



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

**CONSOLIDATED FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT  
REPORTING PERIOD: 8 JULY 2014 – 30 NOVEMBER 2017**

<p align="center"><b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Title: “<b>Expanding the opportunities of the Mangystau region in achieving sustainable development and socio-economic modernization</b>”</li> <li>• Programme Number: 00091553</li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00091553</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results Kazakhstan, Mangystau region</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, and WHO</p>	<p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of inequities and disparities in social well-being for the vulnerable populations, increase of employment, improving key health indicators</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Formation and use of sustainable development practices in response to the current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made aspects of development</li> </ul>
<p align="center"><b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b></p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: \$8,259,333</p> <p><b>JP Contribution</b> Agency Contribution:</p> <p>UNDP (\$700,000); UNICEF (\$306,500); WHO (\$250,000); UNHCR (\$90,000); UNFPA (\$70,000); UN WOMEN \$40,000; UNESCO (\$33,000)</p>	<p align="center"><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Akimat of Mangystau Region</li> </ul>
	<p align="center"><b>Programme Duration</b></p> <p>Overall Duration <i>30 months</i></p> <p>Start Date <i>8 July 2014</i></p>

Government Contribution: \$6,769,833  
Other Contributions (donors):

**TOTAL:** \$8,259,333

**Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term  
Eval.**

Assessment/Review

Yes  No

Mid-Term Evaluation Report

Yes  No

Original End Date

*31 December 2016*

Current End date

*30 November 2017*

**Report Submitted By**

- Name: Norimasa Shimomura
- Title: UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Kazakhstan
- Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP
- Email address: [Norimasa.Shimomura@undp.org](mailto:Norimasa.Shimomura@undp.org)

**CONTENT**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....5

I. PURPOSE.....6

II. RESULTS.....7

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 .....7

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 .....20

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.....21

III. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT .....26

Specific Story .....50

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

JP – Joint Programme  
CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women  
DRR– Disaster Risk Reduction  
DV – Domestic Violence  
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  
NMCR – Near Miss Case Review  
PHC – Primary Health Care  
SME – Small and micro enterprises  
UNDAF – United Nations Development Framework  
UNDP – the United Nations Development Programme  
UNESCO - the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
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

## **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 and 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, until the end of November 2017.

The report at hand is the final narrative consolidated report, covering the entire period of the joint programme implementation, 2014-2017. The narrative report focuses on the activities and results achieved under each output. The narrative section is followed by a list of activities and the Results Framework, which provides an overview of the achieved indicators measuring achievement. Nearly all indicators of the Joint Programme have been achieved, indicating that the Programme has contributed towards the goals it has set.

The narrative report focuses on the activities and results achieved under each output. The narrative section is followed by a list of activities and the Results Framework, which provides the quick overview of the achieved indicators measuring achievement. Nearly all indicators of the Joint Programme have been achieved, indicating that the Joint Programme has contributed towards the goals it has set. Inequalities and disparities in social well-being have been reduced for the vulnerable populations – children, stateless persons, women suffering from domestic violence, rural people, and families living with children under subsistence level, sustainable development practices in response to challenges caused by climate change have been tested and are operational, and the capacities of local government to plan for diversified economic growth has been expanded.

## **I. PURPOSE**

The Joint Programme is based on the 2010-2015 UNDAF, 2016-2020 Partnership for Development (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**

### **Output 1.1 Support to formulation of policies stimulating productive employment**

The main achievements in supporting formulation of policies stipulating productive employment include

- Labour market research and recommendations to increase employment conducted;
- 30 oralmans have received language and computer literacy training by the Centre of Adaptation and Integration of Oralman in Aktau;
- 17 jobs created, including 2 for persons with disabilities
- 17 inclusive projects created to solve the problems of the most vulnerable, 69 social objects benefitting from the projects; and
- Information on the underlying causes of statelessness gathered, feeding into targeted advocacy campaigns and an analysis of the national legislation.

UNDP conducted a labour market survey, which revealed structural imbalances such as high salaries in the oil sector on the one hand and a high poverty rate on the other in the region. The research resulted in recommendations for balancing labour supply, regular monitoring of the effectiveness of regional development programmes, and identification of areas with growth and development potential for productive employment. The recommendations served as a basis for grant projects developed by local NGOs.

One of the most vulnerable groups in the region was found to be the ethnic Kazakh repatriates, *oralmans*, with low level of social and economic integration. UNDP worked closely with the Centre for Rehabilitation and Integration of Repatriates in Aktau to address the challenges of the oralmans, providing the target group language and literary courses and business training to increase their capacities in the labour market. UNDP has supported 17 projects that have ensured 17 jobs for local people, including 2 persons with disabilities. Young people with disabilities have additionally received training in site administration, translation, accounting and design, and rural artisans have been capacitated through artisan development workshops. Unemployed persons released from prisons and unemployed women subjected to domestic violence have received psychological counselling, resulting in 14 people trained and receiving employment assistance, and all presently carrying out labour activities and some heading towards private entrepreneurship. Regional NGOs have been implementing similar projects since 2017.

### **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**

The main achievements in innovative approaches to providing special social services to vulnerable groups in rural areas include:

- 32 projects implemented by NGOs, capacitated to provide quality services and advocacy;
- A centre for social workers established, and 30 social workers have increased potential to provide quality services;

- 4,302 stateless persons have received legal counselling and advice related to documentation, and 689 persons have acquired citizenship of Kazakhstan or another country;
- Support centre for victims of domestic violence have been established and functional;
- Unmet women needs to contraceptives decreased from 10.4 to 9.8, and 113 service providers trained in ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health;
- 60 primary health care providers trained in antenatal care, and staff of 3 maternities trained on EPT and Confidential Maternal Audit;
- 3 Y-peer networks increasing awareness of young people on Sexual and Reproductive Health established, and 120 young people trained on advocating for development of youth strategies and promotion of reproductive rights. 100 young people empowered to advocate behaviours to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission, and 87% of state collages in the region offer education on sexual and reproductive health;
- 18 local government specialists trained on Population dynamics and interlinkages with development for effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, with special focus on needs of vulnerable population groups; and
- A suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents.

UNDP during the programme period has focused on supporting the capacities of local NGOs in the region. The number of active NGOs has been relatively low and lacking skill in working with international organizations, experience in developing project proposals, and ensuring sustainable operations. NGO employees have been trained in human rights and human rights mechanisms, and planning and development of inclusive projects, and monitoring and evaluation. More than 45 NGOs representatives were trained in 2017 in assessing the needs of the local community and formation of tax reporting. The UNDP Small Grants Program, aimed at promoting employment, retraining, requalification, solving social problems, and capacity building for NGOs, implemented 17 successful projects. The programme has supported implementation of inclusive projects including initiatives such as rehabilitation of disabled children from poor families, computer literacy training for young people with disabilities, upgrading a service centre for children with disabilities, establishment of a volunteer centre for greater social integration of disabled children, and social tourism for children with disabilities. A sewing workshop employing women, currently producing its own clothing line and souvenir production, was considered the best in the region. The implementing organizations were selected from among local NGOs by a special commission, which included a representative of the Regional Akimat, the head of an independent NGO and UNDP.

In collaboration with the Centre of Mediation 15 mediators have been trained in conflict and dispute resolution, and 37 professionals working with children and youth have been trained in basic skills of mediation and negotiation process. 30 social workers across the districts of the region have been trained in improving the quality of lives of persons with disabilities and the elderly, and 40 people from a cultural sector, including librarians, have been trained in sign-language to provide better services to people with hearing impairments. To continuously increase the quality of social services, a regional training centre for social workers was established in 2017 providing capacity development jointly by the regional department for coordination, employment, and social programs.

Supporting the efforts of the Government to improve access to quality health services and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality in the region has been a key focus of UNFPA and UNICEF. Local authorities have been assisted in establishing a Total Quality Management System, which supports the improvement of routine practices, analyses of critical obstetrics complications, auditing maternal

mortality (Near Miss Cases Review, NMCR) and the assessment of the quality of the antenatal, delivery and postpartum care services provided at the health facilities. The three key maternity units which manage over 80 % of the births in the region and two thirds of severe cases are now able to conduct NMCR and perinatal care assessments. Training of obstetrician-gynaecologists, neonatologist, midwives, and health nurses in the maternities have resulted in improved use of perinatal technologies. To guarantee sustainability of results and continuous upskilling, technical assistance has been provided to develop a regional training strategy on family planning and a regional training centre has been established at the Oblast Perinatal Centre in Aktau City. Additionally, two leading experts in the region have been upscaling their knowledge and skill in family planning services at PHC level and youth friendly centres, internationally on a study tour in Estonia.

