved	<p>Output 1.1 Support to formulation of policies stimulating productive employment</p> <p>Indicator: Quality labor market research and recommendations on employment increase Baseline: 0 Target: 1 research</p> <p>Indicator: Quantity and quality of adaptation services of Center of Adaptation and Integration of Oralman in Aktau Baseline: TBD Target: Increase of the quality and quantity of adaptation services of the Center</p> <p>Indicator: Number of jobs created including for PWD Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 - 10 and 5 for PWD, 2015 – 15 and 7, 2016 – 20 and 10.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of implemented inclusive projects solving problems of those most vulnerable; Target: 2014 – 5, 2015 –7, 2016 – 10 Baseline: 0</p>	UNDP	Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets. Social sector stakeholders (in the public sector and civil society) are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups. Improved business and employment opportunities are created for vulnerable groups in selected areas.	Mangystau Oblast Akimat: Division of Internal Policy, Division of Employment Coordination and Social Programmes, Division of Entrepreneurship and Trade; Department for Internal affairs, Regional Akimats, NGOs, Private Sector.	1. Study on labour market in Mangystau Oblast vis-à-vis demand and supply;	13,000 (RB/ UNDP)	13,000 (RB/ UNDP)	10,000 (RB/ UNDP)	36,000 (RB/UNDP)
		UNDP, UNHCR			2. Promoting the integration of oralmans, migrants and stateless persons in the society through their social protection and employment (primarily in Munayly rayon); improving the services quality of 'Center for Adaptation and Integration of Oralmans' in Aktau focusing on employment;	27,000 (RB/ UNDP)	25,000 (RB/ UNDP)	20,500 (RB/ UNDP)	72,500 (RB/UNDP)
		UNDP, UNHCR			3. Work with Employment Centres and Vocational Education Facilities on increasing the popularity of non-oil professions;	5,000 (RB/ UNHCR)	17,000 (RB/ UNHCR)	12,000 (RB/ UNHCR)	34,000 (RB/ UNHCR)
						30,000 (RB/ UNDP)	30,000 (RB/ UNDP)	30,000 (RB/ UNDP)	90,000 (RB/UNDP)
						11,000 (RB/ UNHCR)	21,000 (RB/ UNHCR)	18,000 (RB/ UNHCR)	50,000 (RB/ UNHCR)

⁷ In cases of joint programmes using pooled fund management modalities, the Managing Agent is responsible/accountable for achieving all shared joint programme outputs. However, those participating UN organizations that have specific direct interest in a given joint programme output, and may be associated with the Managing Agent during the implementation, for example in reviews and agreed technical inputs, will also be indicated in this column.

<p>Indicator: Number of social objects that benefited from the implementation of inclusive projects; Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 3, 2015 –5, 2016 – 6.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of activities for stateless and availability of its correct number identified, categorization of their registration and documentation problems. Baseline: Little or no knowledge of or advocacy for stateless persons and their legal and social rights.</p>	UNDP, UNHCR			<p>4. Grant programme for local organizations to support SME implementing innovative and inclusive projects as well as improving service;</p>	<p>80,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>3,000 (RB/ UNHCR)</p> <p>12,000 (UNHCR)</p>	<p>82,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>24,000 (UNHCR)</p>	<p>29,500 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>18,000 (UNHCR)</p>	<p>191,500 (RB/UNDP)</p> <p>3,000 (RB/ UNHCR)</p> <p>54,000 (UNHCR)</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Innovative approaches to providing health and special social services to women, children, youth, elderly, PWDs, repatriates etc. are piloted in rural areas</p> <p>Indicator: NGOs' capacity to provide quality service and advocacy Baseline: Low capacity of NGO's according to the survey conducted Target: At least 30 quality projects implemented by NGOs within the Joint Programme</p> <p>Indicator: Creation of a center for social workers Baseline: No special center for social workers exists Target: Creation of 1 center for social workers</p> <p>Indicator: Number of social workers that increased their potential Baseline: 0 Target: 30 people</p> <p>Indicator: Number of stateless persons, as well as undocumented persons of Kazakh nationality or third</p>	UNDP UNHCR	<p>Vulnerable groups, especially women, children, migrants, refugees, young and aged people, people with disabilities have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets. Social sector stakeholders (in the public sector and civil society) are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups. Improved business and employment opportunities are created for vulnerable groups in selected areas.</p>	<p>Mangystau Oblast Akimat: Division of Internal Policy, Division of Employment Coordination and Social Programmes, Department for Internal affairs; Division of Healthcare; Division of Education; Division of Youth policy; Office of regional Akim; Regional Akimats, Department of justice, prosecutor's office, Regional court, NGOs.</p>	<p>1. NGO development activities for enhancement of service delivery and advocacy (advocacy-representation and protection of interests of a particular social group);</p>	<p>19,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>7,000 (RB/ UNHCR)</p>	<p>16,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>18,000 (RB/ UNHCR)</p>	<p>14,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>14,000 (RB/ UNHCR)</p>	<p>49,000 (RB/UNDP)</p> <p>39,000 (RB/ UNHCR)</p>
	UNDP			<p>2. Establishment of training centre for social workers, individual helpers and etc.</p>	<p>16,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>19,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>45,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>80,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>
	UNDP			<p>3. New methods of assessing the quality of special social services, including piloting initiatives of assessing the needs of elderly and PWDs at home and special social services in rural areas (day care centres for PWDs and elderly etc.)</p>	<p>36,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>36,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>21,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>93,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>
	UNDP			<p>4. Pilot initiatives with the local authorities on assessing the needs of repatriates, as well as assistance to their official employment;</p>	<p>9,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>6,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>7,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>22,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>
	UNDP			<p>5. Piloting initiatives to increase access of vulnerable groups to access to justice, mediation and legal aid;</p>	<p>20,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>23,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>13,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>	<p>56,000 (RB/ UNDP)</p>

<p>countries, process of registration and documentation of whom, was initiated with local authorities. Baseline: No data available.</p> <p>Indicator: Support center for victims of domestic violence created and functions Baseline: No support center for victims of domestic violence</p> <p>Indicator: Unmet women needs to contraceptives. Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of NGOs' representatives trained on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning) with special focus on most vulnerable women and young people. Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Number of staff of regional health system trained on EPT, Confidential Maternal Audit and critical incident Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Y-Peer Network on increasing awareness of young people on Sexual and Reproductive Health established in Mangystau. Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Rate of accordance of student's education on the issues of Sexual and Reproductive Health including STI/HIV to the standards of UNESCO.</p>	UNFPA			<p>6. Capacities of NGOs to create strong demand for and service providers to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning) with special focus on most vulnerable women and young people improved;</p>	<p>9,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>35,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>8,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>27,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>8,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>9,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>25,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>71,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>
	UNFPA			<p>7. Capacities of regional health system to implement comprehensive safe motherhood programme enriched;</p>	<p>7,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>35,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>7,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>27,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>7,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>9,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>21,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>71,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>
	UNFPA			<p>8. Young people have better access to high quality sexual and reproductive health education through improved quality of and coverage with peer training and its integration with formal school curriculum;</p>	<p>4,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>35,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>4,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>26,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>5,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>7,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>13,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>68,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>
	UNFPA			<p>9. To strengthen capacities of local government on Population and Development interlinkages integration of demographic data in socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking account needs of vulnerable groups of the population;</p>	<p>4,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>15,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>4,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>10,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>3,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>10,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>	<p>11,000 (UNFPA)</p> <p>35,000 (RB/ UNFPA)</p>

<p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: # of local government specialists trained on Population and Development interlinkages and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking into account needs of vulnerable groups of the population Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Share of local budget allocated to social protection for children Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents. Baseline: 0 programme</p> <p>Indicator: Ratio of children in residential institutions with accommodation and children in alternative forms of devices in the home / community Baseline: 28/72</p> <p>Indicator: Ratio of juveniles diverted to alternative services at the pre-trial stage to the number of committed crimes in pilot sites Baseline: 0 children diverted to alternative services</p> <p>Indicator: % of child closed and residential facilities monitored by independent bodies Baseline: 0 institutions</p>	UNICEF			<p>10. To improve local systems of social protection and social services that protect children, adolescents and families from poverty, reduce disparities and promote social inclusion through evidence based analysis of social policy efficiency and effectiveness at local level;</p>	<p>48,000 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>7,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>42,000 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>3,500 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>31,500 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>3,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>121,500 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>13,500 (UNICEF)</p>
	UNICEF			<p>11. To strengthen the suicide prevention programme through increasing capacity of the health, education and other sectors to effectively prevent suicides in children and youth;</p>	<p>82,500 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>6,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>86,500 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>5,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>65,000 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>5,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>234,000 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>16,000 (UNICEF)</p>
	UNICEF			<p>12. To modernize the current family support and child care systems with a specific focus on prevention of 0-3 child abandonment by introducing integrated inclusive community-based special social services provision to vulnerable families and children with disabilities, including costing of specialized social services for vulnerable groups;</p>	<p>162,000 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>19,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>156,000 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>14,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>65,500 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>9,500 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>383,500 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>42,500 (UNICEF)</p>
	UNICEF			<p>13. To set up a Justice for Children for children alleged offenders, victims and witnesses of crime, including enhancing the system of protection from violence and access to justice.</p>	<p>92,000 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>37,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>81,000 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>37,000 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>19,500 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>10,500 (UNICEF)</p>	<p>192,500 (RB/ UNICEF)</p> <p>84,500 (UNICEF)</p>

