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Country programme document

Kazakhstan

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for the Republic of Kazakhstan is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$4,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$12,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2016 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2015.

* E/ICEF/2015/12.



Programme rationale

1. Kazakhstan is the ninth largest country in the world and benefits from significant natural reserves of minerals and metals. Extractive industries, in particular oil revenues, sustained the recent economic growth, with the country's per capita gross national income (GNI) rising from \$7,440 in 2010 to \$11,550 in 2013.¹ The Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy: Towards a Modern Society for All, sets the target for the country to become one of the top 30 in global competitiveness,² and outlines economic diversification programmes. The 2050 Strategy recognizes that investment in early childhood, education and health strengthens human capital development and sustains long-term economic growth. Similarly, child well-being is prioritised in the Kazakhstan 2030: Concept for Social Development, promoting income support, free health care for children and pregnant/lactating mothers, equal access to preschool education, prevention and rehabilitation of childhood disability, and free universal secondary education.

2. Overall expenditure in health, education and social protection continues to grow in absolute terms, however the share of gross domestic product allocated to the social sector (9.7 per cent in 2014)³ is significantly lower than in Organisation for Co-operation and Economic Development countries (21.6 per cent).⁴ In 2015, reduced oil prices led the Government to implement an economic stimulus plan, reducing the national budget by 10 per cent, although commitments to social programmes were maintained. While economic growth remains positive, the Government acknowledges continuing disparities in well-being, which are exacerbated at regional level by wide geographic distances and differing levels of institutional capacity.

3. The economic vulnerability of some population groups, including children, remains acute. The low-income eligibility threshold limits the coverage of social assistance, and over 50 per cent of the lowest income quintile do not receive any benefits.⁵ Children make up almost half of those in households living below the national subsistence minimum. About 3 per cent of children are registered as having disabilities and special needs. Despite changes in legislation, and improved benefits and services, only 28.6 per cent of children with disabilities (CWD) are covered by special social services. Where received, special benefits are also counted as household income, further limiting poor families' access to social assistance. Stigma against dependency on State welfare and CWD remains strong, which may also reduce demand for assistance from eligible households.

4. Between 1990 and 2013, Kazakhstan reduced under-five mortality from 59 to 18.7 and from 46 to 13.8 per 1,000 live births, for boys and girls, respectively.⁶ Key factors were the increased access to health services, enhanced perinatal and neonatal care, and improved care of young children.⁷ However, the Government recognizes that more efforts are required to further reduce infant and child mortality, particularly among households living in the poorest rural areas. A determinant

¹ The World Bank, 2014.

² As per the Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum.

³ Ministry of National Economy, 2014.

⁴ OECD, 2015.

⁵ Analysis of Social Transfers for Children and their Families, UNICEF, 2014.

⁶ United Nations Inter-Agency Group on Child Mortality, 2014.

⁷ Multi-country Evaluation (MCE), Knowledge and Leadership Area (KLA) 6, UNICEF, 2015.

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.

5. Kazakhstan has 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.⁸ 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. The focus of MTCT now needs to address equity gaps among women who use drugs and to ensure early identification of HIV among most vulnerable infants.

6. Adolescent suicide and attempted suicide are receiving growing recognition. Suicide rates in 2014 reached 9.1 and 20.5 per 100,000 for girls and boys aged 15-19 years, respectively.⁹ 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 indicates that some 90 per cent showed symptoms of depression and low psychological resilience.

7. Social status and place of residence in rural and urban areas are considered to be factors affecting adolescents' opportunities and position in life. Adolescents with disability are especially vulnerable to hardship and exclusion from social life, particularly in rural areas.

8. Violence, abuse and neglect of children is observed at home, in schools, in State institutions and in the community. One in two children aged 2-14 experience different forms of violent discipline in the home.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ Negative social norms such as tolerance towards violence against children remains strong. The term *violence* is widely considered to be synonymous with gross bodily harm, rather than bullying, psychological and verbal abuse.

9. In 2013, a significant improvement nationally in the registration of crimes against children, including sex crimes, was recorded, with 8,991 crimes against children registered, an increase of more than 30 per cent since 2010.¹² A 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.

