



Kazakhstan

# PARTNERSHIPS FOR DEVELOPMENT 2005-2009 Report **KAZAKHSTAN**



ENVIRONMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT HUMAN SECURITY  
SECURITY WATER MANAGEMENT GOOD GOVERNANCE  
ENVIRONMENT NATIONAL OWNERSHIP SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT HUMAN SECURITY  
DEVELOPMENT ENERGY EFFICIENCY WATER MANAGEMENT  
SECURITY ENVIRONMENT DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT  
ENERGY EFFICIENCY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT









# Partnerships For Development

UNDP Kazakhstan  
2005-2009 Report







# Our Mission

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges.





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By Mr Kairat Umarov  
Deputy Minister  
of Foreign Affairs

## FOREWORD

From the very first day of its independence Kazakhstan has been very active in operations of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. This cooperation is one of our country's top-priority foreign policies. The main target in this area is to ensure Kazakhstan strategic interests in the international arena in terms of global and regional security, establishment of the fair political and economic world order, and creation of a framework for sustainable development and harmonization of relations between the members of the global community.

Kazakhstan advocates for the expansion of cooperation between the UN and regional organizations and strengthening partnerships between regional organizations in combating organized crime, drug threat, illegal migration, religious extremism, poverty and spread of HIV/AIDS. Kazakhstan intends to use purposefully the capacity of the UN and its organizations to facilitate the country's socio-economic development.

Kazakhstan has already achieved three of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), approved by the states of the 2000 World Summit. For these three areas (poverty reduction, gender equality and access to education) the country has endorsed an MDG+ Agenda adapted to the national context and providing for higher parameters and indicators.

In 1993, the United Nations Development Programme started its operations in Kazakhstan. The cooperation between the Government of Kazakhstan and the UN Representative Office in Kazakhstan was based on United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2005-2009. This document serves as a 'road map' determining projects, amounts and areas of cooperation with relevant Kazakhstan government authorities.

The UNDP office in Kazakhstan aims to provide broad technical, advisory and financial support to the country. Over the past five years UNDP's most significant interventions in Kazakhstan was assistance to former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site, effective use of water resources, conservation of biodiversity, combating desertification and addressing the issues of climate change. In the area of social development, an important achievement was the transition to use of the subsistence minimum as the basic social standard for the purposes of more efficient social assistance. To support the government's efforts in creating productive employment, UNDP promotes the development of medium and small businesses, and offers assistance through microcrediting for alternative livelihoods in vulnerable regions.

A new turn in the development of cooperation with UNDP is reflected in the 2010-2015 Country Programme. It will focus on vulnerable population, sustainable management of natural resources, protection of human rights and strengthening democratic institutions.

The Report brought to your attention reflects the results of cooperation between the Government of Kazakhstan and the United Nations Development Programme in Kazakhstan. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan highly appreciates the interaction with UNDP and looks forward to further development of cooperation for the wellbeing of the people of Kazakhstan.





By **Mr Haoliang Xu**  
UNDP Resident Representative,  
UN Resident Coordinator

## OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

Since 2005 Kazakhstan has registered stable economic growth, joining the group of middle-income countries. Kazakhstan is implementing a long term strategy to 2030 and is now focusing on entering the ranks of the 50 most competitive economies in the world. By 2007, Kazakhstan has achieved the first three Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and in 2008 has set more ambitious "MDG+" goals and targets: to halve poverty among rural population, to achieve general universal secondary education, to mainstream gender issues into national planning and budgeting, to prevent violence against women and to increase representation of women in legislative and executive bodies. We see the United Nations Development Programme as a facilitator for their achievement.

In the past five years, UNDP in Kazakhstan worked both at the national and local levels in poverty reduction, governance and energy and environment protection. In all areas measurable progress was achieved towards the expected results. UNDP contributed to institutionalizing state bodies at various levels and strengthening their capacity for programme development and monitoring. Support was provided for the development of strategic documents such as the «Concept of Social Protection», the Strategy of Kazakhstan's Transition to Sustainable Development up to 2024, and the National Environment Action Plan. Support was also provided for development of legal acts, such as «On Targeted Social Assistance», «On Subsistence Minimum», «On Social Contracting», «On Civil Service», «On Production-Sharing Agreements», «On Elections», «On Fighting Corruption», «On Ombudsman», the Environmental Code. With

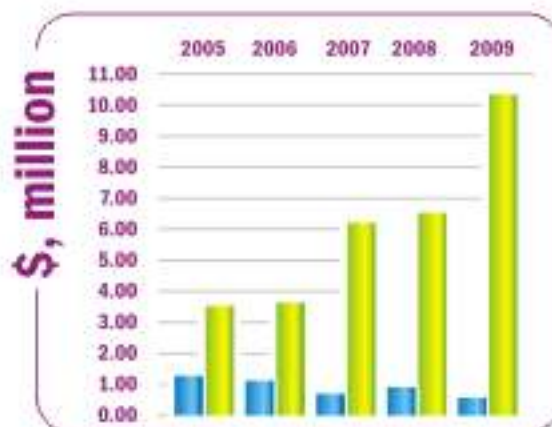
UNDP support Kazakhstan has signed and ratified about 20 international conventions and agreements. UNDP continues its work on improvement of quality of life in the Semipalatinsk region and implements various initiatives in South Kazakhstan, Atyrau, Mangystau, East Kazakhstan, Almaty, Karaganda and Akmola oblasts.

During the 2005-2009 programme period UNDP aimed to direct its limited core resources to national priorities and emerging cooperation needs. A 2007 Partners Survey showed that the Government of Kazakhstan does not any longer

## FINANCING for DEVELOPMENT

Programme Expenditures  
in 2005-2009

Donor Resources      UNDP Resources







depend on external sources of funding. At the same time there was a need for international expertise and knowledge and a need for increase of national capacities in many priority areas. The demand for UNDP's support is also illustrated by the increase in programme budgets (from 4.5m USD in 2005 to 11.9m USD in 2009). In five years of the programme, over 60 projects were implemented, with a total programme delivery of some 34.7 million USD. In this report we have tried to present the most significant results of UNDP support over the past 5 years in numbers and stories.

In 2007-2008 UNDP relocated its country office to the new capital Astana in order to better respond to country's development priorities.

For the first time in 2008 the Government approved the provision of co-financing from the republican budget for two projects, opening new opportunities for cooperation. The Memorandum of Cooperation at a new stage of national development between UNDP and the Government, signed in November 2009, confirms the new partnership and the use of cofinancing mechanisms.

The cooperation and dialogue with national partners at all levels has shown that UNDP's value added for a middle income country such as Kazakhstan rests in the provision of quick and high-quality response to requests for support. We will continue to work hard to provide the support Kazakhstan requires in the new country programme for 2010-2015.



# Poverty Reduction

The institutional framework for poverty monitoring is well established in Kazakhstan and the national MDG target on poverty reduction (income-based) has been achieved by the country in 2004, thus the development cooperation with UNDP focused on issues of vulnerabilities.

UNDP supported the Agency of Statistics and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP) to evaluate the national programme of poverty reduction for 2003-2005, to develop a revised definition of the national poverty line (the subsistence minimum), to develop new legal and regulatory content for standards of social services. UNDP assisted the Republican AIDS Center to prepare the national HIV/AIDS programme.



In the last two years of the programme period, UNDP focused on two target groups: people with disabilities (supporting the process of ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) and oralmans (repatriates), by conducting research for preparing new migration policies and assisting local authorities of Semey city (ex-Semipalatinsk) in establishing a Centre of Adaptation and Social Integration of oralmans that provides language and computer trainings as well as consultations and legal advice.

In the area of the former nuclear testing polygon of Semipalatinsk, UNDP together with UNICEF, UNFPA and UNV, in 2008 started a comprehensive 3-year programme aiming to improve people's livelihoods, with health, economic and civic engagement components. The programme follows the initial successful UNDP project of 2002-2005.

## EXPENDITURES IN THE AREA OF POVERTY REDUCTION 2005-2009

Donor  
\$1.720.000

UNDP  
\$1.411.200



In other oblasts of the country, UNDP worked with local authorities and private-sector companies to support entrepreneurship development (a business incubator was set up successfully and is now operating in Atyrau) and employment (SYSLAB employment centres were set up in Almaty, Shymkent and Astana).

South Kazakhstan Oblast administration received assistance from MDG localization experts in developing the region's strategy.

In order to advance regional economic cooperation and boost transport and transit among countries located on the ancient Silk Road, UNDP supported activities such as studies, regional symposiums, conferences, national coordinators meetings, study tours and investment forums held in China, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. Training was organized on WTO Accession and Transport & Transit.

Over the past three years, a number of private-sector companies and associations of entrepreneurs partnered with UNDP to advance the Global Compact initiative and promote the corporate social responsibility in the country.

Kazakhstan's academic community took an interest in the development of curricula on human development for post-graduate studies. Human development training materials, namely a website, a human development reader, manual and teaching materials, were developed in cooperation with higher education institutions and the Agency of Statistics to introduce Human Development Course in 2 universities of Kazakhstan.