	<p><u>Output 1.3</u> Regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level</p> <p>Indicator: % of PHC facilities in Mangystau develop institutional action plans based on assessment of local population needs (epidemiological assessment; preferences of population; specific socio-economic profile of the sub-area) Base-line: 0 Target: 30 % of PHC facilities in the oblast, out of which 50 % in rural areas. Process indicator: % of PHC facilities (management /responsible staff) covered by WHO trainings; Baseline: 0. Target: 2014 (20 %); 2015 (20 %); 2016 (10%)</p> <p>Indicator: Inter-sectoral plan for reducing child injury and mortality developed in line with WHO "Violence and Injury prevention" – reduced number of serious child injuries and mortality due to accidents at home and in traffic. Baseline: no plan. Target: 2 2-year plans developed (15-16 developed by December 2014); (17-18 plan – developed by September 2016)</p> <p>Indicator: Mortality of children under 5 in Mangystau due to</p>	WHO	Vulnerable populations have improved access to integrated health care services focusing on the highest burden of disease, especially prevention and control of non-communicable diseases starting from earliest childhood; improved quality of health services achieved in all services, and quality services highly accessible to all population thus contributing to universal coverage	Mangystau oblast akimat: health care department; Oblast Medical Centre; Primary health centres across the Oblast; oblast perinatal centre; NGOs	1. Optimization of PHC services and adaptation for provision of integrated, people centred health services, using analysis of socio-economic determinants, to identify most vulnerable populations, strengthening ambulatory care including antenatal care, care for NCDs, MH care at PHC level, provision of care for IDUs and persons with HIV and for improving health of workers etc.	80,000 (RB/ WHO) 5,000 (WHO)	80,000 (RB/ WHO) 5,000 (WHO)	50,000 (RB/ WHO) 20,000 (WHO)	210,000 (RB/ WHO) 30,000 (WHO)
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accidents at home and in traffic reduced by 10 %. Baseline: TBD	WHO				2. Improved management capacity to apply quality assurance mechanisms at primary health care facilities including supportive supervision, mentoring, monitoring of quality of care indicators for better outcomes of diseases with highest burden on public health such as: maternal and child conditions treatable at PHC, non-communicable diseases and TB care in PHC	41,500 (RB/ WHO)	32,000 (RB/ WHO)	41,500 (RB/ WHO)	115,000 (RB/ WHO)
	WHO				3. Improved disease-case management of selected most actual diseases (cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes) through reinforcement of national guidelines and integration of primary and specialized services.	5,000 (WHO)	5,000 (WHO)	15,000 (WHO)	25,000 (WHO)
<p><u>Output 1.4</u> Increased capacity of local decision makers on application of "Health in all policies" approach in regional development strategy</p> <p>Indicator: Mangystau regional health development policy includes objectives and targets on reduction of burden of non-communicable diseases and related risk factors – linked to the overall national NCD monitoring structure enabling monitoring inequities. Baseline: 0 indicators on NCD included in any plan. Target: at least 3 objectives included with relevant number of indicators. Process indicator: number of workshops held for training staff of: branch offices of Republican Centre for Health Care development, branch offices of healthy lifestyles institutes and of the Mangystau Health care</p>	WHO	Ensuring multi-sectoral approach: "all –government and all society approach" model to ensure that root causes of diseases are considered and addressed by all sectors, thus reducing the burden and reverse trends in growing burden on non-communicable diseases, primarily diabetes and cardio-vascular diseases and cancer	Mangystau oblast akimat in its entirety in particular: health, education, economy, agriculture, transport, urban planning; Mangystau maslikhat; NGOs; civil society organizations; regional centre for healthy life-styles with all branches; regional branch of republican centre for health care development;	1. Increased awareness of local decision makers and key professionals on risk factors for non-communicable diseases and excess mortality related to extreme weather events impeding the highest burden on sustainable regional development;	30,000 (RB/ WHO)	55,000 (RB/ WHO)	20,000 (RB/ WHO)	105,000 (RB/ WHO)	
	WHO							10,000 (WHO)	15,000 (WHO)
					2. Improved intersectoral coalition of all government and non-government sectors in the region to improve prevention of the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) with highest burden on society/development, including for reduction of extreme weather effects on mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	50,000 (RB/ WHO)	45,000 (RB/ WHO)	30,000 (RB/ WHO)	125,000 (RB/ WHO)
						10,000 (WHO)	10,000 (WHO)	25,000 (WHO)	45,000 (WHO)

department on the NCD global action plan and 9 objectives and 25 voluntary indicators.	WHO		Ministry of Interior – responsible authorities for road traffic safety in Oblast; local akimats and akims in targeted cities/ villages.	3. Facilitate setting up an integrated system of non-communicable diseases surveillance in line with the national surveillance framework, support its operation and use of information for local action plans adaptation and strengthening;	48,000 (RB/ WHO)	53,000 (RB/ WHO)	34,000 (RB/ WHO)	135,000 (RB/ WHO)
	WHO			4. Increased awareness of local decision makers and professionals on the issues of violence, injury prevention through series of WHO Violence Injury Prevention workshops;	10,000 (WHO)	10,000 (WHO)	20,000 (WHO)	40,000 (WHO)
	WHO			5. School health services assessment to improve standards of care, including conducting of a Health Behaviour survey among school-age children as a pilot for a nation-wide follow up and informing the public health services for strengthening health promotion activities among youth	32,000 (RB/ WHO)	33,000 (RB/ WHO)	40,000 (RB/ WHO)	105,000 (RB/ WHO)
<u>Output 1.5</u> Capacities of local government and local service providers to plan, budget, implement programmes for protection of the most vulnerable groups of society, including youth and children their families are strengthened Indicator: CFC Coordination group is established within the city Akimat Baseline: not established Indicator: Number of child well-being indicators disaggregated	UNICEF	Access to the quality social services. Ending violence against women and girls	All relevant divisions of Aktau city Akimat, Child rights protection, healthcare, economy and budget planning, youth policy of Mangystau oblast Akmat; Division of statistics. UN Women Implementing	1. To introduce the Child Friendly City (CFC) Initiative in Mangystau for child focused local level planning, budgeting and monitoring in line with the national criteria for certification;	30,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	45,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	20,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	95,000 (RB/ UNICEF)
	UNICEF			2. To design and set up a child well-being monitoring system in Mangystau region as a base for future planning and budgeting of programs targeting vulnerable groups in the region;	5,000 (UNICEF)	5,000 (UNICEF)	5,000 (UNICEF)	15,000 (UNICEF)
					42,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	42,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	37,500 (RB/ UNICEF)	121,500 (RB/ UNICEF)
					8,000 (UNICEF)	3,000 (UNICEF)	2,500 (UNICEF)	13,500 (UNICEF)

<p>by sex, location and age Baseline: not established</p> <p>Indicator: % of patronage nursing/home-visiting services provided to mothers and children in rural settlements Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Indicator: Number of approaches introduced and proven as effective in the framework of rural youth centers. Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Local public allocation for implementation of Law on prevention of domestic violence in relation to support to survivors of domestic violence increased by 15% by 2016 Baseline: 0</p>	UNICEF		Partner/ Public Foundation "Crisis Center "PODRUGI"; Representative of the National commission on women and socio-demographic affairs, police and its department on protection of women, local NGOs, crisis center	3. To strengthen the community nursing/home-visiting services in addressing inequities at community level for better counselling the parents and care givers for children under 5 to reduce U5MR (children under 5) morbidity and mortality from preventable causes;	63,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	50,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	50,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	163,000 (RB/ UNICEF)		
						13,000 (UNICEF)	7,000 (UNICEF)	7,000 (UNICEF)	27,000 (UNICEF)	
	UNICEF					4. To improve the antenatal care in the region to increase the coverage of pregnant women and reduce anaemia prevalence targeting the most vulnerable groups in rural areas, including oralmsans to reduce perinatal mortality level;	62,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	67,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	52,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	181,000 (RB/ UNICEF)
							13,000 (UNICEF)	8,000 (UNICEF)	8,000 (UNICEF)	29,000 (UNICEF)
	UNICEF					5. To increase the capacities of local authorities, rural youth centres and NGOs working for/with adolescents and youth, as well as to promote for meaningful participation of young people;	95,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	71,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	77,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	243,000 (RB/ UNICEF)
				8,000 (UNICEF)	5,000 (UNICEF)	7,000 (UNICEF)	20,000 (UNICEF)			
	UN WOMEN			6. Capacity development and technical support to local government for implementation of the law "On prevention of domestic violence".	40,000 (RB/UN Women)	30,000 (RB/UN Women)	23,333 (RB/UN Women)	93,333 (RB/UN Women)		
					15,000 (UN Women)	15,000 (UN Women)	10,000 (UN Women)	40,000 (UN Women)		
<u>Output 1.6</u> Awareness of the local population on best practices of child care and new participatory mechanisms are enhanced	UNICEF	Right of a child for survival, development and protection. Distribution of information about	National and local mass media, press office of akimat	1. To increase awareness of the families and local community on best practices of child care (health, inclusion, and youth);	18,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	10,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	21,500 (RB/ UNICEF)	49,500 (RB/ UNICEF)		
					3,500 (UNICEF)	2,000 (UNICEF)	0 (UNICEF)	5,500 (UNICEF)		

