

ANNEX: PFD RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK 2016-2020

PILLAR 1: REDUCED DISPARITIES AND IMPROVED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 1.1: Improved equitable access to integrated quality social services (health, education, social protection, legal et al.) for the population, including for socially vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups</p> <p>IOM UNAIDS UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNODC UN Women WHO</p>	<p>Indicator 1A: Percentage of vulnerable households (HHs) satisfied with the quality and effectiveness of public service delivery Baseline (2014):</p> <p>- Percentage of vulnerable households satisfied with the quality and effectiveness of social transfers, pensions and other social benefits: HHs in urban/rural areas – 20.8%/34% HHs with children – 28.9% HHs with unemployed – 31.9% HHs with PWD – 39.4%</p> <p>-Percentage of vulnerable HHs satisfied with health services delivered by the state health care system: HHs in urban/rural areas – 21.1%/29.8% HHs with children – 25.7% HHs with unemployed – 26.4% HHs with PWD – 32.4%</p> <p>- Percentage of vulnerable HHs satisfied with pre-school education: HHs in urban/rural areas – 30%/46.3% HHs with children – 45.6% HHs with unemployed – 40.2% HHs with PWD – 40.5%</p>	<p>Quality of Life Survey (conducted annually by the Committee on Statistics of the Economic Ministry)</p>	<p>The current financial and economic crisis could force the Government to cut public expenditure, which would negatively affect the quality of social services, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged</p> <p>Public services have limited capacity in ensuring equitable access and focus on the general population rather than on those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged</p>	<p>The ministries of Health and Social Development, of Education and Science, of Justice, and of the Interior will ensure the availability of health, social, education and legal services for the population and set standards for services</p>	

	<p>- Percentage of vulnerable HHs satisfied with interaction with law enforcement bodies: HHs in urban/rural areas – 10.4%/20.3% HHs with children – 16% HHs with unemployed – 18.2% HHs with PWD – 16.2%</p> <p>Percentage of vulnerable HHs satisfied with the quality of secondary education services: HHs in urban/rural areas – 61.7%/66.3% HHs from the poorest quintile – 52.8%</p> <p>Target: Percentage of vulnerable HHs satisfied with the quality of public services increased by 10 percentage points for each.</p> <p>Indicator 1B: Multi-Dimensional Poverty Indicator (MPI); Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index Baseline (2014): MPI: Below level of countries with HHD Inequality-Adjusted HDI: 0.667 Target (2017): MPI: At the level of countries with HHD Inequality-Adjusted HDI: At least 0.75</p> <p>Indicator 1C: Multi-Dimensional Social Exclusion Index Baseline (2011): Economic exclusion – 38% Social services exclusion – 34% Civic exclusion – 32% Target (2020): 31; 27; and 25%</p>	<p>Global HDR (UNDP), National/Regional HDR (UNDP/UNECE), Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS)</p> <p>Multi-Dimensional Social Exclusion Survey (to be conducted by the Committee on Statistics and supported by UN Agencies in 2016 and 2020)</p>			
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	<p>Indicator 2: Maternal and child mortality rates Baseline (2013): U5MR: 16 per 1,000 live births, MMR: 26 per 100,000 live births Target: U5MR: 13 per 1,000 live births, MMR: 22 per 100,000 live births</p> <p>Indicator 3A: Out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of private expenditure on health Baseline: 98% (2012) Target: To be determined</p> <p>Indicator 3B: Probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases Baseline: 34% (2014) Target: 25%</p>	<p>Estimates developed by the UN IGME, Child Mortality Report, 2014 Global Health Expenditure Database, WHO</p>	<p>Improvement of health status and, in particular, reduced premature mortality due to NCDs, will depend on identifying evidence-based multi-sectoral actions and involving sectors other than health (education, labour, social welfare, transport, economy, agriculture, and energy), as well as implementing targeted, evidence-based initiatives.</p> <p>Currently the highest proportion of out-of-pocket expenditure is directed at NCDs.</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Social Development and the future Health Insurance Fund will have major roles in both monitoring the indicator and designing legislation/regulations to remove barriers and to be pro-poor (providing protection from financial risk relating to health expenditure).</p>	
