



Kazakhstan

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**UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR KAZAKHSTAN
2005-2009**

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Introduction

1. This document outlines UNDP Kazakhstan's country programme for the period 2005-2009. It was prepared in collaboration with key partners including the Government, UN agencies, other donors, the private sector, think tanks and non-governmental organisations. It is based as well on previous analysis included in documents such as the Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan report (2002) and the Common Country Assessment (2003). Above all, it supports the goals from the UN Development Assistance Framework for 2005-2009.

I. Situation Analysis

2. Extensive reforms since independence in 1991 have brought good results. As a result of improved production capacity and high world prices in the oil sector, the economic rebound started in 1999: real GDP grew 13.5% in 2001 and 9.5% in 2002. (Non-oil sector growth averaged 9% in the past three years.) It is estimated that GDP will continue to grow approximately 7% per annum for the next several years.

3. Monetary policies based on minimal state intervention in the money market, control of the money supply by the National Bank, and sound exchange rate policies has kept inflation low (5.9% in 2002), despite a significant inflow of foreign capital. Among other indicators of economic health, 2002 saw an increase of 54% in capital investments, a national budget deficit of merely 0.1% of GDP, and an increase of 13% in non-oil revenues to the national budget.

4. Due to this strong economic performance, the incidence of poverty decreased from 35% to 24% between 1996 and 2002, as per capita income grew to USD 1,520. However, the incidence of poverty varies across the country and across the rural-urban divide, with rural poverty twice as high. The inability of the oil, gas and mining sectors to create a large number of jobs continues to hamper poverty reduction efforts.

5. Insufficient public spending for healthcare during the early years of transition has contributed to a decline in major health indicators. Adult mortality rates and the incidence of tuberculosis have increased dramatically. While HIV prevalence remains low, many indicators point to an emerging epidemic among the most vulnerable groups. In education, Kazakhstan has already achieved its goal to provide universal, gender-balanced primary education. However, educational quality at all levels has fallen. There is also a mismatch between the skills supplied by the schools and the

demand in the labour market. The education reforms under consideration will hopefully address this problem.

6. Socio-economic development is hampered by the lingering Soviet environmental legacy. Degradation through land, air and water pollution still goes on; poor irrigation practices continue to deplete the fertility of wide tracts of arable land; and the threats of water and wind erosion are prevalent. Affordable drinking water is not fully available, especially in rural areas where 27% of the population do not have access to improved water sources. To combat these problems, the Government has laid a strong legal and institutional foundation for improved environmental management in the future, although implementation capacity still requires much attention.

7. Kazakhstan has made important gains over the past decade in adopting the principles of democratic governance. It will be important to keep this momentum going, and to expand it to areas such as the mass media, political participation, further rationalisation of civil service, and expanding local government's role.

8. In order to promote equal opportunities for women, the Government is implementing the "Action Plan for Improving the Status of Women in Kazakhstan", and sensitising the public and private sectors to related legislation. It is hoped that the share of women in Parliament will increase with the 2004 elections.

9. The NGO sector is growing, and is increasingly recognised as an important partner by the Government. Existing legislation needs to be revised, however, to allow a more active role for civil society in social and political processes. Moreover, the narrow constituencies of NGOs undermine their ability to serve as a true voice of society.

10. The challenge for Kazakhstan in the coming years will be to reduce social and geographic inequities, improve the delivery of public services, protect vulnerable groups, improve government efficiency and promote broad-based participation in the national life. To ensure that the benefits of economic growth are more equitably distributed, the Government will need to improve public investments and promote economic diversification beyond the oil, gas and mining sector. Diversification will need to yield employment opportunities and broaden the economic base through widespread small- and medium-size enterprise activity.

II. Past Co-operation and Lessons Learned

11. Country Co-operation Framework (CCF) for 2000-2004 drew largely on the Government's long-term

strategy, “Kazakhstan 2030”, and the priorities outlined in the mid-term “Strategy 2010”. During this period, UNDP worked in three areas: (a) social development; (b) democratic reform; and (c) environmental management. In each of these areas, it played a catalytic role in the development of some of Kazakhstan’s most important national programmes.

12. In the area of social development, UNDP supported the formulation of the “Concept of Social Protection of the People of Kazakhstan”, which was widely discussed and then approved by Government in 2001. UNDP and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) helped the Government to develop its “National Poverty Reduction Programme 2003-2005”. Both of these documents consider poverty from the broader perspective of national development, and are derived in part from the National Human Development Report for 2000.

13. In the area of governance, UNDP helped advance the democratic reform agenda in a number of ways. For example, a project supported the Parliament in carrying out its legislative functions more effectively. UNDP worked closely with the Civil Service Agency to formulate and enact the Civil Service Law. Building on that, functional and organisational analyses of the public sector were carried out, highlighting the importance of decentralisation. Civil service reforms have helped Kazakhstan become an example for other Central Asian countries.

14. In the area of human rights, UNDP helped to develop the national ombudsman law. Persistent lobbying by UNDP through its human rights projects led to the creation of the Ombudsman Office for the protection of human rights with whom and the Human Rights Commission there is ongoing collaboration.

15. In the area of rural development, the National Human Development Report 2002 and a joint study done with the Presidential Administration led to Government’s “Rural Development Programme 2003-2005”. UNDP helped both the Government and international community follow up on a UN General Assembly Resolution on rehabilitation of the former Soviet nuclear test area at Semipalatinsk.

16. UNDP continued to advocate the sustainable use of natural resources and assisted in the formulation and implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). In preparation for the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, support was provided to the Government to prepare the ten-year progress report on Agenda 21 implementation.

17. Efforts by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme to raise public awareness and involve local communities in environmental issues complemented other efforts. GEF and Montreal Protocol projects focussed on preserving globally significant biodiversity, reduce persistent organic pollutants, and address the threats of global warming and ozone-depleting substances in Kazakhstan.

18. To safeguard women’s rights, UNDP facilitated the implementation of the “Action Plan for Improving the Status of Women in Kazakhstan”. UNDP and UNIFEM supported widespread inter-sectoral discussions to help the Government finalise the implementation plan for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; and later supported its implementation.

19. In partnership with UNAIDS and other UN agencies, UNDP is leading the fight against HIV/AIDS in Kazakhstan. Through those efforts, the “National Programme on Counteracting the AIDS Epidemic in Kazakhstan for 2001-2005” was adopted.

20. The Government’s reorganisation of its ministries—part of its ongoing administrative reform—frequently resulted in changes in counterpart departments and staff. Regular monitoring and periodic re-training of counterparts helped to overcome implementation hurdles and kept the Country Programme on track. Partnerships with NGOs and contributions from donors also had an important impact. Improved co-ordination among donors at the country strategy-setting stage is one way to further increase impact.