<p>Indicator: Population are equipped with knowledge on good practices of child care Baseline: Poor knowledge on child care</p> <p>Indicator: Capacity of partners in C4D raised Baseline: Poor knowledge and understanding of C4D principles</p> <p>Indicator: Number of child-focused local initiatives promoted Baseline: 0</p>	UNICEF	the successful implementation of the project			2. To strengthen capacities of state, NGOs and media in Communication for Development (C4D) for addressing critical child-related issues;	43,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	35,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	30,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	108,000 (RB/ UNICEF)
	UNICEF				3. To promote the corporate social responsibility and resource mobilization in the region to enhance opportunities for cooperation towards better child care and child protection systems.	6,000 (UNICEF)	3,000 (UNICEF)	3,000 (UNICEF)	12,000 (UNICEF)
					16,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	10,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	10,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	36,000 (RB/ UNICEF)	
<p>Output 1.7 Principles of sustainable development, including the protection natural and cultural heritage, are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans</p> <p>Indicator: Implementation of ratified conventions, notably the 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage).</p> <p>Baseline: Ratified conventions are not implemented or partially implemented.</p>	UNESCO	Promotion and protection of cultural diversity for sustainable development, implementation of UNESCO conventions for preserving tangible and intangible heritage, development and promotion of traditional handicrafts as a form of sustainable	Ministry of Culture and Information, Archaeological Expertise Company, Historical Museum of the Mangystau Oblast, the Union of Artisans of Kazakhstan, National Commission of Kazakhstan for	1. Preparation of Nomination of Underground Mosques of Mangystau to the UNESCO World Heritage List;	19,000 (RB/ UNESCO)	9,000 (RB/ UNESCO)	9,000 (RB/ UNESCO)	37,000 (RB/ UNESCO)	
	UNESCO				2. Creation and support of local Crafts Resource Center to be established on the basis of the Historical Museum of the Mangystau Oblast and strengthening national capacities for safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage;	5,000 (UNESCO)	1,000 (UNESCO)	1,000 (UNESCO)	7,000 (UNESCO)
					7,000 (RB/ UNESCO)	12,000 (RB/ UNESCO)	7,000 (RB/ UNESCO)	26,000 (RB/ UNESCO)	
					6,000 (UNESCO)	1,000 (UNESCO)	1,000 (UNESCO)	8,000 (UNESCO)	

	<p>Indicator: Operating environment for artisans improved, production and distribution capacities enhanced;</p> <p>Baseline: poor quality and marketing of craft products compare to other regions of Kazakhstan, limited access to international market.</p> <p>Indicator: Sustainable local framework for safeguarding intangible heritage established.</p> <p>Baseline: 2003 Convention (Intangible Cultural Heritage) recently ratified, no local implementation mechanisms elaborated.</p>	UNESCO	livelihoods, arts education and intercultural dialogue	UNESCO and ISESCO, Federation of UNESCO Clubs of Kazakhstan; Division of Culture; Division of Tourism	3. Support of the Aktau Center of Federation of UNESCO Clubs of Kazakhstan.	4,000 (RB/UNESCO) 6,000 (UNESCO)	5,000 (RB/UNESCO) 6,000 (UNESCO)	5,000 (RB/UNESCO) 6,000 (UNESCO)	14,000 (RB/UNESCO) 18,000 (UNESCO)
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Economic Development and Effective Governance

By the end of 2016, the capacities of local government to plan for diversified and balanced local economic growth are enhanced and income generation opportunities are	<p><u>Output 2.1</u> Support to formulation of policies diversified economic growth, support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in key non-extractive sectors and income generation.</p>	UNDP	Social sector stakeholders (in the public sector and civil society) are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.	Mangystau Oblast Akimat: Division of Employment Coordination and Social Programmes, Division of Entrepreneurship and Trade; Division of industrial and innovative development; Division of Economy and Budget Planning; Regional Akimats, NGOs, Private Sector.	1. Exploring the economic potential of the region and analytical support to the regional development and diversification of the economy and the development of specific recommendations by the example of a rayon of Mangystau region.	7,500 (RB/UNDP)	7,500 (RB/UNDP)	5,000 (RB/UNDP)	20,000 (RB/UNDP)
	<p>Indicator: The number of successful business projects implemented aimed at diversifying the economy Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 5, 2015 – 10, 2016 – 10.</p>	UNDP			2. Grant programme supporting projects aimed at diversifying the economy, including perspective to invest in sectors defined by the OECD methodology;	90,000 (RB/UNDP)	90,000 (RB/UNDP)	70,000 (RB/UNDP)	250,000 (RB/UNDP)
	<p>Indicator: Number of beneficiaries, served by business consultants/ on-line centers Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 40/40, 2015 –</p>	UNDP			3. Support with elaboration of a regional investment promotion strategy, provide assistance to interregional cooperation;	45,000 (RB/UNDP)	30,000 (RB/UNDP)	70,000 (RB/UNDP)	145,000 (RB/UNDP)

expanded and local self-governance developed;	1000/1000, 2015 - 1000/1000. Indicator: Number of successfully operating on-line centers Baseline: 0 Target: 2014- 2, 2015 – 6, 2016 -10.	UNDP			4. Assessment of the business potential for usage of Caspian sea and its promotion activities;	10,000 (RB/UNDP)	15,000 (RB/UNDP)	17,500 (RB/UNDP)	42,500 (RB/UNDP)
		UNDP			5. Creation of the network of business consultants in each of 5 rayons of the oblast;	10,000 (RB/UNDP)	15,000 (RB/UNDP)	15,000 (RB/UNDP)	40,000 (RB/UNDP)
		UNDP			6. Capacity building of local akimats and maslikhats in the area of support of SME, strategic planning, assessment and implementation of state programmes;	10,000 (RB/UNDP)	15,000 (RB/UNDP)	15,000 (RB/UNDP)	40,000 (RB/UNDP)
		UNDP			7. Piloting the measure on cultivation of agriculture and small scale entrepreneurship among rural population with the aim to support rural population.	77,500 (RB/UNDP)	57,500 (RB/UNDP)	57,500 (RB/UNDP)	192,500 (RB/UNDP)
Output 2.2 Increasing the quality of local public administration and local self-governance in rural areas Indicator: Awareness of rural population on the possibilities provided by local self-government Target: high (over 80% of respondents) Baseline: low (less than 20% of respondents); Indicator: The number of conducted community gathering and number of local citizens – member of initiative groups participated in the self-governance pilots Baseline: 0 Indicator: Number of successful projects implemented within self-governance scheme Target: 2014 – min 3, 2015 – min 6, 2016 – min 6		UNDP UNHCR	Parliament, sub-national legislative bodies and civil society organizations have strengthened capacity for dialogue and collaboration. Civil society organizations in targeted areas are actively engage in community mobilization	Mangystau Oblast Akimat: Division of Internal Policy, Division of Economy and Budget Planning; Regional Akimats, NGOs.	1. Training/educational activities for local civil servants on public financial management, planning and RBM etc.; on participatory planning and engagement with CSOs;	13,000 (RB/UNDP) 15,000 (UNDP) 3,000 (RB/UNHCR) 1,000 (UNHCR)	12,000 (RB/UNDP) 0 (UNDP) 5,000 (RB/UNHCR) 1,500 (UNHCR)	11,500 (RB/UNDP) 0 (UNDP) 4,000 (RB/UNHCR) 1,200 (UNHCR)	36,500 (RB/UNDP) 15,000 (UNDP) 12,000 (RB/UNHCR) 3,700 (UNHCR)
		UNDP	Identification of statelessness improved. Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved. Public attitude towards persons of		2. Improving capacity of local Maslikhats and Akimats in supporting small and medium-sized businesses, strategic planning, evaluation and execution of the state regional development programs with a focus on rural settlements;	10,000 (RB/UNDP)	10,000 (RB/UNDP)	10,000 (RB/UNDP)	30,000 (RB/UNDP)

