



**EXPANDING THE OPPORTUNITIES OF THE MANGYSTAU REGION
IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODERNIZATION
ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2016**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: “Expanding the opportunities of the Mangystau region in achieving sustainable development and socio-economic modernization” • Programme Number: • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p>Kazakhstan, Mangystau region</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of inequities and disparities in social well-being for the vulnerable populations, increase of employment, improving key health indicators • 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 • Formation and use of sustainable development practices in response to the current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, and WHO</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Akimat of Mangystau Region
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: \$8,259,333</p> <p>JP Contribution</p> <p>Agency Contribution: UNDP (\$700,000); UNICEF (\$306,500); WHO (\$250,000); UNHCR (\$90,000); UNFPA (\$70,000); UN WOMEN \$40,000; UNESCO (\$33,000)</p> <p>Government Contribution: \$6,769,833</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors):</p> <p>TOTAL: \$8,259,333</p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration <i>30 months</i></p> <p>Start Date <i>8 July 2014</i></p> <p>Original End Date <i>31 December 2016</i></p> <p>Current End date <i>30 November 2017</i></p>
<p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Norimasa Shimomura ○ Title: UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Kazakhstan ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: Norimasa.Shimomura@undp.org

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

JP – Joint Programme
CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CDIS – Culture for Development Indicator
DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR-- Disaster Risk Reduction
EVAW – Ending violence against women
GP – General Practitioner
GPO – General Prosecutor’s Office
ICC – Information and Computing Centre
ICH – Intangible Cultural Heritage
KAP – Knowledge, Attitude and Practices
MOH – Ministry of Health
NCD – Non-Communicable diseases
NGO – Non-government organizations
PHC – Primary Health Care
SME – Small and medium-sized enterprises
SRH – Sexual and Reproductive Health
STIs – Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNDAF – United Nations Development Framework
UNDP – the United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO - the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
UNFPA – the United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF - the United Nations Children’s Fund
UNHCR - the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN Women - The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO – World Health Organization
YRC – Youth Resource Center

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Programme “Expanding the opportunities of the Mangystau region in achieving sustainable development and socio-economic modernization” was developed by the United Nations Country Team at the request of the Government of Kazakhstan to address widening social and regional disparities in the country. Mangystau oblast, which is struggling to ensure that its economic growth is reflected in human, social and health development, was chosen as a pilot region.

The seven UN agencies – UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO – in close partnership with the Government agencies and civil society partners have been piloting innovative approaches in health and social service provision, strengthening self-governance and applying sustainable environmental practices under this joint programme since July 2014. By a common agreement between the UNCT and the Government in 2016, the programme period was extended by an additional eleven months, now stretching until the end of November 2017. The report at hand outlines the accomplishments, challenges and lessons learned of 2016, the last full programmatic year of the joint programme.

In 2016, in the area of reducing inequalities and disparities in social well-being for the vulnerable populations, more children, stateless persons, women suffering from domestic violence and families with children living under subsistence level have received better social and other services. The UN agencies in collaboration with partners have supported the enhancement of opportunities to those being left behind by increasing targeted, innovative services, which utilize the expertise of all levels of service-provision, including the civil society, and by working towards a systemic change that focuses in breaking the root causes of vulnerabilities. More people, including persons with disabilities have found economic opportunities, and there are increased opportunities for patients to voice their concern over their own health and the care they receive and are entitled to by engaging with health providers, who have stronger capacities to provide quality and patient-centered health care. Reducing vulnerabilities in all aspects of human life creates more resilient communities and increases equity.

The capacity building on local self-government has ensured more opportunities for rural development, better compliance to the legislation and introduction of innovations in remote rural areas. Green and other energy efficient technologies piloted at many social objects have not only demonstrated opportunities, but also provided budget savings. New instruments and institutions including in the civil sector and housing and communal sphere have ensured better services and transparency.

The programme is closely tied to the Partnership Development Framework, and its different components to various Government plans and policies, such as the new economic policy *Nurly Zhol*, the state health programme *Densayluk*, and the Gender Equality of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2006-2016. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which focus on leaving no one behind across all the thematic areas, is a major guiding framework for the entire UNCT and its partners.

I. PURPOSE

The Joint Programme is based on the 2010-2015 UNDAF, 2016-2020 PFD aimed at supporting the Government of Kazakhstan in addressing priorities for socio-economic modernization in the oil rich region which is exposed to severe climatic conditions. Considering the development challenges identified in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, the programme pursues the following objectives, each corresponding to the identified problem phenomenon in the respective sector.

Objective 1: 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

- 1.1 Support to formulation of policies stimulating productive employment
- 1.2 Innovative approaches to providing health and special social services to women, children, youth, elderly, PWDs, repatriates, etc. are piloted in rural areas
- 1.3 Regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level
- 1.4 Increased capacity of local decision makers on application of "Health in all policies" approach in regional development strategy
- 1.5 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
- 1.6 Awareness of the local population on best practices of child care and new participatory mechanisms are enhanced
- 1.7 Principles of sustainable development, including the protection of natural and cultural heritage, are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans

Objective 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

- 2.1 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.
- 2.2 Increasing the quality of local public administration and local self-governance in rural areas

Objective 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.

- 3.1 Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication
- 3.2 Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans.

II. RESULTS

Objective 1: 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

Under this objective, the main achievements and results include the adoption of legal and policy acts, increased local public allocations, and enhanced capacities of a wide range of service providers and law enforcement bodies in the area of ending violence against women, improved local systems of social protection and services for families living under subsistence level, an established suicide prevention programme, increased capacity of health service providers to respond to the needs of patients, and a set up of a comprehensive child well-being monitoring system.

A number of indicators within the outcome area have been achieved or are close to being achieved. An inter-sectoral plan for reducing child injury and mortality has been developed and adopted, and reducing mortality of children under 5 due to accidents at home and traffic appears to be decreasing. Ratio of children in residential institutions has decreased considerably, and the child-wellbeing indicators have been established to feed into further policy development, and the awareness of families and communities on good practices of child care have improved. The regional health development policy now includes the objectives, targets and monitoring structure of non-communicable diseases (NCD) reduction, and nearly 30% of primary health care facilities have developed action plans based on local population needs. All indicators are projected to be achieved in 2017.

Output 1.1 Support to formulation of policies stimulating productive employment

To ensure productive employment of the population and improve the labour market system, UNDP supported 18 projects that ensured 17 jobs for local people, including 2 persons with disabilities. To promote importance of artisan development and to stimulate employment among rural population, a workshop for artisans was opened in Mangystau region, two individual entrepreneurs were registered and two handicraft jobs were created. UNDP's experience in training unemployed youth and unemployed women has been successfully introduced in the region through the provision of training of working professions and promotion of employment in the framework of the state social order.

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

Violence against women remains a pressing issue in the region of Mangystau, as well as nationally in Kazakhstan. As a result of persistent gender inequality and the firmly entrenched societal norms privileging male domination in families, women often become constrained to accept and tolerate domestic violence. Law enforcement agents and service providers similarly often perceive domestic violence as a private family matter rather than a criminal offence, thus resulting in many cases going unreported. UN Women in partnership with NGO Crisis Center "Podrugi" has supported the capacity development of local level service providers and law enforcement bodies¹ to monitor, prevent and respond to incidents of domestic violence, training them in differentiating domestic violence from other forms of violence and taking relevant action, and treating the victims with dignity and respect. The perceptiveness on prevention and response of service providers has increased and mechanisms for stronger inter-agency cooperation between local authorities and

¹ More than 70 % of local police staff, 28 psychologists, 12 NGOs 33 employees of local state bodies, and 6 prosecutors trained to deliver quality services within implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence.

CSOs have been enacted, facilitating inclusive and transparent planning and budgeting processes and will contribute to increasing efficiency of government response.

UN Women's NGO partner provided technical expertise on developing standards, determining themes for public grants, and facilitating the establishment of local-level inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and advocated for increased allocation of public funds for Ending of Violence against Women (EVAW). As a result, public funds allocation for elimination of violence has considerably increased (KZT 3 million /approximately USD 13,000) in Mangystau. In addition, local authorities approved funding for projects on special social services for survivors of domestic violence, and co-funded the establishment of a shelter for survivors in the amount of approximately \$ 49,000. The new national standards on provision of services to the victims of domestic violence were adopted in 2016 and funds for their implementation for 2018 and 2019 were allocated by the government. UN Women together with its NGO partner also supported the development of the General Prosecutors Office's (GPO) Roadmap to improve prevention and response VAW by providing technical assistance and expertise. UNDP in collaboration with Samruk-Kazyna JSC and the local akimat contributed towards the well-being of women facing violence by supporting an NGO "RAI" to open a crisis centre for women in Aktau.

