

Kazakhstan

Executive Summary

This annual report sets out UNICEF's key achievements in Kazakhstan for 2015. The year marked the conclusion of the UNICEF-Government of Kazakhstan Country Programme of Cooperation for 2010-2015. The report therefore also discusses the achievement, consolidation and advancement of results for children in 2015. Additionally, the report reflects on the changing strategic direction of UNICEF's engagement with Kazakhstan planned for 2016-2020 and efforts to ensure that the Country Office is 'fit for purpose' to continue to support the advancement of the realisation of children's rights in Kazakhstan through its core roles, namely advocacy for children's rights, policy dialogue and advice, knowledge generation and child rights monitoring, convening partnerships and leveraging resources for children, capacity development of professionals and organisations, modelling and testing innovations, horizontal cooperation beyond borders and ensuring proper internal controls and risk management.

2015 was a year for assessing the progress made over the programme cycle (2010-2015) on results for children, and for taking stock of key challenges and lessons learned. Kazakhstan's achievement of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 was a significant milestone for the country programme. Within the framework of the Regional Knowledge and Leadership Agenda (RKLA) – A Child's Right to Health, an evaluation across five countries including Kazakhstan – established strong links between reduced levels of under-five mortality and UNICEF's contribution to national programmes in Kazakhstan on maternal, new-born and child health. The evaluation mapped the evolution and consistency of UNICEF's support over the years and concluded that UNICEF's focus was correct and that its support was consistent and impactful. The Country Programme also achieved, and is sustaining, virtual elimination of mother-to-child transmission (MCTC) of HIV. Establishing the specific impact, with equity, of the Country Programme on children in other areas of focus will be supported by the results of the third national multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS), which concluded in 2015. Overall, the Government retains a highly positive view of the results of the Country Programme and UNICEF's support to Kazakhstan to help it implement national strategies and meet its international commitments.

2015 was also a year for strategic planning. In close collaboration with partners, a new Country Programme of Cooperation (2016-2020) was designed, which strategically re-positions UNICEF to transform its engagement with Kazakhstan, and to best respond to the evolving programme environment in the country. The Country Programme acknowledges Kazakhstan's projected emergence as a high-income country and its readiness to assume a greater role in leveraging results for children, particularly in Central Asia. The programme was also informed by the concept and understanding that UNICEF can support Kazakhstan's contribution to national, regional and global results for children. Building on the results achieved and lessons learned from prior cooperation, UNICEF will also support Kazakhstan in fostering national, regional and global platforms to exchange best practices for advancing children's rights. UNICEF's evolving partnership with Kazakhstan requires that the Country Office continues to be 'fit for purpose', in terms of its available human and financial resources and technical capacity so that can deliver effectively on its key accountabilities.

In 2015, UNICEF's organisational structure was strengthened to ensure focus on generating knowledge from on-going and past programmes, while also ensuring effective contributions in current and emerging areas of cooperation. Structural changes also facilitated a wider engagement of civil society and corporate sector actors, academia and other institutions in supporting results for children. The Country Office engaged closely with the UNICEF Regional Office for CEE/CIS to establish a Regional Office Bureau in Almaty, Kazakhstan, which will play an important role in advancing the evolving partnership with Kazakhstan. UNICEF identified significant value-addition from its on-going collaboration with regional authorities in Kazakhstan to engage more widely in policy-oriented demonstration modelling and to ensure that child rights are firmly anchored in policies and programmes. UNICEF will continue to strengthen its engagement with the region to further mobilise and leverage national and international economic and political resources for children. 2015 saw increased visibility of children's issues in Kazakhstan. UNICEF maximised opportunities to keep children high on the political agenda, including with Parliament and through the media. While, civil society has not yet emerged as an independent voice for children's rights, UNICEF helped forge two influential alliances of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) supporting children facing difficult life situations, including children with disabilities. UNICEF supported both the Government and civil society to contribute to the fourth periodic report by the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Collaboration with other civil society actors was advanced, including with the private sector and academia.

Summary Notes and Acronyms

CCC – Core Commitments for Children
CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFC - Child-friendly city
CEE/CIS – Commonwealth of Independent States/Central and Eastern Europe
CPMP - Country Programme management plan
CMT – Country management team
CRC – Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO – Civil society organisations
CwD – Children with disabilities
DRR – Disaster risk reduction
ECD – Early child development
ECHO - European Community Humanitarian Office
EKO – East Kazakhstan Oblast (Region)
EU – European Union
GDP - Gross domestic product
GII - Gender Inequality Index
HACT - Harmonised approach to cash transfers
HIV - Human immunodeficiency virus
HRBA – Human rights-based approach
ICT - Information and communication technology
LSA - Local Staff Association
LQAS - Lot quality assurance sampling
JCC - Joint Consultative Committee
MDG - Millennium Development Goals
MICS – Multiple indicator cluster survey
MNCH – Maternal, new-born and child health
MoES – Ministry of Education and Science
MoHSD – Ministry of Health and Social Development

MTCT – Mother-to-child transmission (of HIV)
NGO – Non-governmental organisation
OECD - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OR – Other resources
ORT – Oral rehydration therapy
PBR - Programme budget review
PHC – Primary health care
PNS – Patronage nurse system
PRIME – Plan for research, monitoring impact and evaluation
QoL – Quality of life
RKLA – Regional Knowledge and Leadership Area
RO – Regional Office
UN – United Nations
UNCRPD – United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UN-IGME – United Nations International Group on Mortality Estimates
UNCT - United Nations Country Team
UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
UNJP – United Nations Joint Programme
WASH - Water, sanitation and hygiene
YRC – Youth Resource Centre
WHO – World Health Organization

Human Rights-Based Approach to Cooperation

UNICEF continued to mainstream the human rights-based approach in its work in 2015 and, through its fulfilment of core roles, ensured consideration of the human rights perspective in supporting Kazakhstan. For example, in 2015 UNICEF supported national systems to generate knowledge on the situation on the rights of children with disabilities (CwD). The findings – such as, 60 per cent of CwD surveyed had significant need for assistance to overcome constraints in all areas of daily life – informed the implementation of the national plan for the rights and quality of life of persons with disability and influenced cross-sectoral efforts to reduce barriers and enhance the quality of support services for CwD. Similarly, the assessment of the patronage nursing system, with an equity analysis, informed about barriers to vulnerable children’s access to integrated early childhood health services. This perspective provided a basis for UNICEF advocacy, policy dialogue and technical advice across sectors in 2015 and helped to mobilise the capacity of duty-bearers and clarify related accountabilities of stakeholders.