10. The country remains committed to further advancing a juvenile justice system that complies with international standards and best practices. Convictions of

⁸ National AIDS Centre, 2015.

⁹ General Prosecutor's Office, 2015.

¹⁰ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2010/2011.

¹¹ Violence against Children in State-Run Residential Institutions in Kazakhstan, 2011.

¹² General Prosecutor's Office, 2014.

juveniles fell from 1,940 (2010) to 1,006 (2013),¹³ while rates of pre-trial and post-trial detention decreased by almost half.¹⁴ This is attributable to the improved Juvenile Justice System, the specialization 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;¹⁵ 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 on new criminal codes in 2014.

11. In 2014, notwithstanding concentrated Government efforts, 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.¹⁶ An additional 25,803 children were in other institutions, such as shelters, transit adaptation centres and education institutions for CWD. In 2013, there were 1,137 children aged 0-3 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 separated from their family.

12. Research shows that 32 per cent of abandoned under-3 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.

13. Early childhood education (ECE) is a priority in the 2011-2020 State Education Programme, which targets 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 3-6 not enrolled in preschools. There are 141,952 children (aged 7-18) with special educational needs, but only one third of them are enrolled in mainstream schools.

14. Kazakhstan also faces risks from natural disasters impacting children, including a range of harsh climatic conditions across the country and major earthquakes, to which the South-East of the country, especially Almaty, is highly vulnerable.

15. Kazakhstan membership in the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, and the United Nations Human Rights Council for 2013-2015 reflects its commitment to promote human rights at national and international levels. The country ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2015, and, through the Universal Periodic Reviews (UPR), has committed to strengthening compliance with international human rights treaties and ensuring

¹³ Ministry of Interior, 2014.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ MCE, KLA 2, UNICEF, 2015.

¹⁶ Ministry of Education and Sciences, 2014.

respect for the Rule of Law. Key remaining areas of concern are independence of the judiciary and the Ombudsman, freedom of expression, assembly, religion or belief, and gender equality.

16. The country has established in Almaty a subregional, multilateral diplomacy hub for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Afghanistan. Kazakhstan is a member of the Eurasian Economic Union, and, in December 2014, enacted the Law on Official Development Assistance, marking the country's transition from recipient to provider of foreign aid, focusing on Central Asia and Afghanistan.

Programme priorities and partnerships

17. The overall goal of the country partnership between the Government of Kazakhstan and UNICEF is to support the efforts of Kazakhstan to further advance its progress towards the sustained realization of children's rights, with particular attention to the rights of the most vulnerable children and their families. These include children living under or close to the national poverty line, CWD, children without parental care, children victims of violence, abuse and neglect, children in contact with the justice system, as well as marginalized, stigmatized, and socially excluded children and adolescents. The partnership will foster cohesion among the health, education and social protection systems to ensure that vulnerable families with children increase their access to a continuum of inclusive, high quality social services and cash transfers. The partnership will also focus on enhancing the protective environment for children and adolescents, lessening societal tolerance towards violence and improving related monitoring and enforcement systems. Building on the results achieved and lessons learned from prior cooperation, UNICEF will support Kazakhstan in fostering national, regional and global platforms to exchange best practices in advancing children's rights.

18. The country partnership will facilitate national dialogue on child-friendly social norms to improve behaviours and attitudes, including through communication for social change; it will enhance systems to monitor child rights; and it will strengthen capacities for effective and innovative services, especially in economically and socially disadvantaged regions. UNICEF, as a strong and independent voice for children and adolescents, will promote the best interests of children, leverage resources for children from the public and private sectors, and offer evidence-based policy advice and technical expertise, including for facilitating costing, assessment and scaling up of policy models and programmes, which will form the basis for knowledge exchange. The partnership will apply the normative principles of the human rights-based approach to development and gender mainstreaming.