UNICEF conducted a national knowledge, attitude and practices study (KAP) which revealed an alarming knowledge gap among both general public and specialists in all types of violence against children, with for example over 70 % of respondents supporting the use of corporal punishment to discipline children, and over 90 % believing that it is strangers who are likely to sexually abuse children. The study found that a considerable number of respondents (53% of justice officials and 41% of general public) hold harmful victim blaming attitudes. This demonstrates that it is hard for child victims to report violence in their lives and access support services. The KAP data will be used to support public policy dialogue, development of policies and programmes, and communication initiatives on the rights of children and prevention of



Training for the NGO on conducting the study on knowledge, attitude and practices on domestic violence and justice for children

violence against children.

With the aim of improvement of women's health and decreasing of maternal mortality in the region, UNFPA supported the local health department in establishing Total Quality Management System through introduction of conceptually new approach in auditing of maternal mortality (Near Miss Cases Review) and assessment of quality services provided at the facility level. The local teams of three key maternities (more than 80% of regional births and 2/3 of severe cases are managed) are able to conduct NMCR and Perinatal care assessment due to intensive training and coaching by national experts during 2 years period. Moreover, the Effective Perinatal Technologies implementation in the above mentioned maternities was significantly improved through Advanced training provided for multidisciplinary teams of health providers (obstetric-gynaecologist, neonatologist, midwives and health nurses).

With the aim of strengthening of primary health providers in providing quality antenatal care, early detection and referral of severe obstetric complications, UNFPA supported training of 60 key PHC specialists based on the latest updated WHO course. UNFPA provided technical assistance in development of regional training strategy on family planning in order to ensure health providers continuous education. A regional training centre was established and equipped with UNFPA support, a regional coordinator was trained through TOT training followed by training of 53 key health providers on FP and modern contraceptives.

UNFPA built capacity of local government on demographic analysis and population projections, and use of demographic data for formulation, implementation and monitoring of rights-based policies that integrate

evidences on population dynamics to sustainable development. 18 local government specialists were trained on interlinkages between population dynamics and sustainable development and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programmes that takes into consideration such issues as reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality, prevention of gender-based violence with focus on most vulnerable population groups, such as youth, the elderly, rural women, people with disabilities and migrants.

UNHCR contributed towards reducing disparities and inequities for stateless and undocumented persons in Mangystau by continuing to provide legal assistance and to advise on applicable national laws and procedures related to documentation and naturalization. Cooperation with foreign Embassies in Kazakhstan has resulted in simplified processes of obtaining required documents for persons with undermined nationality and eased procedure to obtain the necessary documents for the undocumented persons (See Specific Story 1). Nationally, 1,781 persons received legal counselling and advice on the issues related to documentation. 259 cases of persons with undetermined nationality acquired citizenship of Kazakhstan or citizenship of third countries in 2016. In Mangystau UNHCR with partners trained 98 local officials and NGO representatives on the issues of statelessness and assistance provided to stateless persons. A UNHCR produced an awareness campaign including local television broadcasts, billboards, and media attention.

To improve local systems of social protection and social services that protect children, adolescents and families from poverty, UNICEF aimed to reduce disparities and promote social inclusion through evidence based analysis of social policy efficiency and effectiveness. An assessment on the cash transfer programme scheme launched in 2015 with focus on poor families with children found that many families with children living in poverty are at risk of exclusion from the scheme. The findings with recommendation are expected in 2017. A social reference center to reach out to families with children eligible for social assistance and to provide support through individual case-management was identified in Munayly rayon, and social workers and other relevant stakeholders in the region were trained to confront, communicate with and carry out social activation of families with children living in poverty, to identify the main causes leading to difficult situations and to strengthen coping mechanisms for families.



Development of knowledge and skills, necessary to render social services to assist families.

UNICEF introduced a suicide prevention programme for the school children and college students in Mangystau oblast. UNICEF trained team of trainers identified children in risk groups in 130 schools and colleges that participated in the programme, and those identified were referred to general practitioners (GPs) or psychiatrists depending on the state of the child. To raise awareness around the issue, information material was distributed in all schools and colleges of the oblast, teaching children how to spot and cope with signs of depression. Teams of GPs and psychologists were placed in every school and college and relevant oblast departments have been capacitated to provide adequate support. UNICEF supported the functioning of local hotlines and operators, improving their skills to respond and cope with incoming calls. Nearly 90 % of 27,970 adolescents enrolled in the programme participated in early suicidal behaviour risk identification component. Of them, 1,056 adolescents were found to be at risk, including 253 at very high risk. So far, over 52.2% (552) of adolescents received counselling from health specialists, while 124 adolescents refused referral (by themselves or by guardians). An initial assessment of the programme identified changes in adolescents' attitudes with emerged trust to school psychologists, changes in help-seeking behaviour and an increased number of self-referrals.



Official opening of the Center to support children victims and witnesses of crime

To support re-integration of child victims and witnesses of crime back into their communities through social, legal and psychological support, a pilot center was launched in Aktau by

UNICEF and its NGO partner Meiram, supported by local authorities in education, health, law enforcement and judicial authorities. An evaluation of the centre's performance will result in recommendations to the Government for possible implementation of the model at the national level. UNICEF also equipped child-friendly rooms at police stations, juvenile court, and internal affairs division to reduce the stress of children under interrogation and other proceedings.

UNFPA strengthened capacity of the local department of education on raising awareness, knowledge and skills of adolescents and young people on protection of sexual and reproductive health, including issues on prevention of unwanted pregnancies, abortions, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. UNFPA provided necessary training materials and conducted training to teachers of 13 state colleges of the region, and the latter, provided respective training to more than 2500 college students. A sociological study to assess the effectiveness of the course and increase knowledge of adolescents and young people on reproductive health issues was conducted and the results of the study will be published and submitted to education and health ministries and local administration.

With support of UNFPA a Mangystau branch of National Y-Peer Network was established in 2016. Three resource centres for Young People were equipped and opened, one in Aktau City based at the Humanitarian College, the second in Zhana-Ozen based at Oil&Gas College and another one Beineu village of the region. All three Centres are being used by Y-Peer activists and volunteers for providing training on leadership and communication skills as well as on protection of reproductive health using Peer-to-Peer approach. In conjunction with above mentioned training at colleges of the region on protection of reproductive health, in long run time these would lead to improvement of reproductive health status of young people by increasing of healthy life styles and safe behaviours, reduction of unwanted pregnancies, abortions and STIs, including HIV.

To support the capacities of youth in healthy life styles, UNFPA conducted Training of Trainers to 50 young activists on advocating for safe behaviours to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission using the peer-to-peer approach. Three Youth Resource Centres (YRC) were established to disseminate knowledge on protection of sexual and reproductive health and to advocate for the healthy life style. YRSc provide young people with access to internet and printing resources on above issues, a meeting venue to conduct trainings also on leadership and volunteerism. Students in 13 from total 15 state colleges in the region were trained in protection of sexual and reproductive health including issues on prevention of unwanted pregnancy and HIV and AIDS transmission. The coverage of first year colleges students was 87%, all in all 2500 students. Sociological research conducted to assess of raising student's knowledge on protection of reproductive health defined the high effectiveness of the course.

Output 1.3 Regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level

WHO has continued addressing key challenges of the health system in Mangystau, improving the health status of the population and the experience of the population in contact with health services. A key component has been the improvement of relationship among the main stakeholders: patients, health service providers and oblast health and political decision makers. These relationships are critically important to ensure trust of the population and lead to changes of behaviours which are necessary for building resilient communities, for improving individual health and having a healthy population and healthy social environment needed for making progress towards equitable social, health



Primary Health Care Conference, Almaty, December 2016: Presenting experience of pilot PHC facilities

WHO has synergized efforts with other UN agencies to better capture the needs and wishes, in particular regarding the health services, of the local population. Patient satisfaction surveys and assessments for e.g. population suffering from arterial hypertension, heart diseases and diabetes, and mothers and pregnant women provided valuable inputs on current gaps in quality of service, and problems that lead to the population not changing their behavior, which is a crucial part of prevention. Based on these results further focus groups with health providers detected both problems and gaps related to communication with population but also problems related to resources such as shortage of staff, training needs and material problems such as access to running water, lack of equipment or high burden of paper work. The outcomes have resulted in reports and action plans for improved policy formulation, health care facility improvement, training of health care personnel, development of quality indicators, site-coaching, and provision of online support. WHO and UNFPA assessment on quality of health services for women and newborns was used as one of the components of quality improvement process at primary health care level in 2015-2016. Training on quality improvement surveillance was scaled to wider rayons, and a series of workshops for the PHC facilities were provided for polyclinic health workers. A series of face-to-face work in pilot regions was conducted by experts on quality improvement and strategic planning to emphasize development of institutional plans in health care facilities.

