



Improving the welfare and quality of life in the Kyzylorda region through innovative approaches to delivering economic, social and environmental services to the local population, including those most vulnerable
ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2016

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: “Improving the welfare and quality of life in the Kyzylorda region through innovative approaches to delivering economic, social and environmental services to the local population, including those most vulnerable” • Programme Number: 00091553 • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00091553 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>Country/Region:</i> Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda region</p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversified economic development through capacitating local government to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth and for the increase of the efficiency of state policy and support to the local development system and small businesses; • Reduction of inequities and disparities in social well-being and health by capacitating local authorities and civil society in addressing the negative social gradients, increase of employment opportunities; • Formation and application of sustainable development practices in response to current problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made acts, including the energy efficiency issues in housing sector and sustainable eco-management. 								
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>The Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Akimat of Kyzylorda Region</p>								
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: \$8,743,999</p> <p>Agency Contribution: <i>UNDP(\$1,500,000); UNICEF (\$344,000); WHO (\$250,000); UNESCO (\$ 87,000); UNFPA (\$70,000); UN Women (\$40,000)</i></p> <p>Government Contribution: \$6,769,833</p> <p>Other Contributions (donors): <i>Samsung Co (\$60,000) for 2017</i></p> <p>TOTAL: \$8,843,999</p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overall Duration</td> <td align="right"><i>30 months</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date</td> <td align="right"><i>22 July 2014</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original End Date</td> <td align="right"><i>31 December 2016</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current End date</td> <td align="right"><i>30 November 2017</i></td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration	<i>30 months</i>	Start Date	<i>22 July 2014</i>	Original End Date	<i>31 December 2016</i>	Current End date	<i>30 November 2017</i>
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<p>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Norimasa Shimomura ○ Title: UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Kazakhstan ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: Norimasa.Shimomura@undp.org 								

CONTENTS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY3

I. PURPOSE4

II. RESULTS.....5

Objective 1: Diversified economic development of the region through capacitating local government to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth and for the increase of the efficiency of state policy on the formation of the economic growth focal points, support to the local development system and small businesses 5

Objective 2. Disparities in social well-being and health are reduced, employment opportunities are increased, access to quality health, justice, education and social services for the vulnerable families, their children and vulnerable population groups is improved 7

Objective 3: 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 18

III. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT.....19

IV. SPECIFIC STORY.....34

Annex I. List of activities per agency35

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

JP – Joint Programme
CFC – Child Friendly City
COSI – Child Obesity Surveillance Initiative
DRR-- Disaster Risk Reduction
DV – Domestic Violence
EBIFAS – Executive Board of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea
GYTS – Global Youth Tobacco Survey
HBSCS - Health Behaviour in School Children Study
IFAS - International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
ICH - Intangible Cultural Heritage
ICTs – Information and Communication Technologies
IHD – Intangible Cultural Heritage
IWRM – Integrated Water Resources Management
LLP – Limited liability partnership
MAB – Man and the Biosphere Programme
MOHSD – Ministry of Health and Social Development
NCD – non-communicable diseases
NGO – Non-government organizations
SME – Small and medium-sized enterprises
SRH – Sexual and Reproductive Health
STIs – Sexually Transmitted Infections
PPP – Public Private Partnership
UNCT – United Nations Country Team
UNDP – the United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO - the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture
UNFPA – the United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF - the United Nations Children’s Fund
UNHCR - the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNV – United Nations Volunteers
UN Women - The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO – World Health Organization
YRC – Youth Resource Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2014 United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Kazakhstan with in cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan represented by the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan launched the Joint Programme “Improving the welfare and quality of life in the Kyzylorda region through innovative approaches to delivering economic, social and environmental services to the local population, including the most vulnerable”. The three-year programme was officially launched in July 2014, and upon agreement from the Ministry of National Economy the official closing date of 31 December 2016 was extended to November 30, 2017.

This annual report highlights the change that the UN agencies have achieved in 2016 in addressing some of the major development issues in the region of Kyzylorda that continue to affect the overall well-being people of the region.

UNCT interventions in the area of diversifying economic development in close cooperation with the local government and civil society has resulted in opening of a number of innovative and largely successful small and medium sized rural enterprises. More vulnerable people, including rural women and persons with disabilities, are employed, contributing towards more resilient families and communities. Local governments are strengthened to support rural business development, public-partnerships and community based initiatives that increase the overall well-being communities, including those most vulnerable.

Capacity development of local authorities and civil society to address negative social gradients and improve the access to quality health care, educational opportunities, justice, and social services has resulted in better access to quality health care services, including to reproductive health services, improved knowledge and skills of young people regarding SRH issues, increased funding in prevention of domestic violence and more effective and coordinated response mechanisms, improved child-friendly and children-focused services and opportunities, increased opportunities and inclusion of youth, improved access to information to all, and increased volunteerism as a mechanism to create social well-being for communities. There are increased opportunities for patients to voice their concern over their own health and the care they receive by engaging with health care providers, who have stronger capacities to provide quality and patient-centered health care in improved and more efficient institutional settings.

In response to the problems caused by climate change, natural and man-made acts, application of sustainable development practices have resulted in new innovations in the field of farming and water management. A new academic module on water management and disaster risk reduction has been adopted into Kyzylorda State University course, ensuring that latest scientific information will be utilised by future students. More educational institutions are more prepared and resilient in the face of natural hazards and disasters, and constructional risk factors are now being addressed at the local government level.

I. PURPOSE

The Programme is targeted to improve the quality of life of the population, and advance progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and subsequently the Sustainable Development Goals in Kyzylorda region, in particular in the districts affected by the Aral Sea crisis. The programme relies on the priorities of UNDAF 2010-2015, PFD 2016-2020, as well as on the priorities of key national strategic documents, such as “Kazakhstan 2050”. Considering the development challenges identified in the economic, social and environmental dimension, the programme pursues the following objectives, each corresponding to the identified problem phenomenon in the respective sector.

Objective 1: Local government is capacitated to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth, local self-governance system is in place, support to SME provided

1.1 Capacities of local government to plan for diversified economic growth and partnerships with SMEs are enhanced – UNDP, UNESCO and UNV

1.2 Citizen participation in local self-governance and local decision-making are strengthened – UNDP

Objective 2: Disparities in social well-being and health are reduced, employment opportunities are increased, and access to quality health, justice, education and social services for the vulnerable families, their children and vulnerable population groups is improved

2.1 Capacities of local government and local service providers to plan, budget, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes aimed at improved social inclusion and reduced social disparities of the vulnerable groups are strengthened – UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women

2.2 New participatory mechanisms are designed for effective and efficient local level planning, budgeting and management for protection of the most vulnerable groups of society – UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO

2.3 Innovative approaches to providing special social services to families, children and youth are introduced in rural areas – UNICEF, UNDP

2.4 Support in formulation of policies for promoting productive employment and poverty reduction – UNDP

2.5 Advanced regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level – WHO

2.6 Increased awareness of local decision makers on application of “Health in all policies” approach in regional development strategy – WHO

Objective 3: 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 More extensive knowledge of local communities about the impact of environmental degradation on their well-being is increased – UNICEF, WHO

3.2 Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication, including energy efficiency in the area of housing and communal services – UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNDP

3.3 Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans – UNDP

II. RESULTS

Objective 1: Diversified economic development of the region through capacitating local government to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth and for the increase of the efficiency of state policy on the formation of the economic growth focal points, support to the local development system and small businesses

The high disparity of the region is slowly decreasing, with the Gini coefficient¹ being relatively low (0,223 in 2014 and 0,202 in 2016), yet the overall economic performance is slowly going down. The number of the small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the first half of 2016 has decreased by almost 6% (in comparison with the same period of 2015). It is mostly attributed to the reduction of the medium size companies. The number of people employed by the private sector also dropped. At the same time the number of farms rose from 2 791 in the end of 2015 to 3049 in October 2016. While official statistics for 2016 is yet to be published, the data for the second quarter of 2016 shows the drop in the number of population living below the minimum subsistence level by 0.4 % compared to the same period of 2015 in the city and did not change in the rural areas.

Under this objective, the main achievements include strengthening of the local governments capacities to support small rural business, creation of jobs to rural population through business development and a creation of a honey-producers' association leading to increased opportunities for producers and development of a sector with little previous attention.

All except two indicators (of which one is on track, and one lacking verified data) under this outcome have been achieved.

Output 1.1. Capacities of local government to plan for diversified economic growth and partnerships with SMEs are enhanced



Recreation place on Kambash lake, Aralsk region

Small business development and support, specifically in rural areas, enhancing diversified economic growth has been a key priority for the UNDP under this output. Collaboration with Support of Initiative NGO concretized into 25 business projects receiving interest-free loans, resulting in 45 jobs for rural citizens, including 4 persons with disabilities. Additionally, more than 1500 people have benefitted from business consultation during the last two years. Among successful projects were a dumpling shop, fish processing shop, dentist room and a tourist recreation centre, all in the rural areas of Kyzylorda region².

Despite the absence of the collateral, 84% of loans are being returned on time, while only 16% experience some delays. Another small rural business support programme in collaboration with Fund for Financial Support NGO was launched at the end of 2016, and will result in further business creation by the end of 2017.