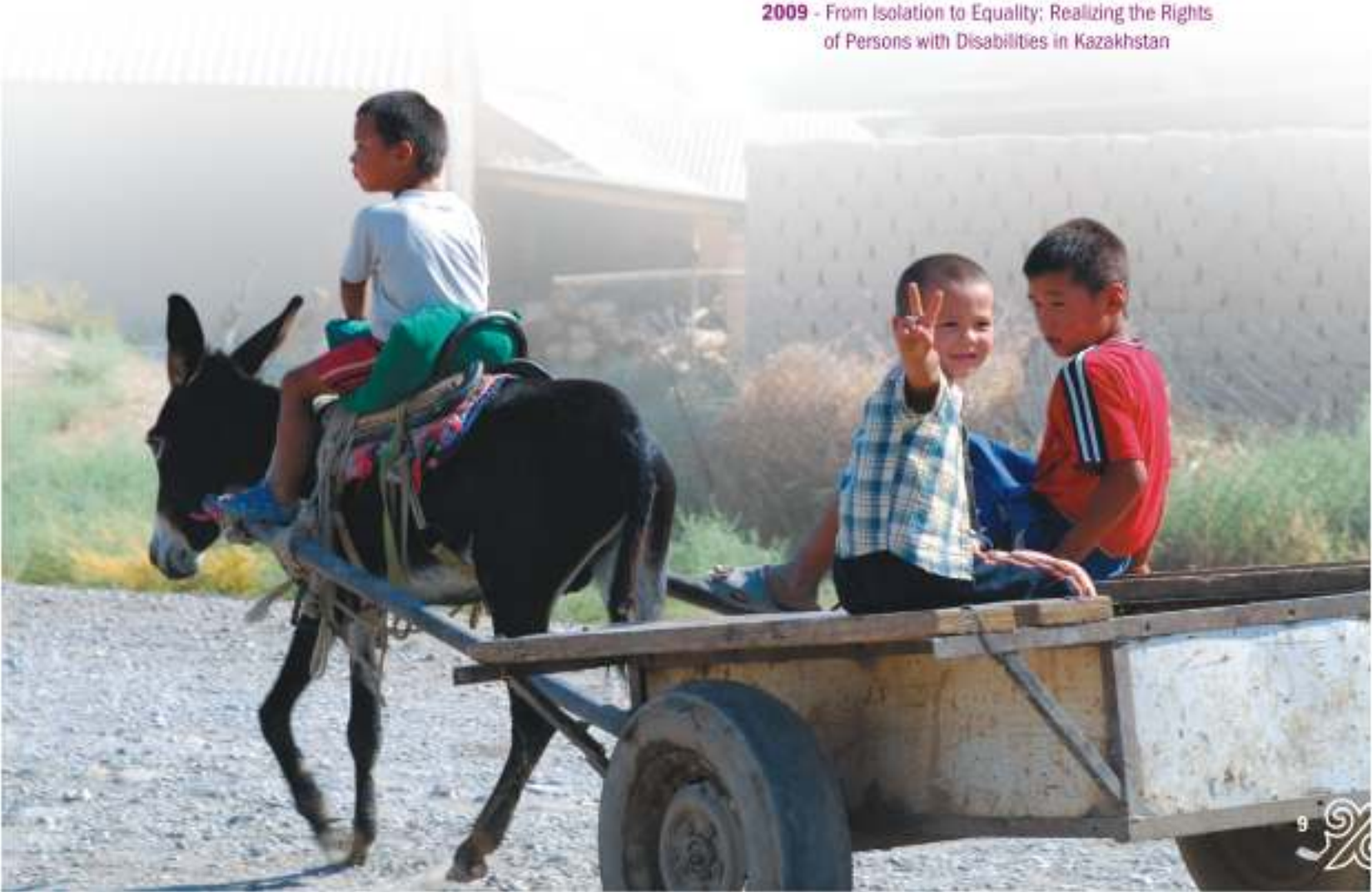
A Human Development Centre affiliated to the Public Administration Academy was opened in February 2007 with a view to promote Human Development concept among civil servants on a sustainable basis.

Since 1995 UNDP has supported the development of National Human Development Reports. Each report has a specific topic and draws attention to the most vital development problems. The second part of the report presents Human Development Index (HDI) data.

Alongside with national human development reports, UNDP Kazakhstan conducts research on issues challenging for development of Kazakhstan. Over the past five years UNDP has published a series of thematic reports devoted to poverty, rural development, the information communication technologies, status of women in Kazakhstan. Such reports promote the expansion of the national dialogue in developing national policies.

#### **Recent Human Development Reports:**

- 2005** - The Great Generation of Kazakhstan: Insights into the Future
- 2006** - New Technologies for Human Development in Kazakhstan
- 2008** - Climate Change and its Impact on Kazakhstan's Human Development
- 2009** - From Isolation to Equality: Realizing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Kazakhstan





# STORY OF SUCCESS

POVERTY  
REDUCTION

## Semipalatinsk Region – On the Way to Recovery

A lingering consequence of the Cold War is the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing area in Kazakhstan, where a total of 468 nuclear tests were conducted. The resulting fallout from the tests has severely affected the region, including reduction of ecosystems and traditional way of living. In 2008, UNDP together with UNICEF, UNFPA and UNV launched a joint 3-year programme to enhance human security and improve the well-being of people from this vulnerable area. The Programme focuses on improvement of healthcare, economic development and civil society engagement. The programme builds on the previous successful work carried out by UNDP in 2002-2005.

gement, business planning and qualitative analysis. A series of microcrediting and microleasing workshops have been delivered to urban and rural entrepreneurs, representatives of rural administrations, farmers and unemployed. As a result, 33 projects worth 100.000 USD (out of 300 micro-credit applications) were funded. Half of the available funds were allocated for cattle-breeding and crops production and half for microenterprise activities, such as opening of mini-bakery, joinery shop, adobe brick production, etc. The programme is very popular among local people. They implemented their project ideas with great willingness and ambitions to make dreams come true.



UNDP works to build capacities for entrepreneurship and business skills. The Programme started from analytical market research to understand the demand for business advisory services in the region. In order to provide access to finances through microcredit and microleasing programmes UNDP signed a Cooperation Agreement with JSC "Fund for Financial Support in Agriculture" – the largest micro crediting organization with wide subsidiary network all over Kazakhstan. Five offices were established by the Fund in Semey city (supervising Zhanasemey rayon), Beskaragai village (Beskaragay rayon), Karaul village (Abay rayon), Kainar village (Abraly rayon) and Koktobe village (May rayon), providing business consultations to rural entrepreneurs. Credit officers have advised over 700 rural entrepreneurs on business mana-

In 2009, an additional 100.000 USD were allocated for micro-leasing. Six micro-leasing projects were approved by the Credit Committee in November 2009. Very soon UNDP witnessed the success of these projects and their stories were published and distributed to raise awareness of the target audience and catalyze the interest in 2010.

UNDP and UNV strive to mobilize communities and support NGOs and CBOs in providing community services and volunteering for development. In 2008-2009 the project conducted 11 joint workshops on volunteer mobilization, humanitarian and social mission of NGOs, social project development, environment, strategic regional development planning, and results-based management of social programmes. Representa-







tives of local authorities, NGOs and initiative groups learned practical skills in applying the law on social contracting and mobilization of resources. Day-to-day consultations of international and national UN volunteers on various social issues have been provided. In April 2009, a Small Grant Programme was launched to support local initiatives. By the end of 2009, 13 projects from rural initiative groups and NGOs received grants (for opening of therapy room for visually impaired children, repair of water supply system in the village, installation of water pump, school greenhouse construction and many others).

Since independence, Kazakhstan has become home to more than 1.1 million immigrants, of which over 464,000 are ethnic Kazakhs or "oralman". While much has been done by the central government to encourage oralman to return to their ethnic homeland, the economic and social integration of oralman in the country remains a significant challenge. To support the national government to implement policies on social inclusion and economic integration of oralmans the Centre of Adaptation and Social Integration of Oralman was established in September 2009. A partner agreement on training and teaching services (Russian, Kazakh languages, computer courses) was signed with the Pedagogical Institute. The Centre runs legal workshops and individual legal consultations for oralmans, residents of Semey and those living in remote areas of East Kazakhstan Oblast. Over 200 people received individual legal advice and information on the fundamentals of the national legislation. Some 150 oralmans received assistance on adaptation issues: preparation of citizenship documents, land ownership, grant programmes, etc. With the assistance of LGI (Local Government and Public Service Reform Initiative) local experts developed special thematic brochures for oralmans (on obtaining the citizenship, the right to education, right to healthcare, right to work,

appeals to state authorities).

The Semey City Administration is a strategic partner of the programme along with administrations of towns and villages. The state officials participate in seminars, courses and training for local people. They are also trained in working with NGOs, enhancing transparency while implementing laws and resolutions on civil society issues.

The region has great capacity for development and local people want to change their life for better. Many have been able to do so with the UN support.





# Democratic Governance

In this area UNDP engaged with the Parliament, local representative bodies (maslikhats), other agencies and civil society organizations to support the development of parliamentary institutions, national human rights and gender machineries and to advance civic engagement.



Among key achievements was the establishment of the Chamber of Public Experts under the Mazhilis in 2006, which includes 25 representatives of civil society, academic community and other groups to discuss draft laws before they get reviewed by the Parliament. UNDP supported the awareness campaign and training, which made possible the state financing of the Chamber as a formal organization since 2008. The success of the project has led to emergence of local public expertise bodies and two interactive web-sites in West Kazakhstan and East Kazakhstan Oblast Maslikhats to improve communications between communities, maslikhats and the Parliament. The capacity of civil society organizations to take part in legislative processes was strengthened through numerous workshops organized in provinces the country. Members of the Chamber, MPs, and representatives of political parties got familiar with parliamentary work in other countries through study visits to the Czech Republic, France and Italy, as well as through international conferences. A pool of journalists was trained to better understand and cover Parliament and MP's work in the media.

The ongoing dialogue between UNDP and the

Parliament on parliamentary development helped to shape the concept of the Institute for Parliamentary Development (IPD), established in September 2007. IPD carries out research, discussions and other initiatives on important topics (for example, local government, budgetary processes, parliamentary development) and sees UNDP as a strategic partner. With the help of UNDP, IPD has set up the Club of Political Parties and other public organizations as a dialogue platform and an opportunity to participate in political processes. In 2008, the Club had six large-scale sessions.

