

Summary Results Matrix: Government of Kazakhstan – UNICEF Country Programme, 2010 – 2015					
UNICEF MTSP Focus Area	Key Results Expected in this Focus Area/ Baseline Estimates for these Results	Key Progress Indicators	Means of Verification of Results	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes	Expected Key Results in this Focus Area will contribute to:
1. Young Child Survival and Development (FA1)	<p>1.1 20% more families have access and use MCH and ECD services that are in compliance with international standards <u>Baseline</u>: 60% of families utilizing basic benefit package (BBP) of PHC/MCH services (2003). No recent data available. The BPP now includes prevention of MTCT of HIV, Vitamin A supplementation.</p> <p>1.2 Anaemia rate reduced by 15% among women of reproductive age and children under-5; elimination of Vitamin A deficiency among children 6-59 months. <u>Baseline (2006)</u>: Anaemia among reproductive age women : 45%; Among children 6-59 months: iron-deficiency anaemia: 36%; vitamin A deficiency: 57 %</p>	<p>1.1.1 % of families with access to MCH, including ECD</p> <p>1.1.2 No. of policies compliant to international standards developed and/or amended</p> <p>1.2.1 % of reproductive age women receiving iron supplementation</p> <p>1.2.2 Proportion of children 6-59 mos. fully covered with 2 doses of Vitamin A</p>	<p>Official MoH data, MICS 2014</p> <p>Government/ Agency of Statistics data</p>	<p>Ministries of Health (MoH) , Education & Science (MoES), Information & Communication (MoIC), WHO, IAOM, GAIN, WB</p> <p>Framework strategies and cooperation programmes: “Children of Kazakhstan” national programme; Health Reform</p>	<p>UNDAF expected outcome: the enjoyment of improved social, economic and health status of the population, in particular the vulnerable groups WFFC goal to: promote healthy lives MDGs to: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, reduce child mortality and improve maternal health</p>
2. HIV/ AIDS and Children (FA3)	<p>2.1 At least 90% of HIV positive pregnant women receive services for prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child. <u>Baseline (2008)</u>: 88% of HIV-positive pregnant women received ARVs for PMTCT</p> <p>2.2. Use of HIV prevention services by the most at risk adolescents (MARA) in exposed areas increased to 30%. <u>Baseline</u>: There are no available data on % of MARA using HIV prevention services. A study on MARA will be conducted in 2009.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Proportion of HIV-positive pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT</p> <p>2.1.2 Proportion of health facilities providing HIV prevention services for MARA</p>	<p>Reports of MoH</p> <p>MARA study to be carried out in 2009</p>	<p>MoH, Republican Centre AIDS</p>	<p>UNDAF expected outcome: the enjoyment of improved social, economic and health status of the population, in particular the vulnerable groups WFFC goal to: combat HIV/AIDS MDG to: fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p>

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3. Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse (FA4)	<p>3.1 Ratio between children in institutional care and children in alternative family/community-based care improved from 80/20 to 70/30; 20% less children live in formal care <u>Baseline:</u> Residential care and family substitute care/community care ratio: 80/20 (2008)</p> <p>3.2 Increase of 20% in the number of juvenile offenders who are diverted to non-punitive care and prevention services <u>Baseline:</u> 30% of juvenile offenders are diverted to alternative forms of care/services (2008)</p>	<p>3.1.1 Ratio of children in institutional care to children in alternative care</p> <p>3.1.2 Policy on alternative care, in line with international standards/good practices (Y/N)</p> <p>3.2.1 Non-punitive care and prevention services for juvenile offenders developed (Y/N)</p>	<p>Government/ Agency of Statistics data</p> <p>UNICEF Social Services Needs Assessment, 2014, MoH, MoES, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MoLSP) reports</p>	<p>MoES, MoH, and MoLSP</p> <p>Framework strategies and cooperation programmes: “Children of Kazakhstan” national programme; Juvenile Justice System Concept, 2009-2011</p>	<p>UNDAF expected outcome: enjoyment of improved social, economic and health status of the population, in particular the vulnerable groups WFFC goal to: protect against abuse, exploitation and violence Millennium Declaration, Section VI to: protect the Vulnerable</p>
4. Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children’s Rights (FA5)	<p>4.1 Human, financial and organisational resources are redirected towards plans and programmes that address gender and social disparities in the best interest of boys and girls <u>Baseline:</u> ‘Children of Kazakhstan’ national programme, sector strategies and budget allocations do not address gender and social disparities</p> <p>4.2 Children, adolescents, youth and women are actively participating in social and health service programmes and promoting their civic engagement to realize their rights <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined through a baseline study to be carried out in 2009.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Budget analysis and monitoring system available and used to promote improved resource allocations for realization of children’s rights and gender equality</p> <p>4.2.1 National and sub-national mechanisms for engagement of children, adolescents, youth and women are established (Y/N)</p>	<p>Annual expenditure review reports and statistical year-books; Medium Term Expenditure Framework and progress reports; government reports on economic and social progress</p>	<p>Ministries of Economy & Budget (MoEB) and Finance (MoF), MoLSP, MoH, Agency for Public Administration, Agency for Statistics, Parliament, local governments.</p> <p>WB, EU, ADB, EBRD, USAID, UN agencies</p> <p>Framework strategies and cooperation programmes: EU, WB existing cooperation</p>	<p>UNDAF expected outcome: have state actors at all levels and civil society more capable of and accountable for ensuring the rights and needs of the population, particularly vulnerable groups WFFC: all goals MDG to: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p>