A key obstacle in optimizing PHC services was found to lie in poor communication between health personnel and patients, both, related to organization of the health service and the ease of the patient to navigate through this system, but even more, the poor communication affected understanding and compliance with medical recommendations and treatments. WHO intervened by conducting a total of three communication skills trainings, covering more than 120 health professionals from all rayons in the Mangystau oblast. The feedback and observations from the trainings resulted in a more fine-tuned programme which trained a total of 80 health professionals focusing on adult population and improvement of health communication with persons with chronic non-communicable diseases. Recommendations on how to move forward in addressing the communications needs across the country were developed for the oblast health department and Ministry of Health. Additionally, WHO conducted an interactive workshop on communication for health professionals who provide health care services (immunization) for children and adolescents. More than 30 health professionals from primary health care facilities in the Mangystau oblast were trained on vaccine safety and on the process maintenance of the poliomyelitis free status of the country. In total the courses covered more than 140 doctors and nurses. The key outcomes were reported at the National Conference on Primary Health Care, organized jointly by WHO country office, WHO European Centre for Primary Health Care and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, resulting in the Kazakh School of Public Health starting preparations for close collaboration with WHO for training of its faculty and inclusion of the courses into the mandatory post-graduate and continuous medical education courses.

Managerial capacity for budgetary and human resource planning and management was also identified as a key challenge and a draft methodology has been prepared with specific tools to enable the health managers to apply modern managerial knowledge for better patient satisfaction and better efficacy of the health service. Strategic planning tools training for managers of PHC facilities was conducted. WHO developed recommendations on modern approaches for child TB which will feed into further trainings. An assessment of antenatal care on PHC level initiated a process of developing new standards on antenatal care on PHC for European countries, for which Mangystau will participate in 2017.

Improving disease-case management of hypertension, diabetes, stroke and asthma, an assessment and analysis of the use of diagnostic and treatment protocols and guidelines was carried out, including training of health providers in using and adapting protocols locally. A training on implementation of WHO protocols on NCDs was conducted for doctors, enabling them to review the implementation of national protocols for treatment and prepare concrete strategies on ensuring better implementation at PHC level, including better cooperation

of patients. An assessment of health services for patients with chronic NCDs showed the need for training of health professionals, and organising services for inclusion of prevention and counselling on risk factors at PHC but also at secondary hospital level when patients are already affected. In addition, the need for adaptation of services to gender specificities have been identified and recommendations made, most of which were included in the National Health Strategy “Densaulyk” 2016-2019 and to oblast strategic plans on health.

Output 1.4. Increased capacity of local decision makers on application of "Health in all policies" approach in regional development strategy

WHO has been facilitating setting up an integrated system of NCD surveillance in line with the national surveillance framework, supporting its operation and use of information for local action plans. A number of assessments covering health behavior of school children, health status of 8 and 9-year-olds, youth tobacco usage and child obesity have been carried out. WHO also assessed the quality and effectiveness of screening programmes in the region with specific focus on cancer and CVD screenings. A training workshop was held for GPs and specialists helping them to understand the gaps, especially in coverage of population that is likely to be in pre-symptomatic phase of diseases. An analysis of the burden of NCD mortality is ongoing. A follow-up mission basing on previously conducted assessment of screening services, focusing specifically on cardiovascular disease screenings was conducted, including a training for PHC doctors and specialists on international screening protocols. The analysis as used to advice the MOH on further improvement of effectiveness of the screenings.

Increasing awareness of local decision makers and professionals on the issues of violence and injury prevention WHO addressed the high burden of child and adolescent mortality due to road traffic injuries in partnership with the regional centre for healthy lifestyles, the regional health department, representatives of the ministry of interior, Aktau branch traffic police, and NGO Common Road. A round-table identified key challenges and an innovative awareness raising campaign promoted improving the safety of children pedestrians. WHO conducted a seminar for traumatologists, public health workers, representatives of the social and education sector and oblast health department on methodologies for development of an action plan for reducing child and adolescent mortality due to trauma, resulting in a draft action plan for reducing child and adolescent mortality due to injuries. As a result, the local media rallied support for the population, demanding akimat for further actions and inclusion of new joint actions into the health development plan.

WHO supported the implementation of the National survey on violence against women, together with UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women. In addition to conducting an analysis of the survey findings, WHO experts carried out a training for national Statistic’s Committee experts to build capacities for monitoring, analysis and recommendation inclusive report preparation, and for analyzing the background of regional disparities in the findings, in particular those related to the socio-economic and cultural conditions that influence both the prevalence of violence but also the (under)reporting bias that might be the result of the lack of awareness.

UNFPA mobilized a national consultant to provide the technical assistance to the team of the Committee on Statistics on analysis of data collected during the National survey on violence against women and development analytical report on findings of study.



Focusing on improvement of care for school children, WHO has continued strengthening the knowledge of health workers on immunization and communication skills with parents and adolescents ensuring of safety of vaccinations as the most effective preventive measure to save lives. Healthy Schools Initiative pilot phase was kicked off by an introductory workshop for representatives of the Mangystau school and education departments and by a workshop for interested schools in Mangystau and other regions, in which the participating school representatives, complementing the assessment of the situation in schools, identified key priorities and actions to address the growing burden of disease.

Output 1.5 Capacities of local government and local service providers to plan, budget, implement programmes for protection of the most vulnerable groups of society, including youth, children and their families, are strengthened



The meeting of technical working group on CWM system

Introducing the Child wellbeing monitoring project to the Figure 1

collecting, analysing and processing data to generate evidence-based information. This will also enable piloting of the system using the DevInfo software adapted by the ICC to Kazakhstan.

A comprehensive child wellbeing monitoring system which consists of a variety of objective and subjective child-well-being indicators has been set up in Mangystau oblast. Based on accessible, regular and disaggregated data, the system aims to facilitate the development of effective programs and services that will address the needs of the most vulnerable children and families in the region. The monitoring system identifies factors that prevent or promote the development of children and reveal the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children and families. With UNICEF advocacy, a technical working group including representatives of various departments was created for monitoring the setup of the system. UNICEF with the Information and Computing Centre (ICC) of the Statistics Committee of the Ministry of National Economy are building the capacity of Akimat specialists in

Aiming to strengthen community nursing and home-visiting services in addressing inequities at community level to reduce morbidity and mortality of children under 5 from preventable causes, UNICEF has been improving the qualifications of medical caregivers providing paediatric and perinatal care to children and mothers. Several trainings to improve the knowledge and skills of paediatricians on child care up to 5 years of age and on supervision mechanisms as well as of health specialists in stationary child care based on WHO Pocket manual were held. As a follow-up, trained trainers continued to supervise and support staff in daily work situations. Obstetrician-gynaecologists, maternity nurses and neonatologists were trained in provision of basic care for new-borns and assessment of conditions and treatment of infants, advising mothers and ensuring follow-up care. By establishing and training a local team of obstetricians-gynaecologists, a maternity nurse, a neonatologist and a psychologist, UNICEF assessed the quality of stationary perinatal care in the region using the WHO assessment tools.



Training on WHO Pocket Manual



Training on nursing a healthy baby from 2 month to 5 years old

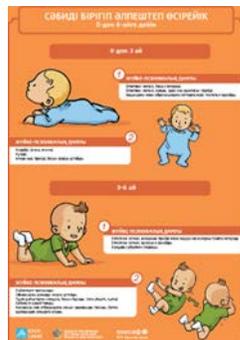


Training on Effective neonatal care and medical assistance to newborn babies

To increase the capacities of local authorities, rural youth centers and NGOs working with adolescents and youth and to promote meaningful participation of young people, heads and collaborators of the Youth Resource Centers (YRC) in the oblast had their skills of working with youth strengthened. UNICEF trained YRC representatives on planning and implementing effective needs-based services and programs for young people in the local community, specifically focusing on working with and identifying young people with vulnerabilities. The trainings covered all YRCs in the oblast, creating opportunities to network, innovate and share knowledge among youth workers within the oblast.