<p>Indicator: Number of districts covered by information complain on the local self-government projects Target: 2014- 1, 2015 – 2, 2016 – 1 Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Rating of the Regional Akimat in the achievement of strategic goals and tasks Target: 20% improvement by 2016 Baseline: 7th place (2013)</p> <p>Indicator: Number of activities for stateless and number identified. Number of activities for local authorities on statelessness issues. Baseline: Little or no knowledge of or advocacy for stateless persons and their legal and social rights among stateless persons, general population and local authorities.</p>	UNDP UNHCR	concern improved			3. Information campaign among the population about the basis of local self-governance and mechanisms of citizen participation including experience exchange with other regions;	25,000 (RB/UNDP) 10,000 (UNDP) 2,000 (RB/UNHCR) 1,500 (UNHCR)	40,000 (RB/UNDP) 0 (UNDP) 6,000 (RB/UNHCR) 2,625 (UNHCR)	25,000 (RB/UNDP) 0 (UNDP) 5,000 (RB/UNHCR) 2,100 (UNHCR)	90,000 (RB/UNDP) 10,000 (UNDP) 13,000 (RB/UNHCR) 6,225 (UNHCR)
	UNDP				4. Organizing and conducting gatherings aimed at determination of acute problems and work with initiative groups on elaboration of local development projects for approval of rayon maslikhats;	7 000 (RB/UNDP)	7 000 (RB/UNDP)	5000 (RB/UNDP)	19 000 (RB/UNDP)
	UNDP UNHCR				5. Grants programme for NGOs based in rayons to solve local problems by the local population and to improve the quality of local self-government;	40,000 (RB/UNDP) 25,000 (UNDP) 2,000 (RB/UNHCR) 2,000 (UNHCR)	96,000 (RB/UNDP) 0 (UNDP) 5,000 (RB/UNHCR) 5,000 (UNHCR)	53,500 (RB/UNDP) 0 (UNDP) 4,000 (RB/UNHCR) 4,000 (UNHCR)	189,500 (RB/UNDP) 25,000 (UNDP) 11,000 (RB/UNHCR) 11,000 (UNHCR)
	UNDP				6. Monitoring of rural gatherings and councils of the local maslikhats for the selection of financial applications from local areas;	5 000 (RB/UNDP)	5 000 (RB/UNDP)	5000 (RB/UNDP)	15 000 (RB/UNDP)

		UNHCR			7. Information campaign among the population and training/workshop for local internal affairs, prosecutor office and judicial bodies on to reduction of statelessness;	6,000 (RB/ UNHCR) 3,500 (UNHCR)	18,000 (RB/ UNHCR) 4,375 (UNHCR)	13,000 (RB /UNHCR) 3,500 (UNHCR)	37,000 (RB/UNHCR) 11,375 (UNHCR)
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Environmental Sustainability, Energy Efficiency and Housing and Communal Sphere

By the end of 2016, sustainable development practices in response to the current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development, including energy efficiency in the housing sector and sustainable environmental management	Output 3.1 Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication	UNDP	Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded.	Akimat of Mangystau region: Division of Land Relations, Agriculture Division, Natural Resources Division and Nature Management , Division of Energy and Housing and Communal Services; Division of Entrepreneurship and Trade; Division of Economy and Budget Planning; Division of Education, Division of emergency, Office of regional Akim, Regional	1. Capacity-building activities for citizens on "green technologies" including education capacity increase in the area of efficient energy and lightening management and ;	15,203 (RB/ UNDP) 37,526 (UNDP)	56,597 (RB/ UNDP) 2,289 (UNDP)	9,000 (RB/ UNDP) 6,536 (UNDP)	80,800 (RB/UNDP) 45,571 (UNDP)
	Indicator: Number of "green solutions" proposed and tested. Baseline: Local stakeholders are not well informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods though using "green solutions" and do not have access to such information.	UNDP			2. Study for and pilot introduction of water saving technologies, including that in the area of housing and communal services;	19,904 (RB/ UNDP) 19,608 (UNDP)	109,648 (RB/ UNDP) 13,072 (UNDP)	31,400 (RB/ UNDP) 32,679 (UNDP)	160,952 (RB/UNDP) 65,359 (UNDP)
	Indicator: Number of workshops and trainings and number of people and represented target groups participated in the workshops and trainings equipped with the knowledge of "green solutions".	UNDP			3. Study to elaborate economic incentives for sustainable agriculture and its practical testing;	25,404 (RB/ UNDP) 12,745 (UNDP)	0 (RB/ UNDP) 0 (UNDP)	0 (RB/ UNDP) 0 (UNDP)	25,404 (RB/UNDP) 12,745 (UNDP)
	Baseline: Regional planning process is very centralized and does not allow for engagement of broader public.	UNDP			4. Study for development of an alternative energy in remote rural areas and practical piloting, including for the usage of the autonomous heating and hot water systems and pilot initiatives for introduction of energy efficiency into the management of rural areas;	11,187 (RB/ UNDP) 6,536 (UNDP)	92,774 (RB/ UNDP) 32,680 (UNDP)	35,900 (RB/ UNDP) 19,607 (UNDP)	150,263 (RB/UNDP) 58,823 (UNDP)
	Indicator: Number of schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components; Baseline: 0	UNDP			5. Introducing energy efficiency measures in managing the settlements including that in houses;	10,900 (RB/ UNDP) 19,607 (UNDP)	80,760 (RB/ UNDP) 19,608 (UNDP)	20,900 (RB/ UNDP) 19,607 (UNDP)	112,560 (RB/UNDP) 58,822 (UNDP)

ent are established and used.		UNDP		Akimats.	6. Activities for the increase of transparency and efficiency of the actors of housing and communal sector;	49 000 (RB/ UNDP)	10 000 (RB/ UNDP)	10 000 (RB/ UNDP)	69 000 (RB/UNDP)
		UNDP UNICEF		7. To support children and schools to be better prepared for natural disasters specific for Mangystau region.	29,604 (RB/ UNDP) 19,609 (UNDP) 81,000 (RB/ UNICEF) 9,000 (UNICEF)	21,108 (RB/ UNDP) 9,804 (UNDP) 72,000 (RB/ UNICEF) 8,000 (UNICEF)	29,500 (RB/ UNDP) 19,610 (UNDP) 63,000 (RB/ UNICEF) 7,000 (UNICEF)	80,212 (RB/UNDP) 49,023 (UNDP) 216,000 (RB/UNICEF) 24,000 (UNICEF)	

	<p><u>Output 3.2</u> Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans. [Includes Project management for Output 3]</p> <p>Indicator: Local stakeholders are well informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods through using "green solutions", including energy efficiency Baseline: Local stakeholders are not informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods by using "green solutions" and have no access to such information.</p> <p>Indicator: Regional planning process is decentralized and allows engagement of broader public. Baseline: Regional planning process is very centralized and does not allow for engagement of broader public.</p> <p>Indicator: Establishment of the system of regional planning providing integrated development targets in economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Baseline: The existing system of planning does not ensure integrated development targets in these three equally important dimensions.</p> <p>Indicator: Environmental targets consider impacts and benefits can be gained from using new approaches and tools of resource management and techniques. Baseline: Absence of economic tools integrated into regional</p>	UNDP			<p>1. Conduct public monitoring of the current Oblast development programme implementation;</p>	<p>3,600 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>0 (UNDP)</p>	<p>10,800 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>9,804 (UNDP)</p>	<p>0 (RB/ UNDP)</p> <p>9,804 (UNDP)</p>	<p>14,400 (RB/UNDP)</p> <p>19,608 (UNDP)</p>
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	planning.	UNDP			2. Review and evaluate existing sustainable development indicators in terms of their effectiveness in guiding sub-national planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. Based on the above analysis identify the most appropriate recommendations for introducing SD principles and green economy for programme document [+Project Management for the third component]	98,721 (RB/ UNDP) 52,287 (UNDP)	144,389 (RB/ UNDP) 45,425 (UNDP)	163,299 (RB/ UNDP) 42,157 (UNDP)	406,409 (RB/UNDP) 139,869 (UNDP)
	Management	UNDP	Efficient project management, achievement of the objectives and expected results	Mangystau Oblast Akimat: Division of Economy and Budget Planning; Regional Akimats.	Project management, monitoring and evaluation, and experience extension	0 (RB) 100,000 (UNDP)	0 (RB) 100,000 (UNDP)	100,000 (RB) 0 (UNDP)	100,000 (RB) 200,000 (UNDP)
UNDP	Programme Cost (core funds + RB KZ funds)					1,181,44 1	1,417,560	1,099,999	3,700,000
	Indirect Support Cost** (7 % from RB KZ funds)					56,492.0 0	77,620.00	62,149.47	196,262
UNICEF	Programme Cost (core funds + RB KZ funds)					971,000	868,000	612,000	2,451,000
	Indirect Support Cost** (7 % from RB KZ funds)					54,593.4 6	50,210.28	35,490.65	140,294
WHO	Programme Cost ** (core funds + RB KZ funds)					409,500	431,000	409,500	1,250,000
	Indirect Support Cost** (7 % from RB KZ funds)					23,453.2 7	24,401.87	17,565.42	65,421
UNHCR	Programme Cost (core funds + RB KZ funds)					62,000	135,000	103,000	300,000
	Indirect Support Cost** (7 % from RB KZ funds)					2,551.40	5,887.85	4,579.44	13,019
UNFPA	Programme Cost (core funds + RB KZ funds)					144,000	113,000	58,000	315,000
	Indirect Support Cost** (7 % from RB KZ funds)					7,850.47	5,887.85	2,289.72	16,028
UN WOMEN	Programme Cost (core funds + RB KZ funds)					55,000	45,000	33,333	133,333