A cost-sharing agreement was signed with IPD in early 2008, to support national and local level activities throughout the year. Through this partnership, numerous trainings were rolled out for local legislatures in half of the oblasts of the country; exchange of experience with other countries was arranged. Subsequently, the IPD has started a publication on parliamentary development.

The Central Elections Commission has benefitted from international expertise and assistance provided by UNDP in 2007 and 2008 to carry out awareness-raising and training of regional election commissions, government authorities, NGOs, political parties and mass media. In the course of 2007 local and national public awareness raising campaigns were organized; booklet for voters (3 million copies) was issued and distributed; posters, brochures and studies on electoral culture were released; a round table on improvement of voters' legal culture was delivered. The Coordinating and Methodological Council for improving qualification of election organizers and legal training of citizens was established. As a result, the electoral activity and awareness of citizens have significantly improved as compared to the previous years. In 2007, the voter turnout was 68.4% which was significantly higher than during the elections to the Mazhilis in 2004 (56.49%) and elections to the Maslikhats in 2003 (56.4%).





UNDP provided assistance to the National Commission for Women Affairs and Family-Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan including a first gender-sensitive legislation analysis and development of the Action Plan on implementation of the Strategy of Gender Equality. Three Crisis Centers for men were established in Almaty, Shymkent and Taraz. Support for the leadership schools through small grants programme, the design and launch of the web-portal of the Commission, and advocacy for 2 draft laws: «On state Guarantees for equal rights and opportunities» and «On preventive measures against domestic violence» were undertaken to result in their adoption in December 2009.

With UNDP support the Human Rights Commission under the President was able to assess the experience of other countries in the functioning of national HR machineries, has prepared and launched the Baseline Study on Human Rights in Kazakhstan, and has subsequently prepared the national Human Rights Action Plan. The working group for the preparation of the baseline study and the Plan included representatives of government bodies and civil society organizations. Jointly with UNESCO, a number of human rights digital libraries were opened to facilitate public access to human rights information.

In 2008, to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the Human Rights Commission with UNDP support organized a series of public events, including award ceremony, production of a special medal and stamp, conferences and round tables with academia.

UNDP supported a number of non-governmental organizations and key groups at community level to engage more actively in electoral processes, advance gender equality and support target groups affected by HIV and AIDS. Through training, awareness rising, working with media, support for pilot centers for service provision, and through grants, NGOs in over 10 oblasts of the country got

stronger in setting their priorities, engaging with decision makers and delivering specific initiatives. UNDP provided support to the Republican AIDS Centre to cooperate with NGOs through the yearly NGO Forum and to manage the grants and expertise provided by the Central Asia AIDS Programme.

Following UNDP's strategic support for the public sector reform, standards for public services delivery were elaborated and subsequently adopted by the Prime Minister Decree as of 1 January 2006. After one-stop shops for public services were rolled out in the country, a survey of pilot service centers was conducted in Almaty and Astana, including assessment of existing monitoring mechanisms. UNDP also supported the improvement of human resource management, functional analysis, and the design of the Concept of personnel policy for civil service.

Under the regional EU-funded programme on dissemination of good practices of European integrated border management methods in Central Asian states, UNDP supported the implementation of regional border management and drug action programs. National border guards and customs authorities have benefited from expertise, policy advice and training to enhance control and security at border crossing points on major trade corridors, and strengthen counter-drug capacities at borders.

## EXPENDITURES IN THE AREA OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE 2005-2009

Donor	\$10.430.000
UNDP	\$1.469.000





## STORY OF SUCCESS

# Central Asia's First National Human Rights Action Plan

Kazakhstan has successfully established the key institutions of modern democratic state. The country was pursuing the idea to develop the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) focused on subsequent democratization of the state institutions, development and strengthening of legal system and legislation in compliance with international standards, promotion of human rights education.

Central Asia countries, formulating fundamental guidelines for the internal and foreign policies of Kazakhstan in the sphere of human rights. Its ultimate goal is to further enhance the human rights mechanisms in Kazakhstan through specific actions focused on improvement of legislation, policy and practice. Establishing dynamics in the development of the country's mechanisms for the protection of human rights, the National Plan reveals



To support Kazakhstan, UNDP partnered with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to build capacity of various actors involved in developing and implementing NHRAP. The National Plan was preceded by the Baseline Study and Report on Human Rights in Kazakhstan and incorporated data from governmental agencies and nongovernmental human rights organizations and international organizations' research in related areas.

A number of human rights related events were hosted within the project. Such initiatives like study tours to Sweden and Lithuania, public celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) were undertaken. Three digital libraries were opened to provide access to the public and contribute to the transparency of NHRAP implementation.

NHRAP for 2009-2012 is the first comprehensive document in the history of Kazakhstan and other

the gaps in the legislation and practice, the lack of coordination and systematization within governmental institutions and nongovernmental organizations for the protection of human rights. The National Human Rights Action Plan was approved by the President of Kazakhstan on 5 May 2009. After official launch in Astana in June 2009, the NHRAP was presented in other 4 cities of Kazakhstan (Almaty, Pavlodar, Karaganda, Taraz) for more than 800 participants comprising government authorities, international organizations, diplomatic missions, NGOs, and academic institutions. HR Commission jointly with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan presented NHRAP for the international community in Warsaw, Washington, New-York, London and Geneva.

The positive expectation is that application of the recommendations of the National Plan will catalyze further reforms of democratic institutions in Kazakhstan and facilitate new achievements in





strengthening the Rule of Law, governmental and public mechanisms for the protection of human rights and create a well-developed civil society according to international standards.

It is worth emphasizing that in the process of NHRAP development a high level of constructive cooperation between the state and civil society has been achieved. The working group included representatives of the Government and civil society on a parity basis. The partnership of the Working Group, UNDP, other UN agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIFEM) and international

organizations contributed to the overall success. UNDP strongly believes that such participatory approach should form the basis of the implementation process.

Kazakhstan is scheduled to appear before the Human Rights Council for the Universal Periodic Review process in 2010, where the Government will report on their achievements and challenges in human rights. UNDP, in cooperation with national and international partners, is undertaking measures to further support this process.





# Environment and Sustainable Development

During this programme period, UNDP rendered extensive support to the Ministry of Environment Protection, Committee for Water Resources, the Forestry and Hunting Committee and other agencies in developing strategic documents, such as the Concept of Transition to Sustainable Development promoted by the National Sustainable Development Council, the Concept of National Strategy to Achieve Water and Sanitation MDGs; draft laws (On support for the use of renewable energy sources, On protected areas, the Ecological Code adopted by the RoK President). UNDP assisted in the ratification of the Stockholm POPs Convention, Ramsar and Bonn Conventions and in reporting on national implementation (Third National Communication on Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Kazakhstan, the Second National Communication for the UNFCCC Secretary and the First National Report on Implementa-

## EXPENDITURES IN THE AREA OF ENVIRONMENT 2005-2009

Donor	\$18.430.000
UNDP	\$813.000



ces from GEF and other sources with the help of UNDP. Projects targeting conservation of agrobiodiversity, wetlands, steppe landscapes and Altai-Sayan ecoregion are also active in developing ecological tourism, economic activities promoting environment-friendly alternative livelihoods. Special information and media products have been



tion of the Ramsar Convention). UNDP helped initiate discussions on benefits for Kazakhstan from participation in the voluntary carbon markets and non-Kyoto mechanisms and supported the process of ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.

The Forestry and Hunting Committee has achieved significant success in protecting key endangered species by managing, expanding and establishing protected areas, raising additional resour-

ces developed to raise awareness about the value of species of flora and fauna. A national Biodiversity Trust Fund was established, in order to create sustainable mechanisms for financing biodiversity work in the country. The academic community is engaged in research and development of solutions for species conservation. Management teams of protected areas benefited from training and support to develop and start implementing new management plans.





The legal and regulatory framework for development of renewable resources was prepared, along with recommendations to promote investment in wind energy. The assessment of wind energy potential was made throughout the country and measures were taken to support the construction of the country's first wind farm.

In cooperation with the Housing and Municipal Construction Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Trade as well as Almaty and Astana city administrations UNDP launched a large-scale initiative to promote the efficient use of energy in the process of heating and hot water supply to public and municipal buildings. The draft law on energy saving and amendments to the law on households have been developed. The draft Strategy on Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy is in progress. Project activities in Astana and Almaty

UNDP supported the roll-out in Kazakhstan of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) concept. The Water Resources Committee's capacity was strengthened to develop the National Programme and get it approved. Eight IWRM plans were finalized for each river basin.

Cooperation with the private sector was strengthened through local initiatives funded by Coca-Cola and Shell in Almaty and Mangystau oblasts for improved access to drinking water in rural settlements. The project in Almaty oblast resulted in establishment of water user cooperative, construction of water pump and distribution pipelines, improving access to sanitation at school and village medical center and providing training on hygiene and rational water use. Over 200 small-scale projects in nature and energy conservation were implemented by NGOs and CBOs.



help provide examples for energy users on energy saving approaches, by engaging Associations of apartment owners through trainings and grants to upgrade energy measurement equipment, developing financial mechanisms, auditing selected buildings and developing energy saving solutions for them. A memorandum was signed with Karaganda city administration to establish the first Energy Servicing Company in Kazakhstan.

UNDP supported a natural disaster risk assessment in the disaster-prone Almaty region. Disaster-preparedness curricula and training materials for target groups were prepared and workshops conducted. The National Program on Preparedness and Mitigation of Disaster Risks was drafted and submitted to the Government.