Another UNFPA area of focus has been building the capacities of local government and civil society on demographic data analysis and population projections for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of rights-based policies that integrate interlinkages between population dynamics, sustainable development and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programmes, taking into account issues of reproductive health and rights, gender equality, and prevention of gender-based violence with a focus on the most vulnerable population groups.

Given the alarmingly high number of unwanted and teenage pregnancies, the high rate of abortions, the low level of awareness on sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, especially among the young people a number of approaches are needed including through formal and informal education. In collaboration with regional education authorities UNFPA trained teachers and conducted training course on sexual and reproductive health in 13 state colleges in the region followed by an assessment of the effectiveness of the training and the increase of young people's knowledge on reproductive health. Peer-to-peer education among young people using alternative methods has proven effective in several countries including Kazakhstan. A peer-to-peer "Y-PEER" network was extended to Mangystau Oblast and three youth resources centres established (Aktau, Zhana-Ozen and Beineu), equipping young people to become peer-trainers in healthy life-styles and safe and responsible sexual behaviour and training them in leadership, communication, fund-raising and project design. The centres are operational, active and have secured resources to continue the work with funding from a local youth organization Urpak Next, with a 2018 action and an outreach expansion plan.

Violence against women remains a pressing issue in Kazakhstan, including Mangystau. Because of persistent gender inequality and the firmly entrenched societal norms privileging male domination in families, women often become constraint 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, resulting in many cases going unreported. UN Women in partnership with NGO Crisis Centre "Podrugı" has supported the capacity development of local level service providers and law enforcement bodies to monitor, prevent and respond to incidents of domestic violence, training them in differentiating domestic violence from other forms of violence, taking relevant action, and treating the victims with dignity and respect. More than 70 % of local police staff, 28 psychologists, 12 NGOs, 33 employees of local state bodies, and 6 prosecutors have been trained to deliver quality services within implementation of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence. As a result, the perceptiveness on prevention and response of service providers has increased and mechanisms for inter-agency cooperation have strengthened.

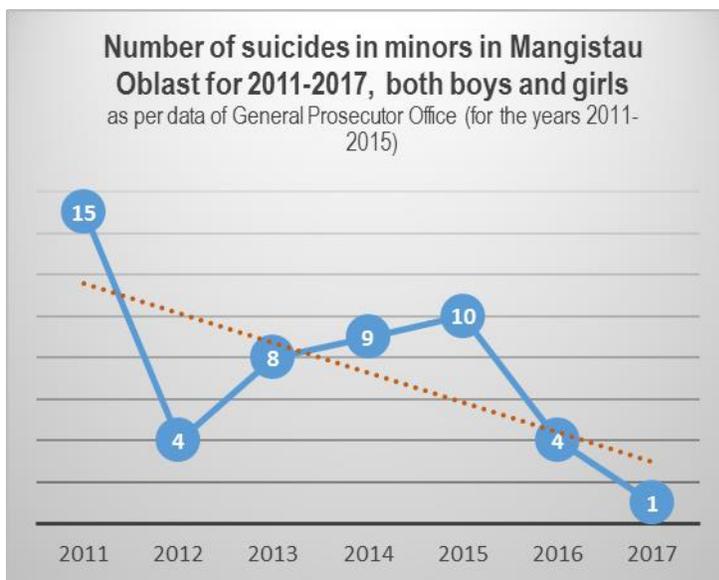
UN Women's NGO partner has provided technical expertise on developing standards, determining themes for public grants, and facilitating the establishment of inter-agency coordination mechanisms, and advocated for increased allocation of public funds for ending of violence against women. As a result, 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. 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 Roadmap to improve prevention and response to violence against women by providing technical assistance, and the establishment of a crisis centre for women in Aktau.

UNICEF contributed improving local social protection system through an assessment of effectiveness of locally funded targeted social assistance programs, following a social assistance reform in 2015 to increase targeting effectiveness, to simplify the systems of cash transfers, and to enhance the efficiency of budget resources use. Integrated support to family in difficult life situations through cross-sectoral collaboration was identified as an important building block of the new system. UNICEF supported learning opportunities for the concerned authorities through a study tour to Armenia, initiated an assessment and simulation of the reform, a documentation of a pilot conditional cash transfer schemes with focus of poor families with children and built capacities of a newly established cohort of social work consultants. The training for consultants and assistants from the Employment and Social Coordination offices introduced key concepts of social work related to working with households with children living in poverty and supporting participants to strengthen or acquire basic social work skills. The focus was on increasing the understanding of family support and the role of the specialists from the Employment and Social Coordination offices providing the support. The training provided participants with the skills required to carry out initial assessments, to better understand the needs of families with children, and to support planning with families that form the basis of the social contract to be introduced in 2018. Additionally, UNICEF conducted a research investigating the barriers which low-income and vulnerable families with children face in accessing poverty-targeted social assistance and special social services, including children with disabilities and those with limited capacities living in the poorest districts. The research revealed bottlenecks that deter people from applying for the assistance and the need for public education to change societal attitudes towards disability.

UNICEF conducted a baseline assessment that measured the prevalence of mental health problems and suicidal behaviour among a sample of 8,131 adolescents. 12.7% adolescents reported at least mild depression and 13.9% – at least mild anxiety, and 3.8% showed moderate symptoms of both depression and anxiety. Adolescents at risk reported a worse economic situation and a poorer state of health in comparison with their peers. Females showed significantly more symptoms of depression, anxiety and stress than males, and these symptoms, except for anxiety, increase with age. 20% of the sample reported at least a lifetime episode of non-suicidal self-injuries, during the two weeks preceding the survey, 3% of the adolescents had thoughts of taking their own life and 2% reported to have seriously considered it or made a suicidal plan. The lifetime prevalence of suicide attempts was almost 3%; moreover, 2% of the sample reported a suicide attempt during the past 12 months and 0.7% during the past 2 weeks. The use of sharp objects (37%) and poisoning by drugs (25%) were the preferred used methods. Following the assessment UNICEF introduced an adolescent mental health promotion and suicide prevention program through building the intersectoral prevention and referral

mechanism, building capacities of mental health workers and the staff of secondary schools and primary healthcare. The program targeted adolescents at the age of 14 to 18 and the first-year students of colleges. Capacities of health and education sectors were built to promote mental health and wellbeing of adolescents, to react and prevent suicides among them and enhancing their life-coping skills. All staff in 130 schools and 24 colleges have been trained in identification of children at risk of mental health problems and committing suicide. As a result, out of 27 970 adolescents enrolled in the program, nearly 90% participated in the component of early suicidal behaviour risk identification. Of them, 1,056 adolescents were found to be at risk of committing suicide, including 253 at very high risk. The at risk adolescents were referred to trained general practitioners and mental health workers and mentored by education psychologists. So far, over 52.2% (552) of adolescents received counselling from health specialists, while 124 adolescents or their guardians refused referral. Children and school/college staff were equipped with knowledge and skills on how to identify and cope with signs of depression through the brochures, posters, and flyers, and operators of emergency hotline were supported to enhance their skills in responding to incoming phone calls. Teams consisting of a school psychologist, general practitioner from outpatients' clinic and mental health professional, were created in every school and college for increased sectoral interaction. A control-case impact assessment identified positive spillover effects, such as lasting changes in adolescents' attitudes with emerged trust to school psychologist.

Despite it is early to report on the sustainable decrease of suicide rates among adolescents in the region, there is a positive trend of decreased cases of completed suicides in Mangistau Oblast since the program launched in the schools and colleges of the region in September 2015 (see figure below).



UNICEF supported Akimat in strengthening the Justice for Children system in the oblast through opening a centre for protecting and rehabilitating children who are victims and witnesses of crime. The law enforcement and child protection bodies' capacities were enhanced in working with children in contact with the law, and creating child friendly rooms in juvenile court, police, and probation. A pilot centre aimed at promoting protection, care and reintegration of children who are victims and witnesses of crime into society through social, legal, and psychological support to children and their families, was established in Aktau and functions in close collaboration with the local education and health departments and law enforcement and judicial authorities. The staff of the centre and law

enforcement bodies have been trained on case management, and the centre has provided services to 44 children referred by the juvenile court and to 54 children who have approached the centre themselves. UNICEF advocated with local government to finance the centre after the project ends and the Akimat of Mangystau is considering several options for financing the centre once UNICEF support will be completed. UNICEF equipped juvenile court with a waiting room for offenders, for vulnerable children and a working room for vulnerable children during court proceedings outside the courtroom. Juvenile police office was provided with equipment for child-friendly interrogation, recording technology and communication aid.

To strengthen the capacities of specialists dealing with children in contact with the law in accordance with international norms and pursuant to the provisions of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF supported several trainings of the staff of the child protection and law enforcement bodies throughout the program. Representatives of education sector, child protection, law enforcement bodies, police, court, and NGOs were offered a learning opportunity on juvenile justice system functions on a study tour to Germany. Representatives of local mass media and law enforcement bodies increased their knowledge and skills in international standards on highlighting child issues in reporting and interviewing in compliance with ethical norms.