¹ by 10 percentage (decile) group, index; Source: http://stat.gov.kz/faces/wcnav_externalId/homeNumbersLivingStandart?_afLoop=23062511275444277#%40%3F_afLoop%3D23062511275444277%26_adf.ctrl-state%3D1bj1901qxa_50

² Сияние из дел /Shine of their deeds. Brochures

UNDP has supported honey production in Kyzylorda region by initiating a creation of the association of honey producers, SyrBaly, which is well-placed to provide honey producers a platform for experience exchange, practical cooperation, training opportunities, serve as an instance for agricultural subsidy eligibility, and to establish foothold in the market. The region has not been well-known for its honey production, yet serves as home for more than 60 producers of organic honey unique in the country, made of camel thorn and consisting healing properties. The first ever Forum of beekeepers in the region was hosted in 2016 with support of the akimat Regional Chamber of Entrepreneurs. A regional development programme of beekeeping is underway.³



First Forum of Bee-honey producers

Another area of evolving business for the region is production of souvenirs and authentic goods, which is gradually developing and quality and variety improving through trainings and master classes⁴, e.g. UNESCO-supported ceramic pottery training and traditional felt techniques for rural women using local and imported raw materials for production⁵. The trainings aim also to ensure preservation and transmission of traditional craftsmanship. UNDP has assisted in discovering sale opportunities for local artisans through public fares, exhibitions and other business platforms.⁶



Training for unemployed women in Aral region

UNESCO has been working towards increased knowledge and valuing of the rich cultural heritage of the region within the local governments. An international UNESCO Expert meeting for preparation of the serial transnational world heritage nomination took place in Kyzylorda. The meeting continued consultation and coordination among the neighboring countries for the preparation of the Fergana-Syrdarya Corridor for the World Heritage dossier, and a discussion regarding the potential attributes of Outstanding Universal Value for the individual sites of the proposed Silk Roads Heritage Corridor, some found in Kyzylorda⁷.

In the area of developing local government capacities in supporting business development, a first ever training on public-private partnerships (PPP) in the region was organized by UNDP. The training focused on the theoretical foundations of PPP, its history, the legislation, and the planning of projects⁸. In support of a network of on-line centers, which provide rural citizens in the remote regions access to internet and electronic public services, a training was provided to the librarians managing the centers, capacitating them on better service provision. In 2016, four new on-line centers have been opened in the rural districts of Karmakshy and Zhanakorgan.

³ <http://24.kz/ru/news/social/item/114800-pchel> and <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/videos/945046172281532/> and <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/videos/945071092279040/>

⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1017967091656106> and <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1104846706301477>

⁵ Trainings organized in collaboration with UNESCO, International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan, Union of Artisans of Kazakhstan, and UNDP <http://en.unesco.kz/tekemet-revival-in-aral-region> and <http://en.unesco.kz/people-in-aral-region-of-kazakhstan-are-being-taught-to-ancient-form-of-handicrafts>.

⁶ <http://afishaday.kz/v-gorode/4580-vtoraya-vystavka-yarmarka-ly-dala-zhrmekes-soberet-100-remeslennikov-kazahstana.html> and <http://afishaday.kz/vistavki-yarmarki/4579-vtoraya-vystavka-yarmarka-remeslennikov-kazahstana.html>

⁷ <http://en.unesco.kz/expert-meeting-for-the-serial-transnational-world-heritage-nomination-silk-roads-fergana>

⁸ <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1034437583342390>

Altogether, 14 on-line centers are now operational in the region, also serving as connection points to the business consultants of the DAMU business support fund⁹.

Output 1.2. Development of local self-government and improving local capacity for decision-making

The second phase of implementation of the Concept of Local Self-Government Development (2016 – 2020) has moved rural administration to the position with more powers and instruments for obtaining funds. Yet, due to complexity of the legislation and involvement of a large number of stakeholders, such as the General Prosecutor's office, finance divisions and local police, make it difficult for rural akims to get funds for local communities, and thus a clear training need has arisen especially in the remote rural areas. In response, regular trainings have been organised by the Regional Institute of the Civil Service Capacity Building under the Regional akimat. The trainings have been supported by UNDP through data provision and organisation of practical round table discussions with akims and policy makers¹⁰. Additionally, akims in two pilot districts were capacitated in legislation requirements¹¹. Capacity development trainings focused on elaboration of implemented projects to enhance the skills of authorities in finding solutions to challenges. In Zhanakorgan region activities yielded in the implementation of projects on energy-efficient greenhouses with drip irrigation (aiming to develop practical skills and provide fortified food for children), summer wellness centre for vulnerable populations, and village sports centers for children and youth, and in Karmakshy region on water saving drip irrigation and landscaping, energy efficient greenhouses, children's playgrounds, and a musical studio at a community house. The activities resulted in better communication of rural akims, introduction of new technologies to increase living standards for rural citizens, knowledge and skills to prioritize projects and in increased trust in local authorities.

Objective 2. Disparities in social well-being and health are reduced, employment opportunities are increased, access to quality health, justice, education and social services for the vulnerable families, their children and vulnerable population groups is improved

Socioeconomic inequality remains high in Kyzylorda region, both in the city and rural areas. Of all regions, Kyzylorda spends the largest amount of funds on social issues. The number of employed in the 3rd quarter of 2016 has increased slightly, by 1,1 %¹². Increasing the welfare of the vulnerable population, specifically unemployed youth and women, people with disabilities, remains one of the main priorities for the UNCT, working at all levels from policy to service delivery, capacitating government officials and service providers to better address inequities.

Some of the main achievements under this outcome include an enhanced response capacity, mechanisms and fund to battle domestic violence, increased opportunities of children to voice their concerns and being listened (Child Friendly City Initiative), an establishment of a child-

⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/937576413028508>

¹⁰ <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1127050177414463> and <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1127258677393613>

¹¹

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=897547780375481&set=a.360025190794412.1073741827.100003608013700&type=3&theater>
<http://syrboiy.kz/zedelnews/8306-armashyny-auylynda-dybysh-zhazu-studiyasy-ashyldy.html>

<http://aqmeshit-zhastary.kz/news/otbasym-asyi-azynam>

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=869618733168386&set=pcb.869619579834968&type=3&theater>

¹² <http://stat.gov.kz/getImage?id=ESTAT194244>

well-being monitoring system, and the launching of Healthy Schools initiative, contributing towards improved health of children and healthier generations. Almost all indicators under this outcome have been achieved, or are on track.

Output 2.1 Capacities of local government and local service providers to plan, budget, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes aimed at improved social inclusion and reduced social disparities of the vulnerable groups are strengthened

UN Women in partnership with NGO Crisis Center Podrugi supported raising capacity and practical skills of key government bodies and service providers in working towards preventing domestic violence and providing support to the victims and perpetrators. More than 70% of local police staff were trained to deliver quality services in line with the Law on prevention of domestic violence, and 31 police staff and 41 psychologists previously trained were coached to apply their knowledge and skills efficiently. As a result, a stronger inter-agency cooperation has been established between local administration, local departments of health and social development, police and other public service providers, including NGOs and the crisis centre to respond to domestic violence (DV) on the local level. This resulted in the establishment of a coordination mechanism between local authorities and CSOs and is expected to facilitate inclusive and transparent planning and budgeting processes and contribute to increasing efficiency of the joint response to DV. During the project implementation cycle, public funds allocation for prevention and response in Kyzylorda was increased, and public grants were distributed by local authorities for several DV prevention to local NGOs (USD 36,000).¹³

Improving the local governance in the best interest of the child by joining the UNICEF International Child-Friendly City (CFC) initiative in 2013, the city of Kyzylorda has undergone positive changes. The Coordinating Council¹⁴ as the monitoring body of the implementation of CFC principles held consultations with 12,132 children in the city, identifying gaps in need of attention. The gaps included inadequate social integration of children with disabilities, irregular maintenance of courtyard clubs and pre-school playgrounds, lack of children's summer recreation, condition of parks and children's recreation areas, and the absence of children's fare in public transport. The results of the consultations were brought to the attention of authorities, and through consistent advocacy, the Coordinating Council secured 93.3 million KZT from city akimat to cover public transportation fare for children from low-income families. Modernization of the Culture and Recreation Centre started, a new model for a children's recreation park has been designed, and the akimat is promoting public-private partnership for securing pre-school education. Schools have established children's parliaments and nominated school presidents from among children. More than 3,000 children of the city are members of Shanyrak community council that aims to unite children in problem solving, develop volunteer initiatives, prevent offenses among schoolchildren, and organize leisure activities, and science and sports competitions.

UNICEF in partnership with the Information and Computing Center of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy introduced a system for monitoring the well-being of children in the Kyzylorda region as a base for comprehensive planning and budgeting of programmes targeting vulnerable groups. A working group was established and agreed on

¹³ Public funds allocation to DV in Kyzylorda region KZT 6 million from the local budget in 2016. The allocation of funds for the implementation of the Law "On the Prevention of Domestic Violence" has increased by 19.9%. Source: The statement of the Deputy Head of the Department of Economics and Budget Planning, Kyzylorda conference 9.11.2016.

¹⁴ Consisting of municipal, social, educational, interior, health care bodies, prosecutor's office, and youth and children.

the key domains of indicators of the monitoring system, data collection and analysis. Specialists from involved departments improved their skills on methods of collecting and analysing data from various administrative and statistical sources to create a comprehensive profile of children and youth in the region. They also increased their knowledge and skills in using Devinfo database and in statistical analyses for policymaking. The monitoring system includes 78 key indicators disaggregated by sex and age. The introduction of the system has come across challenges stemming from the low commitment of akimat's staff and the lack of capacity to coordinate inter-sectoral cooperation. UNICEF is engaging local partners to address the issues.

UNFPA built capacity of local government on demographic analysis and population projections, and use of demographic data for formulation, implement and monitoring of rights-based policies that integrate evidences on population dynamics to sustainable development. 17 local government specialists were trained on interlinkages between population dynamics and sustainable development and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programmes that takes into consideration such issues as reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality, prevention of gender-based violence with focus on most vulnerable population groups.

UNICEF strengthened the capacities of local media and akimat in covering child rights situation in the region and applying ethical norms. Local media were actively highlighting child issues and three media outlets demonstrated an improved understanding of the child rights situation with ethically correct representation of information. The department of internal policy under city akimat and the regional department of internal policy started broadcasting news and information on children. Akimat also shared information through social media, and the health department organized a press briefing on the ethics of covering children's issues. To increase the awareness of the local population on the commitment of the city to create child-friendly conditions, a CFC billboard was located in city centre by the akimat.