Kazakhstan ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) in February 2015 and convened inter-sectoral consultations to set the baselines for implementation of the Convention, with the participation of the Secretariat for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and UN agencies, including UNICEF. The Government advanced the introduction of stigma-free terminology in legislation and regulations, and promoted inclusion for over 72,000 registered CwD.

The human rights perspective also informed UNICEF’s engagement with civil society. For example, in 2015 a coalition of NGOs from Kazakhstan presented the alternative report to the CRC Committee during the pre-sessional working group. Similarly, the alternative national plan on the implementation of human rights for 2015-2020 was developed by NGOs. It identifies issues related to limited access for children in detention facilities to education, the need to transform centres of adaptation for adolescents and to monitor child marriages, as well as

proposing family-based care solutions for children not in parental care and the forthcoming establishment of a child rights ombudsman.

Gender Mainstreaming and Equality

While Kazakhstan made progress in reducing gender inequality (ranking 52nd on the Gender Inequality Index in 2015) the full enforcement of gender equality principles is constrained in some areas. Gender mainstreaming in national policies, planning and budgeting, women's empowerment across public life and the prevention and elimination of violence against women are priority areas of support for the UN system. UNICEF supported the implementation of the third national multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS), reaching 16,800 households. Individual questionnaires for women and children under-five ensured nationally representative and gender-disaggregated data on the situation of children and women.

A UNICEF-supported national survey on the quality of life of CwD was gender-sensitive, sampling 9,000 registered CwD. The survey showed that among CwD, boys and girls appear to experience common deprivations. For example, for both sexes, in the main, non-participation by CwD in a programme of education at a school or remedial institution resulted from the inability of the school or institution to admit the child due to his/her special needs. Data from the United Nations International Group on Mortality Estimates (UN-IGME) show higher rates of under-five mortality for boys than girls - 16 (boys) compared to 12 (girls) per 100,000 live births. MICS4 data further informed that more boys receive oral rehydration therapy with continuous feeding (60 per cent boys, 46 per cent girls), and more boys than girls are taken to health facilities. This may reflect that care-givers perceive boys to be at greater risk of mortality.

In 2015 UNICEF supported the development of universal progressive home visiting services targeting vulnerable families with gender-tailored services for children. A higher number of suicides were committed by boys aged 15-19 years living in rural areas compared to girls. One in seven suicide cases was registered in rural areas, with boys 3.6 times more likely to commit suicide than girls. UNICEF supported local authorities in establishing effective gender-sensitive approaches to help address this issue. According to a UNICEF-supported assessment of children's courts, girls face particular vulnerabilities when in contact with the justice system, indicating the need for access to gender-tailored judicial proceedings.

Environmental Sustainability

UNICEF supported the national Child Rights Protection Committee and 17 cities and four districts participating in the child-friendly city initiative (CFCI). This involved the development of a CFCI assessment system, with indicators on the concentration of harmful air pollutants (e.g. CO₂, NO₂, SO₂ and lead), questions about the impact on children of environmental hazards (e.g. air pollution and noise levels) and questions addressed to children themselves (e.g. availability of local green spaces, of ecological education, access to drinking water, clean air and collection of garbage). In 2015, as part of the CFCI, 50 children were engaged in the UNICEF-supported workshop on urban planning for central and local authorities, NGOs, architecture and design teachers, graduates and students. Participants learnt about child- and environmental-friendly play spaces from around the world and, by the end, created green play spaces for children that were age- and gender-appropriate. Recommendations from the workshop were brought to the attention of all governors of the cities/districts participating in the CFC Initiative. UNICEF supported authorities in Zhyryanovsk district in the region of East Kazakhstan to undertake a disaster risk analysis, focusing on the related vulnerabilities of children. The analysis evaluated the probability and impact of disasters, including those that are climate-related (such as earthquakes, mudslides, floods, blizzards and extremely low

temperatures) and the capacity of local-level territorial entities to cope with related emergency situations. Some 234 school children and 105 teachers took part in the qualitative analysis. Based on the outcomes, recommended actions were proposed for inclusion in the Territorial Development Programme of East Kazakhstan Region for 2016-2020. In 2015, data on energy and water sources commonly used in households were collected as part of the multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) to enable further analysis on environmentally friendly practices of the general population in Kazakhstan.

Effective Leadership

In 2015 the country management team (CMT) prioritised the formulation of the new Country Programme of Cooperation with the Government of Kazakhstan. Annual and strategic management priorities were developed for 2015 and the 2016-2020 period. The priorities sought to mitigate key strategic risks and maximise opportunities to accelerate results for children within the changing country context. The priorities included:

- Establishing key functions in the Country Office around new, innovative and cost-efficient modalities of partnership with Kazakhstan to leverage political and economic resources for results for children
- A stronger focus on managing for results and ensuring consistent contributions to RKLAs.
- A revised strategy for UNICEF's continued presence at the *oblast* (regional) level in Kazakhstan, including the strategic leveraging of that presence to achieve policy goals
- A strong focus on implementing a strategic advocacy and public discourse agenda around a small number of key issues
- Allocating dedicated capacity to expand strategic alliances in Kazakhstan with the public and private sectors and civil society.

The CMT prioritised the country programme management plan (CPMP) to ensure that the office is fit for purpose in 2016-2020. Changes to the organisational structure of the Country Office were identified with the full participation of all staff and were endorsed by the regional programme budget review (PBR) in October 2015. The joint consultative committee was convened three times during the year, including to review the results of the global staff survey and elaborate an action plan. Progress on annual priorities was monitored by senior management. The office implemented a harmonised approach to cash transactions (HACT) assessment and assurance plan for 2015 and revised the Table of Authority and the composition of statutory committees, which operated in accordance with UNICEF standards. Management decisions were risk-informed. The business continuity plan was also revised in 2015. In collaboration with the field results group, the Office contributed to the development of e-tools and business intelligence reporting.