## STORY OF SUCCESS

# Caring For Wetlands

Two of the world's major flyways and their respective branches, the Central Asian-Indian Flyway and the East African Flyway, converge on Kazakhstan's Eurasian wetlands. In fact, Kazakhstan supports the largest population (over 130 species) of waterfowl in Asia. It is estimated that over 50 million birds migrate semi-annually through Kazakhstan from winter feeding grounds to summer nesting grounds and back again. Approximately 20% of these are estimated to nest in Kazakhstan. As such, Kazakhstan is one of the priority areas for wetlands conservation in this part of the world. UNDP/GEF project "Integrated Conservation of Globally Significant Wetland Habitat: a Demonstration on Three Sites" (2003-2010) promotes an integrated conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in the delta of the Ural River, the Alakol-Sasykkol lakes and the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn lakes.

2009. The Concept of Conservation and Rational Use of Wetlands of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2020 was prepared by the project.

To expand the country's largest protected area - Korgalzhyn State Nature Reserve (up to 543,000 ha) - the Project prepared scientific and feasibility studies. By the Government Resolution of 6 February 2009 a new protected area - Akzhaiyk State Nature Reserve (Ural River delta) with total area of 111,500 ha is established in one of the most vulnerable areas, the Caspian coast. The project developed and implemented the country's first Alakol and Korgalzhyn Reserve Management Plans as an efficient protected area planning and management mechanism. Also, for the first time in Kazakhstan, Management Action Plans were put in place for 8 globally significant bird species. Staff of the protected areas receives training and carries out scientific research on an ongoing basis.



Over the past five years the project provided assistance in accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (2 May 2007) and inclusion of the three project sites to the Ramsar List.

Through this project, UNDP helped to draft the new Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Protected Areas effective since 7 July 2006, and to amend the Water Code as related to the definition of wetlands and requirement to maintain appropriate hydro-logical regime of wetlands from 21 February

To develop ecotourism, the Korgalzhyn Reserve Visit Center co-financed by the Government of Kazakhstan and Wetlands Project was launched in the first half of 2009. New tourist routes were laid in Alakol-Sasykkol project site, with four information routes included by the Ministry of Tourism and Sports into the state register of tourist routes and paths. To arrange appropriate conditions for tourists, guest houses were set up in the three sites together with UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme.





Environmental education and training for target groups are among project's priorities. Educational films and videos about the abundant biodiversity of Alakol-Sassykkol and Tengiz-Korgalzhyn lake systems and the need to preserve them were broadcast on national TV channels in 2009. Dedicated wetland courses were introduced for school students in the three sites. About 40 teaching, academic and practical as well as information publications were released. Festivals and other events designed to draw public attention to burning issues of conservation and increase of natural wealth are conducted on an ongoing basis.

By promoting alternative livelihoods UNDP strives to prevent biodiversity losses, putting in place best wetland management practices and giving an opportunity for rural communities to derive sustainable income, with development of ecotourism, introduction of energy saving technologies, better agricultural and hunting practices, reproduction of fish stock being among its main options. Financial and advisory support was rendered by the project to launch 34 projects funded from various sources (microcredits, grants). The project pays particular

attention to gender issues by creating jobs for rural women, with training in manufacturing felt products allowing women to earn stable income.

The Biodiversity Conservation Fund of Kazakhstan set up under the project is a mechanism of long-term parallel financing of important conservation activities. Unlike government institutions, the Fund has the capacity to raise voluntary contributions from international and national donors for biodiversity conservation purposes. AirAstana, the national airline, became the first donor by transferring US\$ 80,000 to the fund. Transparency of disbursement of funds is ensured by the Board of Directors, which includes representatives of government authorities, businesses and NGOs. In 2008, the Fund, contracted by the Ministry of Culture and Information, carried out social events of total value of US\$ 86,000 for promoting ecological literacy and public awareness raising to the need of biodiversity conservation. The Fund is also a financial agent for the 3-year Grant Programme of the RoK Government/World Bank's Forest Protection and Reforestation Project with a total budget of US\$ 2,400,000.





## ANNEX 1:

# List of Projects Implemented During 2005-2009

## Poverty Reduction

The projects in this area have contributed to the achievement of the following outcomes:

**Outcome of the 2005-2009 United Nations Development Assistance Framework:**  
"Reduced (income and human) poverty at national and sub-national levels"

**UNDP Country Programme Outcome 1:** "The Government is more capable of reducing poverty, achieving MDG targets and monitoring its progress to these ends"

Projects Operating During 2005-2009	Project Timeframe	2005-2009 Expenditures, UNDP Contributions	2005-2009 Expenditures, DONOR Contributions	Donor Agency	for detailed project information please visit project database at <a href="http://www.undp.kz">www.undp.kz</a>
<b>1 UNDP programme in support of Semipalatinsk region</b>	01/01/2001-31/12/2006	\$64.600	\$103.800	UN Trust Fund for Human Security	functions sustainably in the area. The third project facilitated the development of small and medium enterprises in the region, through the creation of a Business Advisory Centre, located in the city of Semey. The Centre has provided consulting services to entrepreneurs, organized training for about 1500 people, organized 2 Job Fairs (in 2004 and 2005) attended by over 1,600 job seekers and some 35 companies and organizations.
<b>2 Business Incubator in Caspian region</b>	01/01/2001-31/12/2006		\$111.000	Chevron Munaigas Inc.	were engaged in implementation of projects as the members of initiative groups. 417 preliminary applications were collected, 171 project proposals were considered in 12 Grant Sessions, 127 were financed. These projects were implemented by 81 initiative groups and 25 NGOs. Projects were implemented in 60 villages out of the 178 in the target area. As a result of the project supporting micro-funding for women, an independent micro-funding organization "Bereke" was created and
<b>3 Increased national ownership of poverty reduction interventions in Kazakhstan</b>	01/01/2002-31/12/2005	\$82.600			<p>projects in the Atyrau city and surrounding area through establishment of a business incubator in Atyrau.</p> <p>was developed. Some 40 workshops and 4 study tours on different aspects of poverty were conducted for national stakeholders. The following reports were developed, published and launched:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"NGOs in Kazakhstan: past, present, future",</li> </ul> <p>This project provided policy advice and technical expertise for the formulation of the national Poverty Reduction Program 2003-05 and its Action Plan; on pilot basis, the Poverty Reduction Programme 2003-05 for Kyzylorda Oblast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Human Development Report "Fighting Poverty for a Better Future",</li> <li>"Poverty in Kazakhstan: Causes and Cures" prepared jointly with the Russian Living Standards Center</li> <li>"Living standards and poverty in Kazakhstan."</li> </ul> <p>Statistical monitoring" The cooperation with the Statistics Agency of Kazakhstan has produced a reliable set of data on MDGs monitoring.</p>



4	<b>Silk Road development programme: capacity building for regional cooperation and development</b>	01/01/2004-31/12/2007	\$3,400	\$48,000	Government of China
	The project supported activities involving countries located on the ancient Silk Road with an aim to advance regional economic cooperation and boost transport and transit. Studies, regional symposiums, conferences, national co-ordinators meetings, study tours and investment forums have been conducted in China, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (the last one in September 2008). Training was organized on WTO Accession and Transport & Transit.				
5	<b>Economic and poverty reports</b>	01/01/2004-31/12/2006	\$123,000		
	Analytical reports were produced and led to increased outreach and knowledge on poverty related issues, including pro-poor policies and progress towards MDGs. Supplementary report "Microfinance in Kazakhstan: an inclusive financial sector for all" devoted to the celebration of International Year of Microcredit 2005 was developed, published and widely distributed. As a result, the National Microfinance Conference was conducted in Kazakhstan with participation of top decision makers and top managers of microfinance organizations. Another report "Social Protection in Kazakhstan" focused on analysis of national development strategies and materials of international organizations working towards improved living standards and quality of life.				
6	<b>Capacity for effective national execution</b>	01/01/2006-31/12/2006	\$166,000		
	This project supported the analytical and capacity building work necessary for effective preparation and/or implementation of programmes and projects, including assessments, studies by international and national consultants, meetings and round tables with partners, in the country and in the region.				
7	<b>Poverty reduction in Kazakhstan: achievements and lessons learnt</b>	01/01/2006-31/12/2006	\$156,000		
	In the framework of this project the evaluation of the National Poverty Reduction Programme was conducted. The evaluation helped understand the existing gaps in the government's programme development and implementation processes. The analysis of the inequality issues in the country contributed to strengthening national capacity on poverty measuring and monitoring. This project also supported training and studies: a series of training for key government officials on different aspects of social development was conducted. Proposals for further improvement of the legislation on social services for elderly and disabled were developed. A report on the status of orphans in Kazakhstan was developed, published and presented to the wider audience.				
8	<b>Localizing MDGs in South Kazakhstan</b>	01/01/2006-31/12/2007	\$57,000		
	UNDP mobilized national and international expertise to help the oblast administration of the South Kazakhstan oblast to analyse the situation in their oblast for every MDG goal and to integrate measures enabling them to achieve the MDGs in this oblast into the oblast development strategy that the oblast prepared in 2006-2007.				
9	<b>Human Development course</b>	01/01/2004-01/01/2008	\$172,000		
	This project represented a partnership with universities in Kazakhstan, centered on the development of curriculum on human development for higher education. Academic staff from selected universities have been trained on human development, and subsequently prepared the Human Development course and piloted it at the Kazakhstan Eurasian University. The course curriculum was approved by the Ministry of Education and Science and introduced in a number of universities. The textbook "Human development in Kazakhstan", as well as the training and teaching materials for further dissemination of the course were prepared, published and disseminated.				