Output 1.6 Awareness of the local population on best practices of child care and new participatory mechanisms are enhanced

Increasing the awareness of families and local community on best practices of child care, UNICEF in collaboration with the Health Department created reader-friendly brochures “Learning to be good parents” which focus on the development of children at different ages. The brochures are being used in all primary healthcare facilities and hospitals in the oblast, and posters are placed where most parents and caregivers visit.



Brochures and posters developed by UNICEF and disseminated in the region.

Output 1.7 Principles of sustainable development, including the protection natural and cultural heritage, are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans

For the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage, UNESCO supported field work in Ustyurt Plateau, which is a potential World Heritage property of the region, working towards documentation and preparation of nomination dossiers for the underground mosques of Mangystau, Caspian Silk Roads corridor (archaeological site of Kyzylkabak) and cultural complex of Tyubkaragan peninsula. UNESCO organised trainings for local administration, network of Houses of Culture, Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) holders and community representatives to improve the understanding and use of practical mechanisms for implementing the 2003 UNESCO Convention on local level, to identify the ICH elements of the oblast, and prepare towards their inclusion into the national preliminary ICH list of Kazakhstan.

In order to develop and preserve the crafts sector in Mangystau, UNESCO supported the Union of Artisans to organise three trainings on felt, wood and national embroidery techniques. In collaboration with UNDP, ten women were supported to participate in a felt production workshop in Almaty, UNESCO contributing by providing training on quality and sustainability of crafts production and conducting a national craft competition.

UNESCO has developed Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) which combine culture with human development. In collaboration with Kazakhstan National Federation of UNESCO Clubs and with support of the local administration, a training work shop on these indicators were held, aiming to promote and share the concept and the implementation tools with representatives of the leading organisation in the field of education and culture in Mangystau. Special focus was paid on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expression, both at country and oblast level.

Objective 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

Under this objective, the main achievements and results include the finalization of a gap analysis of the national legislation on nationality, birth registration and statelessness. This is an important step towards amending the legislation which is one of the main root causes of social and economic vulnerability for persons without nationality, and has served as an important basis for trainings, advocacy and raising awareness campaigns on the local level.

All indicators for this outcome has been achieved within the previous programmatic years.

Output 2.1. 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

UNDP in 2016 supported diversified economic growth by provided interest free loans to 17 entrepreneur projects, and provided interest free loans to support 7 business projects for returned funds and provided technical support by conducting more than 100 consultations, resulting in creating 84 new jobs in rural areas. Additionally, three local self-government projects in two remote rural districts were developed and implemented, resulting in economic activation of the population through organization of 12 meetings to support the decision of the residents of the villages Batyr and Mangystau to build greenhouses in schools, as well as the introduction of energy-efficient lighting in sports halls, corridors and around the school. The use of energy-efficient practices aimed at reducing budgetary costs in the educational institution will enable residents of the two rural districts to get acquainted with new project approaches, new technologies in the field of energy saving direction. In turn, this direction will ensure an increase in the accessibility of vulnerable groups (women and children) to quality social and economic services. The active participation of all these groups will make these practices available for the further promotion of socio-economic programs at the local level. The Tupkaragan District decided to support the project to improve the coastline of the sea, the recreation area of the Kyzylözen village, which was developed by the initiative group of the district together with the local youth organization Tupkaragan Zhastary. It is expected that with the advent of a recreation area in the village, there will be a unique opportunity for all residents and visitors of the district to spend their leisure time, as well as plan mass events. On a permanent basis, representatives from among entrepreneurs, residents and youth will carry out actions to clean the coast, which will affect the improvement of the ecological situation in the region.

Output 2.2. Increasing the quality of local public administration and local self-governance in rural areas

Identifying the scale of statelessness in Kazakhstan and its regions, including Mangystau, is crucial in terms of finding solutions and required steps to address the challenges connected to statelessness. UNCHR is continuously working towards reducing the existing cases of statelessness, but also towards amending the national legislation to prevent appearance of new cases and to develop the compliance of legislation with international standards and accession to two international Statelessness Conventions. UNHCR finalized a gap analysis of the national legislation in the area of nationality, birth registration and statelessness and provided recommendations for legislative amendments, which were shared with the relevant Government stakeholders and are expected to be reflected in amending the legislation. UNHCR supported the working group revising the national legislation, created under the auspices of the Mangystau akimat, and additionally conducted capacity building exercises, organized press conferences and information campaigns to raise awareness of the situation of stateless persons and assistance available to them. Altogether 98 government officials and NGO representatives were trained, and 35 local authority meetings were held on the issues of statelessness, increasing the knowledge of issues related to statelessness and assistance provided by UNHCR.

Objective 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

Under this objective, the main achievements and results include increased housing sector development, and the finalization of educational institutions participating in disaster risk reduction programme, all participating schools having adopted emergency plans and capacitated to cope in cases of emergency.

Most indicators for this outcome have been achieved during the previous years of the programme, and the rest are on track and will likely be achieved within the remaining time of the programme.

Output 3.1. Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication

In the area of improving the housing sector, housing organisations and property owners within target areas have engaged themselves in capacity-building events strengthening the understanding of real estate legislation, management, cooperation and trust building among stakeholders, resulting in a creation of an association of the Cooperatives of Property Owners in Aktau city which supports constructive dialogue through an established problem resolution. A web-site providing information on housing and communal area was launched ensuring transparency of the actors, allowing user feedback and having potential of becoming a basis for strategic decisions using up-to-date data as evidence.

In the area of environmental pollution prevention, UNDP has continued supporting the system of collecting and utilization of mercury containing lamps and batteries. The number of lamps being collected monthly has increased to 16 thousand.



Assisting educational institutions in equipment and readiness for disaster (such as earthquakes, floods, fires, extreme temperatures), UNICEF supported the introduction of a methodology for visual assessment of structural safety of facilities in eight schools of Aktau and Munaily rayon. The assessment found some school construction unsafe and recommendations were developed to address the threats. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) seminar, co-organised by the National Center for

Professional Development “Orleau”, brought together a wide range of school staff from principals to school nurses, training them on DRR activities. The In-Service Training Institute has undertaken follow-up monitoring of DRR introduction to lesson plans in 2017.

Additionally, Child-focused Disaster Risk Analysis (DRA) was carried out in Mangystau to identify risks related to natural and technological hazards, assess local potential and available mechanisms to cope with them and planning and implementing measures to reduce children’s vulnerability. A workshop on Disaster risk analysis methodology with a focus on children’s vulnerability was organized together with Akimat. As a result, two working groups were established at oblast and rayon levels to support the DRA and to develop recommendations to mitigate risks and prevention mechanisms to be part of the Territory development program of Mangystau oblast by 2020. The workshop was conducted with the participation of the members of the two working groups and Akims of 12 districts of Mangystau rayon.

Output 3.2. Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans

In the desert pastures of the Mangystau region, a model for the development of transhumant livestock and fodder production was created in two pilot sites. In the Karakiyansky district pilot irrigation facilities of the "Erbol" farm erected rainwater irrigation systems that help collect water for irrigation of alfalfa, and in the "Tulpar" farm works to ensure uninterrupted water supply for animal drinking, by installing a wind-solar Generator capacity of 5.5 kV. have been done. The introduction of alternative energy sources (wind-solar generators) solved the problem of electricity supply for household needs (lighting, communications, radio, TV, etc.) of livestock families in remote areas, and provides watering of 5000 hectares of pastures. Thus, the measures taken by the Program for flooding pastures and improving the living conditions of livestock keepers allow the introduction of more than 40,000 hectares of remote desert pastures and bring up to 3000 conventional cattle heads there.

In partnership with the entrepreneur of the Tupkaragan district, a demonstration energy efficient greenhouse is under construction resulting a training ground for beginning farmers. The uniqueness of this greenhouse is that organic fertilizers, drip irrigation, solar panels will be used in the future. This, simple at first side, solution will give efficiency to the following advantages: it increases the yield and its quality, reduces water and energy consumption by up to 50%, reduces the consumption of fertilizers and chemicals, prevents the spread of diseases and weeds.

The resulting harvest of greenhouses will provide social institutions in the village of Saina Shapagatova at a reduced price. Demonstrative platform will be used by students of colleges, universities and schools.