Briefing session of Health Department for local media

Output 2.2 New participatory mechanisms are designed for effective and efficient local level planning, budgeting, and management for protection of the most vulnerable groups of society

Improving social protection measures UNICEF jointly with the Ministry of Labour and Social protection completed an assessment and simulation of the current reform of targeted social assistance programs. The goal of the assessment was to gain understanding of the challenges connected to the implementation of the proposed reform and to provide a basis for making recommendations for legislation that will provide the framework for the implementation of the programme. The results of the assessment showed heightened risk that many families with children living below national subsistence minimum might be excluded from cash transfer coverage. To support the enhanced integration and cohesion of social services and cash transfer programs, UNICEF documented conditional cash transfer schemes with a focus on poor families with children in the oblast. The assessment of social work practice with beneficiaries of poverty reduction cash transfers identified bottlenecks and barriers facing poor and vulnerable families. UNICEF brought these issues to the attention of the local akimat and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection for further review of legislation.

To promote the modernization of current family support and child care systems in Kyzylorda region and nationally, UNICEF reviewed the status of child protection services, focusing on children in the centers of adaptation and schools for children with offending behaviour, focusing on the role of residential institutions and on the statutory functions and staffing of guardianship authorities. It is proposed to revise the role of the guardianship authority to facilitate their engagement in identifying children at the risk of harm, assessing child's situation, providing family support, managing kinship care, foster and adoption services. The review proposed to continue expanding the role of the centers of adaptation of adolescents and special schools to act as the central hub of akimat child protection system. UNICEF shared the findings of the review with the members of the Parliament to enrich ongoing legislative processes on the types of child protection services under the draft law *on amendments of the legislative acts for protection of children*.

UNICEF embedded the prevention of child abandonment into the pilot of the universal-progressive model of community nursing/home visiting system at the primary health care level. In 2016, during the testing of the model in three polyclinics of Kyzylorda region, community nurses and social workers visited 5,487 families. Around 5-7% of the families required intense assistance to prevent child neglect and abuse. Based on the results of the monitoring, community nurses and social workers had trouble addressing the cases of domestic violence and cases with multiple social deprivations due to the lack of effective referral paths and cross-sectoral operating procedures. The next step is to improve the interaction of social workers with the community nurses and help them in addressing complicated cases, engaging local akimats.

As part of strengthening Justice for Children system, UNICEF continued supporting the local akimat in setting up community-based alternative justice center for children in conflict with the law, creating child-friendly environments in the law enforcement bodies, and enhancing intersectoral coordination. The capacity of a community-based justice center for children in conflict with the law was enhanced through staff trainings in case management, individual plans and follow-up, methods of face-to-face consultations with children, and referral to other services. To establish a framework for integrated community-based services and programmes to prevent children from coming into conflict with the law, implementation guides in line with international standards were developed. For diversion to alternative justice center, five categories of children were identified. As a result, 17 children were diverted to the center, seven children referred by court decision, three by probation authorities, six by interior department, and one at the request of the parent. Children received support based on their assessed needs and individual case management plans. Continued financial support by the akimat is under consideration.

UNICEF equipped specialized court on minors and a probation office with waiting rooms for offenders, vulnerable children and a working room for use by vulnerable children during court proceedings. Probation office received equipment, including materials and tools for psychological intervention. To enhance the understanding of local law enforcement bodies on Justice for Children, UNICEF supported the participation of a judge of Kyzylorda oblast in a study tour to Norway to familiarize with international experience in developing social services for children in contact with the law.

To enhance the system of protection from violence and access to justice, UNICEF together with Ombudsman’s office for Human Rights conducted a study on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices in the field of domestic violence and justice for children (KAP), identifying prevalent social norms, attitudes and practices of children, adults and professionals on domestic violence and justice for children. The findings are used to inform public policy dialogue, to support the development of policies and programs, and to develop communication initiatives on the rights of children and prevention and elimination of violence against children. In the area of domestic violence, the research revealed major knowledge gaps. Alarming, more than 70% of general public support the use of corporal punishment to discipline and control children in the family. Over 95% of general public and child protection specialists believe that it is strangers who are likely to sexually abuse children (rather than relatives or acquaintances). UNICEF together with partners is developing policy briefs for advocacy with policy makers on the issues raised.



Scale up meeting of the school-based violence prevention programme

To strengthen violence prevention mechanisms in the communities, UNICEF supported a school-based violence prevention programme with the Ministry of Education and Science. Partners identified seven urban and rural schools which established safety teams. The teams were trained in addressing cases of violence within and out of schools, making the school environments safer, engaging parents and adopting ethical rules.

UNFPA strengthened capacity of the local department of education on raising awareness, knowledge and skills of adolescents and young people on protection of sexual and reproductive health, including issues on prevention of unwanted pregnancies, abortions, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. UNFPA provided necessary training materials and conducted training to teachers of all 14 state colleges of the region, and the latter, provided respective training to more than 2500 college students. A sociological study to assess the effectiveness of the course and increase knowledge of adolescents and young people on reproductive health issues was conducted and the results of the study will be published and submitted to education and health ministries and local administration.

In collaboration with the local department of education UNFPA conducted education courses on protection of sexual and reproductive health, including issues on prevention of unwanted pregnancy and HIV/AIDS transmission piloted in 14 state colleges of the region and was attended by more than 2500 students. A sociological study to assess the effectiveness of the courses and the gained knowledge of the young people on conducted reproductive issues will be published and submitted to the ministries and local administration.



*Participants of the webinar-trainings
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UNESCO supported Law on Access to Information came into force in 2016, strengthening access to human rights. UNESCO with the support of Minber conducted webinar trainings for voluntary youth teams and leaders of 10 online centers on publishing problem-orientated news and improving access to local information. Librarians were trained to serve their communities through mastering community multimedia principles and mobile ICTs, and in aiding citizens to seek, create and distribute information, thus

giving them greater capacities to approach their local governments and participate in decision making processes. Training material for the use of teachers was developed to tackle illiteracy, as well as enhancing media and information literacy.

Output 2.3. Innovative approaches to providing special social services to families, children and youth are introduced in rural areas

UNICEF together with the akimat have been building the capacities of Youth Resource Centers (YRCs) which work with adolescents and youth in the oblast. Capacities have been developed in outcome-based and needs-driven approaches to providing services and practical methodologies for empowering young people. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Science and Scientific Research Center Youth, YRC and internal policy department staff was trained in effective interaction with youth, planning services for vulnerable groups, youth policy implementation, concept note writing and planning, and in methodologies of assessing the needs of young people, especially those in difficult life situations, e.g. unemployed, or in need of psychological counselling or mentoring and motivation. The regional internal policy department together with the trained staff developed a standard work plan for YRCs for 2017.

With support of UNFPA a Kyzylorda branch of National Y-Peer Network was established in 2015. Two resource centres for Young People were equipped and opened, one in Kyzylorda City based at the Humanitarian College and another one in Shiyely District of the region. Both Centres are being used by Y-Peer activists and volunteers for providing training on leadership and communication skills as well as on protection of reproductive health using Peer-to-Peer approach. In conjunction with above mentioned training at colleges of the region on protection of reproductive health, in long run time these would lead to improvement of reproductive health status of young people by increasing of healthy life styles and safe behaviours, reduction of unwanted pregnancies, abortions and STIs, including HIV.



Transfer of bags for patronage nurses by the Deputy Representative of UNICEF, Fiachra McAsey to the chief physician of pilot polyclinic No. 1 of Kyzylorda city.

UNICEF and the Ministry of Health continued the implementation of a pilot program on the introduction of a progressive universal model of home visiting system. The program covers pregnant women and parents with newborns and children up to 5 years. It provides patronage-nursing services at primary healthcare level and pays special attention to socially vulnerable families who are linked with integrated social services. A number of trainings and supervision visits were organized. Through trainings, 57 local healthcare workers increased their skills on early childhood development, parenting, and empowerment of care-givers. A team of healthcare

professionals gained practical skills on risk assessments and recording and reporting during and after home visits. Patronage nurses and social workers were trained in support and social protection schemes available for children, pregnant women and families, and in regulatory and

legal documents, assessing cases of neglect, abuse and domestic violence. The patronage nurses were provided with model patronage nurse bags for home visits consisting of all necessary medical tools and aids as per international standards. To digitalize reporting of patronage nurses on family cases and data entry directly connecting with the electronic health system UNICEF is supporting the development of mobile applications in partnership with the Republican center for healthcare development in 2017. The department of health has supported the pilot project and decided to establish a resource centre for quality assurance and an education centre for patronage nurses in the oblast. UNICEF supported the center with equipment such as computers, office furniture and supplies while the department provided the building and staff. UNICEF also purchased technical equipment for three polyclinics. To support the professional and academic development of patronage nurses, UNICEF supported the outlining of a set of competencies for patronage nurses and educational standards for academic institutions.

In the area of suicide prevention, UNICEF supported the capacity building of health and education sectors on effective prevention among adolescents and enhancing resilience of children. 62 specialists (31 psychiatrists, 23 drug treatment specialists, and the general practitioners of youth health centers) were trained in identifying and attending to children at risk, and referrals to further treatment. 98 general practitioners of district primary healthcare facilities improved their skills on diagnosis, management and treatment of children with mental health problems associated with suicidal behaviour. UNICEF also supported the regional psychoneurological dispensary with equipment. As a result of the capacity building activities, 50,580 adolescents aged 14-18 from all general secondary schools and colleges were involved in adolescent suicide prevention programme. 48,754 (96.4%) were surveyed, and 1,679 children were identified to be at risk. Among them the symptoms of depression were found in 506 (1%) adolescents, suicide ideation in 558 (1.1%), and previous suicide attempt reported by 341 adolescents (0.7%). All adolescents at high risk have been referred and are being counselled, and if required treated by professionals. A representative of the Department of Education presented the results of the programme at the 16th European Symposium on Suicide and Suicide Prevention in Oviedo, Spain.

