

Overcoming Inequities for the Wellbeing of Children in East-Kazakhstan Oblast



UNICEF COMPONENT OF THE UN JOINT PROGRAMME “RAISING COMPETITIVENESS OF THE REGION THROUGH INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO REGIONAL PLANNING AND SOCIAL SERVICES”

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Akim	Village/district leader, town/city mayor, provincial governor
Akimat	Council/Administration (of village, town, city or province)
C4D	Communication for Development
CFC	Child Friendly Cities
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CWD	Children with disabilities
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EKO	East Kazakhstani Oblast
GoK	Government of Kazakhstan
MCH	Mother and Child health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSP	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of People
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PHC	Primary Health Care
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers

Purpose of the Booklet

Under the UN Joint Programme UNICEF is working with other UN agencies, Government of Kazakhstan and local authorities in East Kazakhstan Oblast (EKO) to improve the lives of children, their families, and their communities, especially the most disadvantaged. This booklet describes UNICEF's interventions under the UN Joint Programme running from 2011 to 2015. The Child Friendly Cities Initiative is an umbrella for all UNICEF's work in EKO, encompassing the most important periods and areas of a child's life: Ensuring mother's health and child's survival; Child protection; Supporting youth and adolescents and ensuring their active participation in issues that affect them; Strengthening social policy for children; Media and Communication for Development and; Ensuring long term impact of the work that has been done under the UN Joint Programme. This work is being carried out in close collaboration with local authorities and partners to have the maximum positive impact on the lives of the children and communities it is working with and for.

“Children are the most vulnerable and unprotected part of our society and they should not be deprived of their rights. As the Leader of Nation I demand the protection of the rights of every child.”

Nursultan Nazarbayev, President of Kazakhstan (“Strategy Kazakhstan-2050”, December 2012)

“Sustainable development starts and ends with safe, healthy and well educated children”

Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director, April 2013

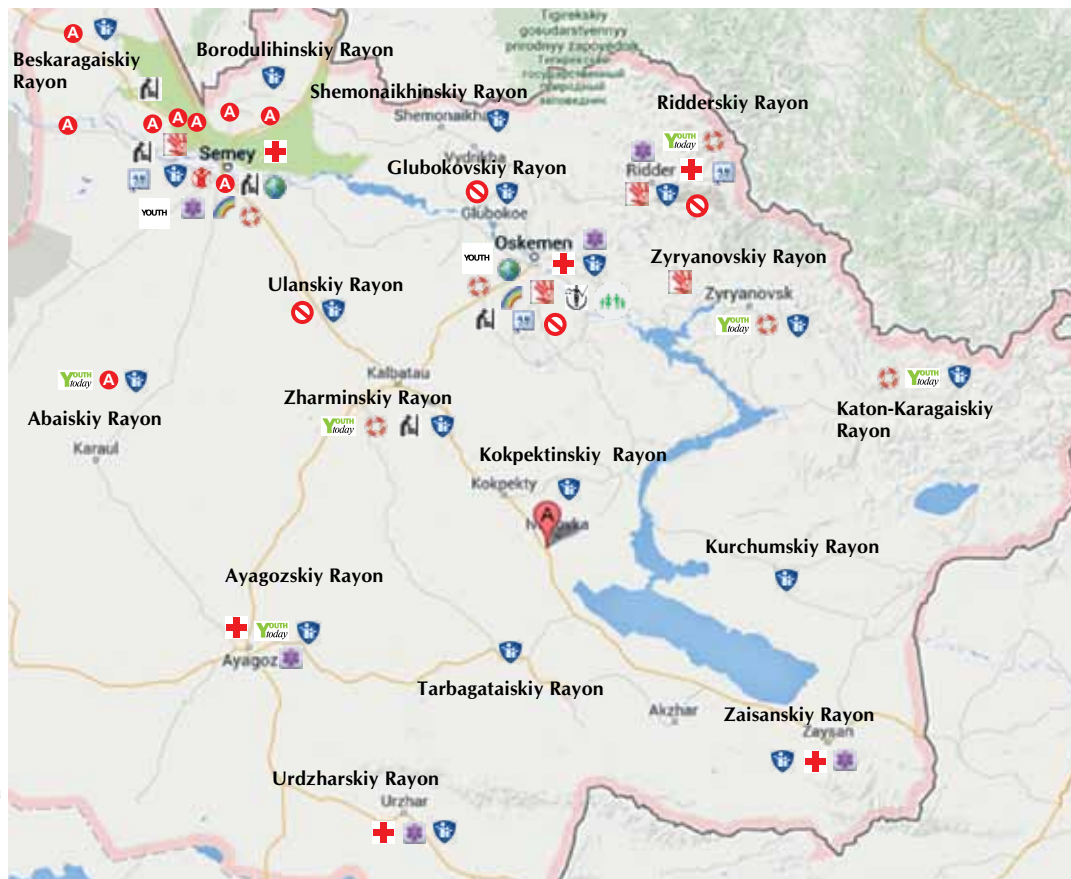
East Kazakhstan Oblast Key Statistics 2011-12¹