Projects Operating During 2005-2009	Project Timeframe	2005-2009 Expenditures, UNDP Contributions	2005-2009 Expenditures, DONOR Contributions	Donor Agency	• for detailed project information please visit project database at <a href="http://www.undp.kz">www.undp.kz</a>
<b>10 National Human Development Report 2006</b>	01/01/2006-31/12/2007	\$80,000			
	The National Human Development Report "New Technologies for Human Development in Kazakhstan" was prepared, published and launched in Astana and in a high-level event in a Parliament sitting in Astana.				
<b>11 National Human Development Report 2008</b>	01/01/2008-31/12/2008	\$14,900	\$32,000	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
	The National Human Development Report on "Climate Change and its Impact on Kazakhstan's Human Development" was prepared with the participation of experts from the National Climate Change Centre, in the same year as the global HCR report dedicated to the theme of climate change. The report presented recommendations for policy-makers on addressing climate change issues in Kazakhstan and served to raise awareness of the public at large at the impact of the change of climate on life of the people.				
<b>12 Private sector development and competitiveness of Kazakhstan's economy</b>	01/01/2007-31/12/2009	\$154,000	\$88,000	International Institute for Environment and Development	
	Through this project the Forum of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan with UNDP support and contributions from IED has raised awareness among companies about the principles of the Global Compact and the corporate social responsibility (CSR). Eleven companies have joined the Global Compact by the end of the project. Two analytical studies have been conducted on the development of corporate social responsibility in Kazakhstan, one of them with particular emphasis on companies working in the oil and gas sector. The recommendations coming out of these studies on practical steps for CSR development were discussed at a series of round tables.				
<b>13 Development of common approaches to social services</b>	01/01/2007-31/12/2008	\$93,000			
	UNDP provided high quality advice to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in development of quality standards for social services provision and nutrition norms for medical social organizations. Through expert evaluation and comparative analysis of the national and international legislation on social services UNDP proposed substantive revision of draft law "On social services". To ensure open discussion of the draft law and social services standards, UNDP in cooperation with UNICEF has also supported a series of expert meetings, international conference and trainings for central and local level specialists working in this sphere. As a follow up to capacity building events, nutrition standards for vulnerable people living in public facilities have been upgraded, as have the general standards in early childhood intervention and day care centers.				
<b>14 Improved approaches to subsistence minimum calculation and increased awareness of governance and economic effects of poverty policies</b>	01/01/2007-31/12/2008	\$109,700	\$10,000	Government of Kazakhstan	
	UNDP provided high quality advice in introduction of new methodologies in calculating subsistence minimum. It was recommended to bringing the social security threshold closer to the subsistence minimum, and then as the poverty line in its totality. The main recommendations, conclusions and subsistence minimum forecasts till 2010 were presented and discussed with policy makers at national and regional levels. In addition UNDP made an expertise of the draft law "On amendments to the law "On targeted social assistance". Analysis on compliance with common international standards and recommendations made by UNDP were used by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection for further development and adoption of this law. The Law was adopted in January 2009.				
<b>15 Promoting innovation and employment in Kazakhstan</b>	01/01/2007-31/12/2010	\$30,000	\$318,000	Government of Norway	
	This initiative is implemented in partnership by the Norwegian company SYSLAB International (SI) and UNDP. SI technology of employment generation and SME development, including training, motivation of programme participants, networks to local companies, interviews and business plan developments, is disseminated in Kazakhstan through 3 centres, opened in Almaty, Shymkent and Astana.				



16	Realizing the rights of persons with disabilities	01/01/2008-30/04/2010	\$44,000	\$166,000	Government of Kazakhstan	British Embassy	promotes more synergy, cooperation and dialogue on disability related issues across the country, and increases understanding of disability as a human rights issue.
17	Enhancing Human Security in the Former Nuclear Test Site of Semipalatinsk	01/01/2008-31/10/2010	\$44,000	\$772,000	UNTFHS	Government of Kazakhstan	for the National Council on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities, an awareness-raising campaign and events dedicated to the discussion and understanding of different aspects of the Convention. The project supported the creation of an Inter Governmental Working Group on ratification of the Convention that
18	Promoting economic and social integration of oralmen	01/01/2009-31/12/2011	\$59,000	\$24,000	UNV	LGI	<p>establishment and successful registration of four new NGOs in the region. In addition, 13 small grants out of 30 expected were approved by the Small Grants Committee with the total budget of \$100,000. Initiative groups and local volunteers were actively involved in the implementation of the small grants projects.</p> <p>5 out of 14 expected projects are approved by the Credit Committee.</p> <p>A series of seminars for local government, initiative groups and NGOs was organized. Main topics included: humanitarian and social mandate of NGOs, social project development, environment, poverty reduction and gender equality. Capacity building events resulted in</p>
19	Growing Inclusive Markets Regional Project	01/01/2009-31/12/2011	\$2,000	\$43,000	TIKA		<p>small grants and other project initiatives. For awareness rising and capacity building purposes, 5 thematic brochures were developed in Russian and Kazakh languages, as well as in Arabic script for oralmen, containing the most updated and comprehensive information on priority issues for oralmen.</p> <p>regular trainings for oralmen in the most remote villages of the East-Kazakhstan oblast. Five National Community Exchange Workers were selected from five regions mostly populated by oralmen to help establish partnerships between oralmen and local communities and support in implementation of the</p>
20	Wider Europe: Aid for Trade for Central Asia, South Caucasus and Western CIS Regional Project	01/01/2009-31/12/2011	\$5,000	\$5,000	Government of Finland		<p>Inclusive models were drafted and discussed with counterparts.</p> <p>institutions and trade mainstreaming will be covered during the workshops.</p>
Subtotal:			\$1,411,200	\$1,720,800			





## ANNEX 1:

# Environment and Sustainable Development

The projects in this area have contributed to the achievement of the following outcomes:

**Outcome of the 2005-2009 United Nations Development Assistance Framework:**  
"Reduced (income and human) poverty at national and sub-national levels"

**UNDP Country Programme Outcome 2: "A comprehensive approach to sustainable development is integrated into national development planning and linked to poverty"**

Projects Operating During 2005-2009	Project Timeframe	2005-2009 Expenditures, UNDP Contributions	2005-2009 Expenditures, DONOR Contributions	Donor Agency	for detailed project information please visit project database at <a href="http://www.undp.kz">www.undp.kz</a>
<b>21 The development of a strategy to implement the Convention of Biological Diversity</b>	22/07/1997-01/07/2006		\$58.000	GEF	
	The project supported the development of a strategy to support the implementation of the Convention of Biological Diversity, including elements like maximizing the public participation in the process of strategy finalization and preparation of national biodiversity reports. The Strategy for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its action plan were approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan.				
<b>22 Initial assistance to the Republic of Kazakhstan to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</b>	01/01/2003-31/12/2006	\$109.700	\$165.000	GEF	
	The project supported the process of preparation for and ratification of the Stockholm Convention on POPs, through initial workshops for parliamentarians, government officials, representatives of industrial enterprises and non-governmental organizations, through preliminary national inventories of POPs (pesticides and industrial chemicals), and discussion of inventory findings with all stakeholders. The Stockholm Convention on POPs was ratified by Kazakhstan on 7 June 2007.				
<b>23 National capacity self-assessment for global environmental management</b>	01/01/2004-31/12/2006	\$43.000	\$58.000	GEF	
	With the support of the project the draft Strategy and national action Plan for capacity building were developed. The integrated report was prepared and disseminated.				
<b>24 Preparation of Kazakhstan's Second National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</b>	01/09/2004-31/12/2008		\$405.000	GEF	
	The Second National Communication was prepared with consultation of actual Handbooks and Guidelines 10 years after the First National Communication and represents a progressive document. The report was publicly presented and its results were widely disseminated.				



25	<b>National Integrated Water Resource Management and water efficiency plan for Kazakhstan</b>	08/04/2004-31/12/2006	\$95.000	\$1.155.000	GEF	DFID Government of Norway	sanitation in all oblasts of Kazakhstan, and the development of citizens for water access and sanitation of the population of Kazakhstan. A national report on "Access of the population of Kazakhstan to drinking water and sanitation" was prepared in launched in 2006.
26	<b>Strengthening environmental management for sustainable development</b>	01/01/2005-31/12/2006	\$30.000				capacity of River Basin Organizations was improved through trainings on data management, water quality monitoring and IWRM planning at a river basin level. The project also supported social and technical surveys on defining access to water and
27	<b>Support to improve waste management system in Kazakhstan</b>	01/01/2005-31/12/2006	\$10.000				national standards (Environmental Code, Laws on binding environmental insurance and environmental auditing). The project was instrumental in the establishment of the National Council on Sustainable Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan under the Government of the republic of Kazakhstan.
28	<b>Helping local communities to cope with consequences of the earthquake in Southern Kazakhstan</b>	01/01/2005-31/12/2007	\$296.000	\$13.000	UNISDR		management was developed as a separate project component, in order to help the city improve the municipal waste management system.  The report "Zhambyl Earthquake: Lessons Learnt" presented an analysis of the earthquake data.
29	<b>Remediation of PCB contamination in Kazakhstan</b>	01/06/2006-31/12/2007		\$50.000	GEF		families in target communities to help them put in place earthquake preparedness and response plans. A technical report on the results of the disaster vulnerability assessment survey summarized the preparedness capacity.
30	<b>Support for the implementation of the Concept on transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to sustainable development</b>	01/04/2007-31/10/2008	\$208.000				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Ekibastuz electric sub-stations</li> <li>Due to GEF strategy change new proposal on full size project and PPG was created</li> </ul> <p>agencies of the RK, oblasts, basin water departments, Kazakh association of industries by SD, NGOs, institutes and universities and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Through this project UNEP provided technical support and expertise to the Ministry of Environment Protection and to the Council for Sustainable Development, including for develop-</p>