19. The country partnership will directly contribute to national priorities, particularly the Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy, which highlights inclusive principles of social policy, equity and children's rights, and it will support Government-led reforms within the 2030 Concept on Social Development. Efforts will contribute to the implementation of the human rights treaties and conventions to which Kazakhstan is a State Party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The partnership aligns with key

outcomes of 2014-2017 UNICEF Strategic Plan, namely on Health, Child Protection and Social Inclusion, as well as regional key result areas, including improved child rights monitoring, social protection, justice for children, ECE and young child well-being, better inclusion of CWD, and emerging areas of interest such as the prevention of adolescent suicides. The partnership will also support national efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction, response and resilience against landslides, earthquakes and extreme temperatures.

Equity and inclusion for children, adolescents and families

20. This component of the country partnership will facilitate the integration of the social protection and health systems to provide equitable access by vulnerable families with children and adolescents to quality and inclusive health, education, social protection services and social transfers. It will thereby contribute to efforts by the country to improve resilience and reduce social and income-based inequities.

21. Specifically, this component will help to strengthen the patronage nursing system and district health management to provide a comprehensive range of quality home-visiting services, and to better coordinate among the health, education and social protection systems. It will also reinforce case management and improve gate-keeping and referral mechanisms. The enhanced equity-focused coverage, scope and capacity of home visiting services will contribute to reducing infant and child mortality. They will also contribute to ensuring that more vulnerable children, including CWD and their families, are identified early and referred to appropriate health care and social services, so as to reduce infant and child abandonment.

22. UNICEF will work with the Government to maximize the coverage and effectiveness of TSA and facilitate access to social benefits by socially and economically vulnerable families with children. Efforts will focus on reducing bottlenecks in the access of families with CWD, children with special needs, and children of internal and external migrants to sufficient social benefits. This will include reviewing the adequacy of the national subsistence minimum, incorporating the social model of CWD into legislation and practice, and supporting further research on the situation of migrant families with children.

23. Stronger cross-sectoral cooperation in health, education and social protection, and social and mental health will enable national partners to better respond to the needs of marginalized and most-at-risk adolescents, through making available more accessible youth-friendly health and social services. Increased focus will also be placed on operationalizing innovative approaches and bringing in the latest internationally recognized solutions to address the incidence of adolescent suicides. Since the rate of adolescent suicide is more severe in rural areas, this component will expand the role of Youth Resource Centres in providing outreach and raising awareness of the signs of depression, promoting help-seeking behaviour and increasing the engagement and participation of adolescents in their community. The principles of risk and vulnerability assessment will be incorporated into local planning to help in the identification of most vulnerable children and adolescents.

24. ECE, as well as inclusive and quality education at primary and secondary levels, will also feature within the scope of this component of the country partnership, which will facilitate knowledge exchange on ECE methodologies and best practices, including better parenting, further research into the needs of Kazakhstan in education, especially inclusive access to quality early learning and

basic education. UNICEF will support the enhancement of national capacity in, and availability of, data and analysis in the social sector for decision-making purposes, including for a better alignment of indicators and data collection methodologies with international standards.

Child-friendly social environment

25. This component will contribute to efforts by the Government and other national actors, including civil society organizations, to reduce the prevalence of all forms of violence, abuse and neglect against children. Particular attention will be given to children living in families in difficult life situations, as defined in national policies: families and children with multiple social vulnerabilities, which includes inter alia CWD, children in State institutions and out-of-school children. This component will incorporate international standards in legislation, governance systems and professional development. It will also strengthen identification, registration and referral practices for children victims of violence and crimes.

26. Complementing the first component of the partnership, UNICEF will support children's referral to appropriate services in cases of exposure to violence, abuse and neglect, and will seek to reduce the inflow of children into State institutions, including residential care, while improving access to child-friendly and gender-sensitive justice proceedings. UNICEF will work with national and subnational authorities and civil society to promote "zero tolerance" towards violence against children, and to end violence against children in State and non-State care and detention institutions. Relevant authorities across the public sector, including the justice system, will be supported to improve governance, accountability and monitoring systems, and for the establishment and effective functioning of an Ombudsperson for Children's Rights.

27. This component will continue to invest in the reform of national child care systems, aiming to reduce the inflow of children into residential State and non-State care, and leveraging resources to strengthen alternatives to institutionalization, such as family-based community care and foster care. Complemented by initiatives to strengthen linkages between primary healthcare and social services, efforts will also support transformation of existing institutions to provide services to prevent family separation, particularly for CWD.