Financial Resources Management

During 2015, UNICEF Kazakhstan continued to maintain adequate and functioning internal controls over financial management. The status of accounts was monitored regularly. Financial year closure activities were completed on time. Bank reconciliations were error-free. Petty cash counts were conducted quarterly. Receivables and cash receipts, including VAT, reimbursement for common services, income from disposed assets and cash refunds were recorded accurately. The annual physical count of plant, property and equipment was conducted in both the Astana and Almaty offices and reconciled. The property survey board reviewed unserviceable and surplus assets for disposal. The contracts review committee and programme cooperation agreement review committee met systematically, in accordance with procedure, to ensure efficient, transparent and cost-effective commitment of resources. Budget utilisation was also reviewed systematically during CMT, programme and section meetings. The Office fully

expended its core resource budget (regular resources and support budget) for 2015 and utilised all other resource grants reaching expiry in the year. Donor reports pertaining to the Country Programme were submitted on time. The status of cash transfers was monitored monthly and there was no instance of unaccounted for direct cash transfers over nine months during the year. All staff benefitted from training to introduce the revised UNICEF HACT policy and related procedures. The Office also implemented all planned assurance activities over partners' appropriate use of and accounting for cash transfers, involving programme monitoring visits and spot-checks. While the progressive devaluation of the Kazakhstani Tenge during 2015 constrained accurate cash flow planning, the Office identified cash on-hand forecasting as an area requiring improvement in 2016. By end-year, the realised gain on the Tenge was invested in improved security measures at UNICEF premises and replacement of ageing assets.

Fund-raising and Donor Relations

In 2015 other resource (OR) income was a significant contributor to results for children in Kazakhstan, supporting a large share of activities taking place at *oblast* levels. The reliance on OR will continue in 2016. While the office participates in regional initiatives and was a recipient of flexible OR thematic funds in 2015, much of the OR income available to the Country Programme was provided by the Government of Kazakhstan through the co-funding of UN joint-programmes, which will continue through 2017. US\$2,516,500 was received by UNICEF in 2015 to support programmes in the regions of Kyzylorda, Mangystau and East Kazakhstan.

UNICEF' potential for raising OR funds from traditional donors remains limited. The major donors, such as the EU, have reduced or are reducing their presence in Kazakhstan, or are focusing away from supporting large-scale reforms in favour of small-grant funding of NGOs. The private sector remains a largely untapped source of income and innovative partnerships to leverage results for children. The increasing numbers of international subsidiaries in Kazakhstan point to a wider private sector base and greater potential for alliance-building around corporate social responsibility aimed at leveraging social changes, and with potential for generating OR income. To meet the real challenge of maintaining the OR commitments, in 2016 the Country Office's funds mobilisation strategy will be revised, with an increased focus on emerging donors and on pursuing innovative fund-raising initiatives for flexible, non-earmarked resources, including through Government and the private sector. While the number of donor reports was relatively few, the office applied regional practice in which it shared proposals and reports to donors with the CEE/CIS Regional Office for feedback. UNICEF Kazakhstan also applied quality assurance processes, including peer review, prior to report finalisation.

Evaluation

In 2015 the Office adopted the plan for research, impact monitoring and evaluation, and focused resources on critical studies and evaluations that contributed to programme learning. Nine studies and one evaluation were undertaken during the year, with a 65 per cent completion rate. Research supported by UNICEF in prior years was used in the formulation of statutory programme documents, including the UNICEF-Government of Kazakhstan Country Programme of Cooperation (2016-2020) and the United Nations Partnership Framework for Development (2016-2020). UNICEF provided quality assurance on the application of UN Evaluation Group standards to the mid-term evaluation of the UN Joint Programme in East Kazakhstan, resulting in an improved report, including recommendations with a potential for programmatic learning. While the evaluation found no overall theory of change for area-based UN joint programmes, it acknowledged UNICEF's individual contribution to the development of social systems at the sub-national level. Within the framework of the CEE/CIS Regional Knowledge and Leadership Agenda (RKLA), UNICEF Kazakhstan also participated in two multi-country evaluations:

“Progress in Reducing Health System Bottlenecks towards Achieving MDG 4 goal: Evaluation of UNICEF’s Contribution in five CEE/CIS Countries” and on the “Impact on Children of Juvenile Justice System Reforms on Children in Conflict with the Law in CEE/CIS”. The evaluations identified significant improvement in both areas over the last decade, and acknowledged UNICEF’s contribution to critical systems changes. They also noted remaining challenges and areas of potential focus. Learning from both evaluations was incorporated into the objectives and strategies of the Country Programme 2016-2020. Evaluation features as an integral part of the next Country Programme, with the costed-evaluation plan identifying five joint evaluations in 2016-2020 to be supported by UNICEF core resources.

Efficiency Gains and Cost Savings

UNICEF Kazakhstan further consolidated its use of Internet-based telephony solutions, such as Skype for Business and video-conferencing. The telecommunications budget was thus not exceeded despite the expansion of programme activities into Mangystau and Kyzylorda regions, and the maintenance of regular communication with operations in East Kazakhstan and Almaty. In the last quarter of 2015, the office changed the internet package and provider to introduce a better cost and more productive solution – increasing Internet speed from 6 mbt to 22 mbt at no added cost. In addition, the office engaged a new land telephony solution that should save 50 per cent on the annual cost of telephony. While printed publications remained a prominent programme supply input, the office is increasing electronic dissemination of UNICEF-supported material. In some cases, printing was undertaken by partners, enabling greater accuracy in terms of estimating the quantity of issues required. The office made use of established long-term agreements (LTAs) for frequent, repetitive and small-scale services such as translation, copying and transportation. The Office also participated with other UN agencies in the negotiation and evaluation of LTAs for hotel conference packages for Astana and Almaty, and with printing houses. These LTAs were subsequently used by UNICEF. Within the office, more efficient printing practices and better use of recycled materials for packaging and filing further eliminated waste. Disposal of paper material and old and hazardous equipment and ICT accessories was conducted in an environment-friendly manner, through the use of specialised services.

Supply Management

In 2015, the Country Office did not engage in procurement services. However, as part of UNICEF’s on-going support to the immunisation system in the country, a memorandum of understanding for the future procurement of vaccines was signed between UNICEF and SK Pharmacia, the state distributor of vaccines and pharmaceuticals.

Purchase orders and contracts for services totalled US\$1,039,750 in 2015, comprising US\$804,000 (77 per cent) in supply assistance to the Country Programme and US\$118,500 (12 per cent) in operating services. Consumables and low-value purchases orders amounted to US\$117,250 (11 per cent).

UNICEF procured mainly institutional contracts for services for research, including studies and surveys, which comprised approximately 60 per cent of supply assistance to the Country Programme. Other supply inputs included design and printing of programme materials (7 per cent), translation (5 per cent), and events (5 per cent). No emergency supplies were procured in 2015.

In addition and where appropriate, the procurement of services and supplies within programme cooperation agreements with partners was implemented by partners themselves, with UNICEF support through direct cash transfers. For example, partners procured equipment for probation offices and courthouses to support child-friendly rooms, safe waiting areas and separate entrances, CCTV, functioning recording technology and communication/testimonial aids.