Projects Operating During 2005-2009	Project Timeframe	2005-2009 Expenditures, UNDP Contributions	2005-2009 Expenditures, DONOR Contributions	Donor Agency	• for detailed project information please visit project database at <a href="http://www.undp.kz">www.undp.kz</a>
<b>31</b> Design and execution of a comprehensive PCB management plan for Kazakhstan	01/01/2007-31/12/2008		\$88,000	GEF	
	This project has focused on the analysis of the situation with PCB management in the country, consultation with stakeholders and preparation of a full-fledged initiative for funding by GEF.				
<b>32</b> Support for South Kazakhstan Oblast to Recovery from Floods	01/01/2008-31/12/2008	\$49,000			
	The fast-track project provided help to local communities in South Kazakhstan oblast that suffered from floods in spring of 2008. The assistance was aligned and part of the joint UN response and focused on awareness and preparedness through training at local level.				
<b>33</b> Strengthening capacity in the field of sustainable development through integration of climate change issues into strategic planning of Kazakhstan	01/01/2008-31/12/2008	\$20,000	\$79,000	Government of Kazakhstan	
	This project, co-financed by the Government and UNDP, has provided policy advice, training and expertise to the Ministry of Environment Protection, after the ratification by the country of the Kyoto protocol in spring 2009. In order to conduct activities related to national policy developments, preparation for participation in international for a on post-Kyoto. Support is also being provided for the preparation of the Ministerial Conferences in Astana in 2010 and 2011.				
<b>34</b> Promoting IWRM and fostering trans-boundary dialogue in Central Asia – Regional project	01/01/2009-31/12/2012	\$9,000	\$3,000	European Commission	
	The component implemented in Kazakhstan of this regional Central Asia project focuses on the issues of the Ili-Berkelash river basin. The project aims to support bilateral cooperation with China and strengthen the dialogue on water management through the China-Kazakhstan commission, and improve existing agreements between the two countries.				
<b>35</b> Caspian Sea: restoring depleted fisheries and consolidation of permanent regional environmental governance framework – regional project	01/01/2009-31/12/2011		\$1,000,000	GEF	
	This large regional initiative represents the new phase of the long-term cooperation around the issues of the Caspian sea. Kazakhstan is a lead country for this phase and hosts the project management team. The project is implemented by UNDP's with support from UNDP as required. The project has two large components: legislative and supporting the biodiversity. In the first area the project supports negotiations among countries bordering the Caspian sea (on 4 ancillary Protocols to the Tehran Convention), meetings among parties, and supports the creation of a Secretariat. In the second area activities are being rolled out for the protection of various species; organization of regional technical working groups dealing with environmental monitoring, fish spawning areas, fish passage, and ecosystem based management; preparation of management plans for species and for areas; provision of grants for regional and country-based activities. In 2009, 14 grants were provided.				
<b>Subtotal:</b>		<b>\$760,000</b>	<b>\$3,016,000</b>		



**UNDP Country Programme Outcome 3:**  
**"Livelihoods opportunities for the poor are increased through expanded access to natural resources"**

36	Integrated conservation of priority globally-significant migratory wetlands habitat: demonstration on 3 sites	01/08/2004-31/12/2010	\$95,000	\$5,908,000	GEF	some existing protected areas (PA). The capacity of the management teams of PAs was strengthened considerably through training, equipment and continuous exposure to learning. PAs have a better infrastructure and are managed according to new management plans. All pilot PA conduct monitoring and conservation activities for selected species. A special GIS-based database was developed to facilitate monitoring and upon completion of the project it is going to be used by the Committee for Forestry and Hunting. The communities living around PA benefit from training and support (including facilitating access to micro-credit) in starting alternative income generating activities that are not harmful to the environment. The experience from over 30 projects was disseminated through a national conference. Eco-tourism is one of such options that generated a lot of interest - supported also by the opening of modern visit centres for tourists in the pilot PA. The project supported the establishment of a Biodiversity Trust Fund that will constitute a sustainable source of funding for biodiversity conservation activities in the country.
37	Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Kazakhstani sector of Altai Sayan eco-region	01/01/2005-31/12/2012	\$18,000	\$3,516,000	GEF	Government of Germany This project works with the Committee for Forestry and Hunting to support national efforts for the conservation of biodiversity in the Kazakhstan side of the Altai Sayan ecosystem. The project contributes to the improvement of national legislation related to protection of forestry, supports the organization and expansion of the protected area, and works with the management of the PA to improve its infrastructure, develop management plan and improve the knowledge and skills of staff (including through development of teaching materials that can be used throughout the country). Through a grant of the Government of Germany, fire-fighting equipment was purchased and additional infrastructure was developed to help improve the capacity for prevention and quick response to forest fires, which is one of the main threats to the PA. The project conducts monitoring activities for selected species (snow leopard and arhar) and engages surrounding communities in income-generating activities that are protective of the environment.
38	In situ conservation of Kazakhstan's mountain agro-biodiversity	01/01/2005-31/12/2011	\$2,153,000	\$2,153,000	GEF	methods for preservation of the wild species of apple and apricot. Aside from the academic community, the project actively works with staff of the PA to train them and expose to new knowledge, and with surrounding communities in order to advocate for income-generating opportunities that are protective of the value of the mountain agro-biodiversity.
39	Steppe conservation and management	01/01/2008-31/12/2012	\$23,000	\$488,000	GEF	develop conservation activities. The project works with staff of the pilot PA to enhance their capacity
40	Sustainable rangeland management for rural livelihood and environmental integrity	01/01/2009-31/12/2011	\$9,000	\$158,000	GEF	managed to identify several pilot initiatives that are being implemented.
		Subtotal:	\$50,000	\$12,223,000		

**Country Programme Outcome 4:** "Livelihoods opportunities for the poor are increased through expanded access to sustainable energy"

Projects Operating During 2005-2009	Project Timeframe	2005-2009 Expenditures, UNDP Contributions	2005-2009 Expenditures, DONOR Contributions	Donor Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for detailed project information please visit project database at <a href="http://www.undp.kz">www.undp.kz</a></li> </ul>
<b>41 Kazakhstan-wind power market development Initiative</b>	27/07/2004-30/06/2010	\$30.000	\$1.949.000	GEF	
	<p>The project focused on the subject of use of renewable sources of energy in Kazakhstan and, more specifically, the use of wind energy. The project supported the preparation of the national wind energy development, and contributed to the development of the law on renewable energy in Kazakhstan. In parallel, monitoring of the wind potential was done, leading to the preparation of an Wind Atlas for the country, as a useful tool for investors. The project is providing technical advice and expertise to a number of private sector companies (including Samruk-energo and others) and to Karaganda Oblast Aimat on the development of the wind energy sector and elaboration of wind farm projects in Kazakhstan.</p>				
<b>42 Removing barriers to energy efficiency in municipal heat and hot water supply</b>	01/01/2008-31/12/2011		\$1.166.000	GEF	British Embassy
	<p>The project has as its main objective the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through energy savings in the municipal heat and hot water supply. The project engaged with central agencies in contributing to legislative work and preparation of national policies, and works with several pilot cities to demonstrate energy efficiency measures in residential buildings - such pilots showed already savings of 25% on average. The project contributed to the development of innovative institutional and financial models (including the model of an energy saving company) and runs public awareness activities to attract more people in cities towards energy saving measures.</p>				
<b>43 Energy Efficient Design in Buildings</b>	01/01/2009-10/03/2010	\$3.000	\$68.000	GEF	
	<p>UNDP discussed with central agencies and private sector companies measures to increase energy efficiency in buildings, conducted an analysis of the menu of options and is preparing a project that aims to demonstrate measures for energy efficiency</p>				
<b>44 Sustainable Transport in Almaty</b>	01/01/2009-31/12/2010		\$8.000	GEF	
	<p>UNDP discussed with the administration of Almaty city and with relevant central agencies and private sector companies the problems of public transportation in Almaty. The city administration is prioritizing the resolution of these problems in the medium term, and UNDP helped prepare a project for GEF funding.</p>				
<b>Subtotal:</b>		<b>\$3.000</b>	<b>\$3.191.000</b>		



# ANNEX 1:

## Democratic Governance

The projects in this area have contributed to the achievement of the following outcomes:

**Outcome of the 2005-2009 United Nations Development Assistance Framework: "Professional capacity, effectiveness and accountability of the governance structure and participation of civil society in decision-making enhanced"**

**Country Programme Outcome 5:**  
**"Participatory approaches to development are increased through enhanced capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups"**

Projects Operating During 2005-2009	Project Timeframe	2005-2009 Expenditures, UNDP Contributions	2005-2009 Expenditures, DONOR Contributions	Donor Agency	for detailed project information please visit project database at <a href="http://www.undp.kz">www.undp.kz</a>
<b>45 Support to the Programme on counteracting the AIDS epidemic in Kazakhstan</b>	24/04/2004-31/12/2009	\$103.000	\$361.000	PAF/UNAIDS	form policy advice and expertise, including for the preparation of a new country programme.
<b>46 Equal opportunities for Men and Women in the Republic of Kazakhstan (Tomiris 1)</b>	01/05/2004-30/07/2007	\$18.000	\$238.000	Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	NCOs received support to coordinate their activities - through NGO Forums, and joint activities. The national AIDS Centre benefited
<b>47 Equal Opportunities for Men and Women in Kazakhstan (Tomiris 2)</b>	01/05/2007-31/12/2009	\$12.000	\$194.000	SIDA	existing gender problems in Kazakhstan and ways to solve them. In December 2005 the Strategy on Gender Policy was adopted in Kazakhstan, which shows the improved national capacity of the government in development of gender-oriented policies.
				UK Embassy	method in local governance were developed, published and widely disseminated among all interested parties.
					as representatives of local executive bodies, political parties, NGOs and mass media took part in the conference. Three publications: Men's Manual, How to make an election campaign, and gender mainstreaming and 4R