Territory	283.33 thousand km
Population	1 mln 395 thousand people (urban – 58.2%)
Number of children (0-18 years old)	343,985 (2011) (48.7% - girls)
Gross Regional Product	725,616.0 mln Tenge (first quarter of 2012)
Infant Mortality Rate	17.88 per 100,000 live births (2011)
Child Mortality Rate	21.22 (2011)
Maternal mortality Rate	22.4 (2011)
Number of children left without parental care	3,813 (2012)
Number of children in residential institutions	1,376 (2012)
Number of children with disabilities enrolled full time in general secondary schools	2,444 (2012)
Number of children living in low income families EKO	27,911 (2012)
Number of children living in low income families receiving a targeted social cash transfers EKO	12,517 (2012)
Number of children sentenced in EKO receiving a custodial sentence	3 (2012)
Number of suicides in EKO	11 (2012) girls -2
Number of attempted suicides EKO	43 (2012) girls -33
Number of children's deaths in EKO due to (fire, drowning and other natural disasters)	80 (2012)
Number of NGOs providing services for children and youth in EKO	80 (2012)

¹ See 'Reference Materials' p23 for source information

Map of UNICEF interventions in East Kazakhstan Oblast

-  Child Friendly City
-  Effective perinatal care (EPC) introduction
-  ECD/IMC;
-  Vitamin A supplementation
-  0-3 child abandonment prevention
-  Family support center
-  Child development rooms (lekoteks)
-  Violence prevention at schools
-  Justice for children
-  Promotion of inclusive community (SO)
-  Child well-being monitoring system
-  Disaster risk reduction
-  Youth-friendly services
-  Suicide prevention program
-  Rural youth centers
-  Communication for Development



UNICEF in Kazakhstan

UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, help meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF's goal is to work with governments to ensure that the rights of children enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) are respected.

Since 1994 UNICEF has worked with the Government of Kazakhstan (GoK) under a bilateral programme - Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) that is signed every five years. The overall goal of the CPAP is to support the Government in realizing the rights of all children to survival, development, protection, participation and the creation of a caring and inclusive society. The UNICEF CPAP is consistent with key government programmes and country development strategies, such as the Kazakhstan - 2050 Strategy, National Strategic Development Plan 2020, the Education Development Programme 2011-2020, National Health Programme "Salamatty Kazakhstan", Law on Specialised Social Service, and others.

UNICEF is part of the UN Joint Programme (JP) in East-Kazakhstan oblast (2011-2015) together with other UN agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNV) and the Government. The programme aims to improve the quality of life of the people living in EKO and to advance progress towards achieving the Millennium

Development Goals (MDGs), especially in the districts most severely impacted by the former Semey nuclear test sites. It seeks to promote and realise the rights of children, young people and their communities, especially the most marginalised. UNICEF's component under the UN JP is dedicated to not only having a positive impact on the lives of children, young people and communities in EKO but also to facilitating nationwide replication of best models and practices in child rights implemented in this region.