Output 2.4. Support in formulation of policies for promoting productive employment and poverty reduction



In the area of promoting productive employment, UNDP focused on improving the capacities and professionalism of NGOs in project activity management and implementation. A UNDP grant programme for NGOs supported six projects focusing in inclusive employment and skills development of vulnerable groups. As a result, 16 people were employed, including 7 persons with disabilities. In partnership with the Academy of Beauty, 19 unemployed women were trained and provided work practice opportunities, resulting in 9 women finding employment and two in a process of opening businesses¹⁵.

UNV supported a creation of a volunteer group of mainly young people. The 500 strong group of volunteers, with 50 regularly active, have been implementing social and environmental projects in the *The opening of a cell phone repair shop employing persons with disabilities*

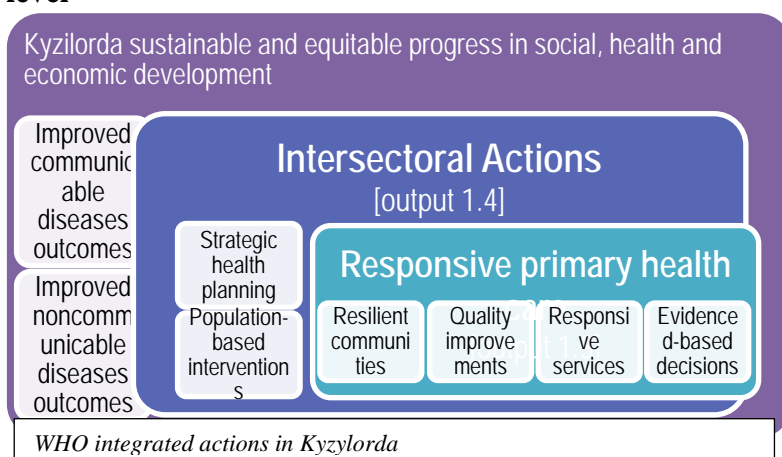
¹⁵ <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1065705363548945> <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1104776536308494>
<https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1118741178245363>

oblast. The network mobilises civil society activity and improves quality of life and well-being in Kyzylorda. Corporate volunteerism is gradually evolving among large businesses since the value of staff development has become more familiar. With UNDP support, two volunteer NGO were created and actively operate, and five regional companies support their employees in volunteering in their spare time. Awareness raising efforts, including a TV programme on corporate volunteerism appears to have paid off¹⁶. A number of events on volunteerism have been organised in the region, such as public exercise training, meeting with Aral region entrepreneurs, a campaign on utilization of mercury containing lamps, decorating a child center, training on developing volunteer projects, and a Social Good Summit.¹⁷

Output 2.5 Advanced regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level

Addressing health related challenges in Kyzylorda 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. A key component was the improvement of relationship among the main stakeholders: patients, health service providers and oblast health and political decision makers. These relationships are critically important to

ensure trust of the population and lead to changes of behaviours, which are necessary for building resilient communities, for improving individual health and having a healthy population and healthy social environment needed for making progress towards equitable social, health and economic development. In Kyzylorda, the remote areas in far distances from service providers and the harsh environmental conditions pose challenges for health at policy and service level as well as for the population. The circumstances that that lie beyond the mandate of the health sector and service providers cause ill health, e.g. the natural and man-made disasters. Empowering patients, creating resilient communities and enabling social environment for healthy behaviours, and empowering people to take responsibility for their own health requires engagement of the three levels of society - governance, service providers, and population - in aiming regional policies and governance mechanisms to better respond to the specific needs of the region's population. WHO engaged in enhancing the responsiveness of the health care sector on all of these levels, contributing to reducing social disparities in both health and social sectors which are complimentary to each other.



¹⁶ <https://youtu.be/9CdZVU3tj8>

¹⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/893567974096019> <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/893563844096432>

<https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/909645132488303>

https://www.facebook.com/KZOvol/videos/434594366749360/?hc_location=ufii

<https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/941148852671264>

<https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/videos/1001339919985490> <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/videos/970791379707011/>

<https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/videos/927405014045648/>

<https://www.facebook.com/notes/un-joint-programme-in-kyzylorda-oblast/eco-pr-кампания-в-кызылорде/970725603046922>

<https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/927253137394169>

<https://www.facebook.com/notes/un-joint-programme-in-kyzylorda-oblast/краски-детства/982479225204893> <https://youtu.be/Uolbm-3vCg>

<http://kyzylordatv.kz/ru/news/society/volontery-nesut-dobroo> <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1052635304855951>

<https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1053673031418845> <https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1058943587558456>

<https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/1056420487810766>



Communication workshop

In pilot primary health care facilities, polyclinics No 1 and 3 in Kyzylorda city and a polyclinic in Shielly rayon, the continuous actions for improved quality of services included identification of key issues related to patients' satisfaction and preferences, identified through surveys and focus groups. The key problem identified has been the poor communication between health personnel and patients, both related to organization of the health service and the ease of the patient to navigate through the system, but even more, the poor communication affected understanding and compliance with medical recommendations and

treatments. One key area identified has been communication for behavior change. A total of three communication skills trainings, covering more than 120 health professionals from all rayons in the oblast were carried out. A pilot training for a selected number of health professionals to test the customized trainings and assess areas in need of improvement before delivering training to larger amounts of providers, was followed by a customized programme basing on the feedback and observations, conducted for a total of 80 health professionals, focusing on adult population and improvement of health communication with persons with chronic non-communicable diseases. Based on the pre- and post-test measures for effectiveness of the training, an analytical report was developed and submitted to oblast health department and Ministry of Health, with recommendations on how to move forward in addressing communication needs across the country. Additionally, WHO conducted an interactive workshop on communication on immunization for health professionals who provide health care services for children and adolescents More than 30 health professionals from PHC facilities in the oblast were updating the knowledge on vaccine safety, on the process maintenance of the poliomyelitis free status of the country, and vaccination safety.

In total, the courses covered more than 140 doctors and nurses. The key outcomes were reported at the National Conference on Primary Health Care, organized jointly by WHO country office, WHO European Centre for Primary Health Care and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The reports from WHO experts and from the oblast health practitioners were presented to representatives from the entire country (more than 400 participants) and resulted in raised awareness on the need for institutionalizing communication skills training and improvement of communications as part of quality of health services.

The Kazakh School of Public Health started preparations for close collaboration with WHO for training of its faculty and inclusion of the courses into the mandatory post-graduate and continuous medical education courses.

At the health service level, following the WHO assessment of the capacities of health service providers to communicate to their patients and engage population in behaviours that will contribute to improved health, prevent further disease and contribute to rehabilitation major systemic barriers of access to health providers were addressed. Trainings in managerial capacities, financial and HR planning, and in organizational level monitoring were



National Primary Health Care Conference, December 2016

conducted to tackle these barriers. Similarly, a review of governance level identified several bottlenecks in service provision. Recommendations were developed for betterment of services and a pilot initiative for strengthening managerial capacities and further enhancing the quality improvement mechanisms at primary health care facilities. A package of trainings for health service managers was conducted together with their quality improvement teams. WHO developed a package of services to enhance the responsiveness of primary health care for sustainable and equitable health outcomes

Special attention in Kyzylorda was paid on following up on the findings of the review of the tuberculosis services at all institutional levels, with specific focus on government mechanisms that influence service delivery and access to services. The revealed major structural support needs were addressed through a complex socio-medical approach, including issues of child protection and child rights related to long-term hospitalization in TB sanatoria of children who were in contact with family members with TB. In this area WHO coordinated the work with UNICEF ensuring that issues of children rights, education and especially the rights of children hospitalized in TB dispensaries or TB sanatoria are fully respected. The current move of TB treatment to a short hospital stay (up to 2 months) and prolonged treatment at ambulatory level was addressed by provision of assistance to the Central TB Institute, which is developing the new guidance and methodologies for shifting services towards ambulatory care provision.

A multi-disciplinary WHO expert team conducted a national and oblast level assessment of health services provided for patients with chronic non-communicable diseases. An analysis of the national strategic and programmatic documents, financing of health services for better care and treatment of NCDs, organization of patient care from primary health care, through specialized care and rehabilitation, focus on integrated prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary level and rehabilitation stage have been carried out. The key diseases on which focus was made were diabetes mellitus and stroke. The assessment has shown the need for training of health professionals, and organizing services for inclusion of prevention and counselling on risk factors at PHC, but even more so at secondary hospital level when patients are already affected. The need for adaptation of services to gender specificities have been identified and specific recommendations made.



Quality improvement and strategic planning implementation in pilot PHC facilities

Upon request of the health department to strengthen capacities of local health care providers on family planning and to improve maternal and reproductive health in the region, UNFPA supported training on family planning and modern contraceptives for 25 key regional PHC professionals. Pre- and Post-training Assessment demonstrated significant increased knowledge of trained staff on Family Planning issue.

Output 2.6 Increased awareness of local decision makers on application of “Health in all policies” approach in regional development strategy

Health statistics show that new cases of 4 main non-communicable diseases are growing in all oblasts in Kazakhstan. Understanding risk factors and starting prevention at early ages is the most effective way of preventing the epidemic of non-communicable diseases. In order to identify the potential for concrete action and reverting the epidemic at local level, WHO included Kyzilorda in the implementation of several health surveys that provided information on the prevalence of tobacco smoking, obesity among adolescents and other risk behaviors. Following on the results, Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), Child Obesity Surveillance Initiative (COSI), Health Behaviour in School Children Study (HBSCS), and an analysis of the burden of NCD mortality per rayon were carried out.