Wind turbine



Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned:

- Overcoming deep-rooted under-lying causes of vulnerabilities, such as negative gender and social stereotypes contributing to persistence of violence against women, requires continuous effort and commitment of all key national stakeholders and is a process needing continuous attention over long periods of time. (UN Women)
- Strong political will and buy-in from central and local authorities and commitment to sustainability of results is essential to the effectiveness of the programme. (UN Women)
- Lack of accurate baseline information has created major obstacles in implementation of the planned activities (e.g. UNHCR, number of persons with undetermined nationality)
- Remote locations of some target population/beneficiaries created unforeseen challenges in terms of poor connectivity, lengthy and time-consuming travel. (UNHCR)
- Often only tangible results create and increase the cooperativeness and trust of partners (UNDP)
- Strengthening capacities of local government specialists on Population and Development interlinkages and integrating demographic data in the socio-economic planning and monitoring would/will benefit effective formulation and monitoring of rights based regional development programs, taking into account the needs of vulnerable groups of the population. (UNFPA)

Qualitative assessment and partnerships

- Greater coordination and more efficient information sharing between programme components and agencies would have been beneficial in creating deeper synergies and enriching the implementation of components. For example, UN Women component on EVAW with UNICEF on children survivors of violence at the level of local partners yielded very positive results. Greater cooperation in other areas of work (e.g. economic empowerment of socially vulnerable women) where agencies' different expertise can be synergized could be mutually beneficial. (UN Women)
- Good partnership resulted in good outreach of activities (e.g. among craftsmen with Kazakh Union of Artisans. Good cooperation was established with "Republican Center of PPP" JSC and National Chamber of Commerce, Association of Business Women and Council of Business Women, Civil Alliance.) Partnerships established within the programme have created new initiatives and partnerships for future programming (e.g. Fund for Financial Support to Agriculture which UNDP will partner in a business support programme). (UNDP)

III. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1 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 Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 1.1 Support to formulation of policies stimulating productive employment Indicator 1.1.1: Quality labor market research and recommendations on employment increase Baseline: 0 Target: 1 research	Achieved.		http://www.kz.undp.org/content/kazakhstan/ru/home/library/democratic_governance/
Indicator 1.1.2: 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	On track. The Center currently does not provide any services except for shelter. Language and computer literacy courses were provided to 20 and 10 Oralmans respectively		

<p>Indicator 1.1.3: 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 1.1.4: Number of implemented inclusive projects solving problems of those most vulnerable; Target: 2014 – 5, 2015 –7, 2016 – 10 Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.5: Number of social objects that benefited from the implementation of inclusive projects; Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 3, 2015 –5, 2016 - 6.</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.6 Number of activities for stateless and availability of its correct number identified, categorization of their registration and documentation problems. Baseline: 0 Little or no knowledge of or advocacy for stateless persons and their legal and social rights. Target: -</p>	<p>Partially achieved for 2016. 17 persons including 2 PWD, the results to be seen in 2017</p> <p>Achieved. 17 inclusive projects implemented.</p> <p>Achieved for 2016 69 objects.</p> <p>5 information gathering meetings attended by 103 stateless persons. Information booklets, billboards and roll-ups disseminated. UNHCR movies broadcasted on the local TV, 16 interviews in the local mass media. An analysis of the national legislation finalized and shared with Government stakeholders.</p>		<p>This report, Mangystau JP Facebook Page and the following links http://ogni.kz/rubrika/biznes/sozdavaya-krasotu.html, http://ogni.kz/rubrika/tupkaraganskiy/dlya-otdykha-kyzylozentsev.html http://ogni.kz/rubrika/tupkaraganskiy/dlya-otdykha-kyzylozentsev.html http://ogni.kz/rubrika/obshchestvo/trudoustroili-bezrabotnykh-zhenshchin.html http://ogni.kz/rubrika/obrazovanie/ya-by-povarom-poshla-pust-menya-nauchat.htm</p> <p>This report, Mangystau JP Facebook Page</p> <p>One Participatory Assessment was conducted with stateless persons, five social advertisements and two movies on situation of stateless persons were produced to raise awareness on statelessness in Kazakhstan (two of them referring specifically to the situation in Mangystau region).</p> <p>Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law. UNHCR keeps a database of all stateless persons approaching for assistance.</p>
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<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 1.2.1: 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 1.2.2: Creation of a centre for social workers Baseline: No special center for social workers exists Target: Creation of 1 center for social workers</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3: Number of social workers that increased their potential Baseline: 0 Target: 30 people</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.4 Number of stateless persons, as well as</p>	<p>Achieved. 32 inclusive projects were implemented within JP for 2014-2016</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>On track. 1,781 persons received legal</p>		<p>This report and Mangystau JP Facebook Page. In 2016, 27 successful projects were implemented (17 inclusive, 7 business support and 3 local self-government). 2 trainings for NGO's conducted.</p> <p>The project is implemented by "Urpak Next" NGO</p>
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<p>undocumented persons of Kazakh nationality or third countries, process of registration and documentation of whom, was initiated with local authorities. Baseline: 0 No data available.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.5: Support center for victims of domestic violence created and functions Baseline: No support center for victims of domestic violence</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.6: Unmet women needs to contraceptives. Baseline: 10.4</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.7: 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 1.2.8: Number of staff of regional health system trained on EPT, Confidential Maternal Audit and critical incident. Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>counselling and advice; 259 persons acquired citizenship of Kazakhstan or of third countries.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>N/A Unmet women needs to contraceptives – 18.3.</p> <p>Achieved. 25 representatives of NGOs trained on sexual and reproductive health and family planning.</p> <p>Achieved. 60 primary health providers: obstetric-gynecologists, midwives, family physicians from Aktau, Zhanozen cities and 6 rayon PHC facilities</p>		<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2015-2016</p> <p>Report of Implementing partner – KMPA.</p> <p>Experts mission reports for local government. Annual JP reports.</p>
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were trained on Antenatal care.
 53 key regional PHC specialists, trained on providing FP counselling.
 "Near Miss Case Review" (NMCR) audit implementation progress assessed in 3 pilot maternities (Oblast Perinatal Centre, Aktau city maternity, Zhanaozen maternity).
 The regional coordinator trained on contraceptives needs assessment and FP and antenatal care for further coordination of continues education of primary health care providers.

Indicator 1.2.9:
 Y-Peer Network on increasing awareness of young people on Sexual and Reproductive Health established in Mangystau.
 Baseline: TBD

Achieved. 50 young people were empowered to advocate behaviors to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission during 3 ToT trainings and Summer School using the Peer-to-peer approach.
 Three Youth Resource

<p>Indicator 1.2.10: Rate of compliance of students education on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS issues with UNESCO standards. Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Centres established (furnished and equipped) in Zhana Ozen, Aktau cities and Beineu district center. Youth Resource Centres aimed to disseminate the knowledge on protection of sexual and reproductive health; to advocate the healthy life style and safe behaviors to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission using the Peer-to-peer approach.</p> <p>Achieved. The Valeology education course with strengthened component on protection of sexual and reproductive health, including issues on prevention of unwanted pregnancy and HIV and AIDS transmission piloted in the 13 from total 15 state colleges of the region. 87% of state colleges in the region have education on SRH in compliance with UNESCO standards. More than 2500 students in 13 state colleges has been educated on</p>		<p>Annual JP reports; Reports of Implementing partner “Urpak Next” based on colleges reports. Sociological research conducted to define effectiveness of the course through assessment of student’s knowledge in SRH issues and family planning awareness.</p>
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<p>Indicator 1.2.11: Number 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 population Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Valeology course with strengthened SRH component. Sociological research conducted to assess knowledge in SRH and family planning issues. The results of the research will be submitted to Ministries and local administration.</p> <p>Achieved. 18 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.</p>		<p>Annual JP reports</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.13 Number of children in low income families: Baseline: 10,359 children (2013) Education department data 1,142 (in 2013) according to Social Protection department data</p>	<p>On-track 1,052 in 2016</p>	<p>Data by Education Department on low income families is not collected any more.</p>	<p>Department of Social Protection of Mangystau oblast</p>