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<p>Outcome 1.2: Diversification of the economy provides decent work opportunities for the underemployed, youth and socially vulnerable women and men</p> <p>ILO IOM UNCTAD UNDP UNECE UNESCO UNHCR UNIDO UN Women</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Number of SMEs scaled up and value chains created in selected regions (Kyzylorda, Mangystau, and East Kazakhstan) Baseline: 30 SMEs (2014) Target: 100 SMEs (2020)</p> <p>Indicator 2: Percentage of youth aged 15-28 not in education, employment or training (NEET) Baseline: 8% (2013) Target: 6% (2020)</p> <p>Indicator 3: Overall employment rate among persons with disabilities Baseline: 40% (2014) Target: 55% (2020)</p>	<p>Committee on Statistics of the Economics Ministry Household survey on population employment, by the Committee on Statistics of the Economics Ministry</p>	<p>SME development will be scaled up throughout the country, according to Nurly Zhol policy implementation</p> <p>First trial of incorporating corporate volunteerism in the country</p> <p>Vocational education services may continue out of alignment with labour market demand</p> <p>The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities may not be implemented due to the impact of economic crisis on the social sector</p>	<p><i>Akimats</i> of selected regions will be responsible for implementing the national 'Employment Road Map 2020' programme</p> <p>The MHSD is co-ordinating Inter-Ministerial National Technical Team members</p> <p>Parliament (<i>Majilis</i>) and Ministry of Education and Science</p>	
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<p>Outcome 1.3: Ecosystems and natural resources are protected and sustainably used, and human settlements are resilient to natural and manmade disasters and climate change</p> <p>IOM UNDP UNECE UNESCO UNICEF UNIDO UNISDR UNOPS WHO</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Percentage of settlements and cities that have implemented resilience-building measures as per international recommendations (Sustainable Development Goals, and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction)</p> <p>Baseline: None</p> <p>Target: At least 20 settlements/cities have resilience-building and sustainable urban/rural plans in place, including climate change adaptation practices</p>	Availability of local development plans approved by local self-governing bodies	Local authorities could be reluctant to join efforts without administrative support at national level Nurly Zhol and other public infrastructure development plans focus extensively on development as a whole without specific attention to sustainability and resilience	<p><i>Akimats</i> in selected regions will provide administrative support and guarantee access to information Ministry of Economy will provide access to national databases and help liaise with local <i>akimats</i></p> <p>CBOs will help mobilize the most active communities in urban and rural areas</p> <p>Active private companies may help to pilot resilience- building schemes</p>	
	<p>Indicator 2: Number of key sectors, including the public sector, that have adopted greening/climate adaptation practices</p> <p>Baseline: limited (2)</p> <p>Target: 5 sectors</p>	Availability of Government decrees mandating the implementation of greening/climate adaptation practices	Focus on industrial development within 'brown economy' could prevail over greening/ climate adaptation practices	<p><i>Akimats</i> in selected regions will provide administrative support and guarantee access to information</p> <p>Ministry for Agriculture will</p>	

				<p>provide access to active farming communities</p> <p>The Economic Ministry will provide access to national databases and help liaise with local <i>akimats</i></p> <p>Active private companies may help to pilot resilience- building schemes</p>	
	<p>Indicator 3: Percentage of national and regional development plans that incorporate gender-responsive economic, social and health aspects of disaster and climate risks Baseline: 10% Target: 50%</p>	<p>Availability of Government decrees mandating the implementation of greening/climate adaptation practices</p> <p>Independent evaluations</p>	<p>Policymakers, decision makers and local communities might not be ready to adopt new approaches</p> <p>Advocacy is needed to ensure appropriate understanding of all aspects of the impact of climate change and disasters</p>	<p>National partners provide support for integrating new approaches into national and regional Disaster Risk Reduction and emergency preparedness plans</p>	