21. Through a Memorandum of Understanding in 2002, UNDP formalized co-operation arrangements in Kazakhstan with the ADB, European Bank of Reconstruction and Development, and World Bank.

22. Joint development and implementation of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2005-2009 will improve co-operation among UN agencies through regular co-ordination and thematic meetings both within the UN system and among the wider donor community. Moreover, UNDP will strengthen the outreach and communication elements of its country programme.

23. Through its key role in focusing greater attention on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Kazakhstan, working jointly with the Government and UN Country Team, UNDP led efforts to produce Kazakhstan’s initial MDG report in 2002—the first of its kind produced in a former Soviet republic. Although Kazakhstan has already achieved some goals,

others will require more effort. UNDP will continue to lead the MDG campaign in coming years.

III. Proposed Programme

24. The new Country Programme for 2005-2009 will support national priorities embodied in the national "Strategy 2010" and the longer-term vision of "Kazakhstan 2030" taking into account UNDP's expertise, comparative strengths and the experiences of implementing the CCF 2000-2004. It will form an integral part of the implementation arrangements for the UNDAF 2005-2009 priorities and partnership strategies. The Country Programme will focus on three thematic areas.

25. Poverty reduction and monitoring. UNDP will continue to provide policy advice and to advocate proven strategies for poverty reduction. In doing so, UNDP will help strengthen the abilities of national partners to develop pro-poor policies aimed at diversifying the economy and improving people's lives. UNDP will help improve social welfare policies by making them more cost-effective, by targeting them to help the poorest, and by reducing the risk of poverty for the most vulnerable groups. The successful experience of micro-lending initiatives in selected regions of Kazakhstan will be analysed and used to develop a policy and legislative framework to promote micro-finance services for the poor. UNDP's thematic studies on poverty and its support to civil society will contribute to broader and more effective public participation in the design and implementation of anti-poverty measures. This will also keep the issue of sustainable development high on the national agenda. International experience and expertise will be brought in to better monitor the programmes on poverty, rural development, the status of women, and Kazakhstan's progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

26. In order to help with employment creation, UNDP will support initiatives such as SME development, business incubation, investment promotion and trade expansion. UNDP will also support Kazakhstan's accession to the World Trade Organisation.

27. A complicating factor related to poverty is the emerging HIV/AIDS problem. In partnership with UNAIDS and UNICEF, UNDP will support national efforts to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS.

28. UNDP will continue working on poverty and quality-of-life issues in the Semipalatinsk region and the Aral Sea basin, both of which continue to suffer from the effects of man-made environmental disasters.

29. Governance and participatory development. UNDP will provide support for parliamentary legislation that promotes democratic, social and economic reforms. UNDP's support to the national parliament will be extended to regional parliaments, in order to build the capacities of the members and staff of local legislatures. In the area of civil service reform, UNDP will focus on increasing the effectiveness of public administration, with a particular emphasis on functional reviews, human resource management in the civil service and the delivery of public services. UNDP will help harmonise Kazakhstan's governance system with the best global examples.

30. UNDP human rights interventions will aim primarily at building the operational capabilities of the Ombudsman Office and the Human Rights Commission to ensure their effective guardianship of human rights.

31. In all of these activities, support to civil society will be a key feature. UNDP will expand its partnerships with NGOs to facilitate co-operation among civil society, government and the private sector.

32. Environment management and human security. Together with key partners, UNDP will focus on environmental governance. UNDP will support the establishment of a National Commission on Sustainable Development and, through it, the preparation and implementation of a national sustainable development strategy. The commission will also monitor Kazakhstan's compliance with the international environmental conventions it has ratified. UNDP will broaden its partnerships with NGOs and the private sector to promote more environmentally sound development projects.

33. Building on previous successes with GEF, UNDP will continue to support national efforts in protecting globally-significant biodiversity and addressing the threats of global warming and ozone depleting substances. This will be done through promoting: the integrated management of wetlands, mountain agro-biodiversity, and rangeland ecosystems; improved energy efficiency in heat and water supply systems; and increased use of renewable energy sources. Special emphasis will be put on improving inter-sectoral co-ordination of GEF-funded activities.

34. Through the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme, funding will be provided to civil society to protect the environment and educate citizens that their social and economic well-being depends on sound resource management and a clean environment.

35. In addition to the three thematic areas highlighted above, UNDP Kazakhstan will undertake initiatives in cross-cutting fields, such as:

- *Thematic Studies.* Supplementing the annual National Human Development Reports, UNDP Kazakhstan will continue to produce analytical studies on topics important to Kazakhstan's development. These reports help UNDP to fulfil its policy advisory mission, and have an impact on national agenda-setting and policy.
- *Sub-regional Co-operation.* Following UNDP's Strategy for Central Asia, emphasis will be placed on Kazakhstan's participation in regional activities on economic reform, poverty reduction, democratic governance, and environmental management. UNDP will also facilitate regional initiatives in the areas of investment promotion, border management, networking to combat drug trafficking and environmental management.
- *UNDP Support to UN.* In partnership with UNICEF, UNDP will continue to lead the MDG campaign in Kazakhstan by strengthening national capacities to: monitor, analyze and disseminate MDG data; raise public awareness on MDGs; and prepare the second MDG report for Kazakhstan. UNDP will lead three UN Theme Groups on poverty, governance and administration/finance.
- *Gender Equity.* UNDP efforts will focus on effectively putting gender concerns into the national development agenda and making national legislation more gender-sensitive. Emphasis will be placed on combating violence against women and promoting women's rights.
- *Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for Development.* A priority area for development is the liberalisation of ICT infrastructure to provide Internet services at competitive prices. With expanding bandwidth and the proliferation of personal computers, ICT has the potential to link communities and government. In this regard, e-governance is a suitable entry point.

36. In order to achieve the goals set out in these programmes, UNDP Kazakhstan will undertake an intensive, three-pronged resource mobilisation campaign during this programme cycle. UNDP will continue to seek support from global trust funds such as GEF, Montreal Protocol, UNDP's Thematic and Consultancy Trust Funds, Capacity 2015, and others. The private sector and Government will be the other two major focuses of resource mobilisation efforts.

IV. Programme Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

37. National execution (NEX) will remain the primary implementation modality. UNDP will closely co-ordinate with the Ministry of Economy and Budget Planning to ensure the Country Programme remains valid to national priorities. As regards both compliance with international agreements and organisational issues, close co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be maintained. UNDP will continue to rely on national institutions and experts, complementing them with international inputs as necessary. UNDP will continue to expand its links with NGOs and facilitate their fuller integration into national development efforts. Partnerships with international donors will also be broadened to improve co-operation and co-ordination.