Planned target: decrease by 20% by 2017			
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<p>Indicator 1.2.14 Suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents. Baseline: 0 programme Planned Target: Suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents</p>	<p>On-track Suicide prevention program is being introduced.</p>		<p>Plan of the oblast Akimat on implementation of the program and monitoring reports of the departments of health and education of Mangystau Oblast.</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.15 Ratio of children in residential institutions to children in alternative forms of care Baseline: 28/72 Planned Target: 20/70</p>	<p>Achieved 11/89 in 2016</p>	<p>The number of children in alternative care increased due to closure of children's house and movement of children to Children's village of family type.</p>	<p>Data of Children's rights protection committee of the Ministry of Education and Science</p>
<p>Indicator 1.2.16: Ratio of juveniles diverted to alternative services at the pre-trial stage to the number of committed crimes by children in pilot sites Baseline: 0 children diverted to alternative services Planned target: 150</p>	<p>On-track In total, 72 children victims and witnesses of crime were referred to the services.</p>	<p>As a result of discussions with Akimat of Mangystau, it was decided to establish center for rehabilitation of child victims and witnesses of crime instead of</p>	<p>Data of the center</p>

		alternative justice center.	
<p>Indicator 1.2.17 % of child closed and residential facilities monitored by independent bodies Baseline: 0 institutions Planned Target: 70%</p>	<p>On-track 29% (2 out of total 7) in 2015 Data for 2016 is not yet available</p>		<p>Ombudsman annual and monitoring reports including under National Preventive mechanism</p>
<p>Output 1.3 Regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1 % 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.</p> <p>Process indicator: % of PHC facilities (management /responsible staff) covered by WHO trainings. Baseline: 0. Target: 2014 (20 %); 2015 (20 %); 2016 (10%)</p>	<p>On track. 30 participants from 17 PHC facilities, All policlinics (100%) in the oblast were covered, 20% of PHC facilities; 50% in rural area. Will be fully achieved in May 2017.</p> <p>98 participants from 17 policlinics (100%) and 40% from all number of different level PHC On track, will be fully achieved in May 2017</p>	<p>Heads of leading PHC facilities were trained, 50% of them from rayon level</p> <p>JP was extended till November 2017, more trainings on rayon level were planned</p>	<p>Registration list of participants, training materials, external evaluation planned to be held in the end of the WHO component implementation</p> <p>Registration list of participants, training materials, external evaluation planned to be held in the end of the WHO component implementation</p> <p>10 people from oblast were taught on VIP-TEACH program (violence and injury prevention among children), list of participants, training materials,</p>

<p>Indicator 1.3.2 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.</p> <p>Target: 2-year plan developed</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3 Mortality of children under 5 in Mangystau due to accidents at home and in traffic reduced by 10 %. Baseline: TBD</p>	<p>Achieved. Trainings conducted, plans developed.</p> <p>On track – Due to local experts’ discussion indicator was decreased twice External analysis is necessary for reporting</p>	<p>for April-May 2017</p> <p>Training of health workers were provided for urban and rural area, training on communication skills. JP was extended till November 2017, more trainings on rayon level were planned for April-May 2017</p> <p>Plan on children injury prevention was developed by working group on oblast level and discussed. Data collected in 2016, analysis of data will be finished in July 2017 to check of the indicator was achieved</p>	<p>developed plan on child injury prevention</p> <p>Final project report will be provided</p>
<p>Output 1.4 Increased capacity of local</p>			

<p>decision makers on application of "Health in all policies" approach in regional development strategy</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1 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.</p> <p>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 department on the NCD global action plan and 9</p>	<p>Achieved. Round tables, workshops, discussion were held on different level of decision makers on Health 2020, NCD Strategic Plan till 2025</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>National Health Strategy was developed by participation of WHO CO, oblast level strategical plan for implementation with NCD indicators, more than 3 objectives relating to NCD included to National and Local Health Strategy.</p> <p>Staff of health care department of Mangystau participated in series of various workshops for understanding risk factors. As</p>	<p>National Health Program for 2016-2019, Oblast strategy implementation plan for the same period</p> <p>Events' materials</p>
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objectives and 25 voluntary indicators.		the Republican Centre for Health Care Development has been reorganized and there are no more branch offices, the trainings of relevant staff will include representatives of Health	
Output 1.5 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 1.5.1 CFC Coordination group is established within the city Akimat Baseline: not established (2014) Planned Target: CFC Coordination Commission is established and operational with annual reports produced on the situation of children in the city and action plans.	On-track Coordination council was created but it remains non-operational		Decree of Akim of Aktau city dated 27 October 2015
Indicator 1.5.2 Number of child well-being indicators disaggregated by sex, location and age Baseline: 0 (2014) Planned target: child well-being indicators selected and	Achieved Upon discussion with the members of the working group, 109 indicators disaggregated by sex, location and age were selected and		Approved by decision of the Working group established under the chairmanship of the Deputy Akim

agreed	agreed. For 26 indicators data was not provided or not collected.		
Indicator 1.5.3 % of patronage nursing/home-visiting services provided to mothers and children in rural settlements Baseline: N/A	On-track Data will be available in 2017		Project reports and monitoring framework
Indicator 1.5.4 Number of approaches introduced and proven as effective in the framework of rural youth centers. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Organizational framework for youth resource centers developed and introduced in the region.	On-track Capacity building activities conducted on the role of all YRCs as per new organizational framework developed in accordance with international standards.		Project report
Indicator 1.5.5 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	Achieved		Responsible party reports; information from the local provincial administration (akimat) of Kyzylorda and Mangystau «If in 2014-2015, KZT 1.5 million was allocated from the local budget for these purposes, then in 2016, 3.0 million KZT was allocated for this purpose. Thus, the funds for the implementation of the Law "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence" have been doubled in Mangystau in 2016 in comparison with 2014 »
Output 1.6 Awareness of the local population on best practices of child care and new participatory mechanisms are enhanced			

<p>Indicator 1.6.1 Increased awareness of the families and local community on good practices of child care (health, inclusion, and youth); Baseline: Poor knowledge on child care Planned Target: Improved knowledge on child care</p>	<p>Achieved Improved knowledge of families and local community on good practices in child health, care, feeding and others.</p>		<p>Akimat data</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.2 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. Planned Target: State, civil society and media understand and apply C4D principles for communicating messages to households</p>	<p>On-track KAP analysis has been done in 2016. C4D campaigns will be held in 2017</p>		<p>Local media reports</p>
<p>Indicator 1.6.3 No of child-focused local initiatives promoted to enhance opportunities for cooperation towards better child care and child protection systems. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 4 partnership initiatives on child-focused</p>	<p>On-track 2 mother resource centers created on the basis of outpatient's clinics</p>		

Output 1.7 Principles of sustainable development, including the protection natural and cultural heritage, are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans			
<p>Indicator 1.7.1. 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>Achieved. The two Conventions - 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage) were implemented in the region.</p>		<p>Mission reports, publications, mass media releases etc.</p> <p>Akimat data</p> <p>http://www.acbk.kz/ru/news/6345/</p> <p>http://www.inform.kz/ru/ustyrtskiy-zapovednik-v-Mangystau-planiruyut-uvelichit-bolee-chem-v-4-raza_a2949185</p> <p>https://rus.azattyq.org/a/kazakhstan-zapovednik-usturt-ili-gaz/28324350.html</p> <p>http://ecocitizens.kz/news/pochemu-plato-ustyurt-ne-vojdets-v-spisok-vsemirnogo-naslediya-yunesko</p> <p>http://en.unesco.kz/perspectives-of-the-rich-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-mangystau</p> <p>http://ru.unesco.org/news/trening-po-nematerialnomu-kulturnomu-naslediyu-v-Mangystau</p> <p>http://mangystautv.kz/ru/news/society/ohrana-nematerialnogo-kulturnogo-naslediya</p>
<p>Indicator 1.7.2 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>Ratification of 2005 convention (Diversity of Cultural Expressions) was highly promoted through the various activities.</p>		<p>Registration list of participants, training materials, such as translation of the UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual into Russian.</p> <p>http://en.unesco.kz/training-workshop-on-culture-for-development-indicators-cdis-in-aktau-mangystau-oblast-of</p> <p>http://culturaldialogue.kz/en/unesco-workshop-in-aktau/</p> <p>https://www.inaktau.kz/news/1410717</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/unesata/posts/1225993574088947</p>