Grandmother and granddaughter walking in the park

UNICEF's Work in East-Kazakhstan Oblast

Creating Child Friendly Cities and Rayons

The Child Friendly City (CFC) Initiative is an umbrella programme for all UNICEF interventions in EKO. It is a worldwide movement that aims to fulfill children's rights at the community and local authority level. A child friendly city is the embodiment of the UNCRC at the local level: this means in practice that children's rights are reflected in policies, laws, programs and budgets. In a child friendly city, children are active agents; their voices and opinions are taken into consideration and influence decision-making processes. Addressing the rights of children at sub-national levels, particularly in urban areas, is a means to improve their situation where they live and ensure that children have a say in all issues and decision-making processes affecting them.

In Kazakhstan UNICEF's CFC Initiative was launched in 2006 and currently covers 20 cities and districts. Under the CFC framework in EKO, UNICEF is working across a range of child rights areas and tackling rural social disparities and inequities, to develop effective, targeted and sustainable models for better realization of child rights that can be scaled up and replicated nationwide.

Ensuring mother health and child survival

All children have the right to access quality health care to ensure the best start to life and their healthy development. In 2010 in EKO over 60% of infant deaths² occurred in maternity hospitals and wards, the highest rate in the country. UNICEF has been working to introduce highly effective life-saving perinatal technologies at the Mother and Child Health (MCH) Centre and maternities of Semey city and five rayons of EKO to improve the quality of services for mothers and children and reduce infant mortality rates.

UNICEF has also undertaken research and analysis on maternal and child health services, identifying inequities in health results, barriers to access and the standard of primary health care services. Drawing on this information, UNICEF has helped to develop a 'Road Map' to improve MCH services in the region. This aims to bring about changes resulting in a 'continuum of care' to ensure that all children, especially the most marginalised, have access to quality health care that supports all stages of early childhood development.

² Infant mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and one year old, expressed per 1,000 live births.



Children having fun with fortified flour

Progress under this work has resulted in a new level of safer, more effective and more welcoming care that minimizes the key risks to MCH in all health facilities in the region. These changes have led to a decrease in the infant mortality rate in EKO from 20.7 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 15.8 per 1,000 live births in 2012.

Tackling Vitamin A Deficiency

In 2011 the spread of Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) among children aged 6-59 months in Kazakhstan was high enough to be considered a serious issue by the standards set out by World Health Organization³. There is a close relationship between high VAD and high rates of child mortality from pneumonia, acute respiratory diseases and diarrhea. Infants and children, especially under-five years old, need enough Vitamin A to make sure that they grow properly and to prevent infections.

A pilot project providing Vitamin A supplementation for children 6-59 months old is being implemented in a number of rayons and in Semey city by UNICEF in cooperation with Kazakh Academy of Nutrition and local partners to further contribute to a decrease in child mortality rates.

³ The rate for Kazakhstan was 23.2%; a rate higher than 20% is considered serious.

Child Protection

Preventing child abandonment, institutionalization and addressing family vulnerability

Every child has the right to live in a loving, safe and secure environment. Living in state institutions can affect the way a child's brain develops and expose them to other harmful impacts. Across the country UNICEF is working with the Government to modernise the current residential care system into a modern family oriented one. In this regard, UNICEF is also working with regional authorities in EKO to develop a long term vision for the future regional community based child care systems.

Family vulnerability is a key risk factor for children and young people. It often results in their running away from home or leaving home, and can put them in danger of exploitation and abuse.⁴ UNICEF and the government are addressing this through integrated delivery of effective, targeted and comprehensive specialized social services.

⁴ 'A Rapid Assessment of Children's Vulnerabilities to Risky Behaviours, Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking in Kazakhstan', p19, UNICEF Kazakhstan, 2012

⁵ N.B. Names in all case studies in this booklet have been changed to ensure confidentiality and anonymity of those involved.

Case Study: Preventing under-3 child abandonment⁵

Marina is 29 years old.