38. Programme monitoring and evaluation will be an integral part of the country programme. Priority will be given to thematic evaluations of major UNDP programmes jointly with other UN agencies and partners. Routine monitoring will be strengthened further to fully comply with the recommendations of the NEX audit.

39. To supplement its core funding and to increase the impact of its programmes, UNDP will seek parallel funding, cost sharing and in-kind resources from government, donors and private sector partners. An active outreach and communications strategy will be employed to improve communications with funding partners. Additional financing will be sought through UNDP's global and regional programmes, Thematic and Consultancy Trust Funds and other funding windows. UNDP will apply for increased resources from GEF for environmental problems projects.

40. A re-profiling exercise in 2001, resulted in a highly-motivated and purposeful Country Office that is concentrated on high-impact, strategic interventions in line with national MDG priorities. The Country Office consists of a Development Centre and a Business Centre, which work in close co-operation to render high-quality advisory and development services to partners. An Implementation Team supports project implementation on a full cost-recovery basis. The Resident Co-ordinator's Office facilitates partnerships with other UN agencies.

Annex I. Results and Resources Framework, 2005-2009

Area	Outcomes	Outputs	Output Indicators	Partners	Resources
UNDAF outcome I: Reduced (income and human) poverty at national and sub-national levels.					
Poverty	<p>Outcome 1. The Government is more capable of reducing poverty, achieving MDG targets, and monitoring its progress to those ends.</p> <p>Indicator: Allocation from national budget to poverty alleviation initiatives.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2002, despite strong economic growth, public spending in the social sector remained low: healthcare was 1.9%, education was 3.2%, and social services were 5.4% of GDP.</p> <p>Target: By 2009, higher public spending in the social sector as a percent of GDP.</p>	<p>Output 1.1. Greater knowledge, skills and motivation of government officials to formulate and implement poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>Output 1.2. Four in-depth analytical reports on issues related to poverty and MDGs prepared and published each year.</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.1: The number of government officials trained in poverty reduction strategies. Baseline: UNDP provided training to 50 government officials in 2003. Target: UNDP will provide training to at least 50 people per year.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: The number of in-depth analytical studies published by UNDP. Baseline: In 2003 UNDP published 3 major studies. Target: UNDP will publish at least 4 major reports per year.</p>	<p>Government: Ministries of Economy and Budget Planning, Labour and Social Protection; Agency on Statistics</p> <p>Donors: UNICEF, ILO, UNIFEM, World Bank, ADB, EBRD, OSCE, IOM</p>	<p>Regular: \$700,000</p> <p>Other: \$725,000</p> <p>Parallel: \$5,000,000</p>
Environment	<p>Outcome 2. A comprehensive approach to sustainable development is integrated into national development planning and linked to poverty.</p> <p>Indicator: The existence of a national strategy on sustainable development (NSSD).</p> <p>Baseline: A National Environmental Action Plan was developed and approved in 1999. At WSSD, Kazakhstan committed to preparing a national strategy on sustainable development (NSSD).</p> <p>Target: The NSSD developed with wide participation of stakeholders, adopted and effectively implemented.</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Increased capacity of the national Council on Sustainable Development (CSD) to implement priority environmental management initiatives.</p> <p>Output 2.2. Expanded collaboration between government, donors, civil society and the private sector in the area of environmental management and sustainable development.</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1: Number of CSD members trained in issues related to sustainable development. Baseline: The CSD is now being established. Target: All CSD members will be trained.</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: The number joint activities between government, donors, civil society and private sector promoting improved environmental practices. Baseline: At present few environmental activities are jointly implemented. Target: An increased number of joint environmental activities are undertaken.</p>	<p>Government: Ministries of Environmental Protection, Agriculture, Economy and Budget Planning</p> <p>Donors: WB, ADB, UNEP, USAID, CIDA</p> <p>NGOs: EcoForum, IDC, Ecopravda, Ecocenter</p> <p>Private sector: Silk Road, ExxonMobil</p>	<p>Regular: \$500,000</p> <p>Other: \$2,800,000</p>
Environment	<p>Outcome 3. Livelihood opportunities for the poor are increased through expanded access to natural resources and sustainable energy.</p> <p>Indicator: The amount of energy produced through renewable sources.</p> <p>Baseline: In 1999, the percent of energy consumption from renewable resources was 1.5% of total consumption (or 527 tons of oil equivalent).</p> <p>Target: By 2009, the percent of energy consumption from renewable sources will increase by half.</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Integrated conservation and development policies based on successful GEF projects in biodiversity (wetlands, mountain agro-biodiversity) and energy (energy efficiency, renewable energy).</p> <p>Output 3.2. Improved capacities of NGOs and CBOs for nature and energy conservation.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1: The number and value of GEF-funded projects implemented by UNDP. Baseline: At present UNDP is implementing 11 GEF projects with a total value of USD 18.4 million. Target: A 10% increase in the value of GEF-funded projects.</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: The number of NGOs trained in energy conservation and natural resources management. Baseline: At present the capacity of environmental NGOs is limited. Target: UNDP will support training for at least 25 environmental NGOs and CBOs.</p>	<p>Government: Ministries of Environmental Protection, Agriculture, Energy; Antimonopoly Committee, Akimats</p> <p>Donors: WB, ADB, IDB, JICA, OSCE, UNESCO, USAID, WWF</p> <p>NGOs: EcoForum, Koryk, Ecopravda, NABU</p> <p>Private sector: ExxonMobil, Ajip, Zhibek Zholy, Atyraubulak</p>	<p>Regular: --</p> <p>Other: \$12,800,000</p>