			http://mangystautv.kz/public/ru/news/society/prezentaciya-proekta-indikator-kulturnogo-razvitiya
<p>Indicator 1.7.3 Sustainable local framework for safeguarding intangible heritage established. Baseline: 2003 Convention (Intangible Cultural Heritage) recently ratified, no local implementation mechanisms elaborated.</p>	<p>Achieved.</p> <p>Series of trainings for capacity development on ICH were conducted, local implementation mechanisms were elaborated.</p> <p>44 craftsmen and craftswomen were trained during the trainings on revival of the traditional forms of craftsmanship such as: Bizkeste (traditional embroidery), wood (souvenir Ozhau) and felt (souvenir production).</p>		<p>Registration list of participants, training materials, Evaluation field monitoring and report prepared by consultants from the “Lattanzio” company hired by UNDP in the end of 2016.</p> <p>http://en.unesco.kz/perspectives-of-the-rich-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-mangystau</p> <p>http://ru.unesco.org/news/trening-po-nematerialnomu-kulturnomu-naslediyu-v-Mangystau</p> <p>http://mangystautv.kz/ru/news/society/ohrana-nematerialnogo-kulturnogo-naslediya</p> <p>https://www.lada.kz/aktau_news/society/44097-almatinskije-mastera-proveli-v-aktau-besplatnyy-master-klass-po-prikladnomu-iskusstvu.html</p> <p>http://www.inform.kz/ru/prepodavat-tehmodelirovanie-nauchili-Mangystauskih-pedagogov_a2973900</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>Output 2.1 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> <p>Indicator 2.1.1: The number of successful business projects implemented</p>	<p>Achieved. 17 projects</p>		<p>http://www.mipaktau.kz, this report, FB page of UN Mangystau Joint Programme</p>

<p>aimed at diversifying the economy Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 5, 2015 – 10, 2016 – 10.</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2: Number of beneficiaries, served by business consultants/ on-line centers Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 40/40, 2015 – 1000/1000, 2016 - 1000/1000</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.3: Number of successfully operating on-line centers Baseline: 0 Target: 2014- 2, 2015 – 6, 2016 -10.</p>	<p>Achieved for 2016. 12 gatherings</p> <p>Achieved. 10 online centres (It was decided not to form the network of business consultant since the project was implemented by fund “Damu” and later by NCE)</p>		<p>This report and Mangystau JP Facebook Page.</p> <p>This report</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Increasing the quality of local public administration and local self-governance in rural areas</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1: 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;</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2: The number of conducted community gathering and number of local</p>	<p>On track. About 40% of respondents</p> <p>Achieved for 2016. 12 gatherings</p>		<p>2015 information: Survey conducted in February-March 2016 in 2 districts, 30 respondents</p> <p>This report and Mangystau JP Facebook page</p>

<p>citizens – member of initiative groups participated in the self-governance pilots Target for 2015: 19 gatherings (11 in Beineu, 9 in Mangystau districts) Target for 2016: 14 gatherings (7 in Tupkaragan and 7 in Munalilinsky) Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.3: Number of successful projects implemented within self-governance scheme Target: 2014 – min 3, 2015 – min 6, 2016 – min 2</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.4: 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 2.2.5: 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 2.2.6 The number of local authorities’ representatives trained Baseline: 0 Little or no knowledge of or advocacy for stateless</p>	<p>Achieved for 2016. 2 projects implemented. (Tupkaragan and Munaily districts)</p> <p>Achieved. All 5 districts are covered.</p> <p>The rating is not calculated anymore.</p> <p>35 meetings with local authorities. 98 government officials and NGO representatives trained</p>		<p>This report and Mangystau JP Facebook Page.</p> <p>Mangystau JP Facebook Page Akimat of Mangystau region, local authorities in the districts, Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law</p>
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persons and their legal and social rights among stateless persons, general population and local authorities.			
Outcome 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.			
Output 3.1 Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication			
<p>Indicator 3.1.1: 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. Target for 2015: 3</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: 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: 0 Target for 2015: at least 5 workshops and trainings</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3 Number of schools practicing</p>	<p>Achieved. 6.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>Achieved 7 schools and 3 pre-</p>		<p>“Green: solutions demonstrating energy efficiency of housing and public utilities objects in Aktau and Fort-Shevchenko:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of an automated system of commercial metering, regulation and control of resources of heating, electricity and water in school #3 that allows substantial energy savings and creates comfortable working conditions; • The boiler was automatized, LED fixtures together with other equipment and devices were installed at secondary school named after Umirbayev in Fort-Shevchenko improving the microclimate of classrooms, saving energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing sicknesses among students. Activities for prudent use of water positively complemented ecological education of children; • In order to save water, three-segment washer for dishes has been installed in the kitchen and sensor taps with photocells for washing hands next to the school canteen have been installed. • As an experiment a simplified automated heat point system was installed in the apartment block 9 of microdistrict 9; • The system of to the recycling of mercury-containing fixtures has been developed and applied <p>Training for the management of Automated system of commercial metering, regulation and control of energy resources. Summer school on Housing and communal issues, that included 3 stage training comprising of the seminars, workshops and study-tour; study tour to Turkmenistano on desertification. More than 80 people were trained.</p> <p>Data of education and emergency departments, training reports of the in-service teachers’ training institute, schools’ reports, consultants’ reports,</p>

emergency plans updated with DRR components; Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 7 schools and 3 pre—schools	schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components.		project evaluation report
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IV. SPECIFIC STORY

Story 1

From non-existent to a legal citizen

Lidiya Ushakova, a woman without valid identity and citizenship documents, was born in 1961 in the USSR, in the territory of today's Russian Federation. After her birth, Lidiya and her family moved to Kazakhstan and resided in Birlik village of North-Kazakhstan region. In 2011, following the cerebral thrombosis Lidiya was paralyzed, which made her bed-bound. In 2013, Lidiya's national passport as well as her residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan became invalid. From that moment, Lidiya was illegal in Kazakhstan. In accordance with rules and procedures of the Russian Embassy, the issuance of documents is possible if the applicant attends it in person. Being confined, Lidiya could not fulfil this provision and, subsequently, to confirm her nationality and to receive a passport. For the same reason, she could not extend her residence permit in Kazakhstan. Without any identity documents and proof of residence registration, Lidiya could not access healthcare services nor receive a pension. She no longer 'existed' for either the Russian Federation or Kazakhstan.

In late 2015, Lidiya and her relatives approached the Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law (hereinafter "the Bureau", UNHCR legal partner). The Bureau lawyer approached the Russian Embassy in order to receive authorization to stand for Lidiya as an individual of trust in the documentation process. The lengthy negotiations on representation began. The Russian Embassy team expressed its readiness to help Lidiya, if her health conditions did not allow her to travel and to attend the Embassy in person. The Bureau's lawyer submitted all necessary medical conclusions and the letter of attorney. The next step was to make a video of Lidiya confirming that the Lawyer approaches the Embassy of the Russian Federation on her behalf. Overall, negotiations starting from Lidiya's application to the Bureau to the lawyer's application for Lidiya's passport in the Embassy lasted for about one year.

In November 2016, Lidiya received her new passport, as well as an opportunity to apply for the residence permit in the Republic of Kazakhstan, to receive disability benefits and necessary medical services.

Lessons Learned:

1. Diverse partnerships facilitate the resolution of situations of statelessness;
2. Modern technologies and new approaches should and shall be explored to assist stateless persons;
3. While UNHCR and its Partner work towards reducing the existing number of persons with undetermined nationality, new cases of statelessness will continue to appear unless necessary amendments are introduced in the national legislation related to nationality and statelessness.

V. Other Assessments and Evaluations

- *Analysis of the National Legal Framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Citizenship and Statelessness.* UNHCR. Provides a comprehensive analysis of the national legislation, practice of implementation and recommendations for improvement. The analysis demonstrates that the national legal and policy framework on nationality still contains provisions that do not prevent all cases of statelessness from arising, or allow all current cases to be resolved.
- *Knowledge, attitude and practices among the public and professional on domestic violence against children and justice for children.* UNICEF. Provides basic information about social norms, revealed misconceptions or misunderstandings in the society, and determines potential individual and social barriers to behavior change.
- *National Survey on Violence Against Women.* UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, WHO.
- Assessment of quality of hospital care for mothers and newborns days in 3 maternities (Oblast Perinatal Centre, Aktau and Zhanaozen city maternities) conducted by a team of national experts with further follow-up visit of team leader. UNFPA.

VI. Programmatic Revisions

- The Programme period was extended by additional eleven months, and instead of closing 31 December 2016, the current end date is 30.11.2017.