She is unmarried, has an eight year old son and lives with her mother. She has a job washing cars. When she found out she was pregnant with her second child she tried to hide the pregnancy because she did not want the baby since they had nowhere of their own to live; she did not register the pregnancy at the polyclinic because she wanted to abandon the baby after she gave birth. Her mother did not want her to have another baby because she was not married and it might bring shame on the family. As a result of the child abandonment prevention mechanism piloted by UNICEF in Semey, when she gave birth at the maternity centre the staff contacted the health authorities and a social worker came to support her. The social worker went to see her and the baby every day. She helped Marina to get the maternity allowance that she is entitled to from the state and her employer and worked with her mother to help her support her daughter. Now the baby is healthy, Marina is thinking positively, and her mother is participating fully in bringing up the children. The social worker is continuing to monitor and support them.

Resource centre of Semey city

Between 2007 and 2011 UNICEF supported the Government to develop, adopt, implement and review the “Law on specialized social services”, and to model an integrated approach to delivering such services in preparation for ratifying the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). This included working with the EKO Akimat in 2011 to map the role of different child protection actors and set up an integrated system for delivering specialized social services.

UNICEF provided support to three rayons⁶ in EKO to establish coordinated commissions for better planning, implementation and monitoring of support for children and families at risk of separation, neglect, abandonment and maltreatment. In Semey, UNICEF is helping to strengthen social work case management, supervision and planning of special social services. Over 100 social workers and psychologists have strengthened their skills in dealing with families in difficult life circumstances and at risk of abandoning a child, and a central resource centre has been established (at Polyclinic №12) where all key information on potential child abandonment cases and vulnerable families will be brought together.

Monitoring child rights and preventing violence against children in schools and residential institutions

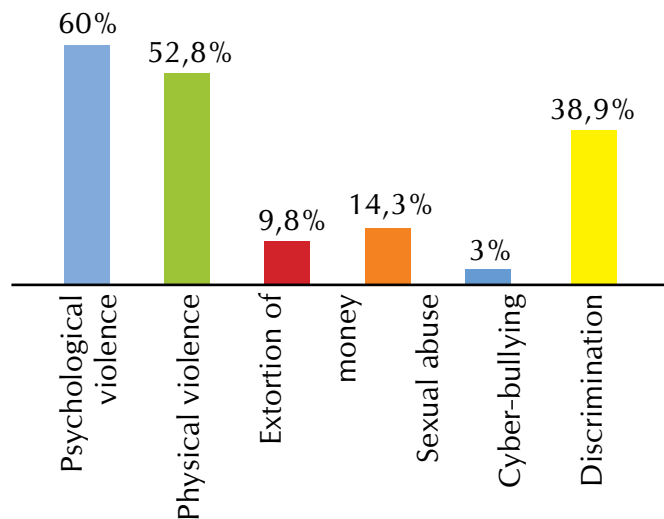
Violence against children takes place in all countries and societies, and affects all social groups. Addressing this issue requires action at the global, national and local levels. Local authorities are responsible for establishing effective prevention, identification and response systems, and quality and appropriate rehabilitation services.

Between 2010 and 2012 UNICEF and the Ombudsman’s Office of Kazakhstan carried out national rapid assessments of violence against children in residential institutions and schools. The results indicated that 50% of children in institutions and 65% of children in schools experience violence or discrimination. This evidence, along with other studies⁷, shows that children in closed social care and special treatment institutions are the most susceptible to violence, abuse and neglect, yet have no means to access justice and obtain redress. To address this UNICEF is supporting the Ombudsman’s Office to establish an independent mechanism for monitoring the implementation of child rights. Effective and child

⁶ The three Rayons were: Ulansky, Glubokovsky and Semey.

⁷ For more information see Reference Materials p23

Table 1: Types of violence experienced by children and young people (%)



Source: *Violence against children in state-run residential institutions in Kazakhstan, UNICEF 2011*

sensitive child rights monitoring instruments have been developed with UNICEF's help, and will be tested in East Kazakhstan region.

A new pilot programme was launched in eight schools and two orphanages in EKO to prevent and address violence against children. The programme is equipping teachers, students and parents with knowledge and tools to better understand their roles and identify early signs of abuse and

maltreatment. As part of the programme an out of school referral mechanism is being established enabling registration of, and timely response to, allegations of violence against children.