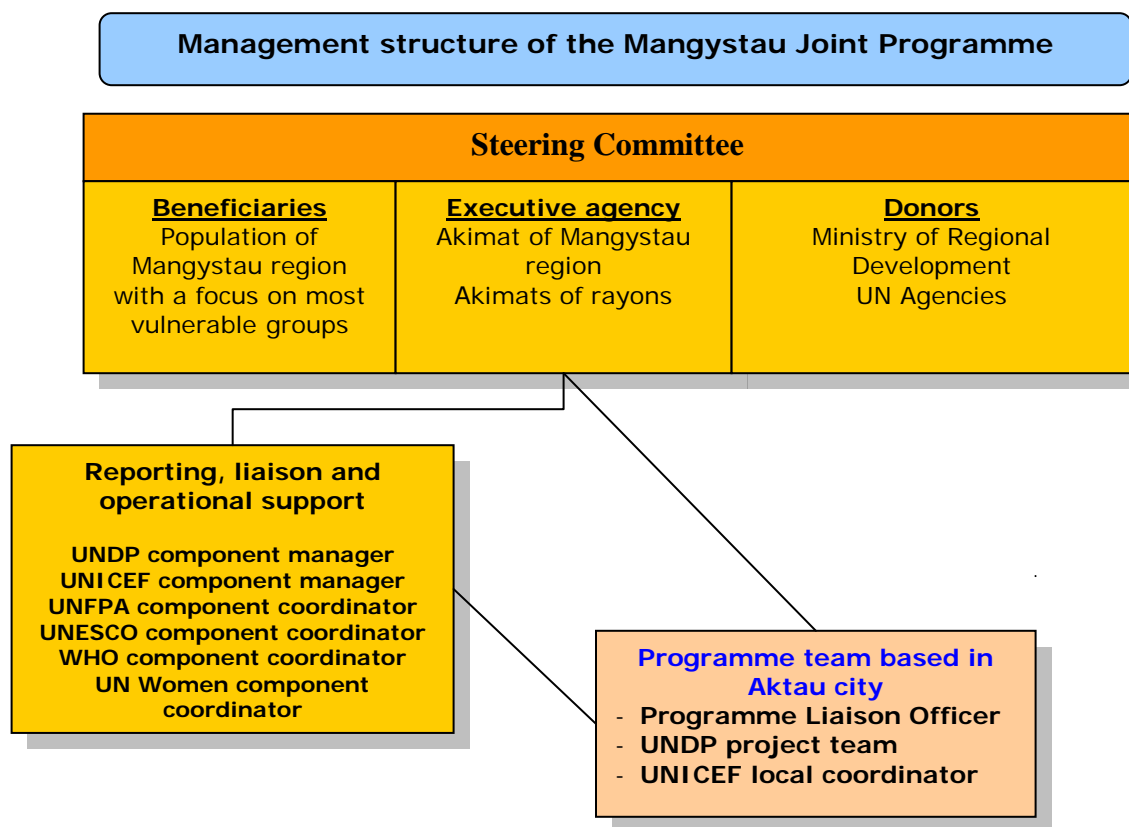
	Indirect Support Cost**(7 % from RB KZ funds)	2,616.82	1,962.62	1,526.46	6,106
UNESCO	Programme Cost (core funds + RB KZ funds)	47,000	34,000	29,000	110,000
	Indirect Support Cost**(7 % from RB KZ funds)	1,962.62	1,700.93	1,373.83	5,037
Total	Programme Cost (core funds + RB KZ funds)	2,869,94 1	3,044,555	2,344,832	8,259,333
	Indirect Support Cost**(7 % from RB KZ funds)	149,651	168,054	125,738	442,886

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The Joint Programme will have a Steering Committee that will convene once a year to assess the progress of the Programme, to compare it against the objectives and results planned and to give a strategic direction for further implementation of the Programme. The Committee will be co-chaired by the Akim of Mangystau region and UN Resident Coordinator, and will include key stakeholders from the regional akimat, Ministry of Regional Development, other relevant Ministries (Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science, etc), National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO, National Commission on women affairs and family-demographic policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and civil society.

To ensure effective coordination and implementation of the Joint Programme the UN Resident Coordinator will maintain oversight on the activities of the agencies and an Administrative Agent will handle funds and reporting. The Heads of Participating UN Agencies will manage their activities and coordinate closely. Further, a Programme Liaison Officer will be hired and placed within the Mangystau Oblast Akimat to support communication and coordination locally and among the Programme's partners.

The management structure of the Joint Programme is presented below.



Every UN Agency participating in the programme will have its staff reporting directly to the respective agency.

UNDP will contribute to the implementation of the programme with a project team located in Aktau city, and will have an Administrative Assistant in Astana.

UNICEF will have a programme coordinator working in Aktau city and reporting to Area-based Programme Officer based in Astana and Deputy Akim of Mangystau oblast. Area-based programme officer will be supported by Programme Assistant in Astana.

UNHCR will designate a staff member as the relevant component coordinator and s/he will be in close contact with the Programme Liaison Officer. UNHCR will fund a lawyer through the Bureau for Human Rights, a UNHCR implementing partner, to work in Mangystau Oblast. UNHCR will consider hiring a UNV based in Mangystau, should the volume of work justify this measure.

WHO will appoint a component coordinator who will be in close contact with the Programme Liaison Officer. In addition WHO management and technical staff in Astana CO will oversee implementation of specific technical components implementation, with appropriate supervision and guidance by WHO technical programmes at the WHO Regional office for Europe.

UNFPA will identify local implementing partner and the head of implementing partner will be appointed as a coordinator of UNFPA component of the Programme

UN Women will appoint a focal point in its Multi-country office, located in Almaty, a Programme Specialist/Associate. UN Women will use the modality of implementation through an implementing partner, who will report to the UN Women Multi-country office Programme Specialist.

UNESCO will designate a staff member as the relevant component coordinator, who will be in close contact with the Programme Liaison Officer.

A list of Focal Points from participating UN Agencies is presented in Annex 1 to this document.

6. Fund Management Arrangements

Pass-Through funding modality

Pass through modality is chosen to provide the most effective fund management for the Joint Programme. The Participating UN Organizations have appointed UNDP/MPTF Office act as the Administrative Agent⁸ (AA) for the Joint Programme. The donor will transfer the funds to AA (pursuant to a Standard Administrative Arrangement).

The Administrative Agent will:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant the Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA and will manage funds in accordance with their financial rules and regulation and assigned responsibilities under the Joint Programme and its budget.

⁸ The Administrative Agent will charge 1% administration fee for performing the AA functions .

- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Each UN Agencies is entitled to deduct 7% indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, and agreement with the Government.

WHO core contribution includes two components, costs for WHO internal staff experts (from Regional office or HQ) which thus do not present a charge on the Programme, but are a direct contribution to technical assistance, and the WHO financial contribution to activities.

Transfer of funds to national executive partners

Cash transfer modalities, the size and frequency of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of monitoring, reporting, assurance and audit will be agreed prior to the programme implementation, taking into consideration the capacity of implementing partners, and can be adjusted in its course in accordance with applicable policies, processes and procedures of the participating UN organizations. For the ExCom agencies⁹, the provisions required under the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) as detailed in their CPAPs or in other agreements covering cash transfers will apply.

The UN JP will build on a variety of partnerships for effective implementation and engage with civil society organizations and other partners in accordance with the rules and procedures of each Participating UN Agency. UN Women will engage NGO “Podrugi” as a major national implementing partner/responsible party into the implementation of the Programme.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring

In the course of implementation of Joint Programme there will be relevant measures of internal monitoring and accountability applied and connected with concrete results-oriented action plans, so that it is possible to measure the progress as well as identify shortcomings and overcome emerging risks. Additionally, coordinators appointed in each executive UN agency, will provide quality and continuous monitoring.