The office maintained sufficient and functioning controls over procurement, lowering its value threshold for the contracts review committee from US\$50,000 to US\$30,000. It issued eight invitations to bid and 10 requests for proposals. Ten cases were reviewed by the contracts review committee, or 7 per cent of all purchase orders issued in the year. The office issued low-value purchase orders against 12 LTAs with local vendors for recurring services, including translation, printing and transportation.

UNICEF Kazakhstan 2015	Value in US\$
Supply	261,547
Service	660,634
Total	922,181

Security for Staff and Premises

The Country Office took further steps to meet minimum security standards and to maintain an appropriate level of security and safety for staff and property. The building evacuation plan was renewed and tested, resulting in the reinforcement of an alternative emergency exit, including the installation of a new metal door and improved measures to restrict ingress. Fire extinguishers and smoke detectors were verified and the CCTV system was updated. Some modifications to the enclosed parking area also improved compliance with security standards. Repair to the exterior of the building exterior from weather damage arising during the year was completed.

Newly recruited staff completed mandatory basic security in the field training and orientation from the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). Security measures at office premises were properly maintained and office equipment and data were protected. Improved business continuity measures included enabling VPN/Inter-Notes/Citrix remote access to office applications. Appropriate staff are equipped with VHF and the Office continued to maintain VHF connectivity in Astana, which is set up for three channels: UNICEF, UN and crisis management teams. Further security enhancement measures were identified for implementation in 2016, including security alarm drills, enhanced procedures for ingress of visitors, formal training for security guards by UNDSS and enhanced monitoring of access points. The Office continued to work with the principal tenant of the building (a government agency) to introduce further enhancements to security to improve safety and security in common areas, including at the shared entrance.

Human Resources

In 2015, the Office prioritised support for the development of the CPMP for 2016-2020. A revised office organisational structure was aligned with the new country Programme, its objectives and resources, which was subsequently approved by the regional PBR in October 2015. To ensure the appropriate mix of competencies and skills to effectively implement UNICEF's core roles, the Office reviewed and reclassified relevant job descriptions, abolished three positions and established seven new posts. In a number of cases, reporting lines were

changed and the source of funding for some posts was re-aligned to assure optimal use of the Office's modest core resources. Recruitment for three of the five new posts was underway at the end of 2015. The results of the Global Staff Survey were highly positive for UNICEF Kazakhstan, indicating high-level engagement by staff in contributing to the Country Programme. The local staff association (LSA) was charged with identifying potential areas of improvement of shared interest among staff. The joint consultative committee discussed the results of the global staff survey and, together with the LSA, developed an action plan. UN staff associations and the UNCT expressed considerable concern over the continuing economic impact on staff resulting from the devaluation of the Kazakhstani currency. In accordance with the Office's learning and training plan, briefings and training for staff were completed, with some designed and delivered by staff members. Trainings on HACT (including spot-checks), media communication skills, and the LIGHT office concept were available to all staff. Regular briefings addressed developments related to global initiatives. All personnel were encouraged to refresh and/or complete mandatory online courses. In preparation for transition to the Global Shared Services Centre, the office digitised all personnel files of current local staff. The staff performance and appraisal system (PAS) was maintained and monitored. PAS' for 2014 were finalised on time.

Effective Use of Information and Communication Technology

ICT priorities in 2015 included ensuring the functioning of and accessibility by staff to ICT facilities and systems, including effective systems maintenance and user support. The primary Internet service provider was changed and connectivity speed was increased from 6 to 22Mbps (synch), improving user experience and connections with cloud-based services of Office365 (Outlook, Lync, OneDrive, SharePoint portal) and business systems (SAP and intranet web services). A new land line solution was also carried out, resulting in improvement of quality at no extra cost. Internet connectivity for Almaty was moved from a UNDP-supported system to UNICEF's server-free connectivity. Control network firewalls, provided by Open Systems, were replaced in Astana and Almaty. Microsoft Update server was upgraded to support the latest operating systems, including Windows Server 2012 and Windows 8. The Guest WiFi network was redesigned, with more control added through a firewall hardware/software solution with load balancing and traffic prioritisation features. Auto failover backup ISP (3Mb) connectivity was implemented. Virtual search server in local shared drives was installed, based on Microsoft Search Server Express. Nine outdated laptops and five desktops were replaced, in compliance with UNICEF standards. The business continuity plan and IT disaster recovery plans were updated to reflect changes in the office staff structure, and IT infrastructure (including evolving cloud-based solutions). With UNICEF support during data collection, national MICS teams made use of WhatsApp, a publically available, mobile, social media application to facilitate communication between teams in real-time and rapid sharing of technical advice on data collection, emerging issues, and team management. Use of WhatsApp also enhanced monitoring and documentation of the data collection process, capturing teams' questions, advisors' responses and photos of anthropometric measurements, questionnaires and vaccination forms.

Programme Components from Results Assessment Module

ANALYSIS BY OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS

OUTCOME 1 Kazakhstan addresses disparities in the realisation of children's rights, in line with the CRC observations (ref. CRC/C/KAZ/CO/3) (as per 2013 MTR)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

In 2015 Kazakhstan presented its fourth periodic report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which, while recognising the overall progress made by the country, identified a series of previous recommendations (CRC/C/KAZ/CO3) that were not yet implemented in full, including recommendations on independent monitoring (para. 17), data collection (para. 21), alternative care (para 42) and children with disabilities (para 48). In addition, the Committee noted (in CRC/C/KAZ/CO/4) the lack of information concerning “targeted and transparent budget allocations for children”, especially for those in marginalised and disadvantaged situations. The information indicates that the Outcome was not fully achieved, requiring further efforts over the next programme cycle

Overall, Kazakhstan continued to take steps toward addressing disparities in child’s rights realisation in 2010-2015, concurrent with positive economic growth and increased overall living standards. However, child rights indicators, especially at the sub-national level, have not kept pace with economic growth and reflect widening disparities and continuing socio-economic vulnerability for specific population groups. The disparities are explained in some cases by uneven policy implementation, limited cross-sectoral coordination and difficulties in the implementation of international standards and practices. Important social policy decisions are not always accompanied by adequate resource allocations to implement them effectively, especially at *oblast* and *rayon* level. While national capacity is growing in some areas, clear and effective accountability mechanisms are lacking and public confidence in some state systems is low.