Area	Outcomes	Outputs	Output Indicators	Partners	Resources
UNDAF Outcome III: Professional capacity, transparency and accountability of the governance structure and participation of civil society in decision-making enhanced					
Governance	<p>Outcome 4. The performance, credibility, and effectiveness of the civil service are improved at central and local levels.</p> <p>Indicator: Client perceptions, based on public surveys, of civil service performance as regards user friendliness, efficiency, effectiveness, honesty and integrity.</p> <p>Baseline: In many areas the civil service is perceived to be ineffective or corrupt: 89% of survey respondents said “corruption is a major issue for the country.”</p> <p>Target: Improved client perceptions of civil service performance.</p>	<p>Output 4.1. Unified standards for civil service at both central and local levels developed.</p>	<p>Indicator 4.1.1: Unified standards for civil servants. Baseline: At present such standards do not exist. Target: Standards developed, piloted, approved and implemented.</p>	<p>Government: Presidential Administration, Agency for Civil Service Affairs</p> <p>Donors: WB, Open Society Institute/Local Governance Initiative, EU-TACIS, USAID, Soros Foundation</p>	<p>Regular: \$500,000</p> <p>Other: --</p> <p>Parallel: \$4,000,000</p>
Governance	<p>Outcome 5. Parliament performs its functions more effectively at both central and regional levels.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of amendments to national legislation developed by regional parliaments.</p> <p>Baseline: Participation of regional legislatures (maslikhats) in national legislative process is limited.</p> <p>Target: Increased capacity of regional parliaments to effectively participate in the decision-making process.</p>	<p>Output 5.1. Improved co-operation between national and regional parliaments and local executives in decision-making process.</p>	<p>Indicator 5.1.1: The number of regional parliament members and staff trained in effective participation in legislative deliberations. Baseline: Technical assistance has been provided by donors to regional legislatures in Akmola and Pavlodar oblasts. Target: An increased number of members of regional parliaments and staff trained.</p>	<p>Government: National and regional parliaments</p> <p>Donors: Netherlands, Nordic Fund, USAID, OSCE</p>	<p>Regular: \$367,000</p> <p>Other: \$500,000</p>
Governance	<p>Outcome 6. The human rights of citizens are better protected through improved performance of human rights institutions.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of cases successfully resolved by the Ombudsman Office and Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>Baseline: The Human Rights Commission has been in existence for several years; an Ombudsman Office was established in September 2002.</p> <p>Target: By 2009, 50 percent more human rights cases successfully resolved compared with 2004.</p>	<p>Output 6.1. Greater awareness of decision makers and civil servants of human rights and international conventions.</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1.1: The number of civil servants trained by staff from human rights bodies. Baseline: The staff of the two main human rights bodies themselves are inexperienced. Target: Increased number of civil servants who are aware of human rights issues.</p>	<p>Government: Ombudsman Office, Human Rights Commission</p> <p>Donors: UNICEF, UNIFEM, OSCE, EU, Soros Foundation, Nordic Fund, SIDA</p> <p>NGOs: National Human Rights NGOs</p>	<p>Regular: \$450,000</p> <p>Other: \$1,500,000</p>
Governance	<p>Outcome 7. Participatory approaches to development are increased through the enhanced capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of formally registered NGOs.</p> <p>Baseline: In 2001, 1,767 NGOs were working in Kazakhstan. Few of these have national or sub-national mandates.</p> <p>Target: By 2009, a higher number of NGOs with national or sub-national mandates</p>	<p>Output 7.1. Enhanced capacity of civil society organisations to participate in policy-making processes.</p>	<p>Indicator 7.1.1: The number of joint development projects of government and civil society organisations. Baseline: In 2003, for the first time, NGO social projects were co-funded by government. Target: A higher number of NGOs receiving social contracts from the government.</p>	<p>Government: Ministries of Information, Education, Labour and Social Protection and Health; Central Elections Committee; local parliaments and akimats</p> <p>Donors: USAID, World Bank</p> <p>NGOs: Major Kazakhstan NGOs; Soros Foundation, NDI, INTRAC, Counterpart Consortium</p>	<p>Regular: \$400,000</p> <p>Other: \$300,000</p>

Annex II. UNDAF Results Matrix

Area A: PRO-POOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT				
<p><u>NATIONAL PRIORITIES/GOALS:</u> Kazakhstan Strategy 2030, Kazakhstan's Mission: To build an independent, prosperous and politically stable Kazakhstan with inherent national unity, social justice and economic and social well-being of the entire population <i>Kazakhstan Strategy 2030, Long-Term Priority 4, Health, Education and Well-being of Kazakhstani citizens:</i> Improve natural environment in the country Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Social Policy Reform Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved living standards, employment generation and poverty reduction • Improvement of the demographic situation • Expansion of economic opportunities for people by encouraging economic growth • Provision of effective state social support to socially vulnerable groups <p>Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Reform Objectives: Improve current legislation and develop international cooperation MDG 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Target 1: Reduce by half the proportion of people whose income is less than the subsistence minimum by 2015. MDG 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability. Target 9: By 2015, integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources.</p>				
UNDAF outcome I: <i>Reduced (income and human) poverty at national and sub-national levels</i>				
Cuntry Programme Outcomes	Indicative CP Outputs and Role of UN Agencies	Role of Other Donors	Indicative Available Resources	Resource mobilization targets