	<p>Indicator 4: Percentage of protected areas and adjacent territories and ecosystems managed sustainably Baseline: 8% Target: 20%</p>	<p>Government reports and the National Report on Biodiversity (under the CBD)</p> <p>Independent evaluations</p>	<p>The Government and <i>akimats</i> may not prioritize the concept of sustainable production and consumption</p> <p>Ecosystems/NRM exploitation could remain the same, with no innovation or conservation methods introduced</p>	<p><i>Akimats</i> in selected regions will provide administrative support and guarantee access to information</p> <p>The Ministry for Labour and Social Protection will assist with data and access to vulnerable communities in protected areas and adjacent territories</p> <p>The Ministry for Agriculture will provide access to active farming communities The Economic Ministry will provide access to national databases and help liaise with local <i>akimats</i></p> <p>Private companies will support via a piloting phase</p>	
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PILLAR 2: STRENGTHENED AND INNOVATIVE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 2.1: Rights holders benefit from improved policymaking and implementation through enhanced participation at sub-national and national levels</p> <p>IOM OHCHR UNDP UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNISDR UNODC UNV WHO</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Corruption Perception Index Baseline: 126 (out of 175 countries) (2014) Target: Upward trend</p> <p>Indicator 2: Transparency of Government policy, and Global Competitiveness Index Baseline: 32 Target: 24</p> <p>Indicator 3: Press Freedom Index Baseline: 161 (2014) Target: Upward trend</p> <p>Indicator 4: Open Budget Index Baseline: 48 (out of 100) (2012) Target: Upward trend</p>	<p>Kauffman indicator on governance effectiveness <i>[Estimate ranges from approximately -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong)]</i></p> <p>Statistics of UN Agencies (to be disaggregated by gender, etc.)</p> <p>Government updates on the implementation of the new Nurly Zhol development policy</p> <p>Transparency International</p> <p>World Economic Forum</p> <p>Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>Reporters Without Borders</p> <p>International Budget Partnership</p>	<p>Frequent changes within political structures could render reforms short-lived</p> <p>Possible changes to the direction of Nurly Zhol and other approved sectoral plans (covering the 2016-2020 period)</p> <p>Frequent changes to tasks performed by public servants could constrain capacity development</p> <p>Restrictions on freedom of speech/freedom of assembly, and other restrictive laws</p>	<p>The President's Administration</p> <p>Agency on civil service affairs and anti-corruption</p> <p>State and non-state [local] media, journalists and political activists</p> <p>Local <i>akimats</i></p> <p>All national and sub-national public institutions</p> <p>Media, civil society and the Ministry of Justice</p>	

	<p>Indicator 5: Percentage of women in central executive-level positions Baseline: Less than 20% (2012) Target: At least 30% (2020) Percentage of women placed within Parliament Baseline: 15.3% (2014) (2 women out of 13) Target: Upward trend</p> <p>Indicator 6: Civic participation score by youth and vulnerable groups [‘voiceless people’] Baseline: 0.47 (2014, for youth) Target: 0.56 (for youth, increasing by 20% by 2020)</p>	<p>Committee for Statistical Data</p> <p>Combined score obtained by UN Agencies using the methodology of the global youth well-being index, available at http://csis.org/files/publication/140401_Goldin_GlobalYouthWellbeingIndex_WEB.pdf</p>	<p>Lack of institutional capacity to promote gender equality among specialized Government bodies</p> <p>Current reforms in this area may be superficial and not fully implemented across the board</p> <p>Potential lack of political commitment to opening up decision making to the people, especially women</p> <p>Modernization efforts at local level may be superficial</p>	<p>Parliament, and the National Commission for Women’s Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy</p> <p>The President’s Administration</p> <p>All sectoral ministries and public institutions</p> <p>Local <i>akimats</i> and local institutions</p> <p>National and international CSOs, including community groups and youth NGOs</p>	
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<p>Outcome 2.2: Judicial and legal systems and public institutions are fair, accountable and accessible to all</p> <p>IOM OHCHR UNDP UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNODC UN Women</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Effectiveness of judicial and law enforcement systems Baseline: 86/144 (2013) Target: Upward trend (Global Competitiveness Index and OECD data)</p> <p>Indicator 2: Judiciary index (WEF Global Competitiveness Index) Baseline: 88 (2013) Target: Upward trend</p> <p>Indicator 3: Level of transparency in Government policymaking Baseline: 40/144 (2013) Target: 24/144 (Global Competitiveness Index and OECD data)</p> <p>Indicator 4: Proportion of