Available baseline data on state of children, women, vulnerable families and youth as well as other demographic data such as the 2009 Census, and indicators of living standards, region’s social and economic development will be analyzed. Narrative reports on the progress of the programme implementation will be provided to the Donor upon request on quarterly basis.

Table 2 below includes indicators with baselines for the activities of each agency to monitor the process over the course of the Joint Programme implementation as well as to evaluate the results during the final evaluation.

⁹ Executive committee agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA).

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
From Results Framework (Table 1)	From Results Framework (Table 1) Baselines are a measure of the indicator at the start of the Joint programme	From identified data and information sources	How is it to be obtained?	Specific responsibilities of participating UN organizations (including in case of shared results)	Summary of assumptions and risks for each result
Outcome 1. By the end of 2016, inequities and disparities in social well-being for the vulnerable populations are reduced, employment is increased,	Indicator: Share of local budget allocated to child-sensitive social protection system; Baseline: TBD	Local statistics data Reports	Annually	UNICEF	Assumptions: Data on child and family benefits and transfers as well as budget allocations is available locally. Risks: Lack of comprehensive and verified numbers of vulnerable and poor children and families.
	Indicator: Suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease in suicidal behaviour among adolescents; Baseline: 0 programme	Project report. Decree of the local government on introduction of the suicide prevention programme. Special questionnaires to measure the level of suicide ideation	Annual project reports; Measuring the level of suicide ideation in adolescents in the beginning and end of the project	UNICEF	Assumption: International evidence based approach towards suicide prevention is accepted by professionals from mental health and education sector. Risks: High turnover of staff in education and health.
	Indicator: Ratio of children in institutional care to children in alternative family/ community-based care; Baseline: 28/72	Data of Children's rights protection committee of the Ministry of education	Annual updates by the Children's rights protection committee of the Ministry of education and science	UNICEF	Assumptions: The local child protection bodies are open to modernisation and innovative child protection and gatekeeping services.
	Indicator: Ratio of juveniles diverted to alternative services at the pre-trial stage to the number of committed crimes in pilot sites; Baseline: 0 children diverted to alternative services	Project reports	Baseline data at the beginning of the project and evaluation data.	UNICEF	Assumptions: Legislation on diversion is in place under new criminal codes, community based organisations are ready for working with children in conflict with the law.
	Indicator: % of child closed and residential facilities monitored by independent bodies; Baseline: 0 institutions	Ombudsman annual and monitoring reports including under National Preventive mechanism	Annual	UNICEF	Assumptions: Ombudsman sustains child rights focus and promotes child sensitive monitoring of children's institutions.
	Indicator: CFC Coordination group is established within the city Akimat; Baseline: TBD	CFC portfolio of city Akimat	Upon joining of CFC initiative once in 2 years	UNICEF/ City akimat	Assumption: Willingness of the city akimat to become child friendly. Risks: Low capacity of city akimat personnel.
	Indicator: No of child well-being indicators disaggregated by sex, location and age; Baseline: TBD	Approved by decision of the Steering Committee	The indicators collected through subjective surveys (once in 2 years), objective indicators –annually through economy and budget planning/child rights protection division request	UNICEF / appointed divisions and departments of the Akimat	Assumption: Availability and reliability data at rayon and oblast level. Risks: Lack of Akim/Deputy Akim/ National level support; Low capacity of rayon level administration in data collection and analysis.
	Indicator: % of patronage nursing/home-visiting services provided to mothers and children in rural settlements Baseline: TBD	Assessment of the Home visiting service	MCH Study report , UNICEF 2011 as a baseline; Assessment of the Home visiting service, Report upon completion of training courses, surveys (MICS), assessments, Annual Reports.	UNICEF, Health Department	Assumption: Low capacity of home visiting/patronage nursing services at local level.
	Indicator: Number of approaches introduced and proven as effective in the framework of rural youth centers. Baseline: 0	Project reports and monitoring framework for rural youth centers	Mid-year and yearly reports of rural youth centers. Mid-term and final assessments of the project	UNICEF	Assumption: continued financing of rural youth centres from the local budget. Risks: resistance of local government and project staff towards introducing and maintenance of innovative approaches aimed to support vulnerable adolescents and youth.
Indicator: Increased awareness of the families and local community on good	Media content analysis, reports, media articles	Report upon completion of training courses	UNICEF, akimats, training NGOs	Assumption: Capacity of local media NGOs is low.	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
	practices of child care (health, inclusion, and youth); Baseline: Poor knowledge on child care				Risks: Not all vulnerable families might be covered; Not enough activities to achieve the goal
	Indicator: strengthened capacities of state, NGOs and media in Communication for Development (C4D) for addressing critical child-related issues; Baseline: poor knowledge and understanding of C4D principles.	Quality of C4D materials	Implementation reports (annual)	UNICEF, akimats, training NGOs, consultants	Assumption: Capacity of local media NGOs is low Risks: Not all vulnerable families might be covered; Not enough activities to achieve the goal
	Indicator: No of child-focused local initiatives promoted to enhance opportunities for cooperation towards better child care and child protection systems. Baseline: 0	Partnership agreements, acceptance of child-focused CSR by the corporate sector	Once per year	UNICEF, akimats, corporate sector	Assumption: Limited access of UNICEF to the region due to the geographical location. Risks: Corporate sector's different understanding of development agenda and their trend to invest in infrastructure and sST social projects.
	Indicator: Number of jobs created in target areas, including for target groups Baseline:0	Grant monitoring reports	Reports. Yearly	UNDP/Organization specially attracted to issue grants	Assumptions: Full support of local executive and representative authorities in Mangistu Oblast and regions
	Indicator: Number of successful start-up projects by the end of 2016 Baseline: 0	Grant monitoring reports	Reports. Yearly	UNDP/Organization specially attracted to issue grants	Risks: Lack of desire of oralman and other vulnerable groups to obtain qualifications and be employed; Lack of business ideas in line with programme objectives to be supported by grants; Low capacity of implementing partners
	Indicator: Establishment of the training center Baseline: No training center for social workers exists;	Feedback from training participants and Center's beneficiaries	Baseline data collection. At the beginning and at the end of the Programme implementation.	UNDP	
	Indicator: Number and quality of adaptation services provided by the Center of Adaptation and Integration of Oralman in Aktau Baseline: TBD	Feedback from training participants and Center's beneficiaries	Questionnaires of training participants and Center's beneficiaries. At the middle and at the end of the Programme implementation	UNDP	
	Indicator: Support center for victims of domestic violence created and functions Baseline: No support center for victims of domestic violence	Report, feedback from beneficiaries, Akimats	Formal correspondence from Akimat upon the completion	UNDP	
	Indicator: Quality study of labour market with the forecast of market demand-supply and recommendations to educational institutions Baseline: No quality labor forecast for the region is available	Report, feedback from Rayon Akimats	Regular monthly or quarterly reports	UNDP	
	Indicator: Number of activities for stateless and availability of its correct number identified, categorization of their registration and documentation problems. Baseline: Little or no knowledge of or advocacy for stateless persons and their legal and social rights.	Feedback from Migration Police and reports from BHR	Formal correspondence from Akimat upon the completion of the study	UNHCR	Assumptions. Full support of migration authorities on acceptance of undocumented persons Risks. Reluctance of undocumented persons to identify themselves
	Indicator: NGOs are capacitated to provide quality service and advocacy Baseline: NGOs have limited capacity to deliver	Feedback from Migration Police and reports from BHR	Formal correspondence from Akimat upon the completion of the study	UNHCR	