The country has set an ambitious agenda for economic diversification, which includes a focus on human capital development underpinned by commitments to invest in early childhood development, education and health. However, due to its reliance on extractive industries to sustain the economy, year-on-year growth decreased across the cycle from 7 per cent in 2011, to 4.3 per cent year in 2014 to 0.8 per cent in 2015. The Government’s social commitments (which are approximately half the scale of the OECD (i.e. 9.7 per cent vs. 21 per cent in 2014, respectively) are defined by budgetary considerations, which were revised a number of times in 2015. Some large-scale and investment-intensive reforms are being suspended until 2018. While the Government maintains that it will adhere to all social commitments, budget constraints may hamper the progress of ongoing social reforms. The Government is focusing on optimising use of the state budget, which may impact on local budgets and slow the pace of social reform, with potential impact on the most vulnerable.

Against this backdrop of economic slowdown, the Ministry of Health and Social Development anticipates an increased number of applicants for targeted social assistance. National statistics show that the share of children living in families with per-capita consumption below the subsistence minimum decreased only slightly – from 43.8 per cent in 2013 (aged 0-14) to 42.3 per cent in 2014. Analysis of social protection policies based on household budget data reveals the extent of children’s vulnerability to poverty in Kazakhstan: especially in rural, male-headed households; where carer education levels are low; in situations of unemployment or being out of the labour force; in large households, or households with many children; or where a household member lives with a disability. UNICEF continued to work closely with the Government and other partners to address these critical trends by engaging in reform of targeted social assistance schemes and revision of the subsistence minimum methodology.

OUTPUT 1 National authorities allocate and utilize sufficient public resources to prioritise child rights in health, education and social protection (as per 2013 MTR)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Despite challenges, including macro-economic difficulties, significant progress has been achieved by national authorities in better allocating and utilising public resources for children. However, in its concluding observations on Kazakhstan, the Committee on the Rights of the Child noted challenges on "targeted and transparent" budgeting for children. The Committee recommended a transparent, child-friendly budgeting process and monitoring system with specific allocations to children's programmes, in particular for marginalised and disadvantaged children. Despite constraints on the public budget, with UNICEF evidence-based advocacy, the Government agreed to initiate a public expenditure review of mother and child care services, and the effectiveness of social assistance to families with children.

UNICEF continued to support the Government at national and local levels to strengthen child-rights data collection, analysis and use. During 2015, local authorities were supported with technical and financial assistance to implement the third national MICS. In particular, national partners valued the potential of MICS to facilitate analysis of trends in child-wellbeing at a detailed level of disaggregation. UNICEF also supported the introduction of child well-being monitoring systems by Kyzylorda Region, where UNICEF is partnering with local authorities to pilot a comprehensive multi-sector monitoring system, with a view to developing a model for possible replication in other regions.

In 2015 UNICEF supported partners in the development of an implementation and monitoring methodology for the child-friendly city initiative (CFCI) in Kazakhstan, comprising consultative planning and monitoring mechanisms involving children, administrative data collection and analysis and self-assessment by municipalities. The experience of implementing the CFCI in 21 cities and districts was documented, including related results, good practices, lessons learnt and value-adding partnerships with NGOs and the private sector. UNICEF also supported the work of the national technical working group on CFCI in developing and administering the assessment and recognition system: three cities and two districts in Kazakhstan were recognised as child-friendly in November 2015.

UNICEF supported the MoES and the Committee on Emergencies to advance disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes and strengthen the resilience of children and women living in areas prone to disaster and emergencies. Good practices and experience on DRR in education were documented in video and presented at DRR events. UNICEF facilitated the exchange of experience on DRR and on comprehensive school safety between government authorities, including participation by the Kazakhstani delegation in horizontal cooperation activities beyond its borders, such as the inter-governmental exchange of knowledge on DRR in Education in Armenia, the meeting of safe school leaders in Iran and in the inter-governmental DIPECHO-sponsored DRR knowledge management workshop in Minsk. With UNICEF support, the Government's inter-sectoral action plan on ensuring safety of schoolchildren for 2015-2016, provides for DRR integration in education, the enhancement of school safety assessments and the modelling of a DRR programme at schools and pre-schools. DRR is now reflected in the national standards of primary education developed by the MoES and is being promoted by the National Education Academy for comprehensive mainstreaming into the secondary school curricula.

OUTPUT 2 Innovative alliances for children, representing the government, the private sector, civil society and UNICEF, contribute to child- and youth-centred initiatives, the leveraging of resources and regular monitoring of children's rights (as per 2013 MTR)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

By the end of 2015, the Country Programme had not fully achieved the output. Nevertheless, significant progress was made. UNICEF established partnerships with two NGO alliances, the Akbota Association and the Asyl Bala Association. Akbota unites a variety of NGOs across Kazakhstan who share experience in providing services for vulnerable groups of children, including CwD and children in residential institutions. Asyl Bala, comprised of women entrepreneurs, has organised charity galas with national exposure benefitting children with disability. UNICEF is providing strategic guidance to both alliances in planning and implementing social programmes with medium- and long-term impact objectives. Both alliances are influential nationally – including with Parliament and Government - and provide useful opportunities for UNICEF to leverage a varied and wide network of member organisations to support results for children, including social change initiatives.

An increased number of social projects over the year were financed by Kazakhstani companies in oil, mining, construction, and banking. UNICEF engaged with a number of local corporations around the CFCI and with international subsidiaries of corporate enterprises proposing, e.g., cooperation on WASH initiatives with Sweden's 'AtlasCopro'. Recent research indicates that many local corporations do not apply corporate social responsibility principles entirely.

UNICEF's participation in UN joint programmes in East Kazakhstan, Mangystau and Kyzylorda helped leverage co-funding by the Government. UNICEF identified significant value-addition from its engagement with *oblast* authorities and through its engagement in policy-oriented demonstration modelling, to ensure that child rights are firmly anchored in policies and programmes. Local authorities collaborating with UNICEF were more responsive to new initiatives. Based on that experience, UNICEF will collaborate with authorities in other regions, where the deprivation of children's rights is acute, to accompany the process of transforming new standards into concrete results for children.

UNICEF continued to seek opportunities to keep children high on the political agenda, participating in TV press conferences and media events on the incidence of suicide among adolescents, on violence against children, on child abandonment and disaster risk.

UNICEF engaged with Parliament in public discourse around children's rights, including on the Law on Youth Policy (2015), on justice system reform for children in conflict with the law, on access to quality and inclusive education for CwD and on CFCI. Engagement with the Media Legal Centre expanded UNICEF's access to journalists at the regional level. UNICEF also partnered with Kostanay State University and the Eurasian National University to develop a child rights syllabus for journalism faculties.