judges, prosecutors and lawyers who apply/make reference to international human rights standards, including in the spheres of gender equality and gender-based violence and the administration of justice Baseline: Judges, prosecutors and lawyers lack necessary</p>	<p>Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum Report)</p> <p>OECD data</p> <p>Statistics of UN Agencies</p> <p>Global Competitiveness Index (World Economic Forum Report)</p> <p>OECD data</p> <p>Evaluations and reports from UN Joint Programmes in the Kyzylorda, Mangystau and Eastern Kazakhstan regions</p> <p>Results of projects by UN Agencies seeking to strengthen justice and law enforcement systems</p>	<p>Data for the indicator should be disaggregated by gender, age, and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Baselines should be disaggregated by gender, and age (data for vulnerable groups is not available)</p>	<p>The General Prosecutor's Office, The Supreme Court, The Ministry of Justice, The Ministry of the Interior, the Council of Justice, judicial training institutions, the National Commission for Women's Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy, local justice systems and courts, the National Human Rights Centre (office of the Ombudsman), the Commission on Human Rights under the President, and civil society organizations</p>	
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	<p>knowledge to apply international standards on human rights, or gender and justice administration Target: at least 1% of cases</p> <p>Indicator 5: Percentage of citizens reporting satisfaction with the accessibility, accountability and quality of public sector, judicial and law enforcement systems Baseline: 68% (2015) Target: At least 80% (2020)</p>	<p>Independent polls and surveys</p> <p>Annual reports by the Ombudsman and by the Commission on Human Rights under the President</p>			
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PILLAR 3: ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CO-OPERATION					
Outcomes	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Outcome 3.1: The Government, together with partners, promotes Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the region, and leads in promoting and implementing United Nations principles, standards and Conventions</p> <p>IOM ISDR UNDP UNECE UNESCAP UNESCO UNFPA UNHCR UNICEF UNISDR UNOCHA UNODC UNRCCA UNOPS UN Women WHO</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Capacity of KAZAID and Kazakhstan's ODA to provide targeted support to areas critical to human development and security in Central Asia and beyond</p> <p>Baseline: Nascent state of the national ODA system; and KAZAID agency creation (2015)</p> <p>Target: The ODA is functioning and providing effective development assistance through KAZAID and substantively contributing to human development in the region (2020)</p> <p>Indicator 2: Regional co-operation initiatives in place, promoting East-East/South-South partnerships for implementing Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of systematised co-operation mechanisms for SDGs</p> <p>Target: By 2020, regional co-operation hubs will demonstrate success in East-East/South-South</p>	<p>MFA data OECD data UNDP data IOM and UNHCR data and reports</p> <p>UNHCR/IOM studies and reports and periodic reviews on the fulfilment of/adherence to UN Conventions</p> <p>Universal Periodic Review</p> <p>Institutions in place and functioning to promote regional co-operation</p>	<p>Economic development may not be stable, reducing the financial envelope available for ODA</p> <p>Potential changes to the political vector and the focus of foreign policy</p> <p>Potential for regional conflict</p> <p>ODA does not support issues critical to regional stability and human development</p> <p>The Regional Civil Service Hub in Astana may not achieve its intended goal of becoming a platform for East-East civil service co-operation</p> <p>The Regional Emergency Response and DRR Centre is not fully operational</p> <p>Almaty Process member</p>	<p>MFA: Lead agency to co-ordinate KAZAID and ODA system in-country, while assisting neighbouring countries in socio-economic development and strengthening of regional co-operation</p> <p>The Agency of Civil Service and Anti-Corruption</p> <p>Civil service agencies and training institutions in participating countries</p>	