To enhance the system of protecting children from all forms of violence, UNICEF supported the local and national governments in conducting baseline analysis to determine the existing knowledge, attitude, and practices among the public and professionals on domestic violence against children and justice for children. The results of the study fed into policy dialogue and the development of policies and programs at the national level, such as “Family and gender Concept” and the roadmap on “We will protect children together”. Based on the results of the study wide communication campaigns have been prepared for public on the rights of children and prevention and elimination of violence against children.

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

The main achievements in developing responsive, regional health policies include:

- 30 % of Primary Health Care facilities have developed institutional action plans based on assessment of local population needs, 50 % of which in rural areas; and
- An inter-sectoral plan for reducing child injury and mortality due to accidents at home and in traffic in place, and mortality of children under 5 have reduced by 10%

Improvement of maternal and child health is one of the main strategic and development priorities for Kazakhstan. WHO and UNFPA collaboratively with trained nationals and internationals assessed the quality of ante-natal and post-natal care in Mangystau, resulting in enhanced ante- and post-natal services for women and children of the region through improved service development plans at facilities and education plans for the on-the-job trainings of mid-wives, paediatricians, and gynaecologists.

To guarantee the effectiveness of health-related programmes and to enable targeted prevention and monitoring of progress, WHO has carried out several population level health behaviour surveys (Child Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI), Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Behaviour of School Health Children (BSHC) and WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence Against Women), contributing towards regional health policies development

that are responsive to the needs of the population. WHO has trained health experts in improving the quality of data for more reliable health statistics, in particular in coding the causes of death, with additional focus on maternal mortality, resulting in National Statistic Office reviewing the mortality statistics and preparing a report on focus areas of improvement in accurate registration of causes of maternal and infant death. Additionally, WHO supported a mapping of socio-economic determinants of health using a rayon-mapping approach to identify mortality hot spots and the key underlying factors which contribute to mortality of key population target groups, supporting planning of interventions in the areas of infant mortality, mortality of women in reproductive age, and premature mortality of men aged 30-50.

UNFPA supported a series of trainings on the interlinkages of population and development, integration of demographic data in the socio-economic planning and monitoring of development programs, and the formulation and implementation of rights-based policies. The trainings included demographic analysis of population size, structure and dynamics, fertility, mortality and life expectancy, migration and development, reproductive health and rights, gender equality as development factor, demographic transformations and their economic and social implications, long term tendencies and changing of population structure, evolution of fertility and mortality, population ageing, economic and social implications of changes of population structure, demographic dividend, demographic and family policies, integration of demographic data in the socio-economic planning and monitoring of development programs and demographic projections – data highly relevant for the monitoring of the implementation of the Kazakhstan 2030 agenda.

Addressing health related challenges in the oblast, WHO as its key objective has aimed to improve the health status of the population and the experience of the population in contact with the health services. Developing the policy level practices and health service level, trickles down to benefit the patients, resulting in healthier population and more resilient communities, contributing towards reducing inequities. A key component in achieving this on the activity level has been improving the relationships among the main stakeholders: patients, health service providers and oblast level political decision makers through continuous quality improvement on Primary Health Care (PHC) level.

WHO has focused on policy advice on development of regional health policies in primary health care as well as on raising awareness of local decision-makers on application of the WHO European health and well-being policy framework Health 2020 aiming to improve health for all and reduce inequities, in particular through participatory governance that will ensure that health is reflected in all policies. To achieve this, the focus of activities has been on tackling the challenges of non-communicable and communicable diseases and strengthening people-centred health services through continuous quality improvement of Primary Health Care (PHC) services at policy, facility management and service level through trainings in managerial capacities, communication, financial and human resources planning, organizational monitoring, health system strengthening with a focus on a methodology for analysis of performance of health services, integrated care, patient-centred care and continuity of care. Final assessments of the pilot facilities in 2017 have shown improvement in care and progress on key PHC outcomes, indicating a positive impact on improving health outcomes.

As a part of health facility improvement, WHO supported an infrastructural assessment on five hospitals in the region (Mangystau Oblast Hospital, Zhanaozen Central City Hospital, Mangystau Central Rayon Hospital, and Karakia Central Hospital), followed by a workshop and training on hospital safety and emergency preparedness, resulting main principles of health-related early warning systems incorporated in local development plans. Additionally, a pilot assessment on water, sanitation

and hygiene was carried out in health care facilities in line with the Joint WHO and UNICEF Global Action Plan on WASH, resulting in the preparation of summary of methods and procedures of water sample collection for further testing in other regions, and an identification of priority areas and recommendations for further intervention.

In the area of childhood tuberculosis, which remains one of the major health and socio-economic issue in Mangystau, WHO has reviewed the status of paediatric TB detection and treatment procedures, resulting in recommendations provided to the Central TB Institute for review and action, and a discussion on the findings and recommendations with central and regional level stakeholders, in turn resulting in a set of priority actions for strengthening the management of childhood TB in Kazakhstan. In coordination with UNICEF, child protection and rights issues connected to long hospitalization periods were addressed, resulting in new guidance by the Central TB Institute on and methodologies for shifting services towards ambulatory care provision and shortened hospitalization periods.

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

The main achievements in increasing the capacity of local decision makers on application of Health in all Policies include:

- Inclusion on objectives and targets on reduction of burden of non-communicable diseases and related risk factors into Mangystau regional health development policy.

Building on the rationale that health is determined by multiple factors outside the direct control of the health care sector, WHO has increased the capacity of local decision-makers on the importance of embedding health issues in policies across sectors through several innovative initiatives addressing issues such as reducing child injuries and mortality, improving the health and well-being of the youth and reduction of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). Placing intersectorality at the core of policy-making guarantees that care and prevention are not in the hands of one instance only but a concern of the society at large, including policy-makers, service-providers, civil society, and is likely to increase the effectiveness of interventions too. A research team carried out a situation analysis on the issue of applying health across policies in Kazakhstan and Mangystau and prepared a policy and strategic and operational advice to local authorities, including an action plan with specific population groups (infants, women in reproductive age, men aged 30-60), building capacity of local authorities to further monitor the effects of interventions within and outside the core health sector on the mentioned population groups.

A WHO-initiated road traffic safety action brought together a wide number of actors who have a stake in road safety and tackling the high rate of mortality of children from trauma and violence, resulting in public action, trained government officials across sectors and a start of national road safety policy preparation in 2017. Another major killer in Kazakhstan is the NCDs. To tackle the issue, WHO conducted a number of surveys to gather evidence base and regional baselines, an assessment on effectiveness of cancer and CVD screening programmes, organised workshops and consultations to enable local authorities to develop tailored action plans to enable adaptation of the national screening programme to a local context and ensure adequate coverage of population, to improve the health status of economically productive population, resulting in piloting an information system for surveillance for NCDs in the oblast. Pilot facilities developed action plans that aimed to increase the efficiency of NCD monitoring and care, with an aim to reduce the prevalence of non-communicable diseases.

Specific areas of interventions included reforming the public health system and ensuring focus on prevention of NCDs, establishing an intersectoral NCD working group reporting to the National Coordination Council for Health, prioritizing the implementation of population-level and individual-level NCD “best-buys”, eliminating fragmentation in PHC by developing a hub for people-centered health services, moving towards outcome-orientated quality management system and aligning financial incentives to improve NCD outcomes. According to an assessment, the results already show some improvement in the quality of medical care and reduction in morbidity and mortality of CVD in the first quarter of 2016.

To create long-lasting future implications on the well-being of the population, WHO also initiated a healthy schools programme, which has aimed to tackle the burden of NCD from the perspective of prevention through all-society approach. Building on information collected through an assessment of healthy behaviours of school children, carried out by trained health professionals, a specific programme for health promoting schools was launched. A central familiarization workshop and an initial advocacy meeting and consultation with MOHSD, MOE and local health authorities discussing the need for health service reform was held, followed by consultations with students, teachers and parents of the selected pilot schools, resulting in an extensive list of changes the participants wished to see, contributing towards healthier eating, physical education and mental health, and action plans that will be forwarded by the students, parents and school staff together. Information on the processes that have forwarded the health agenda in the schools have been collected to serve as evidence base for preparation of a National School Health Strategy, and for developing a concept for continuing and spreading the programme in the upcoming years.

UNICEF, UNFPA, UN WOMEN and WHO supported the implementation of the national survey to collect important data on the prevalence of violence against women, on the impact of violence on women’s health and well-being, and women’s health seeking behaviours, including a background on regional disparities, 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.. Additionally, a training for national experts at the central level (Statistics Committee) to build the capacities for monitoring, for analysis and report preparation with recommendations. The inter-agency work has resulted in improvements in prioritising the protection of women from domestic violence and enhanced the implementation of the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence at the local level in the form of creation of integrated social policy and targeted social assistance for women and children. The final report “Sample Survey on Domestic Violence” was finalized in 2017. The evidence gathered will inform future programming with a special focus on the health response to violence and the need to strengthen a multi-sectoral prevention and response system involving the police, the judicial and legal systems.