Partnerships were negotiated with academic institutions, such as the Information Technologies University in Almaty, and social entrepreneurs to expand opportunities for collaboration on innovations for children, application design for social systems strengthening and big data analytics.

OR income remained a significant contributor to results for children in Kazakhstan. While the Country Office participated in regional initiatives and was a recipient of flexible OR thematic funds in 2015, UNICEF's potential for raising OR funds from traditional donors remains limited. Major donors, such as the EU, have reduced their presence in Kazakhstan.

OUTCOME 2 More vulnerable children, adolescents and mothers benefit from quality and effective care and preventive and protective services (as per 2013 MTR)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

Kazakhstan was confirmed to have achieved MDG 4 in 2014 (UN IGME), marking an extraordinary effort between 1990 and 2013 to reduce under-five mortality from 59 to 18.7 and from 46 to 13.8 per 1,000 live births, for boys and girls, respectively. Key factors in the success were: increased access to health services, enhanced perinatal and neonatal care and improved care of young children. However, the Government recognises that more efforts are required to further reduce infant and child mortality, particularly among households living in the poorest rural areas. A determinant analysis conducted with partners using the monitoring results for equity system (MoRES) indicated that the key bottlenecks in the quality of maternal health – which contribute to up to 40 per cent of foetal and infant mortality – can be effectively addressed with quality antenatal care and postnatal follow-up, as well as improved parenting skills in early child care. Improved capacity of patronage nurses, social workers and psychologists would help to identify vulnerable individuals and families in order to provide timely social care.

Kazakhstan reduced the rate of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT) from 10.9 percent in 2007 to 1.8 per cent in 2014, and is close to achieving virtual elimination. Such rapid progress can be attributed to the wide coverage of HIV testing and improved antenatal care services, greater access of mothers to highly effective antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy and better prevention. Efforts to eliminate MTCT now need to address equity gaps among women who use drugs and ensure early identification of HIV among the most vulnerable infants.

Suicide rates in 2014 reached 9.1 and 20.5 per 100,000 for girls and boys aged 15-19 years, respectively. One in seven suicide cases was registered in rural areas, with boys 3.6 times more likely to commit suicide than girls. UNICEF supported national authorities to detect the key determinants and risk factors leading to suicide attempts, so as to improve early identification, prevention and response. A survey of adolescents who had attempted suicide indicated that some 90 per cent showed symptoms of depression and low psychological resilience.

Adolescents with disability are especially vulnerable to hardship and exclusion from social life, particularly in rural areas.

Violence, abuse and neglect of children occurs at home, in schools, in state institutions and in communities. One in two children aged two-to-14 years' experience different forms of violent discipline in the home. At school, two of every three children experience or witness violence by children or teachers. A high rate of violence was observed in shelters, and schools for children with "deviant" behaviour. Negative social norms, such as tolerance towards violence against children, remain strong.

In 2014 significant national improvement in the registration of crimes against children, including sex crimes, was recorded, with 7,360 crimes against children registered, an increase of more than 20 per cent since 2010. Lack of gender-disaggregated data, however, limits a more in-depth determinant analysis. Procedures are required to protect child victims and witnesses of crimes in the justice system, linking this area to child protection and social services.

Convictions of juveniles fell from 1,940 (2010) to 653 (2014), while rates for pre-trial and post-trial detention decreased by half. This is attributable to the improved juvenile justice system, the specialisation of juvenile courts and juvenile police, and the introduction of probation systems. Alternative sentencing is practiced in 80 per cent of cases; however key supply-side bottlenecks remain: probation and community-based programmes as well as supervision and rehabilitation programmes for children directed to alternative measures should be further developed;

knowledge gaps among the judiciary, police and prosecution systems remain a concern; and legislation does not comprehensively regulate the administration and coordination mechanism in support of justice for children, despite the adoption of new criminal codes in 2014.

Notwithstanding concentrated Government efforts, in 2014, as many as 23,170 orphans and children without parental care were in guardianship care and 1,820 in foster care, while 9,192 were in residential institutions. An additional 25,803 children were in other institutions, such as shelters, transit adaptation centres or education institutions for CwD. In 2013 there were 1,137 children aged zero-to-three years in residential care. Overall, 82 per cent of children in institutions have parents. In 2014, about 740 parents were deprived of parental rights, resulting in 1,132 children being separated from their family.

Research shows that 32 per cent of abandoned under-three children had diseases and congenital pathologies. Moreover, 18,000 children with special needs and registered disabilities make up over 51 per cent of the number of children in state and non-state institutional care. Unfortunately, official statistics do not yet show the proportion of CwD and special needs who are deprived of parental care.

Early childhood education (ECE) is a priority in the 2011-2020 national education programme, which seeks to achieve universal preschool coverage by 2020. While ECE coverage has expanded greatly over the last four years, rural-urban and income-based inequities remain. Concerns over the cost, methodology, content and quality of preschool services require further analysis. Limited access to preschool among CwD and children with special educational needs is a key barrier, with two thirds of CwD aged three-to-six years not enrolled in preschools. Of 141,952 children aged seven-to-18 with special educational needs, only one-third are enrolled in mainstream schools.

OUTPUT 1 National and local authorities plan, implement and monitor the quality and access of children and women, especially from vulnerable groups, to integrated MCH, ECD, HIV services (as per 2013 MTR)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

By the end of 2015 national and local authorities had taken significant steps to improve equitable access by vulnerable children to health and early childhood development services, including by reducing geographic and financial inequities through adjustment of the basic benefit package (BBP) with targeted rehabilitation and/or preventative maternal-child health (MCH) interventions for children with special needs, and the introduction of per capita financing at the primary health care level. Efforts to improve the quality of services also progressed, with the recent introduction of World Health Organization (WHO) planning, quality assessment and monitoring tools on antenatal, perinatal and paediatric care into the existing health service quality control system, including the development of related regulations and facilitation of capacity development for a core group of MCH managers.

The capacity of national and regional/district managers to apply recently introduced methodologies and standards was increased with the allocation of state resources to improve effective use of the BBP at the *oblast*, district and primary health care levels. Working with a core group of MCH managers, UNICEF helped to institutionalise health workforce capacity development into the existing health service quality control system, including through the development of related regulations. The core group of national specialists is now applying the WHO-UNICEF tools for monitoring MCH quality at the regional and district levels.