28. The performance of justice professionals will be strengthened and innovative models of community-based alternatives and diversion measures will be promoted to inform policy development that will increase the proportion of children in conflict with the law who benefit from diversion and alternative measures. The reintegration of juvenile offenders into society will be supported, focusing on increasing the use and quality of probation and rehabilitation schemes, as well as on reducing the duration of pre-trial and post-trial detention. The protection of child victims/witnesses from secondary victimization and trauma will be advanced, and, based on further research, support to criminal, civil and administrative proceedings to better steward children's contact with the justice system will be explored.

Innovative partnerships for children's rights

29. The Kazakhstan-UNICEF partnership aims to leverage the country's capacity to promote children's rights domestically, regionally and globally, by facilitating beyond-border exchange of Kazakhstan knowledge, experience and lessons learned

in priority areas where the country has achieved significant results for children and in ongoing and emerging areas of focus where Kazakhstan can learn from the experience of other countries. The partnership will mobilize innovative and sustainable platforms for exchange and social discourse between Kazakhstan and other countries to accelerate equity-focused results for children domestically and regionally.

30. Results achieved by Kazakhstan include the sustained reductions in the under-five mortality rate and the rate of MTCT of HIV/AIDS, as well as the success of the flour fortification and salt iodization programmes. Exchange platforms will be promoted to further reduce persistent domestic inequities, through the consolidation of other countries' knowledge, innovations and technology into social programmes in Kazakhstan. In addition, beyond-border exchanges will be supported on ways to improve learning achievement and to accelerate progress of national and subnational programmes, such as the prevention of adolescent suicide, enhancement of youth participation, child rights monitoring and emergency and disaster risk reduction. These result areas include innovations, research and knowledge generated at subnational level, and in East Kazakhstan, Mangistau and Kyzylorda districts.

31. In support of this work, the partnership will maximize the available technical expertise, knowledge networks, resources and capacity of UNICEF in-country and regionally. It will document and validate, with respect to international standards, the results Kazakhstan has achieved for children, and the country's good practices, innovations and contribution to reducing barriers to child rights realization. For this purpose, and to build a stronger infrastructure for knowledge generation about children, the partnership will facilitate greater collaboration with national academic institutions and independent civil society networks, as well as with other national and international development actors in the country and the region, including those under the United Nations Partnership Framework for Development (UNPFD) 2016-2020.

32. The partnership will engage national partners in envisioning and developing a robust and sustainable system for monitoring child rights that focuses the systematic generation, analysis and use of disaggregated data to highlight inequities among the most vulnerable children, adolescents and families. This component of the country partnership will be complementary to the other components, and it will strengthen the coordination and harmonization of social statistics across sectors and administration levels, including the participation of non-governmental organizations in monitoring.

33. Strategic cooperation with Parliament to engage the public in open discourse around children's rights will be enhanced, including through the framework of the Child Friendly City Initiative. The partnership will also mobilise the political and economic influence of the private sector in support of national priorities for children and promote social responsibility around child rights within the business sector. Innovative alliances with non-governmental organization (NGO) coalitions and the media will also be explored and will contribute to leveraging national resources for children and promoting positive social norms. Jointly with the Government, the partnership will support KazAID to explore effective strategies that advance results in child-focused priorities when directing official development assistance to the region and beyond.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Equity and inclusion for children, adolescents and families	2 485	6 500	8 985
Child-friendly social environment	1 000	3 500	4 500
Innovative partnerships for children's rights	1 000	2 000	3 000
Total	4 485	12 000	16 485

Programme and risk management

34. This CPD outlines the broad contributions of UNICEF to the national and international commitments of Kazakhstan to children's rights and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes, including quality, efficiency and effectiveness, are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

35. The United Nations country team will establish relevant mechanisms to coordinate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNPFD, to which this country partnership contributes directly under five common outcomes. The outcomes and respective targets for this partnership were identified in broad consultation with national partners and are grounded in a number of assumptions about the national context and the current and projected development environment, including the sustained commitment by the Government to support the realization of children's rights through continued and substantial investment of its economic, political, human and technical resources in various social programmes described, inter alia, in the 2050 Strategy and the 2030 Concept.