### **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 main achievements in strengthening the capacity of local government and service providers to plan, budget and implement programmes for protection of the most vulnerable include:

- Child Friendly Cities coordination group established within the city Akimat;
- Child Wellbeing monitoring system based on objective and subjective indicators was tested in Mangystau region and is ready for use by local authorities; and

- Local public allocation for implementation of Law on prevention of domestic violence in relation to support to survivors of domestic violence has been increased by 15%.

During the programme period, UN Women have focused on increasing the capacity of local government to implement the Law on Domestic Violence for protection of vulnerable women and girls, in close collaboration with the NGO Crises Centre Podrugi, which is specialized in issues of ending violence against women. All interventions have based on a gaps assessment which was conducted at the beginning of the programme, revealing several challenges such as shortage of staff tasked with domestic violence prevention, lack of awareness of the implementation of the law at different sectors, a certain level of doubt by public, lack of clarity of responsibilities of domestic violence prevention, etc. In collaboration with the Department of Internal Affairs, capacities of police forces to implement the law have been enhanced through training altogether 37 officers from a number of departments, resulting in a development of training materials in collaboration with health care sector specialist for further use and as a basis for the development of amendments to certain legislative and regulatory acts in the area of warning and prevention of domestic violence, shared with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the General Prosecutor's Office. Handbooks on 'Matters of concern in the implementation of procedural activities in cases of domestic violence' and 'Draft of preventive control measures for individuals included in the police domestic violence register' were developed based on the discussions at the trainings, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior. A teaching manual on improving the theoretical and practical mechanisms for the implementation of the law on Prevention of Domestic Violence was developed. All manuals have been distributed to all district police stations in the oblast. Consultations on the improvements on mechanisms for the warning and prevention of domestic violence and the strengthening of coordination mechanisms between the Directorate of Internal Affairs and prosecutors have been held.

Civil society organizations' capacities on domestic violence prevention and response have been improved through consultations, creation of publications on the issue, and advisory services, including transparent planning and budgeting processes. Standards for the provision of services to support the victims of domestic violence were developed for the Ministry of Health and Social Development, and to representatives of the relevant agencies and institutions in the region, recommending continued financing for social services for victims of domestic violence from local budgets, allowing continued provision of services and strengthening interaction between all actors in prevention of domestic violence.

UNICEF built capacities of Aktau city Akimat on the principles of implementation of Child Friendly City (CFC) initiative. The staff were trained in data collection and analysis for monitoring and evaluation of child friendliness of cities and districts, urban space planning, involvement of children in planning and design processes and in integration of key elements of the initiative in local administration system to ensure its future sustainability. Children participating in some of the seminars created their own concepts and layouts for play spaces and presented them to decision-makers. However, challenges remain in strengthening the coordination mechanism for the implementation of the CFC.

UNICEF continued to support the Akimat of Mangystau oblast in establishment of a child well-being monitoring system in the region, in partnership with the Information and Computing Center (ICC) of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy. During 2017, the 2015 and 2016 data for 69 objective indicators in the areas of health, education, material well-being, family and social environment, and safety and security was collected. Based on the 2015 data the baseline for the CWB

in Mangystau was established. The data for 2016 allowed to review the oblast' progress in improvement of the child well-being in the region. In order to institutionalise the CWB monitoring system, UNICEF and the ICC supported local development of the unique software (MBD.KZ) that allows collecting, storing, analysing and visualising situation with the CWB in the region. The findings of the first round of data collection and analysis were presented to the local authorities. The local staff was trained to use the software and how to expand it for possibly wider analytical needs in the specific areas of the staff' expertise. Based on the project concept, the subjective well-being perception by children and their parents was piloted in Mangystau region. The special instruments were developed and tested with an initial baseline established and presented to the Steering Committee. The software is further developed to accommodate the subjective well-being component. Such approach allows getting the comprehensive knowledge on children' objective and subjective well-being leading to a better-informed policy decisions for the best interest of a child. The results of the pilot work in Mangystau region were presented to the inter-sectoral government working group on data for children.

The Statistics Committee of the Ministry of Economy with the support of UNICEF systematized indicators on child wellbeing pursuant to the recommendations of Article 15 "Data collection" of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The special inter-sectoral working group was set up by the order of the Chair of the Statistics Committee to coordinate the data production, verification, and presentation. The joint work of all engaged partners resulted in a publication of the first statistical yearbook "Children of Kazakhstan". To increase public awareness and to disseminate data on children's issues at the regional level, the Committee together with UNICEF presented the information about children in Mangystau region with participation of local executive bodies and non-governmental sector and discussed follow-up actions for improving the situation.

Community nurses or home visiting patronage nurses play a key role in improving the health status of children up to 5 years in families, thus reducing mortality and morbidity children. To strengthen community nursing/home-visiting services, UNICEF has supported the capacity building of patronage nurses in the region. Paediatricians and community nurses have strengthened their skills on basic newborn care, classification, and evaluation of illnesses of new-borns, and trainees have exercised clinical practices, resulting in paediatricians developing plans of action for their hospitals. Two resource centres on feeding and preparing baby food were opened in Munaily and Zhanaozen, and were provided with learning materials. Medical facility personnel were trained in consulting mothers and caregivers on preparing adequately diversified baby food, and the benefits of proper nutrition. Methodological guidance on child development have been developed and distributed to medical institutions. UNICEF conducted a study to assess the quality of home visiting system by surveying local population. Three hospitals of the oblast (Aktau polyclinics No.1, Zhanaozen polyclinics No.2 and Munaily rayon central hospital) were chosen as pilots and nurses, psychologists from these medical institutions were trained to implement the research and conduct interviews with the local population. Around 200 households were interviewed to have a better understanding of the situation with patronage services in the pilot areas.

UNICEF supported the improvement of the quality of perinatal and paediatric care through quality assessments and advanced trainings to address the gaps in the system, reviewing the service quality and identify the strengths and weaknesses of the system for further improvement, resulting in advanced trainings of about 70 medical workers on safe maternity practices, effective care and evidence-based medicine, birth delivery, follow up care, new-borns reanimation, infections during pregnancy, arterial hypertension, obstetric bleeding, consultation skills, and development of action

plans, which were implemented and monitored during the project. Several trainings built the capacities of obstetrician-gynaecologists, maternity nurses, and neonatologists in the provision of new-born basic care, assessment, classification and treatment of infants, consultation of parents and follow-up care. Health specialists in stationary child care had their capacity strengthened via training based on the WHO pocket manual on stationary care for children, with a follow-up visit to the trainees.

During 2015-2017, UNICEF in cooperation with the Youth Policy Labs (Germany) UNICEF have increased the capacity of Youth Resource Centers (YRCs) and department on youth policy in understanding key principles and concepts of youth work, outcomes-based and needs-driven approaches to providing youth services, and practical methodologies for working with and empowering young people. YRC and internal policy department staff has been trained in the concepts and principles of youth work, youth policy implementation, target identification, educational methodologies, needs analysis and planning implementation, tapping into volunteer resources, monitoring and evaluation of youth programs, resulting in a standard work plan for YRCs implemented in 2017. The assessment of training results conducted during 2017 in partnership with National Youth research center, revealed the following outcomes:

- the reporting system has become streamlined and transparent, which positively affects the performance effectiveness;
- the experience sharing among employees from different YRCs has been intensified;
- the current form of questionnaire helps to get feedback from youth and maintain a report on attendance;
- the number of young people attracted has been increased;
- the variety and number of events have been increased;
- the coordination of work at all levels of this system helps YRCs collect the maximum amount of information about ongoing activities and events.
- An organizational framework for youth resource centres developed and introduced in the region. Standards developed and tested during the program for youth work and Youth Resource Centres' support to young people, especially those with vulnerabilities, were approved by the Ministry of Religious and Civil Society Affairs for the application at the national level.

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

The main achievements in enhancing the awareness of the local population on best practices of child care and new participatory mechanisms include:

- Increased awareness of the families and local community on good practices of child care (health, inclusion, and youth), and
- 2 mother resource centres created, a centre for child victim and witnesses of crime created and 3 child-friendly rooms in juvenile court, juvenile police and probation office created.

During the programme period, the local and national population increased awareness on the implementation of the UNICEF-supported activities through regularly updated information on local and central mass media outlets, online sources, press releases, and local and national newspapers. Leaflets, brochures, posters, and others were regularly used to highlight the programs and activities conducted with support from UNICEF, such as on early child health and development to raise the awareness of parents. All primary healthcare facilities and hospitals in the oblast received and are using the materials, and information posters have been strategically placed to locations most visited

by parents and caregivers. UNICEF also provided the Akimat with video spots on best practices of child care and development to be shown on local TV.