Projects Operating During 2005-2009	Project Timeframe	2005-2009 Expenditures, UNDP Contributions	2005-2009 Expenditures, DONOR Contributions	Donor Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for detailed project information please visit project database at <a href="http://www.undp.kz">www.undp.kz</a></li> </ul>
<b>48 Building capacity of women's organizations to implement National Action Plan on Improving the status of women in the Republic of Kazakhstan</b>	01/01/2006-31/12/2007	\$9,000	\$37,000	SIDA	Government of Norway
	<p>The project focused on increasing operational and coordination capacity of National Commission on Family and Women's Affairs to guide and implement National Action Plan on Improving the Status of Women in the Republic of Kazakhstan (NAP). Technical assistance was provided to formulation of the National Action Plan on Improving the Status of Women in the Republic of Kazakhstan in a dialogue of line ministries, national and international NGOs and international donor organizations. The first National Women's Trade and Idea Fair</p>				<p>"Kaniatty Aytel" (inspired woman) - gathering about 2,000 women entrepreneurs and NGOs leaders was conducted. A first gender-sensitive legislation analysis was undertaken. The methodology for engendering statistics was introduced and since then annual statistic</p> <p>brochures "Men and Women in Kazakhstan" are published. Training, policy advice and expertise was provided for staffers in the government.</p>
<b>49 ICTD for Development</b>	01/01/2006-30/06/2007	\$59,000	\$69,000	Halyk Bank of Kazakhstan	Microsoft Corporation
	<p>The project supported the improvement of ICT skills of some target groups, through improvement of infrastructure for IT Skills Building Centers, establishing a Communication Network of trainers that connected 7 pilot IT Skills</p> <p>Building Centers Almaty, Karaganda, Karatau, Kostanay, Taraz, Ust Narynogradsk and 18 centers in orphan houses through the Internet based network (server, software). A training course curriculum was developed and enriched</p>				<p>with the inclusion of the Microsoft Unlimited Potential program and 10,356 persons received training on ICT skills, representing underserved and marginalized, CSOs, youth and adults. The training of trainers ensured the sharing of experience and communication. A report on "Status of Information and Communication Technologies in Kazakhstan" was prepared and launched in 2006.</p>
<b>50 Promotion of Gender Equality in the Republic of Kazakhstan</b>	01/01/2009-31/12/2011		\$132,000	Government of Kazakhstan	British Government
	<p>Jointly with the Commission for Women Affairs and Family-Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and UNDP aiming to implement the priorities of the Gender Equality strategy of the country. More specific objectives include expertise for policy work, activities to support the advancement of women in political and economic life, and strengthening the capacity for gender education and monitoring. The project supported in 2009 the organization of the V Women Forum, the organization of seminars</p>				<p>for regional gender commissions for 120 people), support for the leader schools through small grants programme, the design and launch of the web-portal of the Commission, and the roll-out of an information campaign. The project advocated for 2 draft laws: on state</p> <p>Guarantees for equal rights and opportunities, and on Preventive Measures against domestic violence; these were discussed on seminars and workshops. National and international expertise provided led to the above laws adoption in December, 2009.</p>
<b>51 Long Term Joint Capacity Building for Central Asia AIDS Control</b>	01/01/2007-31/12/2010		\$1,771,000	World Bank	
	<p>The project supports the implementation of the large Central Asia SOS programme funded by the World Bank and DFID, in four Central Asia countries, by facilitating provision of grants</p> <p>and in the organization of training events and capacity building events for national parties involved in fighting HIV/AIDS in each country.</p>				
<b>52 Development of Electoral Culture in the Population</b>	01/01/2007-31/12/2008		\$223,000	UNDEF	
	<p>The project has supported the Central Electoral Commission to conduct information campaigns in the region, training events for election commissions' members, workshops for parties,</p> <p>CSOs and NGOs, roundtables and events for mass media - all these activities have led to greater awareness of the electorate about their electoral rights.</p>				



53	Technical Assistance to the Central Election Commission	01/01/2009-31/12/2010	\$38.000	\$146.000	British Government	
		This project has built on the achievement of the previous intervention and continued to engage local electoral commissions and the	Central Electoral Commission in improving the quality of electoral process and the capacity of its members. A large part of the project was	dedicated to engaging NGOs and other groups, like youth and children, through a small grant programme on voter education and awareness.		
54	Transparency and access to justice and information from government to society in Kazakhstan	01/01/2009-31/12/2011	\$71.000	\$173.000	DGTF British Embassy	Royal Norwegian Embassy Government of Kazakhstan
		Since its start in 2009, the project conducted research on the problems with access to information in the country and its findings, along with the examination of experience of other countries, laid the ground for the drafting of a	law on access to information. The study and the draft law were discussed at an international conference in November 2009. Recommendations on expanding the legal framework to improve access to information were	developed widely disseminated among key officials and interested parties. In order to improve the access to information in the system of justice, the project supported training events and is piloting models of better access	in several courts - new technologies installed in 4 pilot courts are fully operational.	
		<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$292.000</b>	<b>\$3.344.000</b>		

**Country Programme Outcome 6:**

**"The Parliament performs its functions more effectively at both central and local levels"**

55	Technical assistance to the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan	01/04/2005-30/06/2008	\$133.000	\$271.000	DGTF	
		With UNDP support, the Chamber of Public Experts under the Majlis (lower chamber) of the Parliament of the RK was established and institutional capacity of the Chamber was developed. The law-drafting capacities of the	MPs, Parliament's Secretariat officials and national experts was strengthened through a series of trainings events. National and international expertise on socially important laws was provided from gender,	Human Rights and MDGs perspectives. The dialogue between the Parliament and CSOs was enhanced and sustained through ensuring republican budget allocations for the functioning of the Chamber, as well as through	conducting workshops, round tables, and conferences.	
56	Parliamentary Development	01/01/2007-31/12/2007	\$133.000	\$70.000	DGTF	
		The Concept Paper for establishment of the Institute for Parliamentary Development was developed by the leading national experts with support of UNDP. The UNDP experts carried out	the background analytical work, reviewed national policies, government and donor programmes. The Concept paper was further discussed at 4 regional workshops in Almaty,	Ust-Kamenogorsk, Ural'sk and Karaganda and approved by the Parliament of the RK. The Institute for Parliamentary Development was finally established in October 2007.		
57	Fostering Inclusive Participation through Building Political Culture of Dialogue and Negotiation	01/01/2008-31/12/2009	\$86.000	\$351.000	Government of Kazakhstan	Institute of Parliamentary Development
		Through the partnership of UNDP and the Institute for Parliamentary Development a Political Club for Inter-Party and Public Dialogue was established on the national level.	A series of Political club events were organized at the central and local levels on priority economic, social and democratic issues. Building on the success of the dialogue and at	the request of the local representatives of the political parties, Political Club branches in the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Kazakhstan Oblasts were established.		
		<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$219.000</b>	<b>\$692.000</b>		



**Country Programme Outcome 7:** "The Human rights of citizens are better protected through improved performance of human rights institutions"

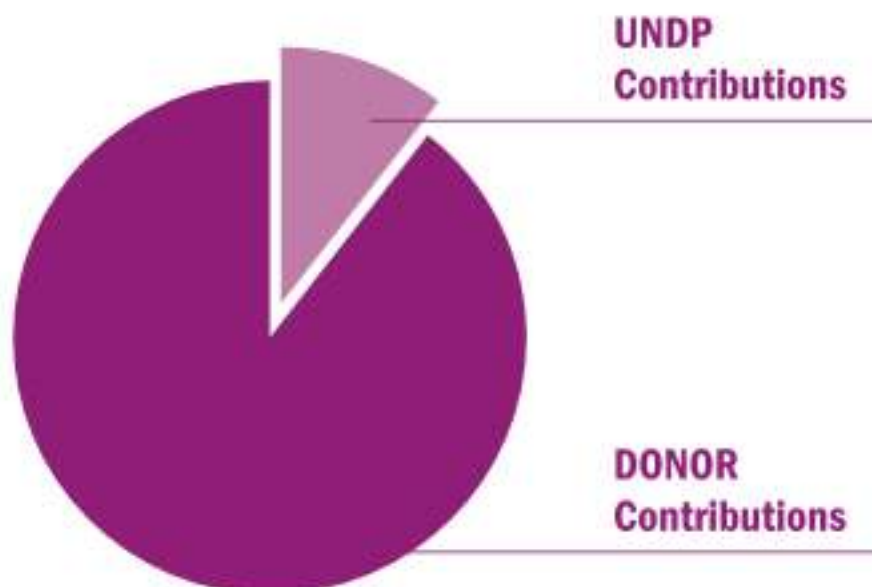
Projects Operating During 2005-2009	Project Timeframe	2005-2009 Expenditures, UNDP Contributions	2005-2009 Expenditures, DONOR Contributions	Donor Agency	• for detailed project information please visit project database at <a href="http://www.undp.kz">www.undp.kz</a>
Development of national capacities for protection of Human Rights	11/11/2002-31/12/2006	\$151.000	\$11.000	British Embassy	
	The project supported the office of the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission in implementation of activities related to the awareness about, respect for and protection of human rights in Kazakhstan, through policy advice and international and national expertise. Some high-level events, like the international conference on Coordination mechanism for implementation of the UN human rights treaties, seminars and round tables on accession to 1966 Covenants (ICCPR and ICESCR) were conducted. A baseline study on the situation with human rights in Kazakhstan was conducted, laying the foundation for the preparation of response measures. The study served as a good opportunity to strengthen the dialogue between government offices and non-governmental organizations.				
Fostering national capacities for development of national human rights	01/01/2007-31/12/2009	\$205.000	\$120.000	British Embassy	UNHCR of Kazakhstan
	With UNDP assistance, the first national human rights action plan in Central Asia was developed, through establishment of the inter-agency working group with active participation of the civil society, and a series of research and capacity building events. The NEHRAP for 2009-2012 was approved by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and launched in five regions of the republic. The network of NGOs on human rights policy dialogue was established and Digital libraries on Human Rights were developed and launched in Astana, Almaty and South Kazakhstan oblast. The project also supported the Government in 2009 in the preparation of the national report for the Universal Periodic Review of human rights situation in the country				
Subtotal:		\$356,000.00	\$131,000,000		