<p>CP Outcome 1</p> <p><u>UNDP/UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>The Government is more capable of reducing poverty, achieving MDG targets, and monitoring its progress to these ends</i></p>	<p>CP Output 1.1 (UNDP): Greater knowledge, skills and motivation of government officials to formulate and implement poverty reduction strategies.</p> <p>CP Output 1.2 (UNDP): A number of in-depth analytical reports on issues related to poverty and MDGs prepared and published.</p> <p>CP Output 1.3 (UNICEF): Improved knowledge, skills and motivation of the national and sub-national level authorities to identify and monitor the quality of life for all indicators based on the basic survival, development, protection and participation needs of families.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support will be provided for the development of a state gender budget to ensure the concerns of women are part of the policy making process (UNIFEM), strengthening the institutional capacity to mainstream gender concerns into the development agenda (UNDP, UNIFEM, UNESCO), including protection of women from violence and promotion of their social, economic and political participation (UNDP, UNIFEM), and land reform rights (UNIFEM). ■ Support will be provided to the Government for the incorporation of gender concerns into its work on poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs (UNIFEM). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Jointly with UNDP, ILO will support the improvement of social security system and development of sound employment policies. ■ WHO will support the creation of enabling policy and institutional environment for the health sector to promote the health dimension in poverty reduction. ■ UNESCO will support Community Learning Centers for income generation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support for mainstreaming gender concerns into the development agenda (OSCE, Soros Foundation), including protecting women from violence, and promoting their social, economic and political participation (OSCE). ■ Policy advice for formulation of economic diversification and poverty reduction strategies: research will be conducted on non-oil growth; livestock and fisheries; micro-credit; and agricultural competitiveness (WB). ■ Technical assistance will be provided on accession to the World Trade Organization (WB, USAID); financial sector reform, taxes and fiscal policy reform, customs reform (USAID, ADB); and fair tariffs and regulatory reform in public investment, mainly to utilities and communications (EBRD). ■ Technical assistance and lending also will be provided to strengthen regional rural planning and development, capacity building in transport and trade sectors, regional finance sector development and increasing competitiveness of domestic programs and private-sector operations (ADB). ■ Support will be provided to development of small and medium business and micro crediting/ financial services (USAID/EBRD, IDB, OSCE, WB). ■ Support also will be provided to the pension reform and review of pension schemes (WB, USAID); strengthening the Anti-Monopoly Agency to better regulate utility prices (EBRD); WB - Poverty Assessment. ■ USAID will support the development of the business and economics education, and JICA will offer scholarships to study abroad to graduate students of economics. IOM will support employment of migrant women; OSCE will provide training for entrepreneurs and ADB - training on the use of poverty monitoring tools for policy-making. 	<p>UNDP: US\$ 700,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 100,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: US\$ 50,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 40,000 (2 yrs)</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$ 2,725,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 500,000</p>
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<p>CP Outcome 2</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p><i>Vulnerable groups are better protected</i></p>	<p>CP Output 2.1 (UNICEF): National Policies and legislation reflect de-institutionalized approach to Child Protection as well as child care system (such as Juvenile Justice system).</p> <p>CP Output 2.2(UNICEF): Standards for Services and professionals are in place.</p> <p>CP Output 2.3 (UNICEF): Systems for identification, referral and rehabilitation of children victim of abuse, neglect, etc. are in place.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support will be provided to enforce the legal framework for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, incl. technical assistance to implementing national partners (UNHCR). ■ Human rights inputs for education and civil society empowerment will be provided (UNESCO). ■ UNAIDS/UNDP and UNESCO will strengthen the capacity of national leaders to respond to the vulnerability of women to HIV/AIDS and will catalyze the world AIDS campaign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support will be provided in upgrading the juvenile justice using restorative approaches and divergence scheme alternatives (Soros Foundation, OSCE). ■ Support to mass media and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programs against trafficking of women and children and direct assistance to victims will be provided (USAID, IOM, OSCE/ODIHR). ■ Capacity of civil society (CS) will be strengthened to provide assistance to, and advocate for policies on behalf of, vulnerable migrants (IOM, OSCE/ODIHR, USAID). 	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 800,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 20,000 (2yrs)</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 140,000 (2005)</p>	
<p>CP Outcome 3</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p><i>Population and development issues mainstreamed in all development plans and programs</i></p>	<p>CP output 3.1 (UNFPA): Enhanced institutional capacities in formulation and implementation of explicit population policy as a part of national development agenda.</p> <p>CP Output 3.2 (UNFPA): Strengthened national capacity for population & development data collection and analysis, including conducting research for policy decision-making.</p> <p>CP output 3.3 (UNFPA): Increased skills and knowledge of civil servants and legislators on population and development issues, including gender, youth, HIV/AIDS and other related RH problems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNDP, UNIFEM, WHO will support strengthening institutional capacities to mainstream gender concerns into the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IOM will contribute to the integration and improvement of migration part in policy agenda. ■ IOM will continue to assist the Agency on Migration and Demography to develop databases on population movements and immigration, making it easier to assist vulnerable migrants. 	<p>UNFPA: US\$ 750,000</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 93,000(2005)</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 42,000 (2004-2005)</p>	

	<p>development agenda of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WHO will support development of training package and implementation of courses on gender and rights in reproductive health. ■ UNHCR will assist in the voluntary repatriation of refugees, which includes their registration. 			
<p>CP Outcome 4</p> <p><u>UNDP</u></p> <p><i>A comprehensive approach to sustainable development is integrated into national development planning and linked to poverty</i></p>	<p>Output 4.1 (UNDP): Increased capacity of the National Council on Sustainable Development to implement priority environmental management initiatives.</p> <p>Output 4.2 (UNDP): Expanded collaboration between government, donors, civil society and the private sector in the area of environmental management and sustainable development for nature and energy conservation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WHO will assist in developing surveillance of water-related diseases, targeting interventions in water supply and sanitation, and elucidating health impact of saline water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WB will conduct Policy Dialogues on: sustaining and increasing agriculture, fish production in the Syr Darya basin, improving ecological and environmental conditions in the delta area/ environmental management for the oil industry, through strengthening environmental monitoring and management systems;/industrial pollution issues through focusing on reducing mercury contamination in the Nura River and on water quality management;/forestry management through preparation of a forestry management project;/support in testing technologies to prevent desertification. ■ EBRD will support harmonization of industrial environmental regulations with the EU standards and will continue to assist in strengthening capacities of municipalities to implement environmental programs. ■ USAID will support the introduction of lower environment impact technologies in the oil sector. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ADB will provide technical assistance for institutional and technological strengthening for the water resources management and land improvement; improved environmental and natural resource management; institutional strengthening for rural water supply and sanitation sector; and participatory water management in Central Asia. ■ IDB is interested in working on Aral Sea and Semipalatinsk rehabilitation, esp. in agriculture. 	<p>UNDP: US\$ 500,000</p> <p>UNDP/GEF: US\$ 1,200,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 30,000 (2004-2005)</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$ 1,600,000</p>
CP Outcome 5	Output 5.1 (UNDP): Integrated	■ National capacity to increase rural people's	UNDP/GEF:	UNDP:

<p>UNDP</p> <p><i>Livelihood opportunities for the poor are increased through expanded access to natural resources and sustainable energy</i></p>	<p>conservation and development policies based on successful GEF projects in biodiversity (wetlands, mountain agro-biodiversity) and energy (energy efficiency, renewable energy) are in place.</p> <p>Output 5.2 (UNDP): Improved capacities of NGOs and CBOs for nature and energy conservation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support also will be provided for the development of ecotourism and cultural heritage sites using a sustainable livelihood approach (UNESCO). 	<p>access to potable water will be developed by supporting policy dialogue on technologies to improve rural water supplies and sanitation (ADB); potable water and waste disposal pilot project testing (WB); supporting non-Government organizations that address potable water issues in rural communities (JICA); and providing support to develop water supplies in rural areas (IDB).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Public support for natural resources conservation will be strengthened by increasing the volume and transparency of environmental information (OSCE). ■ USAID will support the improvement of energy efficiency at public facilities. 	<p>US\$ 4,700,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 20,000 (2 yrs)</p>	<p>US\$ 8,100,000</p>
<p>Cross-cutting CP Outcome 6</p> <p><u>UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA</u></p> <p><i>Legislative base and policy for promotion of gender equality and the advancement of women strengthened</i></p>				
<p><u>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</u></p> <p>The expanded UN Theme Group on Poverty Alleviation, Employment and Social Safety, chaired by UNDP, will coordinate the contributions of the UN Agencies and other partners through information-sharing, joint work planning, review and evaluation. Poverty Theme Group will closely collaborate with the expanded UN Theme Group on Gender led by UNIFEM to ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed in the UN agencies programs and projects.</p>				
<p>Total UNDAF Outcome I</p>			<p>US\$ 9,185,000</p>	<p>US\$ 12,925,000</p>

Area B: ENSURING QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL

NATIONAL PRIORITIES/GOALS:

Kazakhstan Strategy 2030, Long-term Priority 4, Health, Education and Well-being of Kazakhstani Citizens:

- Consistently improve standards of life, health, education and opportunities of the Kazakhstanis
- Improvement of nutrition/Improvement of health of women and children
- Improve access of population to quality education at all levels and stages

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Strategy of Health Reform:

Effective health care system to improve health status through increased availability of qualitative health care for broad strata of population, and strengthened disease prevention measures through health promotion and protection

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Strategy of Education Reform:

Create effective education system that provides wide strata of population with quality educational programs

MDG Goals 1, 4, 5 and 6:

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger [hidden hunger: micronutrient deficiencies]

Target 5: Reduce by 2/3, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate

Target 6: Reduce by 75 percent, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Target 7: Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Target 8: Halt by 2015 and begin to reverse the incidence of other major diseases (including TB)

MDG 2 – Achieve universal primary education

UNDAF Outcome II: Improved access to quality basic social services

Country Programme outcomes	Indicative CP Outputs and Role of UN Agencies	Role of Other Donors	Indicative Available Resources	Resource mobilization targets
<p>CP Outcome 7</p> <p><u>UNICEF/UNFPA</u></p> <p><i>Enabling regulatory environment for more efficient delivery of public health and education services strengthened</i></p>	<p>CP Output 7.1 (UNFPA): Improved quality of RH services in accordance with international standards.</p> <p>CP Output 7.2 (UNICEF): 80% of families have access and use of the basic PHC and MCH package.</p> <p>CP Output 7.3 (UNICEF): Families consume 100% iodised salt and 80% fortified flour.</p> <p><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <p>■ UNAIDS/UNDP and WHO will provide technical and advocacy support to improve HIV/AIDS treatment policy and care</p>	<p>■ Advocacy for adoption of WHO-recommended definition on life and still birth will be carried out (USAID).</p> <p>■ USAID will support the WHO-recommended DOTS program to treat drug-resistant TB.</p>	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 970,000</p> <p>UNFPA: US\$ 550,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 30,000 (2004-2005)</p>	<p>WHO: US\$ 400,000</p>

	<p>protocols and to promote partnership among Global Fund CCM members and will also catalyze the implementation of the country proposal to the GFATM aimed at insuring proper access to PLWHA and HAART.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WHO will support surveillance and the WHO-recommended DOTS program to treat drug-resistant TB. ■ WHO will support development of policies on national nutrition and food safety. ■ WHO will support development of policy, training curricula and protocols on treatment and care in MCH. ■ WHO will support improvement of public health services to focus on health promotion (anti-smoking and anti- alcohol). 		<p>WHO: US\$ 15,000 (2004-2005)</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 20,000 (2004-2005)</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 30,000 (2004-2005)</p>	<p>WHO: US\$ 30,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 40,000</p>
<p>CP Outcome 8</p> <p><u>UNICEF/UNFPA</u></p> <p><i>Public health management capacity improved</i></p>	<p>CP Output 8.1 (UNFPA): Improved management capacity in RH system.</p> <p>CP Output 8.2 (UNICEF): Local managers better plan and implement effective public health programmes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WHO will support the improvement of maintenance by national and local health officials of national indicator databases to support evidence-based decision making and implementation of ICD-10 and other international standards. ■ UNAIDS/UNDP will provide support in further operating a country response information system on HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS/UNDP will promote national leadership in building institutional capacities to properly address HIV/AIDS issues in medical schools' curricula. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support will be provided to Health Care and Health Financial System reforms (USAID). ■ Training will be provided to public health specialists in data collection, analysis and reporting (USAID). ■ USAID will advocate for improved HIV/AIDS policy and strengthen Gov't implementation under GFATM. ■ Technical training of health professionals on public health management, RH and HIV/AIDS/STIs; and development of curriculum and training for medical students on public health protocols and guidelines on IMCI, RH and HIV/AIDS will be supported (Soros Foundation). ■ USAID will support the establishment of a Public Health Professional Association. 	<p>UNFPA: US\$ 550,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 250,000</p>	

<p>CP Outcome 9</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p><i>Delivery of client-friendly basic public health services, especially for vulnerable groups, including MCH, RH and HIV/AIDS, strengthened and expanded</i></p>	<p>CP Output 9.1 (UNICEF): 50% of young people have access to quality youth-friendly services (YFS) including voluntary testing and counseling services in selected areas.</p> <p>Role of UN Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Advocacy support and training for gender sensitization for Service Providers and government authorities in the area of HIV/AIDS (UNIFEM). ■ UNAIDS/UNDP will catalyze national initiatives targeted at the access to voluntary counseling and testing and STI care, identify and promote country best practices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNAIDS/UNDP will provide financial, material and technical assistance to national institutions to provide direct support services to the most vulnerable groups to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Financial and technical support will be provided to improve the delivery of health care services (USAID). ■ Financial, material and technical assistance to national institutions to provide direct support services to the most vulnerable groups to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS (Soros Foundation). ■ Establishment of HIV/AIDS surveillance sites in Karaganda, Pavlodar, Shymkent and Uralsk (USAID). 	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 650,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: US\$ 10,000 (2004-2007)</p>	
<p>CP Outcome 10</p> <p>UNICEF/UNFPA</p> <p><i>Knowledge, skills and practices on MCH, RH, HIV/AIDS and child care are improved at community and family level</i></p>	<p>CP Output 10.1 (UNFPA): Increased utilization of BCC strategy for SRH at the national and local levels.</p> <p>CP output 10.2 (UNICEF): At least 70% of children participate in ECD programme in selected areas.</p> <p>CP output 10.3 (UNICEF): At least 60% of parents have adequate knowledge and skills on ECD.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNAIDS/UNDP, UNESCO will contribute to nationally-led IEC campaigns on HIV prevention targeted at youth, as well as public awareness campaigns on the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS, and will assist in strengthening coordination of partners in achieving protective behaviors of young people, especially most vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and in development of guiding materials and text-books for teachers and children. ■ UNAIDS and UNDP will assist in implementation of the country proposal to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ USAID will conduct general public health awareness campaigns through NGOs). ■ Soros Foundation will support HIV/AIDS prevention activities. 	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 500,000</p> <p>UNFPA: US\$ 400,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 20,000 (2yrs)</p>	