The results of this work will be documented and presented to the Government for national ownership and further replication to other regions of Kazakhstan.



Promoting inclusive communities through sport, health and education initiatives

Although Kazakhstan has a comprehensive set of legislation, providing protection for children with disabilities (CWD), they continue to face barriers to inclusion. One reason for this is a prevailing understanding of CWD as simply a vulnerable section of society, not as potentially active and valuable members of their communities⁸. Work on inclusive societies seeks to identify and address obstacles in society, rather than 'within' CWD, that prevent children doing well.

In Kazakhstan UNICEF is leading the promotion of inclusion of children with disabilities into the country's schooling system with the work in EKO, which aims to support the governments signing of the UNCRPD (2008). Models have been developed to support families with CWD and to promote inclusion of CWD into pre-schools. Family support centres and lekoteks (Early Childhood Development rooms) have also been established as a resource for children and families and the process has led to a strong sense of local ownership of these initiatives.

⁸ Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, 'Situation Analysis of child's disability for the development of inclusive societies in the Republic of Kazakhstan', UNICEF Kazakhstan, 2013, p14

⁹ This work took place in collaboration with East Kazakhstan Oblast Akimat, City Administration of Semey.

UNICEF launched the Child Disability Review in EKO in 2013, which aims to measure levels of inclusion of children with disabilities in the community. UNICEF is working with Special Olympics⁹ to advance the rights of and opportunities for CWD through promoting inclusive sport, health and education in EKO. The programme aims to provide a series of activities that will promote and strengthen inclusive communities, raise awareness and understanding of disability, and be a model

Case Study: Children with Disabilities

'My daughter Anna is a five-year-old little girl. She has severe vision problems and has had many operations over the past years of her life. Anna also suffers from a speech impediment. The UNICEF pilot project of development rooms for inclusion of children with disabilities in kindergartens... has changed our lives. Anna has grown up a lot, she helps at home now and she also plays with toys. All children with disabilities play very well with the other school children... The inclusion of children with disabilities into regular schooling systems is now not only a possibility. It is a reality for some of us'

Mother, Semey City



for future collaboration. These events have already begun in Semey and Ust-Kamenogorsk and include activities such as: a Special Olympics Young Athletes and Healthy Athletes demonstrations, Family Forum and United Sports event involving home based CWD, their families and caregivers, and teachers from schools for CWD and children without disabilities. UNICEF will continue to engage families and local partners in the inclusivity process and work with the City and Oblast Administrations to ensure the ongoing coordination of these activities.

Justice for children

UNICEF is working towards a comprehensive vision for change in the justice system of Kazakhstan, to ensure that it provides for all stages of children's access to justice and protects victims, child-offenders and witnesses of crimes. UNICEF has supported EKO to develop and begin implementing this vision through modelling social work in children's courts, testing new probation services, and enhancing reintegration community-based programmes for children in contact with the law. Such change is important to ensure that all children who come into contact with the justice system have their rights upheld and that any action taken is in the best interest of the child.

A pilot diversion centre for children in conflict with the law has been established to provide an alternative to criminal prosecution and prevent imprisonment and isolation of children from their families. As a result, children who commit minor or medium gravity offences will be referred to a rehabilitation programme based on agreement with the victim, child-offender and parents. Capacity building for Justice for Children professionals is being provided by the juvenile laboratory of East Kazakhstan State University, supporting specialized services for children in contact with the law. UNICEF will continue to work with relevant agencies and individuals and support them to ensure national and international standards are adhered to and national legislation is compliant.

Strengthening Social Policy for children

Monitoring children's well-being

Despite the fact that Kazakhstan has experienced significant and continuous economic growth, the impacts of this are uneven across the country, and many children continue to experience poverty. As highlighted in international documents, ensuring child wellbeing in its multiple dimensions is a major challenge for any society, even the wealthiest. Data and information is available about the overall situation of poverty and its development path, but there is little evidence on the well-being of children specifically. However, there is a need for a comprehensive analysis of children in the country focusing on key dimensions of child wellbeing. These include monetary poverty estimates, outcomes for other wellbeing indicators in education, health, nutrition, housing, water and sanitation, among others, and regional comparisons. This highlights an information gap that it is important to fill to enable development of effective policies targeted at improving the lives of children and youth.