**Country Programme Outcome 8:** "The performance, credibility, and effectiveness of the civil service are improved at central and local levels"

60	Support to reform initiatives in public sector	01/03/2003-31/12/2007	\$111.000	\$10.000	Government of Kazakhstan	Policy advice and expertise were provided for the development of the state programme on improvement of quality of public services.
		The Agency for Civil Service is a long-standing partner of UNDP in Kazakhstan. In this programme period, UNDP provided support for the organization of regional and international conferences and seminars on civil service reform. A study of status of public services delivery in Kazakhstan was conducted in 2006-2007, and recommendations on elaboration of standards of public services were developed.				
61	Border Management in Central Asia. Regional Project	01/01/2006-31/12/2010	\$491.000	\$6.253.000	European Commission	Kazakhstan, the Border guards are in a rapid process of change toward more modern border management. There are good signs of intention to change the conscript model to a modern, professional border guard service.
		The cooperation of the European Commission with UNDP in border management in Central Asia unfolded through subsequent phases of border management and drug control projects. The overall aim of the projects is to strengthen the borders and professionalize border services, employing the integrated border management (IBM) approach. The projects have focused in Kazakhstan on learning and experience exchange (with some support for improving infrastructure, but considerably less than in other Central Asia countries). Reconstruction works have been completed at "Merk" Railroad Crossing BCP and Drug Detection equipment has been procured and delivered to BCP "Kordai" (Kazakh - Kyrgyz border). Regional and national training of trainers were conducted in Almaty, along with skills training courses for new trainees. The Military Institute in Almaty, as the main Institute in Kazakhstan for curriculum development and education for future border officers is open for future cooperation with BOMCA and with other countries, in				
Subtotal:			\$602.000	\$6.263.000		



	UNDP Contributions	DONOR Contributions
<b>Outcome 1:</b> "The Government is more capable of reducing poverty, achieving MDG targets and monitoring its progress to these ends"	\$1,411.200	\$1.720.800
<b>Outcome 2:</b> "A comprehensive approach to sustainable development is integrated into national development planning and linked to poverty"	\$760.000	\$3.016.000
<b>Outcome 3:</b> "Livelihoods opportunities for the poor are increased through expanded access to natural resources"	\$50.000	\$12.223.000
<b>Outcome 4:</b> "Livelihoods opportunities for the poor are increased through expanded access to sustainable energy"	\$3.000	\$3.191.000
<b>Outcome 5:</b> "Participatory approaches to development are increased through enhanced capacities of civil society to better represent the interests of various social groups"	\$292.000	\$3.344.000
<b>Outcome 6:</b> "The Parliament performs its functions more effectively at both central and local levels"	\$219.000	\$692.000
<b>Outcome 7:</b> "The Parliament performs its functions more effectively at both central and local levels"	\$356.000.00	\$131.000.000
<b>Outcome 8:</b> "The performance, credibility, and effectiveness of the civil service are improved at central and local levels"	\$602.000	\$6.263.000
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	
	\$3.693.200	\$30.580.800



# ANNEX 2:

## Donors and Partners

### CENTRAL AND LOCAL EXECUTIVE AND REPRESENTATIVE BODIES:

- Parliament
- Presidential Administration
- Commission for Human Rights under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- National Commission for Women Affairs and Family-Demographic Policy
- Office of the Prime Minister
- Supreme Court
- Ministry of Environment Protection
- Ministry of Labour and Social Protection
- The Committee for Water Resources of the Ministry of Agriculture
- The Forestry and Hunting Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture
- Agency for Communal Services and Constructions
- Oblast Administration of Atyrau Oblast
- Oblast Administration of East Kazakhstan Oblast
- Oblast Administration of Karaganda Oblast
- Oblast Administration of South Kazakhstan Oblast
- Oblast Administration of Kyzylorda
- Oblast Administration of Akimola Oblast
- Maslikhat of East Kazakhstan Oblast
- City Administration of Astana
- City Administration of Almaty
- City Administration of Atyrau
- City Administration of Semey

### CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS:

- Political Parties
- NGOs
- Academic and Educational Institutions
- Forum of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan

### UN AGENCIES, FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES:

- UNFPA
- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- UNIFEM
- UNECE
- UNAIDS
- UNV
- UNISDR
- OCHA
- UNHCR

### DONORS:

- Global Environmental Facility (GEF)
- Delegation of the European Union
- The World Bank
- Government of Germany
- Department for International Development
- British Embassy
- Government of Norway
- Royal Norwegian Embassy in the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Royal Embassy of the Netherlands
- Swedish International Development Agency
- TIKA
- Local Government and Public Reform Institute
- International Institute for Environment and Development
- Government of Kazakhstan
- Institute for Parliamentary Development
- REEEP
- United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
- United Nations Democracy Fund
- United Nations Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund

### PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES:

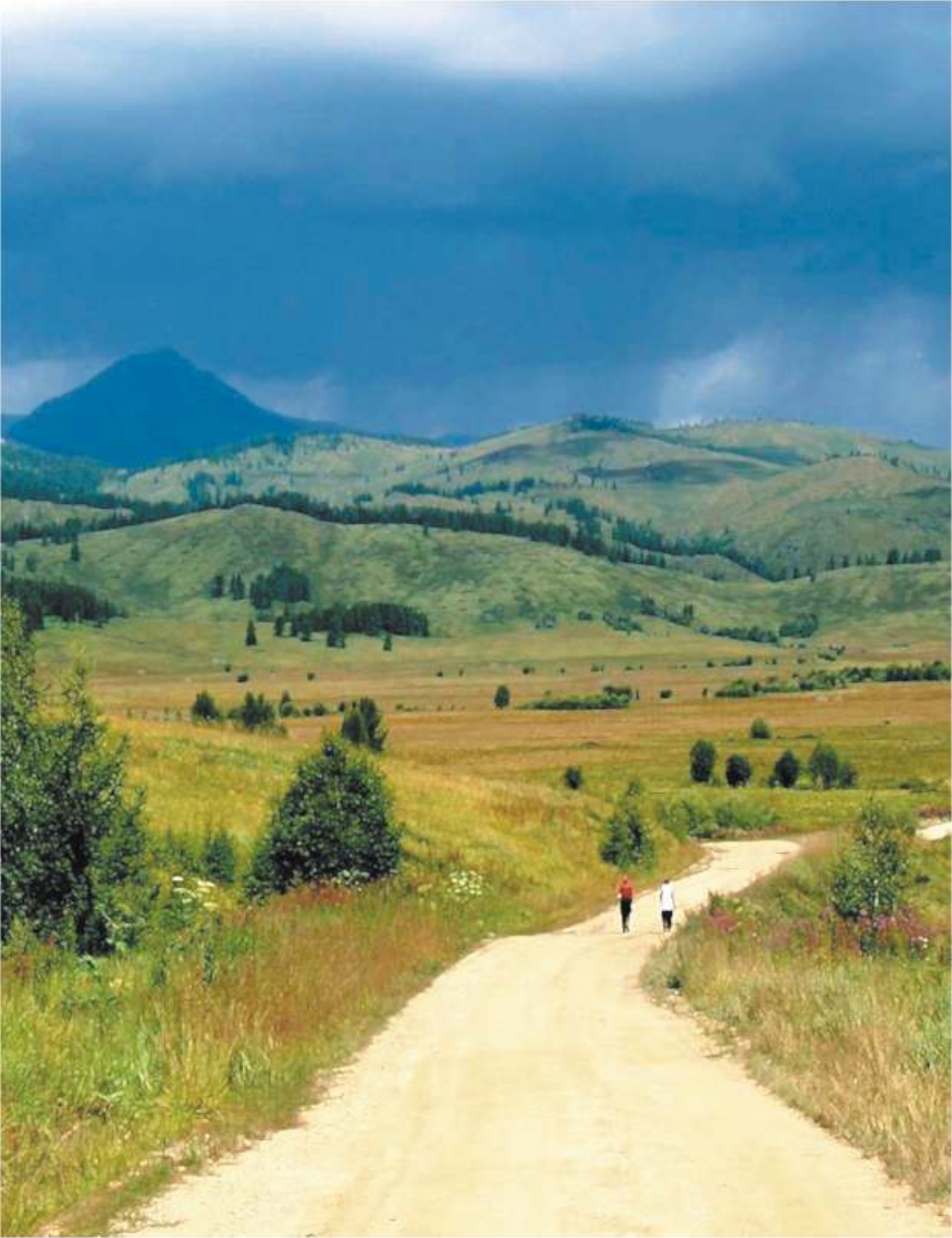
- Coca Cola
- Shell Kazakhstan Development
- Microsoft Corporation
- Samruk-Kazyna
- Chevron Munaigas Inc.
- Fund for Financial Support in Agriculture
- Samruk-Energo
- Montreal Protocol
- Stockholm International Water Initiative















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