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

Building on several analysis and series of trainings during the programme period, WHO conducted a 2-day seminar for traumatologists, public health workers, representatives of the social and education sector and oblast health department on methodologies for development of an action plan for reducing child and adolescent mortality due to trauma. The output of the seminar was a draft of oblast action plan for reducing child and adolescent mortality due to injuries. The action plan includes international best practice recommendations on inter-sectoral action as well as on the key role of the health sector on raising the awareness of the politicians, experts and population on the problem. As a result, the local media rallied support for the population and pressured akimat for further actions and inclusion of new joint actions into the existing health development plan



School health services and health of school children create an integral part of health programme. Building on the HBSC, a specific programme for health promoting schools was launched. The high political commitment of the oblast and national authorities and a high interest from schools in the oblasts created the necessary background for launching the health promoting schools project in Kyzilorda. 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. In addition to preparing a draft assessment of the health situation of the schools, the school representatives also identified key priorities, and possible actions needed to address the growing burden of disease.

Objective 3: 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

Environmental and ecological issues are among the most relevant to all human development in Kyzylorda region. The main achievements include increased and more extensive knowledge of local communities about the impact of environmental degradation on their well-being as well as ways to mitigate the impacts, new innovative practices developed to support agricultural livelihoods, and more schools resilient and prepared for the effects of disasters. Most indicators under this outcome have been achieved or are on track and nearly achieved.

Output 3.1. Knowledge of local communities about the impact of environmental degradation on their well-being is increased



WHO conducted a discussion on climate change and analysis of environmental inequities with central and regional authorities, focusing on the influence of climate change on vulnerable regions and their population, and possible adaptation and actions by the health sector to reduce the effects on health and reduce excess mortality due to extreme weather. Additionally, trainings on chemical safety assessment resulted in an analysis of morbidity due to chemicals, guiding further programme implementation. An assessment on hospital safety, covering five hospitals in the oblast, was

conducted and results will be shared nationally at the end of 2017.

UNICEF supported a study together with the National Academy of Nutrition on the prevalence of anaemia and iodine deficiency among children under 5 and women of reproductive age in East Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda oblasts. Based on the results, which shows concern for a high-risk public health problem in Kyzylorda¹⁸, recommendations were provided to the regional health department for reducing and iron deficiency anaemia and iodine deficiency, and were included in the Health Management Road map for 2017. Studies show that anaemia is a social disease and that prevalence of anaemia is higher lower the living standards.

Output 3.2. Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication

UNDP supported the demonstration farm of aquaculture and commercial fish farming by expanding to create hatchery to grow to 10 million larvae of carp and other herbivorous fishes. Eight incubation devices and power supplying additional inverter for solar station were purchased, and about 1.5 million larvae carp fish species were grown and, nearly 500 thousand units sold to land users stocking fishery ponds, while the rest were released into ponds for growing for two years.

¹⁸ 63.9% of children aged 6-59 months, 73% of pregnant women and 68.4% of non-pregnant women of reproductive age had anaemia in Kyzylorda oblast

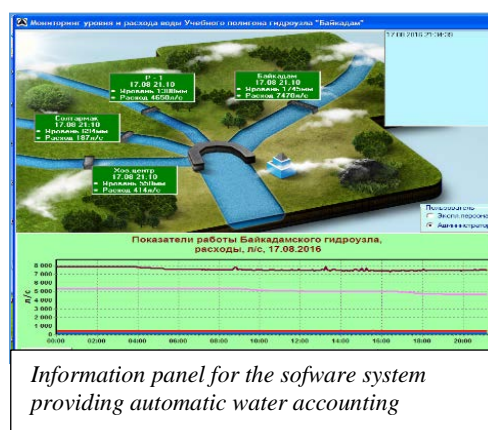
UNDP piloted water saving technologies in irrigated agriculture, particularly rice farming and the cultivation of melons Kyzylorda region with the use of drip irrigation to save water for rice for breeding purposes and the preservation of the gene pool and growing melons was continued. In addition, the beneficiaries received two sets of water pumps for the drip irrigation systems.



Planting of rice with application of drip irrigation

Cultivation of rice without flooding the paddies and melons was experimented on, and water savings amounted to 23,000 cubic meters per ha, while costs are reduced by 90-100%. In addition, some important results were obtained during phenological observations, showing positive results of drip irrigation for melons, and less so for rice. The harvest of rice in the application of drip irrigation was 46.1 t / a, corn 51 dt / ha, potatoes 16 kg / ha, melons 29.2 c / ha, which is 10-15% higher than conventional methods. This allowed to elaborate valuable recommendations for agricultural producers of the region to increase the area to produce potatoes and melons with drip irrigation technology.

To improve water accounting system for the Kyzylorda UNDP supported Hydro Baikadam training ground and the Aral-Syrdariinskoje training center, Basin Council developed and installed a software for automatic level control of the water flow. A framework for watering pastures through certification of three water channels has been completed. The legal status of the waterworks facilities was certified with state acts on the permanent use of the facilities. This enabled local authorities to plan their activities of cleaning and reconstruction, ensuring the irrigation of more than 1.0 thousand hectares of degraded land in the flood feed of the Aral Sea.



Information panel for the software system providing automatic water accounting

UNESCO in cooperation with the Executive Board of the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan (EB IFAS) organized a working expert group meeting to discuss the curriculum and state educational standards in the field of water education, with a result of recommendation for the improvement of the state educational standards. Additionally, a training on automated water accounting for water organizations of Kyzylorda region was organized in cooperation with EB IFAS and UNDP. As a result, 18 water sector employees of the Aral-Syrdarya Basin were trained on the use of new technologies and equipment. In cooperation with the Public Fund Center 'Cooperation for sustainable development' UNESCO finalized the materials of the study course on climate risk management developed for the universities of Kyzylorda region, followed by a training for local university teachers and administrators. The module was mainstreamed in the Kyzylorda State University as an elective course, starting from the 2016-2017 academic year, which contributes to the improvement of education on water and DRR, including on climate risks.

Within the UNDP water conservation project, operational field irrigation water supply and drainage water, cleaned of sediment and shrubs more than 11 km of irrigation drainage network, which beneficially affect the ecological and ameliorative condition of irrigated lands: reduced groundwater levels during the growing season to 2.5 m, reduced the degree of salinity of the slightly saline to strongly saline. As a part of the forest reclamation, a nursery for phyto-

reclamation on shifting sands and re-planting of settlements was created. In addition, pistachio trees were planned. Trainings with the participation of farmers were conducted on the pilot sites.

Barsakelmes biosphere reserve, which is a pilot site for a sustainable development where application of sustainable development principles is built on collaboration between scientists,



Land surveying works at the "Bes Zharma" Channel of Rayim Rural County

decision-makers, resource management practitioners, local communities and other stakeholders, was included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme (MAB), which innovates and demonstrates approaches to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of local communities. UNESCO held three trainings on sustainable development, green economy principles and the concept of

biosphere reserves for the staff of the newly accepted Barsakelmes Biosphere Reserve, local administration and environmental NGOs of Aralsk district. The trainings aimed to promote sustainable development and human well-being through the concept and objectives of UNESCO's MAB Programme. The training participants discussed the issue of international branding of local products produced on the territory of a transitional zone where economic activity is not prohibited.

In the area of supporting educational institutions in equipping and in readiness to disasters, UNICEF has been assisting seven schools and three preschools in strengthening their preparedness to disaster risks through capacity building and technical expertise in updating emergency plans. A local akimat was supported in conducting visual safety assessments at eight more schools in Kyzylorda oblast in accordance with international standards. The assessment included defining the structural system of buildings, the determination of the type of foundations, the presence of damage in the construction of buildings, the quality of construction of buildings and other conditions. The assessment revealed that both new and old schools, for a number of reasons, lacked construction documentations. With UNICEF advocacy, the deputy akim of the region took a decision to restore the documentation of all schools and create division on construction issues within the departments of education.

To assess the proneness of the region to disaster risk and the potential of local authorities in preventing or mitigating such risks, Syrdarya district of Kyzylorda oblast was selected for disaster risk analysis with a focus on children's vulnerability. UNICEF supported the akims of 14 rural districts in the Syrdarya region and akimat of the rayon in creating a working group and organizing activities to integrate risk reduction measures and recommendations in strategic and policy documents for development of the rayon. The working group discussed methodology for risk analysis, the adaptation of analysis tools, and obtaining of data and information from different sectors during the disaster risk analysis.

Output 3.3. Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans

Enhancing local population's awareness and preparedness to tackle environmental challenges as well as adopt sustainable development practices, the principles of sustainable development

must be equally addressed at the policy level. UNDP has been preparing a report of energy efficient practices in the area of housing and communal sphere in Kyzylorda. The findings of the report will be released in 2017.

Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned

- The effective prevention and response to Domestic Violence requires improved legal provisions, in particular those which are related to free access of women affected by DV to services, including accommodation in the shelter, legal assistance, etc. The consultations conducted within the project with local police personnel demonstrated weak law enforcement practice. This is linked with a weak consistency and linkages between law provisions and normative regulations for specific sectoral DV response related work. This should be further addressed by the revision of the existing legal framework and normative basis for its implementation. The public services for DV prevention and response have to be delivered by using a precise algorithms and standards/criteria for each of them. (UN Women)
- Due to lack of the agreed interagency coordination/interaction mechanisms for service providers involved in DV prevention and response, additional efforts are required to provide expert support, coaching and sharing existing positive experiences and practices. (UN Women)
- Wide awareness raising and information campaign has to be in place in a comprehensive format and scope to reach the expected result of the public zero-tolerance to DV. It has to be implemented on a constant basis throughout the year, not only within the 16 days campaign. Interactions with local media should be strengthened by bringing innovative communication and advocacy related tools and approaches.

III. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Economic Development and Effective Governance			
Outcome 1. Local government is capacitated to plan for diversified and balanced economic growth, local self-governance system is in place, by the end of 2016			
Output 1.1 Support to formulation of policies stimulating productive employment			
Indicator 1.1.1 Recommendations for regional development and economic diversification; Planned Target: 1 published quality analytical report with recommendations that includes potential benefits from the transport corridor Planned Target: 1 research Baseline: 0	Achieved in 2015		1 research on labour market published, www.kz.undp.org
Indicator 1.1.2 Number of successful business projects supported Planned Target for: 2014 – 5; 2015- 10; 2016- 10. Baseline: 0	Achieved: 25 business project in rural area were supported in 2014-2015 and 7 supported in 2016		https://www.facebook.com/ObsestvennoeObedineniePodderzkaIniciativy/posts/883968054974493 https://www.facebook.com/madina.tulepova.7/posts/915508971868925 https://www.facebook.com/madina.tulepova.7/posts/948816738538148
Indicator 1.1.3 Number of beneficiaries served by business-consultants /on-line centres Planned Target: 2014 – 50/50 2015-1000/1000; 2016 – 1000/1000 Baseline: 0	Achieved. Over 1000 persons were served by on-line centers in 2016.	No business consultants per se, but consultations by the specialists of Support of Initiative (the operator of business support programme).	Сияние их дел (The light of their deeds) publication by UNDP Journals of attendance by 10 on-line centers

<p>Indicator 1.1.4 Number of successfully operating on-line centres Planned Target: 2014-4; 2015-10, 2016-14 Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Achieved. 14 Online centres in 7 regions and 14 rural districts.</p>		<p>FB pages of each on-line center http://karzhy.e-kyzylorda.gov.kz/?q=ru/news/intellekt-centr-shanyrak-nachal-svoyu-rabotu, http://www.kzvesti.kz/3-10-2015/7755-pod-odnim-shanyrakom.html http://kitapkhana.kz/lang-ru/news/850-shayra-intellektualdy-ortalyyny-saltanatty-sharasy.html</p>
<p>Indicator 1.1.5 Implementation of ratified conventions, notably the 1972 (World Heritage) and 2003 (Intangible Cultural Heritage) ensured. Ratification of 2005 convention (Diversity of Cultural Expressions) promoted. Baseline: 0 conventions Planned Target:</p>	<p>Achieved. 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.</p>		<p>http://en.unesco.kz/people-in-aral-region-of-kazakhstan-are-being-taught-to-ancient-form-of-handicrafts http://en.unesco.kz/tekemet-revival-in-aral-region https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/970714419714707 https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/posts/970711663048316 http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/1344 http://unesco.kz/expert-meeting-for-the-serial-transnational-world-heritage-nomination-silk-roads-fergana</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2</u> Citizen participation in local self-governance and local decision-making are strengthened</p>			
<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Awareness of rural population on the possibilities provided by local self-government Target: high (over 80% of respondents)</p>	<p>Partially achieved. Trainings and self-government projects in all 7 districts of the region.</p>	<p>The research will be initiated in 2017</p>	<p>UN KZO FB page http://www.inform.kz/ru/razvitie-mestnogo-samoupravleniya-obsudili-v-kyzylorde_a2800406</p>

<p>Baseline: low (less than 20% of respondents);</p>			
<p>Indicator: 1.2.2 Number of successful projects implemented within self-governance scheme Target for 2014 – min 4 2015- min 6; 2016 – min 6;</p>	<p>Achieved. 9 successful projects implemented in 2 regions.</p>		<p>UN FP PAGE http://aqmeshit-zhastary.kz/news/iii-internatsional-auylynda-dybys-zhazu-studiyasy-ashyldy/ https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=874279106035682&set=a.360025190794412.1073741827.100003608013700&type=3&theater https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=874278579369068&set=pcb.874278702702389&type=3&theater</p>
<p>Indicator: 1.2.3 Number of districts covered by information campaign on the local self-government projects Planned Target for 2014 – 2; 2015 – 3; 2016 – 2 Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Achieved. Information campaigns conducted in Karmakshi and Zhanakorgan regions.</p>		<p>UN FB Page http://aqmeshit-zhastary.kz/news/iii-internatsional-auylynda-dybys-zhazu-studiyasy-ashyldy/ https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=874279106035682&set=a.360025190794412.1073741827.100003608013700&type=3&theater https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=874278579369068&set=pcb.874278702702389&type=3&theater http://syrboyi.kz/zedelnews/8516-b-men-brlesken-badarlama.html http://econom.e-kyzylorda.gov.kz/?q=ru/content/sovmeznaya-programma-oon-v-kyzylordinskoy-oblasti TV-news https://cloud.mail.ru/public/Dka6/9Y8Ds58CG Programme Board speech by the deputy head of the division of Economy and Budget Planning Mr. Nurgali Rakhymshayevich Kordabai.</p>

<p>Indicator: 1.2.4 Rating of the Regional akimat in the achievement of strategic goals and tasks Target: 20% improvement by 2016 Baseline: 9th place (2013)</p>	<p>The rating is not being calculated any more</p>		<p>http://total.kz/politics/kazakhstan/2015/01/12/rejting_robot_y_akimatov_oblastey_gorodov/</p>
<p>Social-economic Development of the Region and Employment Increase</p>			
<p>Output 2: Increase the capacity of local governments in the planning of diversified and balanced economic growth, incomes and the development of local-self-government by the end of 2016</p>			
<p>Output 2.1 Capacities of local government and local service providers to plan, budget, implement, monitor and evaluate programmes aimed at improved social inclusion and reduced social disparities of the vulnerable groups are strengthened</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.1.1 CFC Coordination group is established within the city Akimat Baseline: not established Planned Target: CFC Coordination group is established and operational</p>	<p>Achieved. CFC Coordination Commission is established and operational.</p>		<p>CFC portfolio of Akimat of Kyzylorda city</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of child well-being indicators disaggregated by sex, location and age Baseline: not established Planned Target: Child well-being indicators selected and agreed.</p>	<p>Achieved. 78 key indicators disaggregated by sex, location and age were identified and agreed for monitoring child well-being in Kyzylorda oblast.</p>		<p>Approved by decision of the established Steering Committee</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.3 Number of local media who have improved understanding on child rights situation and apply ethical norms in reporting on child issues. Baseline: 0 Planned Target:3</p>	<p>Achieved 3 local media demonstrated improved understanding on child rights situation and application of ethical norms in reporting on child issues.</p>		<p>Local media publications.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.1.4 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</p>	<p>Achieved. 19,9%</p>	<p>No variations</p>	<p>Akimats' Plans / reports on the annual expenditure on the local community</p>

Baseline: 0 Planned Target: Increase by 15 %			
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Output 2.2

New participatory mechanisms are designed for effective and efficient local level planning, budgeting and management for protection of the most vulnerable groups of society

Output 2.2 New participatory mechanisms are designed for effective and efficient local level planning, budgeting and management for protection of the most vulnerable groups of society			
Indicator 2.2.1 NB! Indicator has been changed due to unavailability of data. New indicator: Number of children in low income families Baseline: 21,303 children (in 2013, according to Education department data) 8,058 children in families living below minimum subsistence level (in 2013 according to Social Protection department data) Planned target: decrease by 20% by 2017	On-track. 1104 in 2016 according to Social protection data. (Education department has stopped providing data on number of children in low income families)		Social Protection data
Indicator 2.2.2 Ratio of children in institutional care to children in alternative family/ community-based care (in %) Baseline: 15/85 (2013) Planned Target: 10/90	On-track. 13/86		Data of Children's rights protection committee of the Ministry of education
Indicator 2.2.3 Ratio of juveniles diverted to alternative services at the pre-trial stage to the number of committed crimes in pilot sites Baseline: 0 children diverted to alternative services Planned target: 70 children by end of 2017	Constrained. 17 children diverted to Alternative Justice center in 2016	Planned target includes also children going through child friendly court and police facilities.	Local statistics

<p>Indicator 2.2.4 % of closed and residential child facilities monitored by independent bodies Baseline: 0% of institutions Planned target: 70%</p>	<p>On-track 33% (2 out of total 6) in 2015</p>	<p>Data is not yet available in 2016</p>	<p>Ombudsman annual and monitoring reports including under National Preventive mechanism</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.5 Unmet needs to contraceptives. Baseline: 11.2 Target:</p>	<p>Achieved. Unmet needs to contraceptives – 9.7 (according to MICS 2015-2016)</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.2.6 Number of young people empowered to advocate behaviours to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV transmission. Baseline: 0 Target:</p>	<p>Achieved. More than 2500 students educated on protection of sexual and reproductive health, prevention of unwanted pregnancy and HIV/AIDS transmission.</p>		<p>Results of research.</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.7 Rate of compliance of students' education on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS issues with UNESCO standards. Baseline: 0 Target:</p>	<p>Achieved. 93% of state colleges in the region have education on SRH in compliance with UNESCO standards</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.2.8 Number of local government specialists trained on Population and Development interlinkages and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking into account needs of vulnerable groups of the population Baseline: 0 Target:</p>	<p>Achieved. 17 specialists. 15 in 2015, 2 in 2016.</p>		

<p>Indicator 2.2.9 Number of public libraries are using human rights digital library (including mobile applications) Baseline: Planned Target:</p>	<p>On track. 10 online centers in Akkum, Madeniet, Enbekshi, Sulutobe, Shizhaga, Kambash, Zhankozha, Orkendeu, Inkardariya, Akzharma 2 Youth Resource Centers have a library with hard copy and digital materials on SRH and Reproductive Rights</p>		<p>Project report and monitoring framework. http://ru.unesco.kz/webinar-trainings-for-rural-online-centers-in-kyzylorda-region</p>
<p>Indicator 2.2.10 Number of Y-Peer resource centres established in the region (Additional indicator added by UNFPA) Baseline: 0 Target: 2</p>	<p>Achieved.</p>		
<p>Output 2.3. Innovative approaches to providing special social services to families, children and youth are introduced in rural areas</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.3.1 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 developed and introduced in the region</p>	<p>Achieved. New organizational framework is developed and introduced in the region.</p>		<p>Project reports and monitoring framework for rural youth centres</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.2 % of patronage nursing/home-visiting services provided to mothers and children in rural settlements Baseline: 60% of patronage nursing/home-visiting services provided to mothers and children in Kyzylorda region (in 2015) Planned target: 90%</p>	<p>Achieved. 97% of patronage nursing/home-visiting services were provided to children under 5.</p>		<p>Assessment of the Home visiting service</p>
<p>Indicator 2.3.3 Suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents. Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Achieved Suicide prevention program is fully introduced and functional.</p>		<p>Decree of the local government on introduction of the suicide prevention programme.</p>