UNICEF has worked with the Academy of Public Administration and other partners to address this gap by conducting a child wellbeing study across the country including EKO in 2012. As a result, a comprehensive monitoring system of the quality of children's lives is being established in EKO to provide local authorities with improved

understanding of the situation for children and evidence-based information about that situation that will enable them to effectively address the vulnerabilities children face.

Improving social protection for children and families

Another area of UNICEF's work aims to assess and improve social protection for children and families, focusing on social cash transfers. Children tend to be more vulnerable than adults, making social protection especially significant for them. Indeed, when social protection is available it can help guarantee their nutritional needs are met and that they can access and make use of social services¹⁰.

¹⁰ Sanfilippo, M., C. de Neubourg and B. Martorano (2012), 'The Impact of Social Protection on Children : A review of the literature', p4



Children in the library

To achieve these improvements UNICEF is undertaking an assessment of the social cash transfers scheme provided for the most vulnerable children of Kazakhstan, including in EKO. This will report on the effectiveness and efficiency of the current social transfer system for children and their families in Kazakhstan, and will provide an initial mapping of social protection transfers and will form the basis for work to improve what already exists.

Ensuring quality education that meets the needs of each child

UNICEF is working to promote new approaches to budgeting in secondary education that is based on and responsive to the needs of each individual child. It is important to ensure that the needs of every child who enters the education system are brought into focus and responded to in order to enable them to enjoy the best educational experience they can. New per capita financing should help to achieve better access to and inclusiveness in the education system for children, including those with special needs and with disabilities, by increasing the efficiency and responsiveness of financing and the quality of the education experience.

Educating children to be prepared for disasters

EKO is one of a number of regions prone to disasters, such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, fires and extremely low temperatures. UNICEF is collaborating with the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Emergency Situations in East Kazakhstan, South Kazakhstan and Almaty



Children in the kindergarten learning what to do in an emergency

Oblasts, on a disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme aiming to improve children's readiness for potential emergency situations.

A study conducted by UNICEF in 11 pilot schools and 5 pre-schools in East-Kazakhstan oblast revealed that school personnel have better knowledge of the early warning systems available than the care-givers and administration of pre-schools. Drawing on the needs identified in the study, UNICEF and its partners delivered training of trainers and workshops for children.

Pilot schools and kindergartens in EKO are being equipped with the necessary DRR equipment and learning materials to ensure a timely, organized and effective response in the event of an emergency situation.

UNICEF is also supporting schools to review and strengthen their emergency and disaster risk reduction action plans and engaging children to express their views and needs in DRR. A workshop was held where schoolchildren expressed what they felt was important to them and created short videos, which were later shared nationally and internationally with those working on DRR. Further work is being undertaken by UNICEF to help the Government to integrate DRR into 12 year school curricula.

Supporting youth and adolescents and ensuring their active engagement in issues that affect them

Preventing suicide among adolescents and youth

Worldwide, adolescent suicide and attempted suicide are recognised as a growing problem. For countries 'in transition' this is especially the case due to 'rapid social change' and high psychological stress.¹¹ Kazakhstan's youth (15-24) mortality rate due to external causes, including suicide, is the second highest of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Central and Eastern European countries. The country also has the highest suicide rates among male and female adolescents aged 15-19, with rates twice as high for young men as for young women. In 2010 the rates were 14.8 per 100,000 for girls aged 15-19 years and 24.8 for boys aged 15-19 years¹².

As a result, the Government and key stakeholders have developed a joint plan for the prevention of suicide among minors for 2012-14. UNICEF is supporting the Ministry of Health to undertake research to understand the causes and risk factors leading to suicide attempts, how to ensure early identification of the causes and risks, how to

respond to such attempts, and how to effectively prevent suicide.

In 2012 UNICEF also proposed a unique and comprehensive programme to combat high rates of suicide in Kazakhstan's children and youth and commissioned a study to deepen understanding of the issue¹³.