Special attention has been paid to capacity building of mass media in highlighting sensitive child issues. More than 50 media representatives improved their skills and knowledge on ethical principles in media coverage of child issues, learning about negative effects of sensationalism on child rights and interests. To increase the attention of local population, children and youth of the programs and activities, public figures at UNICEF-supported events shared their expertise and life stories. E.g. a famous Kazakhstani chess player Dinara Saduakassova visited children's institutions in Aktau to familiarize with the situation of children and adolescents, attracting about 200 active youth representatives to hear about her success-story on self-discipline and motivation. Communication briefs about the benefits of vaccinations increased the measles vaccination coverage. Vaccine information was also spread via SMS messages to 20,000 mobile phone numbers.

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

The main achievements in mainstreaming principles of sustainable development, including the protection natural and cultural heritage, into local government programmes and plans include:

- 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage) implemented in the region, and ratification of 2005 convention (Diversity of Cultural Expressions) promoted; and
- Local implementation mechanisms in place for 2003 Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage, 44 craftsmen and craftswomen trained, and several traditional forms of craftsmanship revived.

To develop and preserve the crafts sector and protect the cultural and natural heritage of Mangystau, UNESCO has supported the Union of Artisans to organise trainings on felt, wood and national embroidery techniques. The trainings have resulted in developed skills in crafts making of nearly 90 local people, majority of which rural women. In collaboration with UNDP the trainings have had a focus on development of small and medium sized enterprises. The trainings have contributed towards safeguarding of cultural heritage and transmission of intangible cultural heritage for future generations as well as providing livelihoods for the rural people in the oblast, and have opened opportunities for livelihoods and self-development for the rural women. Collaboration with UNDP and the local government authorities has added value to the efforts as well as attracted visibility within the local communities and administration. The trainings also resulted in opportunities to support the eco-tourism through the production of souvenirs for the EXPO 2017.

The evident potential for tourism in the oblast has been explored throughout the programme. Experts from the Kazakhstan National World Heritage Committee have made the preliminary research of two properties, Ustyrt reserve and Tyub-Karagan peninsula, for potential inclusion into the list of World natural and cultural (mixed) heritage. UNESCO has held trainings to improve the understanding and use of practical mechanism for implementing the 2003 Convention on local level and identifying the International Cultural Heritage elements from Mangystau oblast that have local specificities. Culture for Development Indicators, which combine culture with human development, have been developed, followed by a document on implementation requirements. National partners, such as Kazakhstan National Committee for safeguarding of ICH, Children's Art School – UNESCO Club in Aktau, Aigul Line Ltd. and the Union of Artisans of Kazakhstan, have been important partners in UNESCO activities and in achieving the results.

**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**

**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**

The main achievements in supporting formulation of policies for diversified economic growth and in supporting the development of SMEs in key non-extractive sectors include:

- 18 successful business projects implemented, and 6 online centres operating.

To improve the conditions for the development of a diversified and comprehensive economy and to support business development in the region, UNDP in collaboration with Mangystau Industrial Chamber supported entrepreneurs through interest-free loans by financing eighteen projects in rural areas, offering them business development consulting, resulting in 84 new jobs created in rural areas. The villagers' projects are aimed at the development of crop production, livestock farming, provision of household services and craftsmanship. The interest rate of the loan was 4% per annum, the maximum amount of 3 million tenge.

Six online-centres have been opened to support rural entrepreneurship and to provide residents access to information and the internet. Twenty librarians involved in online centres' operation have been trained in computer literacy, accessing public services and e-government system, enabling them to provide better quality services. An in-service training course for the librarians and the exchange of experience between the online centres has been held quarterly.

Supporting income generation for rural women, craftswomen have been trained in felting, design, and business development. Three local self-government projects in two remote rural districts were developed to build greenhouses and introducing energy-efficiency lighting systems in local schools. In 2017, a dialogue platform on business start-ups provided entrepreneurs an opportunity to receive support from financial institutions, state, and other donors, and learn about the opportunities for the development of regional cooperation.

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

The main achievements in increasing the quality of local public administration and local self-governance in rural areas include:

- Increased awareness of rural population on the possibilities provided by local self-government;
- All 5 districts covered by information on self-government projects, and 7 successful projects within self-governance scheme implemented, and
- 164 government officials and NGO representatives trained on the issues of stateless persons.

UNHCR has identified the scale of statelessness problem and verified the number of persons with undetermined nationality, allowing substantive dialogue with the Government of Kazakhstan on the steps required for addressing the issues of statelessness, including reduction of existing cases of statelessness and amendment of national legislation to prevent the appearance of new cases of

statelessness. Trainings were conducted with the local government officials and NGOs in five districts in the oblast, building the capacities of the local officials in the field of statelessness and raising awareness about the assistance provided to stateless persons by UNHCR and partners. Information about stateless persons and assistance available have been widely disseminated through capacity building, trainings, meetings, media, and information campaigns.

One of the main focuses of UNDP has been to build the capacity of local authorities at all levels and to improve the quality of work of civil servants. It has worked towards improving the capacities of local public civil servants based the assessment of the effectiveness of the government agencies' work in the areas of strategic planning, budgeting, use of information technology and public services delivery. As the development of local public administration and local self-government is one of the most important prerequisites for economic regional development, administrative staff in seven districts were covered by trainings in the mentioned focus areas, and cross-regional study tours were organized to exchange experiences of developing local self-governments. A capacity training at the pilot district (Karakiya) was organized in mechanisms of local government implementation, explaining the need for community participation in decision-making on important socio-economic issues, covering heads of district departments, deputies of maslikhats, active citizens, NGOs, and the media. Social projects designed to solve local challenges brought up by the local people were designed and implemented. Trainings targeting local government officials and NGOs were organized in Public-Private Partnership mechanisms, regulatory impact analysis, and usage of cash control accounts. An evaluation of locally initiated projects showed that local authorities, population, and businesses are interested in the development of local self-governance, and in five districts monitoring groups with representation from local communities have been established. A round table at the end of the programme led to a common understanding that the projects have a significant impact on the sustainable development through introduction of green and energy efficient practices, improving biodiversity, business development, rural entrepreneurship, livestock, raising spiritual potential, solving employment and many other issues.

In 2017, to clarify the changes and additions to the Law on State Local Government and Self-Government and to study the experience of local executive bodies in implementing local self-governance, meetings with akims of the lower level were held in the rural districts. The main approaches to the implementation of the Concept of Local Self-Government Development and the norms of legislation were explained and questions discussed. More than 70 representatives of akimats of rural districts were trained in the changes and amendments to the legislative acts, and on planning of village budgets and staff training. As a result, the use of mechanisms such as cash checking accounts, separate and general gatherings, local community meetings, were made easier, akims have developed more practical skills in formation of independent budgets, and a monitoring group in each rural district, ensuring the effectiveness and transparency of the use of funds, was formed. In general, the confidence in local authorities has increased, facilitating a more constructive dialogue between the population and the akimats.

**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**

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

The main achievements in modelling sustainable and disaster risk reduction practices include:

- 6 green solutions to improve the livelihoods of local populations proposed and tested, and local populations trained in their use; and
- 7 schools and 3 pre-schools are practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components.

UNDP assessed the potential, identification of needs, the required action plan for different target groups for the introduction of green technologies, including energy efficiency in schools and apartment buildings in Mangystau region, and has during the programme supported installation of energy-saving lighting systems, energy audits and water-saving technologies in schools. It has also worked towards improving transparency, efficiency, reliability of the facilities of housing and communal services, aiming to improve energy efficiency of housing and public utilities and strengthened the understanding in real estate legislation, management, cooperation, and trust building among stakeholders. Additionally, an initiative on collection and recycling of mercury-containing lamps has been implemented.

In the area of sustainable farming, local farms have been supported to test innovative and green models such as cattle grazing at pastures and feed production in desert conditions, addressing the issue of water supply of pastureland (a borehole is drilled, watering facilities installed). Solar power plants have been installed to improve living conditions of those living on remote pastures and forestry workers living in forest cordons, and several pilot sites have received drilling works and wells for sustainable watering of desert pastures.