	<p>GFATM on training and supply of materials to NGO and government institutions for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among vulnerable groups (needles, syringes, disinfectants, condoms and methadone programmes).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNESCO, UNAIDS/UNDP will provide educational inputs and support for government and civil society. 			
<p>CP Outcome 11</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p><i>Education management capacity at national and sub-national level improved</i></p>	<p>CP Output 11.1 (UNICEF): 50% of children in selected area attend child friendly schools.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNESCO will support improved utilization of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) by the Ministry of Education for decision-making purposes. ■ UNESCO will support enhancement of education managers' skills for planning, implementation and monitoring of delivery of quality education services. ■ UNESCO will support improvement of measurement tools (and/or standards) for assessing quality in education. ■ UNESCO will support effective implementation of EFA Plan of Action by government, MOE and NGOs. 	<p>USAID may support the development of standards for Market Economy and Business Administration courses in Universities.</p>	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 650,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 150,000 (2 yrs)</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$ 300,000</p>
<p>CP Outcome 12</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p><i>Child and youth friendly learning environment, with emphasis on life skills and prevention of HIV/AIDS created in selected areas</i></p>	<p>CP Output 12.1 (UNICEF): 90% of young people have access to HIV/AIDS youth specific information and education, including peer education and life skills based education in selected areas.</p> <p>Role of UN Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNESCO will support enhancement of child friendly learning environment at schools and strengthening teachers' life skills based education techniques and methods ■ In partnership with MoE and national Healthy Lifestyle Center, UNFPA will support the integration of RH issues into mandatory school curriculum ■ UNAIDS/UNDP will support the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ ADB will support Information Technology Communication and distance education, particularly in rural areas. 	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 600,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 100,000 (2 yrs)</p>	

	development of guiding materials, text-books and supplies for teachers and young students.			
<p><u>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</u></p> <p>The expanded UN Theme Group on Basic Social Services, chaired by UNICEF, will coordinate the contributions of the UN Agencies and other partners through information-sharing, joint work planning, review and evaluation. Basic Social Services Theme Group will closely collaborate with the expanded UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, Drugs and Vulnerable Groups to ensure that issues of HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and vulnerable groups are adequately addressed in the UN agencies programs and projects.</p>				
Total UNDAF Outcome II			US\$ 5,495,000	US\$ 770,000

Area C: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PRIORITIES/GOALS:

Kazakhstan Strategy 2030, Long term priority 7, “Professional State”:

To create in Kazakhstan an efficient modern state service and management structure best suited for market economy; form the Government capable of realising national priorities

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Reform of Political System:

- Creation of an effective political system, capable of addressing public interests
- Strengthen the role of non-governmental organizations, which shall actively and effectively promote the interests of the citizens

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Administrative Reform:

Creation of an effective public administration capable of operating in new economic and political environment and fulfill its functions to the full extent

Kazakhstan Strategy 2010, Decentralization of State Functions:

Democratization of governance implemented through involvement of citizens and strengthening accountability of the state bodies

UNDAF Outcome III: *Professional capacity, effectiveness and accountability of the governance structure and participation of civil society in decision-making enhanced*

Country Programme outcomes	Indicative CP Outputs and Role of UN Agencies	Role of Other Donors	Indicative Available Resources	Resource mobilization targets
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<p>CP Outcome 13</p> <p><u>UNDP/UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>The performance, effectiveness and transparency of public administration are improved at central and local levels</i></p>	<p>CP Output 13.1 (UNDP): Unified standards for civil service at both central and local levels developed.</p> <p>CP Output 13.2 (UNICEF): Local public authorities are able to plan, manage and monitor convergent programmes for better social systems.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support for improved understanding by the Government officials of international protection mechanisms (UNHCR) and gender equity (UNIFEM). ■ UNODC and WHO will assist the improvement of national capacity to deal with substance use, drug demand reduction and drug trafficking through the enhancement of national monitoring system on drug abuse, strengthened coordination mechanisms to deal with drug abuse and strengthened capacity in treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Advocacy will be undertaken for improvements in human resource management in civil service and legislative improvement for public administration (French Embassy). ■ Study tours abroad for public administrators will be supported, along with graduate studies abroad in public administration and law (JICA). ■ Assistance will be provided to strengthen anti-monopoly regulation within the telecommunications and global transportation sectors (EBRD). ■ Support for improved understanding by the Government officials of gender equity (OSCE). ■ Support to the public audit function of national programs (USAID); and strengthening the role of the Anti-Monopoly Agency to increase market competitiveness (EBRD). ■ Assistance will be provided in advocating for greater transparency in the extractive industry (DFID); improving transparency of Government structures and oil revenues and training to improve the budgeting system (Soros Foundation); delineating projects for customs officials and border services (OSCE). ■ Support to national and local governments in formulation of a governance framework that enhances coordination and planning of public spending, development service delivery and accelerates poverty reduction (ADB). ■ IOM will continue to provide training for government officials of the agencies dealing with migration: Ministry of Interior, Agency for Migration, Border Service, others. 	<p>UNDP: US\$ 500,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 325,000</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 10,000 (2005)</p> <p>UNODC: US\$ 101,800</p> <p>UNODC other: US\$ 250,000</p> <p>WHO: US\$ 10,000 (2004-2005)</p>	
<p>CP Outcome 14</p> <p><u>UNDP</u></p> <p><i>Legislature performs its functions more effectively at both central and regional</i></p>	<p>CP Output 14.1(UNDP): Improved cooperation between national and regional legislatures and local executives in decision-making process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support will be provided to the Public Policy Research Center to bring together national and local Legislature and NGOs to discuss draft legislation and other significant issues (Soros Foundation), ■ IOM will support the formulation of migration legislation in accordance with international human rights standards. ■ Support will be provided to local NGOs in civic 	<p>UNDP: US\$ 250,000</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$ 500,000</p>

<p><i>levels</i></p>		<p>advocacy programs (USAID).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The US Embassy and OSCE will work with political parties and local and central electoral commissions to strengthen electoral legislation and procedures. 		
<p>CP Outcome 15</p> <p><u>UNDP/UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>The human rights of citizens are better protected through improved performance of human rights institutions and effective implementation of MDGs and other commitments related to UN Conventions, Summits and Conferences</i></p>	<p>CP Output 15.1 (UNDP): Greater awareness of decision makers and civil servants on human rights and international conventions.</p> <p>CP Output 15.2 (UNICEF): Implementation of MDGs related to women and children better analysed and monitored.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNIFEM will promote greater awareness of decision makers and civil servants on CEDAW. ■ Technical support to National Ombudsman office will be provided for incorporating gender equality principles into its work (UNIFEM). ■ Technical assistance will be provided to national authorities in reviewing the strategic program to counteract the HIV/AIDS epidemic (UNAIDS/UNDP). ■ Support will be provided to the GoK in formulation and implementation of NPAs that comply with its commitments to MDGs, other United Nations Summits, Conferences and Conventions (UN System). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Support will be provided to the GoK in formulation and implementation of NPAs that comply with its international commitments (OSCE/ODIHR, OSCE /EED). 	<p>UNDP: US\$ 250,000</p> <p>UNICEF: US\$ 75,000</p> <p>UNIFEM: (CEDAW budget): US\$ 60, 000</p> <p>UNAIDS PAF: US\$ 150,000</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$ 1,500,000</p>