36. Critical risks to the achievement of expected results relate to the prevalence of societal beliefs on some social issues impacting children, such as adversity to social assistance dependency and tolerance of violence against children, which may limit the pace of results achievement. Similarly, potential shifts in Government priorities may divert resources for children's programmes. Ongoing institutional reforms and adverse incentives to cooperation between governmental departments may limit progress. Large distances and significant differences in capacities between central and local levels, combined with a punitive approach to under-performance in the civil service, may undermine commitment to implementing child-friendly policies and practices in some areas. UNICEF support to the country partnership will put in place risk mitigation measures, which will include participatory and risk-informed strategic planning, and stronger relationships between UNICEF and partners at all levels of governance, and will identify and closely monitor assumptions, constraints and risks that could jeopardize systemic changes, so as to sustain programme commitment beyond periods of institutional reform.

37. The partnership will also seek to capitalize on emerging opportunities to accelerate results for children in Kazakhstan. This will include opportunities to

leverage and mobilize national and international political will and financial resources (from both public and private sources) to sustain results for children within Kazakhstan and internationally. UNICEF will make full use of its increasing capacity in its regional office bureau in Almaty to advance results for children in Kazakhstan.

Monitoring and evaluation

38. The strategic results matrix of the UNPFD will serve as the overall framework for monitoring joint outcomes, to which the outcomes of the Government of Kazakhstan-UNICEF country partnership contribute. Within this framework, UNICEF will continue to strengthen performance, accountability and coherence among the United Nations agencies.

39. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies and partners, UNICEF will continue to provide technical assistance to key actors, such as line ministries, regional administrations and relevant research institutes, aiming to enhance national monitoring and evaluation systems. This will lead to a greater availability, quality and use of disaggregated data, information and analysis related to the status of the domestic and international commitments of Kazakhstan on children's rights, including on disparities, equity gaps and bottlenecks faced by the most vulnerable children and families in realizing their rights. In this respect, the country partnership will support and strengthen the regular use and reporting of data, as well as trend analyses on the status of children's rights by national authorities, independent institutions and civil society.

40. UNICEF will support national and subnational systems to fill data gaps and enhance the regular availability of disaggregated and internationally aligned data for monitoring the status of the country programme results and for relevant UNPFD outcomes. Nationally led monitoring and research activities will be important as will regular contributions to the monitoring of progress in reducing inequities. Independent evaluations will contribute to the global and regional evidence base and will be shared widely within UNICEF-supported knowledge networks. These evaluations will assess overall progress against expected results, validate good practices, and establish lessons learned that will inform programme design, strategies and future policymaking. Major evaluations planned include those on the national systems for justice for children, early childhood development, ECE, prevention of child mortality, and social protection.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Kazakhstan — UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2016-2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 3, 6, 9, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28							
National priorities: Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, Scaling Up Nutrition, Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy, Kazakhstan 2030 Concept							
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Socially vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups have equitable access to integrated quality social services (health, education, social protection, legal, etc.); Government policymaking and implementation are more cohesive and coordinated							
Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution: Household satisfaction with the quality and effectiveness of public service delivery based on household composition; multi-dimensional poverty indicator; inequality-adjusted Human Development Index; maternal mortality ratio and child mortality rates; quality of education for those aged 6-24; capacities of the national and subnational Government agencies to define development priorities, and develop and implement strategic plans and policies.							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: Health, Child Protection and Social Inclusion							
UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets ¹	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome (In thousands of United States dollars)		
Families with children, adolescents, and young people living close to or below the national subsistence minimum are more resilient (to economic and social deprivation, and stress) and they benefit more from	<u>Indicator:</u> Share of households in lowest income quintile receiving means-tested social assistance transfers <u>Baseline:</u> 47% (2012) <u>Target:</u> 80%	Household Budget Survey, Ministry of National Economy (MoNE, annually)	The effectiveness of social assistance in reducing the vulnerability of children and their families is strengthened; the revised national subsistence minimum is equity-based and child-friendly; and the social model of disability is incorporated into relevant legislation.	MoHSD, Ministry of Interior (MoI), MoNE, National Statistics Committee (NSC) under MoNE, MoES, Child Rights Protection Committee (CRPC) under	RR	OR	Total
	<u>Indicator:</u> Percentage of CWD ² benefitting from individual rehabilitation programmes (national, urban, rural) <u>Baseline:</u> 47%; 53%:40% (2014) <u>Target:</u> 50% increase	MoNE, (2017, 2019)			2 485	6 500	8 985

¹ Unless otherwise specified, 2020 is the target year for all indicators.