UNICEF has supported educational institutions in readiness for disasters through provision of equipment and capacity building activities. At the initial stage of the program, the schools and pre-schools in the region were provided with equipment, DRR teaching guidebooks, learning material and educational tools such as games on disaster prevention and preparedness. Teachers and caregivers of all pilot schools and pre-schools were trained on disaster risk reduction modules (earthquake, flooding, mudflow, landslide, first aid provision, extreme temperature). The latter, in their turn, taught the children. UNICEF also supported the introduction of a methodology for visual assessment of structural safety of educational facilities in eight schools. The assessment found some school constructions unsafe and special recommendations were developed to address the threats. In most of the surveyed schools, even those built in the past six years, vertical and inclined cracks in the foundations and bearing walls of the basements were revealed. The main causes were the periodic soaking of foundation bases with atmospheric water and water leaking from engineering services. In both new and old schools, there were no design estimates according to which the schools were built. It was recommended that the schools keep project documentation. The results and recommendations of the assessment were presented for the principals and deputy principals of the seven schools and directors and nurses of the three kindergartens, all of which were trained on DRR activities.

UNICEF supported a Child-focused Disaster Risk Analysis (DRA) to identify risks related to natural and technological hazards, assessing local potential and available mechanisms to cope with them and planning and implementing measures to reduce children's vulnerability. Two working groups were established at oblast and rayon levels to support the DRA and to develop and monitor the implementation of recommendations to mitigate risks and adopt prevention mechanisms. Akims of 12 territorial entities of Mangistau district and members of the two working groups increased their skills

and knowledge on risk assessment, planning and prevention mechanisms in the best interest of children. The representatives of oblast administration, rayon departments of education, health, social protection, emergency situations, internal policy, rural district Akims got acquainted with generalized data on the probability of occurrence and impact of disasters, the assessment of the potential of settlements, the results from a questionnaire conducted for children, teachers, and residents of the pilot Mangystau rayon and the city of Aktau. The questionnaire showed the interest of children to involve themselves interactively in the disaster risk reduction activities. The recommended actions to reduce disaster risks have been incorporated to the Territory Development Program until 2020. Based on the recommendations from the analysis, the inclusion of the methodology have also been presented at the regional, national and local levels.

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

The main achievements in modelling sustainable and disaster risk reduction practices include:

- Local stakeholders are well informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods through using green solutions and green solutions have been tested and applied.

UNDP has during the programme period worked on the development of agriculture potential in Mangystau region, based on an assessment at the beginning of the programme. Pilot sites have been operating as testing ground for green agricultural technologies, alternative energy sources, combating desertification in remote areas, drip and rain water irrigation, transhumant livestock, and fodder production. A publication based on alternative technologies has been created and distributed to farmers.

## Best Practices and Lessons Learned

### UNHCR

- UNHCR conducted *Analysis of the National Legal Framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Citizenship and Statelessness* demonstrates that the national legal and policy framework on nationality contains provisions that do not prevent all cases of statelessness from arising, or allow all current cases to be resolved. Legal gaps and administrative obstacles complicate the resolution of existing cases of statelessness and lead to emergence of new cases of statelessness. UNHCR and Partners will continue advocating for amendment of the national legislation related to nationality in line with international standards and accession to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

### UNFPA

- Health authorities should make sure that improvement of routine practices related to reproductive health, the regular analyses of severe obstetric complications and assessing the quality of the services continue to be implemented in close collaboration between the oblast health authorities and the heads of the perinatal centres. This will help health authorities to keep maternal mortality under control and save women's lives. It will also be important to continue improving infection control to address conditions such as sepsis, and adopt and adjust Confidential Enquiry of Maternal Deaths. (UNFPA)
- The education authorities of Mangystau region should use the evidence generated from the project on the introduction of age-appropriate sexuality education in colleges of Mangystau region, which provided solid evidence on its effectiveness, and showed an increase in awareness and knowledge among adolescents and young people on the prevention of unwanted pregnancies, abortion, and sexually transmitted infections.
- The Y-Peer network established under the auspices of the Urpak Next Local NGO should continue receiving support from the Akimat and local donors.

### UN Women

- 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. E.g. UN Women component on EVAW with UNICEF on children survivors of violence at the local level yielded positive results. Greater cooperation in other areas of work where agencies' different expertise can be synergized, for example on economic empowerment of socially vulnerable women, could be mutually beneficial.
- As one of the biggest challenges in improving the quality of public services to victims of domestic violence is the lack inter-agency coordination between actors of domestic violence prevention, one of the key focuses of future programming should be on strengthening the mechanisms of interaction between the actors (officers, inspectors, healthcare professionals, social workers, psychologists) in the region.

## UNESCO

- It has become evident during the programme that a need for further capacity development, especially for the youth, remains, to preserve the intangible cultural heritage. This could be done through capacity development in schools and other educational institutions.
- Need for **awareness-raising and knowledge management, namely on:**
  - ✓ raising awareness amongst population, especially young people, about their common heritage along the Silk Roads as a means of promoting dialogue and mutual understanding in the region.
  - ✓ improving coordination with relevant stakeholders, central and local government and community, to promote a balanced approach between safeguarding and preservation of cultural and natural heritage, and development.

## UNDP

- In general, the program was successfully implemented. Good working relations with partners were created. The media actively provides good coverage of most events in Aktau. Assistance from the UN team is well received and fewer beneficiaries are considering providing development assistance as charity work, even in comparison to 2014.

### III. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Indicator, Baseline, Planned Target.	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<b>Outcome 1</b> <b>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</b>			
<b>Output 1.1</b> Support to formulation of policies stimulating productive employment			
<b>Indicator 1.1.1:</b> Quality labour market research and recommendations on employment increase Baseline: 0 Target: 1 research	<b>Achieved.</b>		<a href="http://www.kz.undp.org/content/kazakhstan/ru/home/library/democratic_governance/">http://www.kz.undp.org/content/kazakhstan/ru/home/library/democratic_governance/</a>

<p><b>Indicator 1.1.2:</b> Quantity and quality of adaptation services of Centre of Adaptation and Integration of Oralman in Aktau Baseline: TBD Target: Increase of the quality and quantity of adaptation services of the Centre</p>	<p>Language and computer literacy courses were provided to 20 and 10 Oralman respectively. Business start-up training</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.3:</b> 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><b>Partially achieved.</b> 2014: 14 including 8 PWDs 2015: 17 including 2 PWDs 2016: 17 including 2 PWD.</p>		<p><a href="http://ogni.kz/rubrika/biznes/sozdavaya-krasotu.html">http://ogni.kz/rubrika/biznes/sozdavaya-krasotu.html</a>, <a href="http://ogni.kz/rubrika/tupkaraganskiy/dlya-otdykha-kyzylozentsev.html">http://ogni.kz/rubrika/tupkaraganskiy/dlya-otdykha-kyzylozentsev.html</a> <a href="http://ogni.kz/rubrika/tupkaraganskiy/dlya-otdykha-kyzylozentsev.html">http://ogni.kz/rubrika/tupkaraganskiy/dlya-otdykha-kyzylozentsev.html</a> <a href="http://ogni.kz/rubrika/obshchestvo/trudoustroili-bezrabotnykh-zhenshchin.html">http://ogni.kz/rubrika/obshchestvo/trudoustroili-bezrabotnykh-zhenshchin.html</a> <a href="http://ogni.kz/rubrika/obrazovanie/ya-by-povarom-poshla-pust-menya-nauchat.htm">http://ogni.kz/rubrika/obrazovanie/ya-by-povarom-poshla-pust-menya-nauchat.htm</a></p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.4:</b> Number of implemented inclusive projects solving problems of those most vulnerable; Target: 2014 – 5, 2015 –7, 2016 – 10 Baseline: 0</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> 17 inclusive projects implemented.</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.5:</b> Number of social objects that benefited from the implementation of inclusive projects; Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 3, 2015 –5, 2016 - 6.</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> 69 objects.</p>		

<p><b>Indicator 1.1.6</b> 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>UNHCR’s legal Partner conducted 5 meetings with 103 stateless persons. The meetings aimed at gathering information on situations that led to situations of statelessness and undetermined nationality and on issues facing the stateless persons. Information booklets, billboards and roll-ups containing information for persons with undetermined nationality, de-jure stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness were widely disseminated. Five social advertisements and two movies on situation of stateless persons were produced to raise awareness on statelessness in Kazakhstan UNHCR movies on statelessness were broadcasted on the local TV, 16 interviews were provided to the local mass media. The comprehensive analysis of the national legislation related to nationality and statelessness was finalized and shared with the relevant Government stakeholders. The analysis outlines the situation of stateless persons in Kazakhstan and provides solutions to their stateless problems.</p>		<p>Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law.</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><b>Indicator 1.2.1:</b> 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><b>Achieved.</b> 32 inclusive projects.</p>		<p>This report and Mangystau JP Facebook Page.</p>
---	--	--	--

<p><b>Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Creation of a centre for social workers Baseline: No special centre for social workers exists Target: Creation of 1 centre for social workers</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p>		<p>The project is implemented by “Urpak Next” NGO</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.3:</b> Number of social workers that increased their potential Baseline: 0 Target: 30 people</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p>		
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.4</b> Number of stateless persons, as well as undocumented persons of Kazakh nationality or third countries, process of registration and documentation of whom, was initiated with local authorities. Baseline: 0 No data available.</p>	<p><b>4,302</b> persons received legal counselling and advice on the issues related to documentation. <b>689</b> cases of persons under UNHCR statelessness mandate acquired citizenship of Kazakhstan or citizenship of third countries.</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>