¹¹ 'Study on Prevalence, Underlying causes, Risk and Protective Factors in Respect to Suicides and Attempted Suicides in Kazakhstan', UNICEF Kazakhstan, 2013.

¹² http://www.transmonee.org/index_ru.html

¹³ This study (see ref 11) included the analysis of 200 youth deaths across the country and interview of approximately 3000 youth from EKO to understand the prevalence, underlying causes, risk and protective factors in respect to suicides and attempted suicides.

The study found a high percentage of attempted suicides among high school pupils (1.5% during the two weeks before the research took place). 46.5% of pupils were considered as at risk and 3.3% were identified as at high risk of suicide, since they attempted suicide during the previous two weeks or had a high 'suicidal ideation'. More than 30% of suicide cases researched had a family history of suicidal behaviours, highlighting that the family context can influence suicide behaviour both genetically and environmentally. Finally, approximately 30% of suicide cases had a family history of abuse or violence.

The outcomes of the study were shared at national and international levels to promote best practice learning and development. Going forwards, activities will aim to reinforce measures to prevent suicides, including within the framework of the Intersectoral Action Plan on Suicide Prevention for 2012-2014.

Rural youth centres to improve the situation for young people

Young people have a right to be involved in decisions that impact upon their lives and to have their voices heard. When they play active roles in

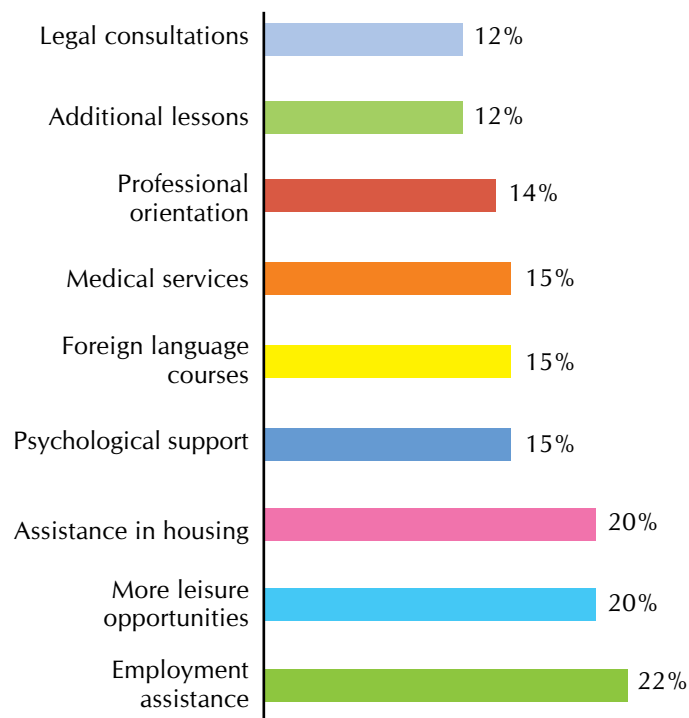


Youth participation in the workshop

their communities it is not only beneficial for them; it also has a positive impact on their communities. Efforts to bring about changes at local, national and global levels can only be effective and sustainable if they engage young people as part of the process.

Although young people aged between 14 and 29¹⁴ make up 27.6% of the total population of Kazakhstan, there is still a gap in the development and realisation of effective legislation and practices targeting youth. UNICEF conducted research in 2012 to assess the most pressing needs of adolescents and youth in six rural districts and towns of EKO. Table 2 shows the areas of importance to young people that they can seek assistance with at the youth centres, as highlighted by the research. As a result of the findings, UNICEF has provided the selected staff of existing youth centres with planning support for setting up new centres for youth across the oblast. The work has also enabled them to engage in capacity building exercises on providing services for adolescents and youth. Ongoing technical assistance and guidance in delivering quality and effective services for youth is being provided by UNICEF to make sure the work reaches those who need it the most.

Table 2: Results of needs assessment with rural youth and adolescents



Source: Youth NGO "Active Youth of North Kazakhstan Oblast", 'Assessment of Needs of Rural Adolescents and Youth in East Kazakhstan Oblast', UNICEF Kazakhstan, 2013

¹⁴ According to Kazakhstan legislature, youth is population between ages 14-29.