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
	quality services and provide advocacy Indicator: Number of stateless persons, as well as undocumented persons of Kazakh nationality or third countries, process of registration and documentation of whom, was initiated with local authorities. Baseline: No data available.	Feedback from Migration Police and reports from BHR	Formal correspondence from Akimat upon the completion of the study	UNHCR	
	Indicator: Number of activities for stateless and number identified. Number of activities for local authorities on statelessness issues. Baseline: Little or no knowledge of or advocacy for stateless persons and their legal and social rights among stateless persons, general population and local authorities.	Feedback from Migration Police and reports from BHR	Formal correspondence from Akimat upon the completion of the study	UNHCR	
	Indicator: Local public allocation for implementation of Law on prevention of domestic violence in relation to support to survivors of domestic violence increased by 15% by 2016 Baseline: 0	Akimat annual local public expenditure plan/report	Formal correspondence from Akimat on allocation of public funds for enforcement of the Law on prevention of domestic violence	UN Women	Assumptions: Full support of local executive and representative authorities of Mangystau Oblast and regions Risks: Enforcement of the Law on prevention domestic violence will receive lower priority among other burning priorities.
	Indicator: Unmet women needs to contraceptives Baseline: 10.4%	MICS reports; reports of surveys among vulnerable population groups	Household Surveys	UNFPA	Assumptions: Full support of local executive and representative authorities of Mangystau Oblast and regions Risks: Lack of service providers' incentives to provide quality services and counselling; Limited number of NGOs working in the area of Reproductive Health; Limited level of development of civil society in the Oblast; Resistance of Education Division of Akimat and Parents' society to implement SRH education in schools.
	Indicator: Number of service providers trained on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning) with special focus on most vulnerable women and young people and number of staff who provides counselling on SRH and family planning. Baseline: 0	Reports on training courses Rapid Assessments reports	Reports. Upon completion of training courses. At least yearly Rapid Assessments.	UNFPA	
	Indicator: Number of staff of regional health system trained on EPT and Confidential Maternal Audit. Baseline: 3 (TBD)	Reports on training courses	Reports. Upon completion of training courses	UNFPA	
	Indicator: Y-Peer Network on increasing awareness of young people on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) established in Mangystau. Baseline: 0	Reports on various activities of the Y-Peer network in Mangystau.	Annually. At least yearly Rapid Assessments.	UNFPA	
	Indicator: Rate of empowerment of young people to advocate behaviours to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission. Baseline: TBD	Surveys.	Baseline at the start of the project and Final Assessment at the end of the project	UNFPA	
	Indicator: Rate of compliance of students education on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS issues with UNESCO standards. Baseline: TBD	Surveys.	Baseline at the start of the project and Final Assessment at the end of the project	UNFPA	
	Indicator: 2005 Convention (Diversity of Cultural Expressions) ratified.	Nomination documentation on underground Mosques of Beket-Ata,	Nomination documentation and scientific database on underground Mosques;	UNESCO provides expertise and	Assumptions: Ratified conventions remain in force; Continued Government commitment to

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
	<p>Baseline: Two Conventions ratified, notably the 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage), 2005 Convention (Diversity of Cultural Expressions) not ratified.</p> <p>Indicator: Implementation of ratified conventions, notably the 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage). Baseline: Ratified conventions are not implemented or partially implemented.</p> <p>Indicator: Operating environment for artisans improved, production and distribution capacities enhanced; Baseline: poor quality and marketing of craft products compare to other regions of Kazakhstan, limited access to international market.</p> <p>Indicator: Sustainable local framework for safeguarding intangible heritage established. Baseline: 2003 Convention (Intangible Cultural Heritage) recently ratified, no local implementation mechanisms elaborated.</p>	<p>Shopan-Ata and others prepared to the World Heritage List;</p> <p>Official data</p> <p>Surveys</p> <p>Surveys</p>	<p>Nomination documentation and scientific database on underground Mosques;</p> <p>Number of craft items produced and sold;</p> <p>Number of specialists trained in safeguarding of ICH.</p>	<p>encourages implementation of ratified conventions on the local level.</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNESCO</p>	<p>ratification of key UNESCO conventions.</p>
<p>Outcome 2. By the end of 2016, the capacities of local government to plan for diversified and balanced local economic growth are enhanced and income generation opportunities are expanded and local self-governance developed;</p>	<p>Number of districts and population involved into local self-governance activities</p> <p>Indicator: The number of the initiative groups' projects implemented via grant mechanisms Baseline: 0;</p> <p>Indicator: Regional Investment promotion strategy developed Baseline: Level of investments;</p> <p>Indicator: Agriculture project is piloted Baseline: volume of agriculture goods produced.</p> <p>Indicator: The number of local authorities' representatives trained Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: The number of local citizens participated in the self-governance pilots Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator: Regional planning process is decentralized and allows engagement of broader public. Baseline: Regional planning process is very centralized and does not allow for engagement of broader public.</p> <p>Indicators: Establishment of the system of regional planning providing</p>	<p>Reports.</p> <p>Report</p> <p>Strategy</p> <p>Report</p> <p>Report, feedback from Regional Akimats</p> <p>Report, feedback from Regional Akimats</p> <p>Report, feedback from Regional Akimats</p> <p>Report, feedback from Regional Akimats</p>	<p>Routine data collection. At local self-governance gatherings</p> <p>Routing data collection. Annually</p> <p>At the end of the project</p> <p>At the end of the project</p> <p>At the end of each year</p> <p>At the end of each year</p> <p>Baseline data compared with final report. At the end of the project.</p> <p>Baseline data compared with final report. At the end of the project.</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Assumptions: Full support of local executive and representative authorities in Mangistu Regions</p> <p>Risks: High turnover of local government officials; Lack of desire of local population to be actively involved in self-governance initiatives; Distrust to the Programme; No funds available for co-funding from local authorities</p>

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
	<p>integrated development targets in economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Baseline: The existing system of planning does not ensure integrated development targets in these three equally important dimensions.</p> <p>Indicator: Capacitated institutional framework for local self-governance is established Baseline: Institutional framework is not established. or very limited Capacity</p> <p>Indicator: Number of activities for stateless and number identified. Baseline: Little or no knowledge of or advocacy for stateless persons and their legal and social rights.</p>	<p>Report, feedback from Regional Akimats</p> <p>Reports of akimat, Migration Police, BHR; Number of information activities; Geographic coverage of information Number of trainings of government officials, persons trained; Number of undocumented persons registered; Number of those who obtained documentation</p>	<p>Baseline data compared with final report. At the end of the project.</p> <p>Baseline data compared with monthly/quarterly reports.</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNHCR</p>	<p>Assumptions. That there is the political will to reach out to, register and regularise the status of undocumented persons. Risks: Information campaign/outreach is not sufficiently targeted to a small vulnerable group Lack of trust of undocumented persons in state systems</p>
<p>Output 3 By the end of 2016, sustainable development practices in response to the current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development, including energy efficiency in the housing sector and sustainable environmental management are established and used</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of “green solutions” proposed and tested. Baseline: Local stakeholders are not well informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods through using “green solutions” and do not have access to such information.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of workshops and trainings and number of people and represented target groups participated in the workshops and trainings equipped with the knowledge of “green solutions”. Baseline: Regional planning process is very centralized and does not allow for engagement of broader public.</p> <p>Indicator: Local stakeholders are well informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods through using “green solutions”. Baseline: Local stakeholders are not informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods by using “green solutions”, including in the area of energy efficiency and housing, and have no access to such information.</p> <p>Indicator: Establishment of the system of regional planning providing integrated development targets in economic, social, and environmental dimensions. Baseline: The existing system of planning does not ensure integrated development targets in these three equally important dimensions.</p> <p>Indicator: Environmental targets consider impacts and benefits can be</p>	<p>Video, photo and audio records, meeting minutes; Reports; Publications.</p> <p>Training modules; Pre and post assessment forms; Workshops and agendas and registration forms.</p> <p>Technical reports.</p> <p>Technical reports.</p> <p>Technical reports.</p>	<p>Submission to UNDP country office based on the AWP and monitoring program.</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p><u>Assumptions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and local governments are strongly motivated and helpful in building local capacities on green technologies and are ready to replicate the pilots through the regional budgets as well as include relevant activities in the regional policies. Awareness and engagement campaigns and materials are adapted to the current level of local knowledge and are implemented in comprehensive way and language. The pilot activities are strongly supported and monitored by the UNDP project to ensure rapid response measures over the implementation course as needed. Procurement procedures are timely completed to allow enough time for the implementation of pilot projects. The implementers of the pilot projects accurately follow the recommendations of the experts and openly and timely report on the mistakes/barriers/problems occurred over the project course. <p><u>Risks:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and local akimats are not motivated do not fully support the new approaches in planning agricultural developments and natural resources management in a feasible and sustainable way Timeframe of the project for gathering reliable monitoring data from the pilots progress is not sufficient to recommend on the replication activities on the regional level. The implementers of the projects do not inform about the existing or foreseen mistakes/barriers/problems which delays the relevant response measures and may affect the results of the pilot project. Awareness and training modules are not

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsible	Risks & assumptions
	<p>gained from using new approaches and tools of resource management and techniques. Baseline: The existing system of planning does not ensure integrated development targets in these three equally important dimensions.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of economic tools integrated into regional planning. Baseline: The existing system of planning does not ensure integrated development targets in these three equally important dimensions.</p> <p>Indicators: No of schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components; Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Technical reports.</p> <p>Data of education and emergency departments, training reports of the in-service teachers' training institute, schools reports, consultants' reports, project evaluation report</p>	<p>KAPB reports, training reports on knowledge and skills assessment</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNICEF, Education and Emergency Divisions</p>	<p>adapted to the existing capacity of akimat's staff.</p> <p>Assumptions: Local authorities understand the relevance of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and necessity to increase disaster preparedness and risk reduction knowledge among their community; teachers are empowered to take part in DRR; Risks: DRR is not yet introduced in formal school curricula; Lack of DRR experts at the local level.</p>

Annual/Regular reviews

The implementation of the Joint Programme will be monitored annually by the Steering Committee and upon the completion of the Programme final independent evaluation will be carried out. The objectives and outputs of the Programme will be monitored in line with the UNDAF monitoring and evaluation plan.