² Defined according to International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, WHO, 1989.

equitable access to quality and inclusive social services and transfers	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Percentage of families with children under-five satisfied with the quality of home visiting services (urban/ rural) <u>Baseline:</u> 42%: 56% (2015) <u>Target:</u> 70%: 80%.</p>	MoNE (2017, 2019)	<p>Improved legislation facilitates the better cohesion of the health, education and social protection services.</p> <p>The patronage nursing system provides a comprehensive range social and health home visiting services to children and their families, which meet international standards.</p> <p>A quality assurance system over social work, including case management, gate-keeping and referral is functioning and aligns international standards.</p> <p>District-level authorities resource innovative approaches and policies to reduce the incidence of adolescent suicides; Youth Resource Centres provide outreach and awareness to vulnerable adolescents on the signs of depression, and promote help-seeking behaviour.</p>	MoES, GPO, National Commission of Women's Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy (NCWAFDP), local governments by oblast, Parliament, NGOs, academia, World Bank, OECD, United Nations			
	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Number of children under 3 years of age in residential care institutions (nationally, by disability status) <u>Baseline:</u> 1,137; 79 (2013) <u>Target:</u> Reduce by 50%</p>	MoHSD (annually)					
	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Proportion of mothers (or caregivers caretakers, aged 15-49 years) of children under-five who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia (top and bottom wealth quintiles) <u>Baseline:</u> 48% and 29% (2010/11) <u>Target:</u> 90% and 70%</p>	MICS (2015, 2019)					
	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Rate of suicide per 100,000 adolescents aged (15-19 years) (nationally, female: male) <u>Baseline:</u> 17.5; 14.1: 20.7 (2011) <u>Target:</u> Reduce by 50%</p>	General Prosecutor's Office (GPO, annually)					
	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Proportion of CWD in mainstream primary and secondary education (aged 7-17 years) <u>Baseline:</u> 32% (2014) <u>Target:</u> 50%</p>	Ministry of Education and Science (MoES, annually)					
	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Proportion of CWD in early childhood (aged 3-6 years) education <u>Baseline:</u> 23% (2014) <u>Target:</u> 50%</p>	MoES (annually)					

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 5, 6, 9, 12, 16, 19, 28, 34, 37, 39, 40							
National priorities: Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy, Kazakhstan 2030 Concept							
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Judicial and legal systems, and public institutions, are fair, accountable and accessible to all people.							
Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution: The effectiveness of the judicial and law enforcement systems; proportion of judges, prosecutors and lawyers trained on human rights, prevention of gender-based violence and related standards for the administration of justice; level of citizen satisfaction with the accessibility of police, law and courts.							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): Child Protection							
Children, especially those in difficult life circumstances, suffer, witness and practise less psychological and physical maltreatment, including all forms of harm, abuse, neglect, and exploitation at home, in school, in care, in custody and in public spaces.	Indicator: Percentage of children (aged 2-14) who experience any violent discipline at home Baseline: 49.4% (2010/11) Target: 40%	MICS (2015, 2019)	Greater awareness of the risks and long-term social and economic costs of VAC results in increased public demand for “zero tolerance” policies, reporting of cases and enforcement of legislation protecting children from violence. Legislation, policies and protocols (including respective accountabilities) related to VAC are aligned across health, education and justice systems, legally enforced and regularly monitored. National authorities endorse and resource the transformation of residential institutions, including of schools for children with offending behaviour. The quality and use by police and the judiciary of diversion, probation and rehabilitation schemes for children in justice processes is increased.	MoHSD, MoI, MoNE, NSC, MoES, (CRPC, Ministry of Justice, GPO, NCWAFDP, local governments, Parliament, CHR, Children’s Courts, NPM, NGOs, academia, European Union, OECD, United Nations	RR	OR	Total
	Indicator: Percentage of children witnessing violence by staff against children in orphanages Baseline: 35% (2012) Target: 50% reduction	Commissioner for Human Rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan (CHR)			1 000	3 500	4 500
	Indicator: Percentage of teachers using violence and discrimination against children (aged 9-17) in secondary schools Baseline: 24% (2013) Target: 30% reduction	CHR					
	Indicator: Number of children left without parental care entering residential institutions (aged 0-17, 0-3 years; CWD) Baselines: 2,739, 1,200; 60 (2012) Target: 30% reduction	Ministry of Education and Science (MoES, annually)					
Indicator: Distribution (%) of sentences for juvenile offenders by custodial and non-custodial sentences Baseline: 17/83 (2014) Target: 12/88	General Prosecutors Office (GPO, annually)						