<p><b>Indicator 1.2.5:</b> Support centre for victims of domestic violence created and functions Baseline: No support centre for victims of domestic violence</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p>		
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.6:</b> Unmet women needs to contraceptives. Baseline: 10.4 Target: -</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> Unmet needs to contraceptives – 9.8 (according to MICS 2015-2016)</p>	<p>Targeted decreasing of indicator 2016 from 2011</p>	<p>Kazakhstan MICS 2015-2016 report</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.7:</b> Number of service providers trained on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health (including family planning) with special focus on most vulnerable women and young people and number of staff who provides counselling on SRH and family planning. Baseline: 0 Target: -</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> In total 113 service providers: 53 key regional PHC specialists, providing FP counselling trained on Family Planning 60 primary health providers - obstetric-gynaecologists, midwives, family physicians - from Aktau, Zhanozen cities and 6 rayon PHC facilities trained on antenatal care.</p>		<p>Office reports.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.8:</b> Number of staff of regional health system trained on EPT and Confidential Maternal Audit Baseline: 3 Target: TBD</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b> Staff of 3 pilot maternities (Oblast Perinatal Centre, Aktau city maternity, Zhanaozen maternity) trained on EPT and Confidential Maternal Audit</p>		<p>Project report and monitoring framework</p>

<p><b>Indicator 1.2.9:</b> Y-Peer Network on increasing awareness of young people on Sexual and Reproductive Health established in Mangystau. Baseline: TBD</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b> Y-Peer Network on increasing awareness of young people on Sexual and Reproductive Health established in Mangystau oblast. Three Youth Resource Centres established in Zhana Ozen, Aktau cities and Beineu district centre.</p>		<p>Project report and monitoring framework</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.10:</b> Rate of empowerment of young people to advocate behaviours to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission. Baseline: TBD</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b> In total 120 young people: 20 representatives of youth NGOs trained on further advocacy for development of youth strategies and promotion of reproductive rights; 100 young people empowered to advocate behaviours to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission through Y-Peers ToT on safe behaviors, prevention unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission using the Peer-to-peer approach.</p>		<p>Project report and monitoring framework</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.11:</b> Rate of compliance of students education on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS issues with UNESCO standards. Baseline: TBD</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b> 87% of state colleges in the region have education on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS issues in compliance with UNESCO standards</p>		<p>Office reports. Analytical report on sociological survey.</p>

<p><b>Indicator 1.2.12:</b>  Number of local government specialists trained on Population and Development interlinkages and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, considering needs of vulnerable groups of the population  Baseline: TBD</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b>  In total 18 local government specialists trained on Population dynamics and interlinkages with Development for effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, with special focus on needs of vulnerable population groups</p>		<p>Office reports  Reports on trainings</p>
--	--	--	---

<p><b>Indicator 1.2.13</b> 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  Planned target: decrease by 20% by 2017</p>	<p>1,052 (2016)</p>	<p>Data by Education Department on low income families is not collected any more.</p> <p>The indicator does not reflect on effectiveness of local social protection systems. Many families with children face various barriers in accessing social benefits. Hence number of beneficiaries of state child allowance for children in low income families reported by Department of social protection cannot be used as</p>	<p>Department of Social Protection of Mangystau oblast</p>
---	---------------------	---	--

		proxy for effectiveness of cash benefit programs.	
--	--	---	--

<p><b>Indicator 1.2.14</b> 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><b>Achieved.</b> Suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents</p>		<p>Plan of the oblast Akimat on implementation of the program and monitoring reports of the departments of health and education of Mangistau Oblast.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.15</b> Ratio of children in residential institutions to children in alternative forms of care Baseline: 28/72 Planned Target: 20/70</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> 11/89 (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><b>Indicator 1.2.16:</b> 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><b>Achieved.</b> In total, 44 children victims and witnesses of crime were referred to the services. Additional 54 children approached the centre on their own and received support.</p>	<p>As a result of discussions with Akimat of Mangystau, it was decided to establish centre for rehabilitation of child victims and witnesses of crime instead of alternative justice centre. The set target aimed to cover children conflict with the law as well.</p>	<p>Data of the centre.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.2.17</b> % of child closed and residential facilities monitored by independent bodies Baseline: 0 institutions Planned Target: 70%</p>	<p>2015: 29% (2 out of total 7) 2016: 29% (2 out of total 7) 2017: 57% (4 out of total 7)</p>		<p>Ombudsman annual and monitoring reports including under National Preventive mechanism. Programme Implementation report by Penal Reform International in Central Asia.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.3</b> <b>Regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level</b></p>			
<p><b>Indicator 1.3.1</b> % of PHC facilities in Mangystau develop institutional action plans based on assessment of local population needs (epidemiological</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p>	<p>Additionally, 3 rayons from 5 covered by trainings, totally 150</p>	<p>Registration list of participants, training materials.</p>

<p>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>		PHC health workers covered by trainings	
<p><b>Indicator 1.3.2</b> 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>	<b>Achieved.</b>	Additionally, 10 people from the oblast were taught on VIP-TEACH programme	
<p><b>Indicator 1.3.3</b> Mortality of children under 5 in Mangystau due to accidents at home and in traffic reduced by 10 %.  Baseline: TBD</p>	<b>Achieved.</b>	2017: Data covering children 0-17 (rather than 0-5.)	Report.

--	--	--	--

**Output 1.4**

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

<p><b>Indicator 1.4.1</b> 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><b>Process indicator:</b> 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 objectives and 25 voluntary indicators.</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> 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>Events' materials.</p>
--	--	--	---------------------------

**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**

<p><b>Indicator 1.5.1</b> 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.</p>	<p>Coordination group established but remains non-operational.</p>		<p>Decree of Akim of Aktau city dated 27 October 2015.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.5.2</b> Number of child well-being indicators disaggregated by sex, location, and age Baseline: 0 (2014) Planned target: child well-being indicators selected and agreed</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> 109 indicators disaggregated by sex, location and age selected and agreed. For 26 indicators, data was not provided or not collected.</p>		<p>Approved by decision of the Working group established under the chairmanship of the Deputy Akim</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.5.3</b> % of patronage nursing/home-visiting services provided to mothers and children in rural settlements Baseline: N/A</p>	<p>84.2% women reported a visiting nurse visit within 7 days after childbirth, 29.8% mothers reported 4 visits of a visiting nurse within the first month after childbirth.</p>		<p>Project reports and monitoring framework.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 1.5.4</b> Number of approaches introduced and proven as effective in the framework of rural youth centres. Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Organizational framework for youth resource centres</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> Organizational framework for youth resource centres developed and introduced in the region.</p>		<p>Project report.</p>

developed and introduced in the region.			
<b>Indicator 1.5.5</b> 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	<b>Achieved.</b>		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 »
<b>Output 1.6</b> <b>Awareness of the local population on best practices of child care and new participatory mechanisms are enhanced</b>			
<b>Indicator 1.6.1</b> 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	<b>Achieved.</b> Improved knowledge of families and local community on good practices in child health, care, feeding and others.		Akimat data
<b>Indicator 1.6.2</b> 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	KAP analysis done in 2016. C4D campaigns will be held in 2018.		Local media reports.

understand and apply C4D principles for communicating messages to households			
<b>Indicator 1.6.3</b> 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	<b>Achieved.</b> 2 mother resource centres created on the basis of outpatient's clinics, 1 centre for child victims and witnesses of crime and 3 child-friendly rooms in juvenile court, juvenile police, and probation office		
<b>Output 1.7</b>			
<b>Principles of sustainable development, including the protection natural and cultural heritage, are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans</b>			
<b>Indicator 1.7.1.</b> Implementation of ratified conventions, notably the 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage). Baseline: Ratified conventions are not implemented or partially implemented.	<b>Achieved.</b> The two Conventions - 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage) were implemented in the region. Ratification of 2005 convention (Diversity of Cultural Expressions) was highly promoted through the various activities.		<a href="http://en.unesco.kz/perspectives-of-the-rich-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-mangystau">http://en.unesco.kz/perspectives-of-the-rich-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-mangystau</a>  <a href="http://ru.unesco.org/news/trening-po-nematerialnomu-kulturnomu-naslediyu-v-mangistau">http://ru.unesco.org/news/trening-po-nematerialnomu-kulturnomu-naslediyu-v-mangistau</a>  <a href="http://mangystautv.kz/ru/news/society/ohrana-nematerialnogo-kulturnogo-naslediya">http://mangystautv.kz/ru/news/society/ohrana-nematerialnogo-kulturnogo-naslediya</a>  <a href="http://en.unesco.kz/training-workshop-on-culture-for-development-indicators-cdis-in-aktau-mangystau-oblast-of">http://en.unesco.kz/training-workshop-on-culture-for-development-indicators-cdis-in-aktau-mangystau-oblast-of</a>  <a href="http://culturaldialogue.kz/en/unesco-workshop-in-aktau/">http://culturaldialogue.kz/en/unesco-workshop-in-aktau/</a>  <a href="https://www.inaktau.kz/news/1410717">https://www.inaktau.kz/news/1410717</a>  <a href="https://www.facebook.com/unesata/posts/1225993574088947">https://www.facebook.com/unesata/posts/1225993574088947</a>  <a href="http://mangystautv.kz/public/ru/news/society/prezentaciya-proekta-indikatory-kulturnogo-razvitiya">http://mangystautv.kz/public/ru/news/society/prezentaciya-proekta-indikatory-kulturnogo-razvitiya</a>