With UNICEF's support, district health management plans in East Kazakhstan included integrated health and social services, which integrate the lot quality assurance sampling methodology as a way to monitor patient satisfaction with the quality of home visiting services. The private sector was also engaged in providing equipment for resuscitating mothers and newborns, equipping healthy child rooms, and printing and distribution of ECD and young child feeding materials.

With the assessment of patronage nursing service with equity analysis, UNICEF guided national partners in the development of a universal progressive patronage service model, to be rolled out in Kyzylorda region in 2016-2017.

Kazakhstan has achieved virtual elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (MTCT), with rates reduced to 1.8 per cent since 2014 and continuing to decline. UNICEF supported the MoHSD to address key remaining bottlenecks, such as introducing early infant diagnosis using dry blood spots. UNICEF Kazakhstan, with the Regional Office and the Republican AIDS Centre, adapted the HIV video-booklet "Protect yourself, your child and your family from HIV". The booklet was made widely available at primary health care facilities and presents critical information on HIV prevention, family planning and management of pregnancies.

Following cases of adverse effects following immunisation, UNICEF provided support to national and local authorities (in Mangystau and South Kazakhstan) on crisis communication related to supplementary immunisation activities for measles elimination and outbreak prevention. UNICEF collaborated with WHO to identify gaps in the immunisation process and infrastructure, and to support social mobilisation and immunisation campaign preparation. UNICEF guided authorities in establishing an immunisation registry for monitoring routine immunisation. Subsequently, the MoHSD indicated readiness to procure vaccines through UNICEF and has initiated vaccine forecasting with UNICEF's Supply Division.

OUTPUT 2 The national social protection and child protection systems are better able to respond to the individual vulnerabilities of girls, boys and women, including children with disabilities, children deprived of parental care, in conflict with the law, and at risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation (as per 2013 MTR)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

The MoHSD continued efforts to integrate social service delivery for young children across the health, social welfare and education sectors. UNICEF contributed technical expertise on alternative services within childcare system for initiatives that aim to reduce the in-flow of young children into residential care, introduce family-type solutions for children in care and improve budget planning. UNICEF strengthened capacities of central and local authorities on gatekeeping mechanisms, and initiated the transformation of infant homes, with a focus on social work targeting vulnerable families.

With the National Statistics Committee, UNICEF addressed knowledge gaps on CwD. For example, of 9,000 CwD surveyed, 60 per cent had significant need for assistance to overcome constraints in all areas of daily life and 40 per cent cannot move without assistance. The findings informed the national plan for the rights and quality of life of persons with disability and influenced cross-sectoral efforts to reduce barriers and enhance the quality of support services for CwD. UNICEF partnered with local authorities in East Kazakhstan and Special Olympics Europe to advance inclusive participation of CwD in sports and early childhood development in the region.

An assessment on the effectiveness of the national system for monitoring out-of-school children (OoSC) identified the need to align indicators on OoSC with international standards. Karaganda region's system for monitoring non-enrolled school age children was recommended for consideration for replication in other regions. UNICEF also supported the assessment of the results achieved through the juvenile justice system development concept (2009-2011), which highlighted progress but also noted challenges; for example, in relation to: establishing coordination mechanisms, closing knowledge gaps among justice officials, enhancing the care and treatment of children in detention and ensuring better access to diversion schemes and social services. System-strengthening efforts at the local level focused on legal reform, strengthening coordination, knowledge dissemination, capacity development and the demonstration of effective alternative services.

With UNICEF support, new legislation enhanced conditions for releasing children from criminal responsibility, widened the scope of probation, introduced audio and video recordings of interviews of child victims and witnesses of crime and removed disciplinary isolation of children. In East Kazakhstan region, with the Supreme Court, UNICEF supported the establishment of child-friendly rooms in children's courts. UNICEF continued to support local authorities to pilot pre-trial diversion programmes in East Kazakhstan, alternative justice programmes in Kyzylorda and child-victim support in Mangystau.

UNICEF influenced the formulation of inter-sectoral plans for eliminating violence against children in educational settings and sexual abuse. These included plans to scale-up a school-based violence prevention model first developed in East Kazakhstan region with UNICEF support. Advocacy by UNICEF also mobilised legislative amendments that expand independent monitoring of child rights to all types of closed institutions for children, including care and detention institutions.

UNICEF also engaged partners in horizontal exchange of knowledge beyond borders to influence and accelerate results for children. Partners were introduced to new practices in Croatia (in tackling VAC), Georgia and Germany (on juvenile justice systems and relevant legislation).

OUTPUT 3 National and local authorities implement strategies to address adolescents' vulnerabilities and promote their social inclusion and participation. (as per 2013 MTR)

Analytical Statement of Progress:

By the end of 2015, with UNICEF support, national and local authorities were implementing two major national policies intended to address acute vulnerabilities of adolescents and to strengthen their inclusion and participation on issues affecting their lives.

A national order for the rollout of suicide prevention programmes in Kazakhstan was signed jointly by the MoHSD, MoES and the Ministry of Interior in March 2015. The rollout has at its core a national model for suicide prevention among adolescents, which is currently being piloted by local authorities in Kyzylorda Region with UNICEF's support. The pilot, which started in 2015, enabled national authorities to establish a team of national experts and master-trainers that will scale up the national suicide prevention model, once ready. Key components of the pilot included:

- The 312 schools and colleges of Kyzylorda region participated in raising adolescent students' awareness and capacity to recognise the main symptoms of mental health problems in themselves and peers, including signs of depression and suicide risk and

how and where to seek help. Research has shown that such programmes can reduce the incidence of suicide attempts and severe suicide ideation/plans by nearly 50 per cent (Wasserman et al. 2014).

- School psychologists in the 312 schools and colleges were trained to raise adolescents' awareness and to identify and handle cases of suicidal behaviour risk.
- Knowledge and capacity gaps in the primary health care and mental health care systems were identified previously by UNICEF-supported research, leading to incorporation of clinical guidelines and a capacity development programme for primary health care and mental health system professionals to strengthen the identification and case management of adolescents with mental health problems.
- Baseline screening of children aged 15-to-17 years was conducted in all 312 schools and colleges in Kyzylorda and in a random selection of 60 schools and colleges in Aktobe region, which is the control region for the pilot. The process identified more than 100 adolescents with high risk of suicidal behaviour and mental health problems in Kyzylorda region and 60 in Aktobe region. The children were referred immediately for appropriate care.

Kazakhstan adopted the Law on Youth Policy in 2015. UNICEF supported national authorities, including Parliament, MoES and other partners, to ensure that the policy was informed by evidence and reflected the articulated needs of youth in the country. During 2015, UNICEF provided technical assistance for developing youth work and strengthening capacity at the local and district levels to engage with vulnerable adolescents.