	<u>Indicator:</u> Percentage of convicted children who previously committed a crime <u>Baseline:</u> 15% (2012) <u>Target:</u> 10% (2020)	GPO (annually)	A system for data collection, monitoring reporting and analysis on the quality of care in closed institutions and schools is functioning; the Children's Ombudsperson and civil society independently monitor VAC in closed institutions and schools.				
	<u>Indicator:</u> Average duration in pre-sentence detention of minors (months) <u>Baseline:</u> 3 <u>Target:</u> 2	MoI (annually)					
Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 3, 4, 15, 17, 44, 45 National priorities: APR, Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy, Kazakhstan 2030 Concept							
UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF: Kazakhstan is a bridge for regional cooperation and development; Kazakhstan is a noted advocate for United Nations principles, standards and conventions. Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution: Number of national and subnational policies implemented and monitored with meaningful participation of/oversight by CSOs; civic participation score by youth and vulnerable groups ["voiceless people"]; volume of KazAID and Kazakhstan's bilateral and multilateral support for areas critical to socio-economic human development and security in Central Asia and beyond; regional cooperation mechanisms that promote East-East partnership by thematic areas; # of regional dialogues/agreements/protection mechanisms to strengthen rule of law, human rights, and gender equality; 3.2.3: # of agreements with regional organizations on disaster preparedness and response.							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: Health, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Social Inclusion							
The Government of Kazakhstan fosters opportunities for State institutions, civil society, private sector, academia, the media and the international community to mobilize support, capacity and resources to advance the rights of vulnerable children and adolescents, within	<u>Indicator:</u> Number of countries adopting at least one innovative practice from Kazakhstan (the region for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States; Central Asia) <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 10, 4 (tbc)	MoFA (annually)	Innovative and sustainable platforms for beyond-border knowledge exchange are established within national systems in selected focus areas. Strategies for ensuring that the "best interests of the child" are considered in decisions on the distribution of ODA are adopted by KazAID. A framework for an integrated Child Rights Monitoring system is endorsed by relevant authorities at national and local levels and civil society; social	MoFA, MoI, MNE, MoHSD, NCWAFDP, MoES, CRPC, NSC, local government, NGOs, Parliament, academia, media, United Nations	RR	OR	Total
	<u>Indicator:</u> Proportion of ODA that is "child-friendly" <u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> tbd	MoFA (annually)			1 000	2 000	3 000

and beyond the borders of Kazakhstan.	<p><u>Indicator:</u> Status of selected Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendations (ref. CRC/C/KAZ/CO/3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Para 17: on establishing an independent Ombudsperson for Children • Para 21: on data collection • Para 24: Collaboration with civil society • Para 29: on the “best interests of the child” • Para 33b on media and children’s rights <p><u>Baseline:</u> Recommendations remain open (2015)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Significant progress noted</p>	CRPC (annually)	<p>sector indicators for children’s rights are aligned with international standards.</p> <p>Innovative partnerships, initiated by Parliament, civil society, the corporate sector and the media engage the public in discourse on priority issues affecting children.</p>				
Total resources					4 485	12 000	16 485