			<a href="http://unesco.kz/revival-of-the-kazakh-traditional-felt-techniques">http://unesco.kz/revival-of-the-kazakh-traditional-felt-techniques</a>
<b>Indicator 1.7.2</b> 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.	Ratification of 2005 convention (Diversity of Cultural Expressions) promoted.		Registration list of participants, training materials, such as translation of the UNESCO CDIS Methodology Manual into Russian. <a href="http://en.unesco.kz/training-workshop-on-culture-for-development-indicators-cdis-in-aktau-mangystau-oblast-of">http://en.unesco.kz/training-workshop-on-culture-for-development-indicators-cdis-in-aktau-mangystau-oblast-of</a> <a href="http://culturaldialogue.kz/en/unesco-workshop-in-aktau/">http://culturaldialogue.kz/en/unesco-workshop-in-aktau/</a> <a href="https://www.inaktau.kz/news/1410717">https://www.inaktau.kz/news/1410717</a> <a href="https://www.facebook.com/unesata/posts/1225993574088947">https://www.facebook.com/unesata/posts/1225993574088947</a>
<b>Indicator 1.7.3</b> Sustainable local framework for safeguarding intangible heritage established. Baseline: 2003 Convention (Intangible Cultural Heritage) recently ratified, no local implementation mechanisms elaborated.	<b>Achieved.</b> Series of trainings for capacity development on ICH were conducted, local implementation mechanisms were elaborated. 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)		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. <a href="http://en.unesco.kz/perspectives-of-the-rich-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-mangystau">http://en.unesco.kz/perspectives-of-the-rich-intangible-cultural-heritage-of-mangystau</a> <a href="http://ru.unesco.org/news/trening-po-nematerialnomu-kulturnomu-naslediyu-v-Mangystau">http://ru.unesco.org/news/trening-po-nematerialnomu-kulturnomu-naslediyu-v-Mangystau</a> <a href="http://mangystautv.kz/ru/news/society/ohrana-nematerialnogo-kulturnogo-naslediya">http://mangystautv.kz/ru/news/society/ohrana-nematerialnogo-kulturnogo-naslediya</a> <a href="https://www.lada.kz/aktau_news/society/44097-almatinskie-mastera-proveli-v-aktau-besplatnyy-master-klass-po-prikladnomu-iskusstvu.html">https://www.lada.kz/aktau_news/society/44097-almatinskie-mastera-proveli-v-aktau-besplatnyy-master-klass-po-prikladnomu-iskusstvu.html</a> <a href="http://www.inform.kz/ru/prepodavat-tehmodelirovanie-nauchili-Mangystauskih-pedagogov_a2973900">http://www.inform.kz/ru/prepodavat-tehmodelirovanie-nauchili-Mangystauskih-pedagogov_a2973900</a>
<b>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</b>			
<b>Output 2.1</b>			
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			
<b>Indicator 2.1.1:</b> The number of successful business projects implemented aimed at diversifying the economy Baseline: 0	2014: 9 2015: 17 2016: 17		<a href="http://www.mipaktau.kz/">http://www.mipaktau.kz/</a> FB page of UN Mangystau Joint Programme

Target: 2014 – 5, 2015 – 10, 2016 – 10.			
<b>Indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of beneficiaries, served by business consultants/ on-line centres Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 40/40, 2015 – 1000/1000, 2016 - 1000/1000.	<b>Achieved.</b> 12 gatherings.		Mangystau JP Facebook Page.
<b>Indicator 2.1.3:</b> Number of successfully operating on-line centres Baseline: 0 Target: 2014- 2, 2015 – 6, 2016 -10.	2014: 2 centres equipped, but not opened. 2015: 4 centres served 900 visitors. 2016: 10 online centres.		
<b>Output 2.2</b> <b>Increasing the quality of local public administration and local self-governance in rural areas</b>			
<b>Indicator 2.2.1:</b> 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);	About 40% of respondents		Survey conducted in February-March 2016 in 2 districts, 30 respondents
	Achieved. 2014: 19 gatherings. 2015: - 2016: 12 gatherings		Mangystau JP Facebook page

<p><b>Indicator 2.2.2:</b> The number of conducted community gathering and number of local 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><b>Indicator 2.2.3:</b> Number of successful projects implemented within self-governance scheme Target: 2014 – min 3, 2015 – min 6, 2016 – min 2</p>	<p>2014: 3 projects 2015: 2 projects (Baineu and Mangystau) 2016: 2 projects (Tupkaragan and Muanaily)</p>		<p>Mangystau JP Facebook page</p>
<p><b>Indicator 2.2.4:</b> Number of districts covered by information complain on the local self-government projects Target: 2014- 1, 2015 – 2, 2016 – 1 Baseline:</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b> All 5 districts covered.</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 2.2.5:</b> Rating of the Regional Akimat in the achievement of strategic goals and tasks Target: 20% improvement by 2016 Baseline: 7th place (2013)</p>		<p>The rating is not calculated anymore.</p>	

<p><b>Indicator 2.2.6</b> The number of local authorities’ representatives trained  Baseline: 0  Little or no knowledge of or advocacy for stateless persons and their legal and social rights among stateless persons, general population, and local authorities.</p>	<p>UNHCR and Partners conducted 40 meetings with local authorities and organized training sessions on statelessness for 164 government officials and NGO representatives to raise awareness on the issues facing stateless persons and inform on the assistance provided by UNHCR and partners.</p>		<p>Akimat of Mangystau region, local authorities in the districts, Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law</p>
<p><b><u>Outcome 3:</u></b>  <b>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.</b></p>			
<p><b><u>Output 3.1</u> Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication</b></p>			
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> 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.  Targetfor 2015: 3</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b>  6.</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Number of workshops and trainings and number of people and represented target groups participated in the workshops and trainings equipped with the</p>	<p><b>Achieved.</b></p>		

knowledge of “green solutions”. Baseline: 0 Target for 2015: at least 5 workshops and trainings			
<b>Indicator 3.1.3</b> Number of schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components; Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 7 schools and 3 pre—schools	<b>Achieved.</b> 7 schools and 3 pre-schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components		Data of education and emergency departments, training reports of the in-service teachers’ training institute, schools’ reports, consultants’ reports, project evaluation report
<b>Output 3.2</b> <b>Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans.</b>			
<b>Indicator 3.2.1:</b> Local stakeholders are well informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods through using “green solutions”, including energy efficiency Baseline: Local stakeholders are not informed on the opportunities to improve their livelihoods by using “green solutions” and have no access to such information. Target for 2015: at least 4 “green” solutions are applied and tested	<b>Achieved.</b>		The UNDP project team participated in seminars, round tables, and studio discussions at the local TV channels. In addition, a seminar on the effective management of public utilities sector was held in Zhanaozen, a wide information campaign on the usage of mercury lamp collecting containers was launched. Mangystau JP Facebook page.
<b>Indicator 3.2.2:</b> Regional planning process is decentralized and allows			

<p>engagement of broader public.  Baseline: Regional planning process is very centralized and does not allow for engagement of broader public.  Planned Target: Regional planning process includes public, farmers, scientific research agricultural institutions, apartment owners' cooperatives, green technology associations.</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.3:</b>  Establishment of the system of regional planning providing integrated development targets in economic, social, and environmental dimensions.  Baseline: The existing system of planning does not ensure integrated development targets in these three equally important dimensions</p>			
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.4:</b>  Environmental targets consider impacts and benefits can be gained from using new approaches and tools of resource management and techniques.  Baseline: Absence of economic tools integrated into regional planning.</p>			

Target: Approbation of at least 1 project demonstrating successful integration of three development targets into one project (at least 1 during the project).			
---	--	--	--

## Specific Story

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 the 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 and receive a pension. She no longer 'existed' for either the Russian Federation or the Republic of 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 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 shall be explored to assist stateless persons;
3. While UNHCR and its Partner work to reduce 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.