<p>Planned target: Suicide prevention programme introduced to decrease suicidal behaviour among adolescents</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.3.4 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 of families and local community</p>	<p>On-track Improved knowledge of families and local community on best practices in child care.</p>		<p>Media content analysis, reports, media articles</p>
<p>Output 2.4 Support in formulation of policies for promoting productive employment and poverty reduction</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.4.1 Number of jobs created including those for PWD Planned Target: 2014- 10 and 5 for PWD 2015 – 15 and 7 for PWD 2016-2- and10 for PWD Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2 Number of social workers that increased their capacity Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 30</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3 Number of beneficiaries served by business corporate volunteers Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 50</p> <p>Indicator: 2.4.4 Number of implemented projects that solve social problems of those most vulnerable Planned Target: 2014 – 7 2015 – 8</p>	<p>Achieved. 25 jobs, 7 for PWD</p> <p>Achieved in 2015. 74 social worker providing special services to PWD</p> <p>Achieved. 55 corporate volunteers from regional companies covered over 250 beneficiaries, including PWD.</p> <p>Achieved. 6 inclusive projects implemented.</p>		<p>Social workers https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=525295207631053&id=100004517353339&pnref=story</p>

<p>2016 – 6 Baseline: 0</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.5 Number of objects that benefited from implementation of inclusive projects Planned Target: 2014 – 4 2015 – 5 2016 – 6 Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Partially Achieved. 4 social objects benefited.</p>		<p>https://www.facebook.com/UNJPKZO/photos/pcb.1105961539523327/1105947369524744/?type=3&theater</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100011328383997&hc_ref=SEARCH&fref=nf</p>
<p>Output 2.5 Advanced regional health policies development, responsive to the needs of the population at the primary health care level</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.5.1 % of PHC facilities in Kyzylorda develop institutional action plan based on assessment of local population needs (epidemiological assessment; preferences of population; specific socio-economic profile of the sub-area) Baseline: 0 Target: 30% (50% rural)</p>	<p>On track. 37 participants from 18 PHC facilities. All polyclinics (100%) in the oblast were covered, 18% of PHC facilities.</p>	<p>Heads of leading PHC facilities were trained, 50% of them from rayon level</p> <p>JP was extended till November 2017, more trainings on rayon level were planned for April-May 2017</p>	<p>Registration list of participants, training materials, external evaluation planned to be held in the end of the WHO component implementation</p>
<p>Indicator 2.5.2 % of PHC facilities (management/responsible staff) covered by WHO trainings Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 (20 %) 2015 (20 %) 2016 (10%)</p>	<p>On track. 94 participants from 18 polyclinics (100%) and 17 other PHC facilities 50% (excluding small PHC entities)</p>	<p>Training of health workers were provided for urban and rural area, training on communication skills</p> <p>JP was extended till November 2017, more trainings on rayon level were planned for April-May 2017</p>	<p>Registration list of participants, training materials, external evaluation planned to be held in the end of the WHO component implementation</p>

Output 2.6. Increased awareness of local decision makers on application of “Health in all policies” approach in regional development strategy			
Indicator 2.6.1 Inter-sectoral plan for reducing child injury and mortality developed in line with WHO “Violence and Injury prevention” – reduced number of serious child injuries and mortality due to accidents at home and in traffic Baseline: no plan Target: Plan in place	Achieved. Plan developed by working group on oblast level and discussed.		10 people from oblast were taught on VIP-TEACH program (violence and injury prevention among children), list of participants, training materials, developed plan on child injury prevention
Indicator 2.6.2 Mortality of children under 5 in Kyzylorda due to accidents at home and in traffic reduced by 10 % Baseline: TBD Target: Reduction by 10 %	On track. Indicator has been decreased twice, based on local expert discussions.	External analysis is necessary for reporting. Data collected in 2016, analysis of data will be finished in July 2017 to check of the indicator was achieved	Final project report will be provided
Indicator 2.6.3 Kyzylorda 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	Achieved. National Health Strategy developed. Oblast level strategic plan for implementation with NCD indicators. More than 3 objectives relating to NCD included to National and Local Health Strategy.	.	National Health Program for 2016-2019, Oblast strategy implementation plan for the same period
Indicator 2.6.4 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 Kyzylorda Health care department on the NCD global action plan and 9 objectives and 25 voluntary indicators Baseline: 0	Achieved. Staff of health care department of Kyzylorda participated in series of various workshops for understanding risk factors.	As the Republican Centre for Health Care Development has been reorganized and there are no more branch offices, the trainings of relevant staff will include representatives of Health	List of participants of the trainings

Environmental Sustainability, Energy Efficiency and Housing and Communal Sphere			
Output 3. 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.			
Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans. Knowledge of local communities about the impact of environmental degradation on their well-being is increased			
Indicator 3.1.1 % of children under 5 age with anaemia Baseline: 51.8 % (2011) Planned Target: 45%	Constrained 63.9% in 2016	% of children under 5 age with anaemia increased due to social reasons: reduction of meat products consumption due to its relatively high costs.	Biological Monitoring of micronutrients deficiency among children under 5, pregnant women and women of reproductive age
Indicator: 3.1.1 Environmental targets consider impacts and benefits can be gained from using new approaches and tools of resource management and techniques. Baseline: Target: New approaches and tools of resource management and techniques suggested into regional strategic documents by 2016	On track. The survey conducted in 2015 show that only about 10% of respondents are informed of green solutions.		
Indicator 3.1.2 Knowledge of local health and general communities increased by 30% based on evaluation tests of educational events conducted Baseline: 0 Target: increasing of knowledge by 30%	Achieved.		Materials of the workshops, letters, pictures, publications Two pilot schools selected to increased knowledge and skills on improving health
Output 3.2			
Sustainable environmental and disaster risk reduction practices are modelled for its potential wider replication, including energy efficiency in the area of housing and communal services			

<p>Indicator 3.2.1a A number of schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components Baseline: 0 (2013) Planned Target: 7 schools and 3 pre-schools</p>	<p>Achieved. 7 schools and 3 pre-schools practicing emergency plans updated with DRR components.</p>		<p>Data of education and emergency departments, training reports of the in-service teachers' training institute, school reports, consultants' reports, project evaluation report.</p>
<p>Indicator: 3.2.1b Number of entities that have implemented the practices of rational use of energy, including electricity and energy management. Baseline: 0 Target: 2014 – 3 2015 – 2 2016 – 1</p>			<p>https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=539216132929384&id=100005230060208 https://www.facebook.com/noni.sachon/posts/959839927472690</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.2 Enhanced capacities of target groups on water and DRR education, in particular on IWRM: number of materials/tools produced Baseline: 0 Target: 3</p>	<p>Achieved. Capacities of targeted groups enhanced. 4 materials/tools produced.</p>		<p>Project report and monitoring framework http://www.unesco.kz/barsakelmes-biosphere-reserve</p>
<p>Indicator 3.2.3 Enhanced capacities targeted groups on water and DRR education in particular on IWRM: Number of trainings organized Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 3</p>	<p>Achieved. Capacities of targeted groups enhanced. 7 trainings organized.</p>		<p>Project report and monitoring framework http://www.unesco.kz/the-first-in-kazakhstan-university-course-on-climate-risks-management-was-presented-in</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Principles of sustainable development are mainstreamed into local government programmes and plans</p>			

<p>Indicator 3.3.1 Regional planning process is decentralized and allows engagement of broader public. Baseline: Regional planning process is very centralized and does not allow for engagement of broader public. Planned Target: Regional planning process includes public, farmers, scientific research agricultural institutions, apartment owners' cooperatives, green technology associations.</p>	<p>On track and partially achieved. Suggestions on the Strategy on sustainable agriculture accepted in relations to substitution of hygrophilous types of rice by perennial forage crops and development of distant pasture cattle tending.</p>		<p>https://www.facebook.com/projectbiodiversity?pnref=story</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3.2 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. Target: Approbation of at least 1 project demonstrating successful integration of three development targets into one project (at least 1 during the project).</p>	<p>On track and partially achieved. A Public Council established at the Barsa-Kelmes reserve. A decision of the Ministry of Agriculture to establish public councils at all reserves nationwide.</p> <p>The project on nursery-garden for forestation at Aralsk forest protecting government institution allowed for solution of employment issues (social) provides additional income to the organization and the region (economic), combats forest devastation and desertification (ecological).</p>		<p>https://www.facebook.com/projectbiodiversity?pnref=story</p>
<p>Indicator 3.3.3 At least 5 hospitals undergo Hospital safety assessment Baseline: Target: 5</p>	<p>Achieved. Hospital safety assessment in 5 hospitals. Reconstruction of buildings started in assessed hospitals</p>		<p>Oblast medical centre, Kyzylorda, Kyzylorda city hospital, hospitals in Aralsk rayon, Karmakshi rayon, Zhalagash rayon. Report on assessment.</p>

<p>Indicator 3.3.4 Main principles of health early warning systems are incorporated in local development plans Baseline: 0 Target:</p>	<p>On track. Recommendations based on complex analysis of health determinants are being developed and will be finished in 2017. Planned to finish in 2017, provided to local authority with final package of documents</p>		
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IV. SPECIFIC STORY

Wind power of Zhanakorgan

Our Karakozha-Ata farm has long been engaged in the reproduction of sheep and cattle. The business is profitable, but not an easy one, because we have always had a problem with watering places for cattle.