	<p>co-operation in promoting SDG implementation</p> <p>Indicator 3: Regional dialogue/agreements/ protection mechanisms to strengthen rule of law, human rights and gender equality, based on UN principles, standards and Conventions</p> <p>Baseline: Ad hoc actions and agreements exist, with Kazakhstan using best practice to promote UN standards (e.g., relating to health service delivery, migration, DRR, and statelessness). However, it does not share its experience systematically with neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Target: Co-ordinated agreements and actions on priority development issues in the region (e.g., five CA countries and Afghanistan are able to address mixed-migration challenges, regional statements, plans of action and an</p>	<p>IOM and UNHCR reports on the numbers of persons referred to available protection mechanisms (i.e. protection for victims of trafficking and asylum procedures)</p> <p>UNODC World Drug Reports</p>	<p>states may not be fully supportive of the process</p> <p>The Almaty Process solidifies as a regional consultative process for policy and decision making on mixed migration</p> <p>Kazakhstan is already party to a number of international human rights instruments</p> <p>Kazakhstan may be reluctant to consider accession to other international instruments, such as the Convention for the Protection of Stateless Persons and the Convention for the Reduction of Statelessness</p> <p>Although Kazakhstan has adopted/ratified a number of international Conventions, full implementation is still lacking (e.g., UPR)</p>		
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	<p>information sharing platform for DRR, combating organized crime and reducing statelessness)</p> <p>Indicator 4: Number of international actions/systematized co-operative agreements reached by CA countries to manage essential natural resources (such as water, energy and land), and the response to disasters and climate change</p> <p>Baseline: Lack of systematized learning and co-operation at a technical level on trans-boundary issues (such as water, energy and aquifer systems), and a lack of co-ordinated actions to mitigate/adapt to the effects of climate change (on agriculture and common resources)</p> <p>Target: Systematized and streamlined technical exchange and co-operation among CA countries in managing critical common natural responses, as well as co-ordinated climate change mitigation and adaptation mechanisms (for such spheres as enhanced food security and</p>	<p>Reports by UNECE, UNEP, UNDP (CRM project), UNISDR and/or CAREC</p> <p>UNOCHA data ACDRRR data</p>	<p>The subject may be too politically sensitive to allow consensus</p> <p>Increased risk of trans-boundary human security vulnerabilities may prevent effective regional collaboration</p>	<p>The WHO Centre of Excellence on Primary Health Care, in collaboration with national institutions, becomes a training hub for policy and decision makers and experts, for strengthening health services in the sub-region (Central Asia) and beyond</p>	
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	<p>water resource management)</p> <p>Indicator 5: Number of common action plans on disaster preparedness and response Baseline: No agreements/action plans exist. The Almaty Centre for Disaster Response and Risk Reduction (ACDRRR) is not yet functioning. Target: By 2020, at least two action plans on DRR in response to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 should be signed and implemented among CA countries/governments</p>	<p>UNESCAP UNCTAD data EEU data EU data UNECE</p>	<p>Change in government priorities and lack of funding</p> <p>Continued commitment by regional organizations towards partnering traditional preparedness and response actors</p> <p>Continued commitment to expand ACDRRR membership beyond the Central Asian region</p> <p>The subject may be too politically sensitive and difficult to allow consensus</p> <p>Increased risk of trans-boundary human security issues</p>	<p>Committee of Emergencies (under MoI) to facilitate co-operation on EPR and DRR</p> <p>Monitoring of access to protection procedures and fairness of procedures</p> <p>Co-operation between law enforcement, border control agencies and humanitarian agencies, and the ministries of Energy, Agriculture and Economics, and Committees on Emergency Situations, in co-operation with relevant ministries and agencies</p>	
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	<p>Indicator 6: Number of international best practices on transport, trade, ICT, energy and infrastructure development adopted (implementation of Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024)</p> <p>Baseline: Limited number of international practices adopted due to lack of implementation capacity at national and regional level</p> <p>Target: At least five best practices adopted, such as improving connectivity with regional and global transport and infrastructure corridors and markets, especially among Central Asian countries</p>		<p>A change in government priorities and lack of funding</p>	<p>across Central Asian countries</p> <p>MFA Mol (CoES)</p> <p>The Ministry of Investment and Development</p> <p>The Economic Ministry</p> <p>The Ministry of Energy</p>	
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