Media and Communication for Development (C4D)

Communication for Development is an essential mechanism for supporting UNICEF's programmes through delivering meaningful messages for behavioural change. This includes UNICEF's vision of inclusive societies wherein all children, especially the most marginalized and those who face the greatest disadvantages are actively engaged and thriving. UNICEF aims to enhance the capacity of state and civil society partners and caregivers in C4D so they can build positive, child-friendly and effective communication with target audiences. C4D is also a tool for advocating for children's rights, effecting legislation and public opinion, and mobilizing resources.

Communication is an important part of work that aims to ensure children's rights are fulfilled. This is because it can have a significant impact on changes to behaviour and attitudes, and has the potential to encourage people to become more involved in ensuring children's rights are met. As such, UNICEF actively cooperates with Akimat press offices and mass media to disseminate key information and draws on the UNICEF Kazakhstan website¹⁵ and social networking media to provide a range of accessible programme news updates.

UNICEF supports NGOs and journalists to increase their institutional capacity for communication that is child friendly and upholds the rights of the child. The focus is on depicting children in ways that are in line with their rights, ensuring best practice in interviewing children, and raising awareness of key child rights issues. As a result of this, local stakeholders strengthen their capacities in creation of communication materials for children and about children based on their needs.

Communication for Development focuses on strengths-based principles and practice that reflect how positive attitudes and behavior can be promoted when one begins with children, addresses the whole child and ensures that all children and families are supported to be agents of change in their own lives and in the lives of others. A range of engaging child rights based communication materials have already been produced in EKO.

¹⁵ www.unicef.kz



Дядю, скажи ли ты когда-нибудь в дискриминации людей с ограниченными возможностями? Что ты знаешь об этом?

Я слышал об этом по телевизору и мне также рассказали про это в школе. Я читал, что люди они все разные, они разные. Каждый человек имеет право в равных условиях, но важно, имеют ли у него ограниченные возможности или нет. Ведь все люди рождаются свободными и с равными правами. И все должны убирать друг друга.

Давка была очень из лучших учителей в школе и всем она нравилась. У Давки была только одна рука. Но иногда она была печальной. Другая сказала, что это было из-за ее болезни. Когда она спросила у Давки, она сказала им: «Нет, это не из-за моего, что у меня одна рука. Просто в школе болели, как много отговорок на мне в школе и дома и слышала много людей». Улыбаясь, она, другая сказала ей: «Давка, ты наша подруга, и мы тебе любим. Мы всегда будем тебе помогать и защищать тебя».



Мама, когда классный руководитель рассказывал нам о жизни и жестком обращении в отношении детей. Я не совсем поняла, что это значит. Расскажи мне, пожалуйста, что именно имел в виду учитель и как мне надо поступить: меня и моих друзей?

Симон, это очень хороший и важный вопрос. Обычно словами, жестами — это учительское прищипывание бровей другому ребенку или погрому.



Ensuring long term impact and sustainability

As part of the cooperation with other UN agencies under the Joint Programme, UNICEF's work in EKO will form a basis for best practice learning, modeling and development in child rights that can be drawn upon, adapted and scaled up nationally. This includes documenting and presenting budgeting models of child friendly services and projects being run to ensure their feasibility for national replication.

UNICEF's work in EKO under the UN Joint Programme is grounded in close collaboration and communication with other UN agencies, partners and donors. Underpinning all of this is the close collaboration and support of the central Government of Kazakhstan and local partners in EKO, including Akimat of oblast and cities, civil societies, communities and private sector that will ensure ownership, effectiveness and sustainability.



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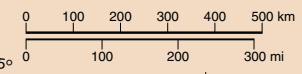
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KAZAKHSTAN

R U S S I A N F E D E R A T I O N



- ⊛ National capital
- ⊙ Oblast' capital
- Town, village
- ✈ Airport
- International boundary
- - - Oblast' boundary
- Main road
- - - Secondary road
- Railroad



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



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