Evaluation

Encompassed within the broader oversight of the Steering Committee, UN Agencies will carry out Joint Programme's evaluation upon completion of the Programme to review the relevance, appropriateness, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the Programme's results. Evaluation results will be disseminated and brought to the attention of stakeholders and relevant parties in an accepted manner and it will be an important instrument for informing the stakeholders about the Programme's results, lessons learned and best practices. Evaluation deliverables include a study to compare baseline data, final evaluation and final report. The evaluation will also include recommendations for future actions.

The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with UN Evaluation Group norms, principles and standards and will be coordinated by the Administrative Agent. The total cost of the evaluation will not exceed one (1) percent of the total amount of the Joint Programme, and UN agencies will allocate funds according to their respective share in the budget.

Reporting

Each Participating UN Organization will prepare and provide the Administrative Agent with the following reports on its contribution in accordance with its financial rules, regulations, and formats (Report forms will be harmonized to the extent possible):

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements and reports as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint Programme Account, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document and including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the Joint Programme;
- Certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document and including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

The Administrative Agent will in turn:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative reports the financial statements/ reports prepared and submitted by each of the Participating UN agencies;
- Submit the consolidated report to the Participating UN Organizations for review and approval before submitting it to donors;
- Upon approval of Participating UN Organizations, provide those consolidated reports to the Ministry of Regional Development and Steering Committee in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.

The Administrative Agent will provide the Ministry of Regional Development, Steering Committee and Participating UN Organizations with the following reports on its activities as Administrative Agent:

- Certified annual financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds” as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
- Certified final financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds”) to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

8. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

This Programme document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on October 4, 1994. The Resident Coordinator’s request was sent to the MPTF informing about the decision of the Participating UN Organizations to appoint UNDP to act as the Administrative Agent for the Joint Programme. The Participating UN Organizations have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the UN Participating UN Organizations and the MPTF Office as the Administrative Agent. The Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between the Government and the MPTF Office is to be signed as a prerequisite for the funding allocation.

The documents in Table 3 form the legal basis for the relationships between the Government of Kazakhstan and each of the UN organizations participating in this Joint Programme.

Table 3: Basis of Relationship

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNDP	the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Participating UN Organizations and the MPTF Office as the Admin Agent; the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) between the Government and the MPTF Office; Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP (1994); Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2015 signed by the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP
UNICEF	Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA, 1994) between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNICEF as well as Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for 2010-2015.
WHO	Basic Agreement between WHO and Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1994), Biennial Collaborative Agreement (BCA) for 2014-15; UNDAF for 2010-2015.
UNHCR	Agreement with Government of Kazakhstan for UNHCR presence and activities, Country Operations Plans for 2014-2016.
UNFPA	Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNDP (1994); Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women, established by the General Assembly through its Resolution 64/289. The Founding Resolution transferred the mandates, functions and assets of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) to UN Women. This includes the transfer of UNIFEM’s presence in Kazakhstan to UN Women. UNIFEM’s presence and activities in Kazakhstan were covered by the UNDP SBAA. UN Women became operational in January 2011 and is covered by UNDP SBAA.
UNESCO	The agreement between UNESCO and The Republic of Kazakhstan, signed in 1995

The Implementing UN Agencies agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating

UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

9. Work plans and budgets

A revised budget will be produced subsequent to the decisions of the annual/regular reviews. The new work plan will be approved in writing by the Joint Programme Steering Committee. Any substantive change in the Joint Programme scope or change in financial allocations between outcomes will require revision of the Joint Programme document and signature of all parties involved. The budget overview for each year and Agency is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Budget overview (in US Dollars)

2014												
JP Output	UNDP			UNICEF			WHO			UNHCR		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	250,000	0	250,000	753,500	127,500	881,000	358,500	51,000	409,500	26,000	12,000	38,000
2	350,000	50,000	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,000	8,000	21,000
3	263,523	167,918	431,441	81,000	9,000	90,000	0	0	0			0
4	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,000	3,000
Total	863,523	317,918	1,181,441	834,500	136,500	971,000	358,500	51,000	409,000	41,000	21,000	62,000
JP Output	UNFPA			UN Women			UNESCO			TOTAL		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	120,000	24,000	144,000	40,000	15,000	55,000	30,000	17,000	47,000	1,418,000	207,500	1,625,500
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523,000	97,000	620,000
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	344,523	176,918	521,441
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	101,000	103,000
Total	120,000	24,000	144,000	40,000	15,000	55,000	30,000	17,000	47,000	2,287,523	564,500	2,899,114

2015												
JP Output	UNDP			UNICEF			WHO			UNHCR		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	250,000	0	250,000	695,500	92,500	788,000	373,000	58,000	431,000	56,000	24,000	80,000
2	400,000	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	34,000	13,500	47,500
3	536,478	132,082	668,560	72,000	8,000	80,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	1,500	7,500
Total	1,186,478	232,082	1,418,560	767,500	100,500	868,000	373,000	58,000	431,000	90,000	37,500	135,000
JP Output	UNFPA			UN Women			UNESCO			TOTAL		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	90,000	23,000	113,000	30,000	15,000	45,000	26,000	8,000	34,000	1,400,500	216,500	1,617,000
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	554,000	51,500	605,500
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	608,478	140,082	748,555
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	101,500	107,500
Total	90,000	23,000	113,000	30,000	15,000	45,000	26,000	8,000	34,000	2,568,978	475,582	3,044,555

2016												
JP Output	UNDP			UNICEF			WHO			UNHCR		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	190,000	0	190,000	479,500	62,500	542,000	268,500	141,000	409,500	44,000	18,000	62,000
2	360,000	0	360,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,000	10,800	36,800
3	299,999	150,000	449,999	63,000	7,000	70,000	0	0	0			0
4	100,000	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	1,200	4,200
Total	949,999	150,000	1,099,999	542,500	69,500	612,000	268,500	141,000	409,000	73,000	30,000	103,000
JP Output	UNFPA			UN Women			UNESCO			TOTAL		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	35,000	23,000	58,000	23,333	10,000	33,333	21,000	8,000	29,000	1,003,000	185,000	1,188,000
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444,333	43,800	488,133
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	362,999	157,000	519,997
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103,000	1,200	104,200
Total	35,000	23,000	58,000	23,333	10,000	33,333	21,000	8,000	29,000	1,913,332	431,500	2,344,832

2014-2016												
JP Output	UNDP			UNICEF			WHO			UNHCR		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	690,000	0	690,000	1,928,500	282,500	2,211,000	1,000,000	250,000	1,250,000	126,000	54,000	180,000
2	1,110,000	50,000	1,160,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,000	32,300	105,300
3	1,100,000	450,000	1,550,000	216,000	24,000	240,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	100,000	200,000	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	3,700	14,700
Total	3,000,000	700,000	3,700,000	2,144,500	306,500	2,451,000	1,000,000	250,000	1,250,000	210,000	90,000	300,000
JP Output	UNFPA			UN Women			UNESCO			TOTAL		
	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL	GOK	CORE	TOTAL
1	245,000	70,000	315,000	93,333	40,000	133,333	77,000	33,000	110,000	3,821,500	619,500	4,441,000
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,521,333	192,300	1,713,633
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,316,000	474,000	1,790,000
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111,000	203,700	314,700
Total	245,000	70,000	315,000	93,333	40,000	133,333	77,000	33,000	110,000	6,769,833	1,489,500	8,259,333

Annex 1. The list of focal points for coordination of the components of the respective participating UN Agencies

Agency, Location	Person	Affiliation
UNDP, Astana	Stanislav Kim Malika Koyanbayeva	Head, Environment and Energy Unit Programme analyst, Governance and local Development Unit
UNICEF, Astana	Radoslaw Rzehak Umit Kazhgaliyeva	Deputy Representative Area-based Programme Officer
WHO, Astana	Melita Vujnovic ¹⁰	Representative and Head of Country Office
UNHCR, Almaty	Botakoz Aldabergenova	Assistant Protection Officer
UNFPA, Almaty	Raimbek Sissemaliyev Gaziza Moldakulova	Assistant Representative, UNFPA Country Office in Kazakhstan National Programme Officer
UN Women, Almaty	Yelena Kudryavtseva	Programme Specialist, UN Women Multi-country office
UNESCO, Almaty	Yuri Peshkov	Programme Specialist for Culture

¹⁰ Melita Vujnovic will directly oversee the programme until hiring of a technical officer