Annex I. List of activities per agency

District	Activity	Number of beneficiaries with aggregation by affiliation where possible	Special deliverables	UN agency
Mangystau	The roundtable discussion on mechanisms of interaction between subjects of DV prevention, 9 th February 2016		The plans/activities of the subjects were included into the local police's workplan aimed on DV prevention It was decided to regularly review the effectiveness of interagency cooperation on DV prevention and response	UN Women
Mangystau	The training-seminar on the promotion of gender equality with a focus on gender budgeting tools for local institutions involved into DV prevention and response, 9 th February 2016.	15 participants (NGOs, health sector's representatives, local authorities)	Increased knowledge on gender mainstreaming approach with special focus on gender budgeting tools for planning purposes	UN Women
Mangystau	Consultative meeting of prosecutors and internal affairs personnel on application of the new codified legislation in daily life, observance of legality in the process of offenses in the field of DV prevention, 10 th February 2016	3 prosecutors.	Problems on application of measures for efficient response to DV were revealed and recommendations for their solution were developed.	UN Women
Mangystau	The informative seminar on DV prevention for school psychologists and school inspectors on the affairs of juvenile educational institutions of the Mangystau, 11 th February 2016	37 school psychologists and school inspectors	Partners were informed on practical approaches for prevention and response to violence against children in family,	UN Women
Mangystau	Meeting with parents of pupils of local schools on DV prevention/response, 11 th February 2016	120 people	Increased understanding on DV as violation of human rights, existing mechanisms to prevent/respond to DV	UN Women
Mangystau	Seminar for heads of local	32 heads of rehabilitation	Improved knowledge	UN Women

	rehabilitation centers and orphanage houses on formats and methods of work of shelter for DV victims	centers and orphanages	and demand for application of standards for the provision of special social services for DV victims	
Mangystau	Meeting to discuss the draft agreement on interagency interaction on DV prevention and the rules/procedures for the consideration of complaints in the absence of signs of a crime, 19 th April 2016	15 representatives of the Akimat, local Commission on women's affairs and socio-demographic policy	The drafts of the agreement and rules were approved and recommended for application by all concerned agencies	UN Women
Mangystau	Practical seminar on DV prevention and response for NGOs and media, 20 th April 2016	15 media and 8 NGO representatives	Increased awareness on challenges that service providers meet while working with the DV victims. Algorithms applied by different service providers were shared and learnt by participants to respond efficiently to DV	UN Women
Mangystau	Seminar for representatives of rehabilitation and crisis centers, 20 th April 2016	Representatives of local departments of MIA, Commission on women's affairs and socio-demographic policy, Office for Coordination of Employment and Social Programs in Mangystau Oblast	Increased the theoretical and practical understanding on an integrated approach for the DV's shelters operations	UN Women
Mangystau	Meeting with parents to discuss approaches/mechanisms for strengthened interactions for DV prevention, 20 th April 2016	120 parents	Participants increased the awareness on DV issues and consequences as well as parental legal responsibilities on crimes done by their children	UN Women
Mangystau	Meeting with the representatives of the local department of protection of women from violence (DPWV) and management of the local police service OIA, 21 st April 2016		The existing capacity gaps to respond efficiently to DV were identified and joint recommendations to address the capacity gaps were discussed.	UN Women
Mangystau	Regional Conference "Peace in family-society without	Representatives of local departments of MIA, local	Project implementation progress and its	UN Women

	violence”, 19th October 2016	Prosecutor office, Commission on women’s affairs and socio-demographic policy, the akimat, NGOs, local health institutions	achievements were discussed. Booklet on results of discussions was published.	
Mangystau	16 Days of activism against gender based violence” campaign, 25 th November-10 th December 2016	Wide audience	Increased awareness and understanding on DV as human rights violation, existing services to prevent and respond to DV	UN Women
Mangystau oblast	UNESCO training-workshop “International mechanisms for implementation of the UNESCO Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)” was held in Aktau, Kazakhstan on 27-29 September 2016	10 participants from local administration, network of ‘Houses of Culture’, ICH elements bearers and community representatives.	The training aimed to: - improve the understanding and use of practical mechanisms for implementing the 2003 UNESCO Convention on local level; - identify the ICH elements from Mangystau oblast that have local specificities;	UNESCO
Mangystau oblast	The second UNESCO training-workshop “International mechanisms for implementation of the UNESCO Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)” on 8-11 November, 2016 in Aktau (Kazakhstan).	10 (from previous) + 5 participants from local administration, network of ‘Houses of Culture’, ICH elements bearers and community representatives.	Field works to the villages of Mangystau oblast were conducted	UNESCO
Mangystau oblast	Two practical trainings for development of crafts sector (on wood and Bizkeste - national embroidery techniques) were organized and conducted on 22-25 November in Aktau	15 (ozhau) + 17 (Bizkeste) = 32 participants	It was agreed that UNESCO Almaty will contribute by trainings on quality, sustainability of production of crafts and on conduction of the National Crafts Competition ‘Sheber’ in 2016 jointly with UNDP.	UNESCO
Almaty	Production of souvenir felt products training was held on 25-28 November 2016 in Almaty, Kazakhstan.	12 women from Mangystau oblast were invited to Almaty to participate in the workshop on production of felt wares.	It was agreed that UNESCO Almaty will contribute by trainings on quality, sustainability of production of crafts and on conduction of	UNESCO

			the National Crafts Competition ‘Sheber’ in 2016 jointly with UNDP.	
Mangystau oblast	Training workshop on “Culture for Development Indicators” (CDIS) was held on 19-20 October 2016 in Aktau (Kazakhstan).	There were 20 participants at the workshop, representing governmental cultural sector and cultural industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan, covering the fields of culture, education, and statistics.	UNESCO together with the KazFUCA translated the CDIS Methodology Manual into Russian. In regards to the future steps for successful implementation of the project in Kazakhstan, the document “Implementation Requirements” has been prepared.	UNESCO
Mangystau oblast	”Near Miss Case Review“ (NMCR) audit implementation progress assessment maternities.	PHC specialist in 3 pilot maternities, patients.		UNFPA
Mangystau region	Assessment of quality of hospital care for mothers and newborns days in 3 maternities.	Three maternities.	The team of 5 national experts (two obstetric-gynecologists, midwife, neonatologist and psychologist) visited the regional key maternities for the assessment of the existing clinical practice using WHO tool. National experts have analyzed the existing statistical data, revised a health records, observed a practice of health providers and conducted interviews of health providers, patients within one working day in each visited facility	UNFPA
Aktau city	Training on Family Planning and modern contraceptives.	53 key regional PHC specialists providing FP counselling (gynaecologists, other obstetric-gynaecologists, midwives, family physicians, midwives)	Preliminary test of participants demonstrated 65% of correct answers.	UNFPA
Aktau city	Training on Antenatal care.	60 primary health	Preliminary test of	UNFPA

		providers: obstetric-gynecologists, midwives, family physicians.	participants demonstrated 52% correct answers. The region training need assessment was conducted and organization issues on follow up cascade trainings after finalization of project were discussed and agreed on with oblast health department.	
St Petersburg, Russia, Aktau city of Mangystau region	Training of local government specialists at international training on Population and Development.	18 government specialists	Building capacity of local government to formulate and implement of rights-based policies that integrate evidence on population dynamics to sustainable development.	UNFPA
Mangystau region	Three ToT trainings to advocate safe behaviors to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission using the Peer-to-peer approach.	50 young activists.		UNFPA
Zhana Ozen, Aktau city and Beineu district	Three Youth Resource Centres established and furnished and equipped.		Youth Resource Centres disseminate information on protection of sexual and reproductive health; advocate the healthy life style and safe behaviors to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission using the Peer-to-peer approach. Centers provide young people with access to internet and printing resources, meeting venue to conduct trainings on leadership, volunteerism, healthy life style and safe behaviors.	UNFPA
Mangystau region	The Valeology education course with strengthened	13 colleges, more than 2500 students.	Provision of formal sexuality education in	UNFPA

	component on protection of sexual and reproductive health, including issues on prevention of unwanted pregnancy and HIV and AIDS transmission.		line with UNESCO standards for increasing awareness of young people on protection of sexual and reproductive health, prevention of unwanted pregnancy and HIV and AIDS transmission.	
Mangystau region	Social research conduction and printing of the report on the results of sociological research upon completion of Valeology course with strengthened SRH component.	More than 2500 first year students in 13 state colleges.	Sociological research was conducted with the aim to define effectiveness of the course through assessment of student's knowledge in SRH issues and family planning awareness. The results of the research will be submitted to Ministries and local administration.	UNFPA