In East Kazakhstan, UNICEF supported the formulation of a common vision and strategic framework for outcome-focused work with vulnerable adolescents, for strengthening coordination of the youth policy and increasing the capacity of staff of youth resource centres (YRCs) to engage directly with vulnerable adolescents. UNICEF facilitated cooperation between local authorities in East Kazakhstan, Mangystau, Kyzylorda and Almaty regions to share experience. UNICEF supported senior policymakers to engage in a beyond border knowledge exchange with UK-based youth resource professionals during a study visit to the UK.

OUTCOME 3 Cross-sectoral costs - programme support, area-based programming and support to UNICEF sub-regional activities

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF support to social programmes at the regional and district levels are fully incorporated under Outcome areas 1 and 2 and their component outputs. This cross-sectoral outcome provides for the separation of dedicated coordination and programme support related to that work.

UNICEF continued to work with local authorities in the regions of East-Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda and Mangystau under the umbrella of the United Nations Joint Programme, which is co-funded by the Government of Kazakhstan. Under the terms of current agreements, the joint programmes are scheduled to conclude by mid-2016 (for East Kazakhstan) and at the end of 2017 (for Mangystau and Kyzylorda). While popular among *oblast* authorities and some UN agencies, the Government has not yet proposed further co-funding support for joint-UN area-based programme initiatives beyond the terms of the current agreements.

Notwithstanding the availability of funding, UNICEF's will continue to engage at the regional level. The mid-term evaluation of the UN joint programme in East Kazakhstan acknowledged UNICEF's individual contribution to results for children at the regional level. Moreover, UNICEF

identified significant value-addition pertaining to its regular engagement with *oblast* authorities, and through its leverage of the joint programme modality to engage more widely in policy-oriented demonstration modelling, to ensure that child rights are firmly anchored in policies and programmes, and to mobilise and leverage national and international economic and political resources for children. Despite the scarce resources and capacities at *oblast* levels, the Country Office also learned that local authorities collaborating with UNICEF were more responsive to new initiatives. Based on that experience, UNICEF will also seek to engage with local authorities in other regions of Kazakhstan, where the deprivation of children's rights is acute, to accompany the process of transforming new standards into concrete results for children.

OUTPUT 1 Programme Support, including cross-sectoral area based programming

Analytical Statement of Progress:

UNICEF support for social programmes at the regional and district levels are fully incorporated under Outcome areas 1 and 2 and their component outputs. This cross-sectoral output provided for the separation of dedicated coordination and programme support related to that work, and so does not constitute a result by itself. But it is worthwhile to identify below key components of the work underway at decentralised levels and that contributed to advancing results in other areas during 2015.

- The programme on prevention of violence in schools implemented in East Kazakhstan region was incorporated into the 2015-2016 inter-ministerial plan of joint actions for improving the safety of children in educational organisations, and will be replicated in other regions.
- UNICEF supported national authorities to pilot community-based social services that meet international standards for child witnesses and victims of crime in Mangystau region. Once evaluated and costed, the services will be available for scale-up by other regions.
- In support of the national order on the roll-out of suicide prevention programmes in Kazakhstan, UNICEF's work with authorities in Kyzylorda *oblast* on the prevention of suicides among adolescents seeks to develop a national model replicable in other regions of the country. The cooperation also enabled authorities to assemble a qualified team of experts and master-trainers to roll out the programme in all regions by 2018.
- In support of ongoing reform in the national health and social protection systems, UNICEF provided technical assistance to establish an integrated model of medical and social services at the primary health care level. As a component of this work, UNICEF supported authorities in Kyzylorda Region to introduce the 'universal/progressive model' of home visiting services. The work involves reforming the existing universal model by optimising resources, defining an effective package of home visiting services, streamlining organisational structure and management practices of existing home visiting services within the primary health care facilities, designing referral pathways and preparing a package of inputs for the introduction of the universal-progressive model.
- With authorities in East Kazakhstan, Mangystau, Kyzylorda and Almaty regions, UNICEF is supporting the implementation of a strategic, outcome-focused framework for youth work by YRCs. The process also aims to strengthen regional coordination of youth policy and, through capacity development activities, to increase the skills and knowledge of YRC staff to work directly with vulnerable adolescents.
- UNICEF-supported a disaster risk analysis in the Zyryanovsk *rayon* of East Kazakhstan Region. The results and recommendations of the assessment were incorporated into the region's territorial development programme.

- UNICEF also supported local-level education and emergency authorities in integrating DRR elements into the learning and management process of resource schools in Eastern Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda, Mangystau and Almaty regions. These practices were replicated by the emergency committee in Astana city and contributed to the national level DRR mainstreaming into education standards and curricula.

Document Centre

Evaluation and Research

Title	Sequence Number	Type of Report
The Fundraising and Partnership Catalogue	2015/005	Study
Results of the National Survey on the Quality of Life of Children with Disabilities in the Republic of Kazakhstan	2015/004	Survey
Role of local authorities in the implementation of social protection measures for children and families	2015/003	Study
Disaster risk analysis with focus on child vulnerability (Zyryanovsk district, Eastern Kazakhstan Region)	2015/002	Study
Assessment of the Patronage Nursing System With Equity Analysis In Kazakhstan	2015/001	Study

Other Publications

Title
Development of Specialized Inter-district Courts on Issues of Minors in Kazakhstan.
Control your mood and improve it (Adolescent brochure on suicide prevention)
National consultations with young people in Kazakhstan: report on disaster risk reduction and resilience.
Manual "Physical and psychosocial development of young children (0-5)"
Manual "Individual card for child growth and development (0-5)" in Russian language
Assessment of the patronage nursing system with equity analysis in Kazakhstan
Centres for adaptation of children in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Key findings and recommendations
Special organisations of education for children and organisations of education with special regime of detention in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Key findings and recommendations
Video spots to document the Programme on Disaster Risk Reduction in Education and Resilience in Kazakhstan
2015 Kazakhstan MICS awareness video and audio spots
2 Video spots on prevention of child abandonment
Advocacy materials for prevention of suicide
CHILD FRIENDLY CITY. Methodology for implementation of the CFC Initiative in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Joint programmes of the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) and the Government of Kazakhstan in Kyzylorda and Mangystau oblasts for 2014-2016
Joint programme of the United Nations Children's fund (UNICEF) and Akimat of East Kazakhstan oblast for 2011-2015