<p>C. CP Outcome 16</p> <p><u>UNDP/UNICEF</u></p> <p><i>Capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups enhanced</i></p>	<p>CP Output 16.1 (UNDP): Enhanced capacity of civil society organizations to participate in policy-making processes.</p> <p>CP Output 16.2 (UNICEF): Improved knowledge and skills of Government and NGOs to better plan, formulate and monitor child-focused social policies (nationwide focus).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Role of UN Agencies:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ UNESO will promote collaboration between the Government and civil society to formulate national legislation on public service radio and television. ■ Civil society knowledge, understanding and capacity on human rights and fundamental freedoms will be enhanced by supporting advocacy and dissemination of international human rights conventions; providing training and information (UNICEF, UNHCR, UNESCO, DPI); and raising awareness about CEDAW principles (UNIFEM). ■ UNODC will provide training in various aspects of effective drug abuse prevention for mass media, NGOs and civil society organizations. ■ Delivery of lifelong learning and adult learning will be supported (UNESCO). ■ The capacity of civil society will be strengthened to develop IEC and BCC campaigns on reproductive health (UNFPA); young people’s healthy behaviors, including on HIV/AIDS (UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA); environmental conservation (UNDP); gender equality and the advancement of women (UNIFEM). ■ Civil society capacity will be enhanced to prevent all forms of violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation of women and children (UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Dialogue between the Government and civil society and CSO participation in national decision-making will be supported by advocating a stronger legal base for civil society organizations and cooperation between Government and civil society (USAID). Cooperation within civil society will be promoted (USAID), as will collaboration between the Government and civil society to formulate national legislation on public service radio and television (OSCE). ■ Advocacy will be conducted for local Government to work with civil society organizations to review Government budgets and fiscal management and to increase the involvement of mature non-Government organizations in advocacy for, and drafting of, laws and policies (USAID). ■ OSCE will assist in strengthening Government-civil society cooperation in the areas of democratization and human rights, especially in monitoring places of detention. ■ Civil society capacity to advocate for and/or design and implement programs will be developed by providing financial and technical support to improve proficiency in financial management, human resources and fund-raising (DFID, USAID), along with improved ability to deliver PHC services (JICA), and increased rural access to potable water (JICA). ■ Support will be provided to activities to prevent institutionalization and promote de-institutionalization of children (UNICEF, Soros Foundation). OSCE will support wider civic participation in policymaking, freedom of the media, and openness and transparency of the election process); carrying out anti-trafficking activities (IOM); and improving the ability to monitor human rights (OSCE). The capacity of civil society will be strengthened to assist in peer and outreach programs to support behavior change and prevent HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users (USAID); and drug anti-trafficking, including strengthening border control (UNHCR, IOM, US-Customs, French Embassy). 	<p>UNDP: US\$ 275,000</p> <p>UNESCO: US\$ 30, 000 (2 yrs)</p> <p>UNHCR: US\$ 20,000 (2005)</p> <p>UNODC: US\$ 100,000 (2004-2005)</p> <p>UNIFEM: US\$ 80,000</p> <p>DPI: US\$ 14,000</p>	<p>UNDP: US\$ 300,000</p>
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	UNIFEM).	<p>Civil society capacity will be supported to prevent of all forms violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation of women and children (Soros Foundation, USAID, IOM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ USAID will provide assistance to establish a Business Association. ■ OSCE will promote access to environmental information and public participation in decision making. 		
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Programme Modalities:</p> <p>The expanded UN Theme Group on Governance and Participatory Development, chaired by UNDP, will coordinate the contributions of the UN Agencies and other partners through information-sharing, joint work planning, review and evaluation. The expanded UN Theme Group on Governance and Participatory Development will closely collaborate with all UN Theme Groups to ensure that issues of participatory development are addressed as key elements in UN programs and projects.</p>				
Total UNDAF Outcome III			US\$ 2,500,800	US\$ 2,300,000
<u>Total UNDAF</u>			US\$ 17,180,800	US\$ 15,995,000

Glossary of Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank	MCH	Maternal and Child Health
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
BCC	Behavioral Change Communication	MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
BFHI	Baby friendly hospital initiative	MIS	Management Information System
CBO	Community-based organizations	MOE	Ministry of Education
CCA	Common Country Assessment	MOH	Ministry of Health
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	PH	Public Health
CS	Civil Society	PHC	Primary Health Care
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	PLWHA	People Living with HIV and AIDS
OSCE/EED	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe/Economic and Environment Dimension	PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
OSCE/ODIHR	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe/Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	QoLA	Quality of Life for All
CSO	Civil society organizations	RH	Reproductive Health
DFID	Department for International Development (Government of the United Kingdom)	RK	Republic of Kazakhstan
DOTS	WHO/internationally-recommended TB control strategy	SP	Service providers
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	STI	Sexually transmitted infections
ECD	Early Childhood Development	UN	United Nations
EFA	Education For All	UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
EMIS	Education Management Information System	UNCT	UN Country Team
EU	European Union	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
GEF	Global Environmental Facility	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	UNDPI	United National Department of Public Information
GOK	Government of Kazakhstan	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
HAART	Highly active antiretroviral therapy	UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
ICD	International Classification of Diseases	UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
IDA	Iron Deficiency Anemia	UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
IDB	Islamic Development Bank	UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
IDD	Iodine deficiency disorders	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IEC	Information, Education, Communication	VAD	Vitamin-A Deficiency
ILO	International Labour Organization	WB	World Bank
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses	WHO	World Health Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration	WTO	World Trade Organization
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
LSBE	Life Skills Based Education		

Annex III

**Resource Mobilization Targets Table for Kazakhstan
2005-2009
(in thousands of United States dollars)**

Source	Amount	Comments
UNDP REGULAR RESOURCES		
Estimated Carry-over from 2004	29	
TRAC 1.1.1	1,750	Annual TRAC 1.1.1 of \$350,000
TRAC 1.1.2	1,138	65.0% of TRAC 1.1.1
TRAC 1.1.3		
Subtotal	2,917	
UNDP OTHER RESOURCES		
Government cost-sharing	500	
Third-party cost-sharing	1,350	
Funds, trust funds and other	16,775	GEF (15,250), TTF & TFs (1,525)
Subtotal	18,625	
GRAND TOTAL	21,620	

[KAZ/CPD/RMT]