I came up with a great idea to solve this problem. As people say, the wind blows only twice a year in Kyzylorda region: Half a year in one direction and half a year in the other. So, I decided not to waste this wind energy in vain. For this purpose, mine and tube wells were dug, but still there was no wind-water pumping facility that was needed for tube wells.

With the help of "Support for Initiative" NGO under the UNDP Programme, we bought the water-pump facility from the Russian Federation. Today the facility runs smoothly and provides a water well! "Direct energy in the right direction" says a saying and **Kuanbek Karakozhayev**, the head of Karakozha-ata farm.

Providing water for cattle, wind energy is also directed to irrigation of crops like corn, pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes and other.

Kuanbek intends to increase the area under crops to 10 hectares in 2017. He is also planning to purchase a facility for watering melons on a separate plot of land as this year brought us a lot of fruit, which ensured my family with food and even allowed us to sell the rest for the local people in Zhanakorgan village.

(UNDP project on green energy and energy efficiency. Two jobs were created in this initiative.)



Annex I. List of activities per agency

District	Activity	Number of beneficiaries with aggregation by affiliation where possible	Special deliverables	UN agency
Kyzylorda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Dinara Almusaeva" LLP has trained 19 unemployed women from the districts of the region in two specialties - master hairdresser and manicurist with subsequent employment. 2. Public Association "Arylakh" - in a rehabilitation center for the disabled in the village Talsuat created a sewing workshop with learning disabilities; 3. Public association "Society of Women Entrepreneurs" continued the work of the Crisis Center "Jean" for women and children affected by domestic violence. 4. Trained representatives of NGO "Strategic Planning" - PF "gum" 5. 3 Social Workers Forum with the participation of the regional akimat and social workers of Kyzylorda oblast. 90 social workers familiar with the experience of institutions to provide social services to the disabled; 6. "Akikat Ainasy" NGO created a shop for repair of cellular phones training for people with disabilities with subsequent employment. 7. «Pro bono» PF has opened a center for learning disabled computer programs, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 9 persons employed 2 started their own businesses. 2. 10 people have been trained. 3. 4 round tables with the participation of government agencies, law enforcement agencies and NGOs to inform about the measures combating domestic violence. 4. The training was attended by 36 NGOs from rural areas and Kyzylorda. 5. More than 150 social workers were participants in the Forum, and 100 people were awarded with special awards for the organization to work with BWO. 6. 12 people participated in the training of 5 persons employed including group 1 of disability. 7. 2 disabled trained and employed. <p>20 rural women trained in the craft of tapestry and felting, and were able to provide employment itself.</p>	<p>Free access to high-quality information technologies for the residents of remote rural areas; Budgetary savings for lighting up to 7 times compared to the previous year; New technologies in rural schools</p>	UNDP

	<p>including computer design, 1C-Accounting for remote follow-up process for the disabled.</p> <p>8. NGO "Ak bosaga" organized rural unemployed women training craft felting in order to provide self-employment.</p>			
14 villages all over the regions	Capacity building of librarians from online centers 1. Batteries villages, Madeniet, Enbekshi, Sulutobe, Saksaulsk, Zhaksykylysh, Zhalantos, Orkendeu, Inkardarya, Akzharma, Toretam, W-International, Tomenaryk, Akuyyk	14 workers of the on-line centers	The whole region is covered by the network of on-line centers	UNDP
Kyzylorda, in Akimat of Kyzylorda oblast	Extended meeting of the project working group on DV related activities, February 16, 2016	Representatives of NGOs Commission for Women's Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy under the akimat of the Kyzylorda Oblast, local police department, etc.	Proposal on developing draft memorandum on the interaction of service providers on DV prevention and response was agreed	UN Women
Kyzylorda, in Akimat of Kyzylorda oblast	Consultative meeting to discuss the application of new codified legislation on DV prevention, February 16, 2016	3 prosecutors, internal affairs authorities	Challenges during the implementation of administrative and procedural activities in connection with the allocation of new jurisdictional powers were identified. Amendments to legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on prevention of domestic violence were discussed and agreed.	UN Women
Kyzylorda. The Daryn School	Seminar on Prevention of Domestic Violence was organized by Commission on Women and Family and Demographic Policy under the Akim of the Kyzylorda Oblast, February 17 th 2016	28 school psychologists and inspectors	Improved understanding on DV prevention law and its application	UN Women

Kyzylorda	Training seminar on promotion of gender equality, with a focus on gender budgeting tools co-organized by UN Women partner NGO and the Commission on Women and Family and Demographic Policy under the akimat of the Kyzylorda Oblast, February 18 th , 2016	18 participants representing local CSOs	Improved knowledge on gender mainstreaming approach and tools	UN Women
Kyzylorda	Working meeting of the project experts with representatives of senior prosecutor's office representatives of Kyzylorda oblast, February 18 th 2016	the head of the department and 2 senior assistants supervising the application of administrative and criminal legislation, including on cases of DV against children	Shared views and position regarding the perspectives of the joint work on DV prevention and response	UN Women
Akimat of Kyzylorda oblast. Kyzylorda	Round table meeting to discuss drafts of the agreement on Interagency coordination/interaction of DV prevention and Rules for the consideration of DV related complaints, April 19 th 2016.	Representatives of the Commission on Women and Family and Demographic Policy under the akimat of Kyzylorda Oblast, CSOs, local authorities	The drafts of the Agreement and Rules were approved as well as mechanism for its further mainstreaming on the regional level were proposed.	UN Women
Local school № 198, Kyzylorda	Meeting with the school parent committees organized on strengthening the mechanisms of interaction on prevention of domestic violence, 28 th of April 2016,	32 school parent committee members	Improved awareness on DV issues and consequences as well as parental legal responsibilities on crimes done by their children	UN Women
Kyzylorda	Meeting of the project experts working on “Kazakhstan without violence” concept by the General Prosecutor’s Office (GPO), 8 th of November 2016	Representatives of GPO, MIA staff, local authorities, the project experts	Reports of regional prosecution offices, MIA, health authorities and social development, education and aid organizations were analyzed by experts. Two project concepts initiated by GPO were prepared. 7 proposals to the Action Plan on realization of Concept on Gender and Family Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 were formulated.	UN Women

Kyzylorda	“16 Days of activism against gender based violence” campaign was organized on 25 th of November - 10 th of December 2016	NGOs, local authorities, local population	Improved public awareness on DV as violation of human rights and consequences of DV	UN Women
Kyzylorda city	Five days training on Family Planning and modern contraceptives conducted by a team of 2 national consultants by the request of Local Department of Health.	25 key regional PHC specialists, providing FP counselling. Mostly (60%) family physicians. and other obstetric-gynecologists, midwives)	Improved awareness on family planning issues.	UNFPA
St Petersburg, Russia	International training on Population and Development interlinkages and effective socio-economic planning and monitoring of regional development programs, taking into account needs of vulnerable groups of the population.	2 local government specialists	Improved capacity on demographic analysis to formulate and implement of rights-based policies that integrate evidence on population dynamics to sustainable development	UNFPA
Kyzylorda region	The Valeology education course with strengthened component on protection of sexual and reproductive health, including issues on prevention of unwanted pregnancy and HIV and AIDS transmission piloted in the 14 state colleges of the region.	More than 2500 students	Improved knowledge on sexual and reproductive health, including HIV and AIDS.	UNFPA
Kyzylorda region	Webinar-trainings for rural online centers	30 participants including: 20 youth volunteers, 10 heads of ten online centers		UNESCO
Kyzylorda city	Practical training workshop on pottery (ceramics) was held in Kyzylorda on 23-29 May 2016. For the Aral Sea region – pottery (ceramics) is a traditional craft.	15 participants: archeologists, students of the arts college, staff of museums	The workshops aimed to ensure the transmission of the forms of traditional craftsmanship between generations and to demonstrate the careful treatment to the nature of Kazakhstani Aral region.	UNESCO

Kyzylorda region	On 29 May – 5 June the first 7-day “Workshop on manufacturing felt with traditional Tekemet technique” was held for the rural women of Kazakhstani Aral region in Kyzylkaiyn village of Shieli rayon in Kyzylorda oblast.	15 women participants from rural areas of the region	The aim of the training was to transmit theoretical knowledge and practical skills to craftswomen in the field of felt products manufacturing with Tekemet technique using local and imported raw materials for production of required souvenirs for tourism purposes prior the EXPO-2017	UNESCO
Kyzylorda city	UNESCO Subregional Expert Meeting for Preparation of the Serial Transnational World Heritage Nomination “Silk Roads: Fergana – Syrdarya Corridor” took place in Kyzylorda (Kazakhstan) on 14 November 2016.	The meeting gathered up to 50 participants including representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Tatarstan (Russian Federation), Uzbekistan, Japan, Belgium and UNESCO.	During this meeting, the Secretariat and Working Group in charge of drafting the final version of the nomination dossier was elected. The Kyzylorda Action Plan was elaborated in the result of the meeting.	UNESCO
Kyzylorda city	Training on automated water accounting for water organizations of Kyzylorda region, 22-23 June 2016	18 water sector employees of the Aral-Syrdarya Basin	It contributed to a broader initiative on improvement of water education standards in Kazakhstan	UNESCO
Kyzylorda city	Training on the new CRM study module local university teachers, 22-24 August 2016	23 university teachers from Kyzylorda region and 8 representatives of local administration	CRM study module (with materials, including presentations and case studies)	UNESCO
Aralsk	Three trainings on sustainable development, "green economy" principles and UNESCO's concept of biosphere reserves for the staff of the newly accepted Barsakelmes Biosphere Reserve (BR), local administration and environmental NGOs of Aralsk district (including those from Karateren, Zhanakurlys, and Bogen villages), November 2016	26 participants: local administration and environmental NGOs of Aralsk district	Improved knowledge on UNESCOs biosphere reserves concept, aiming at sustainable development of local communities	UNESCO

