### Country: Kazakhstan

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

### Reporting period: 2010-2014

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The UNDP County Programme for Kazakhstan for 2010-2015 was adopted by the UNDP Executive Board in 2009 and includes two pillars: Socio-Economic Modernization and Human Development and the International Pillar. The UNDP Country Programme 2010-2015 for Kazakhstan was developed and implemented in close partnership with the Government and civil society of Kazakhstan as well as UNDP’s international partners and donors.

As reflected in the outcome and project evaluations and UNDP monitoring and reports, during the period under review, the Country Programme has made an important contribution to the national development priorities in Kazakhstan. National partners acknowledge significant contributions UNDP has made towards supporting Kazakhstan’s efforts in a) equitable development at local level; b) preserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable natural resources management; c) good governance and access to justice; and d) promoting regional cooperation.

In the area of local development and reducing inequalities, the joint UN programme in the East Kazakhstan region (one of the least developed regions in the country) is widely recognized by the development partners as demonstrating the value of the joint UN-Government approach to scale up social and economic services to the most vulnerable groups, such as the Kazakh repatriates-*oralmans*,[[1]](#footnote-2) people with disabilities and under-employed youth, women and men. Based on this experience, in 2013, the Government has allocated additional $6 million to UNDP to launch joint programmes in Kyzylorda and Mangystau regions. The three local development programmes have demonstrated UNDP’s ability to advise the Government, and support the implementation of the *Nurly Zhol[[2]](#footnote-3)* policy, as well as other national policies such as the national Road Map for Employment (2011-2020) and the National Programme on Development for Regions (2014-2020).

UNDP is recognized by national and local partners as being at the forefront of promoting energy efficient technologies and sustainable transport solutions, through demonstration projects in energy efficient housing, modern lighting, and ‘green’ public transport options. In the area of natural resource management, the outcome evaluation conducted in 2013 recognizes UNDP’s success in advancing the country’s policies and practices in conserving biodiversity, combatting land degradation, and introducing climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector. In the area of good governance, UNDP has succeeded in introducing a system of public hearings and dialogue at a village level as a platform for meaningfully involving citizen in the decision-making processes. This mechanism has been adopted by the Government’s strategy on territorial development to be replicated in all regions of the country. Access to justice has been one of the main areas of UNDP work: alternative dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation, piloted by UNDP at local levels, have been integrated into the new Civil Code of the country. As the culmination of the three years of efforts by UNDP, Kazakhstan adopted an enabling legislation to establish the Official Development Assistance (ODA) system. UNDP has worked with the Agency for Civil Service Affairs during 2011-2013 to introduce a new model of civil service reforms in the country. As a result of this joint endeavor, in 2013 the Regional Hub for Civil Service in Astana was established as a platform to exchange knowledge and best practices in civil service reform among Kazakhstan and other countries in the region.

During this cycle, UNDP has emerged as a ‘partner of choice’ in supporting the Government in many of its development priorities, ranging from civil service reform to positioning itself as a regional convener/facilitator. This is evident from the fact that the number of government costs-shared projects has been increasing steadily during the past five years. The share of government cost-sharing to development projects implemented by UNDP in Kazakhstan constituted over 50% of annual budgets for 2015, compared to only 4% at the beginning of the CPD cycle in 2010.

In the current country programme period (2010-2015), in partnership with international community and the Government of Kazakhstan, UNDP mobilized and delivered programmes of a total value of $65 million. The top five financial contributors to the Country Programme in Kazakhstan included the Government of Kazakhstan, GEF, the European Union, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and USAID.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** |  |
| **Country name: Kazakhstan** |
| **Current country programme period: 2010-2015** |
| **Outcomes** | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **Vulnerable groups, especially women, young and aged people, oralmans, people with disabilities, have improved access to markets, goods, services and social safety nets** | $18,473,000 | 1. Availability of strategy and action plan to improve the situation of People with Disabilities (PWD) in light of the Convention on the Rights of PWD
2. Number of jobs created in target areas, including for target groups
3. Number of regions that replicate model services for oralmans
 | a. During this cycle, Kazakhstan has adopted a number of legislative actions (in line with international standards), and the Convention on the Rights of PWD; participation of people with disabilities in decision-making processes have increased at local and national levels.b. 254 jobs were created in total (out of which 20% disabled people); these were linked to national Road Map for Employment c. By late 2014, based on the East Kazakhstan local development model, 2 more regions (Kyzylorda and Mangystau) have adapted the model of socio-economic services for oralmans and other vulnerable groups. Also, the national Regional Development Programme (2014-2020) has adopted the UNDP model of providing integrated social and economic services to rural populations.   |
| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs:*-* Social sector stakeholders are able to better plan, implement and monitor quality of social services, with special emphasis on target vulnerable groups.- Economically at-risk population benefit from improved job creation and sustainable productive employment.Progress and Achievements:The thee local development programmes have demonstrated the joint UN-Government approach to scale up social and economic services to the most vulnerable groups, such as the Kazakh repatriates-oralmans, people with disabilities and under-employed youth, women and men. For example, the center for Adaptation and Integration for Oralman was established in Semey (East Kazakhstan), which was subsequently scaled up through local and national governments (now East Kazakhstan region is fully covered, and other regions are in the process of adopting this best practice). Also, public-private partnerships were successfully tested through the establishment of training centres for social workers and day care centres for disabled families in East Kazakhstan. Out of the total of 254 jobs created in the three regions, about 20% were disabled people. An independent medium-term evaluation of the joint programme conducted in 2014 confirms these successes, and further points out to the necessity of building in more evidence-based and innovative approaches. Based on this experience, in 2013, the Government has allocated additional $6 million to UNDP to launch joint programmes in Kyzylorda and Mangystau regions. The three local development programmes have demonstrated UNDP’s ability to advise the Government, and support the implementation of the new economic policy Nurly Zhol, as well as other national policies such as the national Road Map for Employment (2011-2020), and the National Programme on Development for Regions (2014-2020). |
| **Government, communities and civil society practice an integrated approach to natural resources management in national and transboundary perspectives**  | $15,450,000  | a. Number of financial mechanisms introduced for the conservation of biodiversity and combatting the land degradation;b. Number of protected areas in Kazakhstan important for the conservation of the globally and nationally significant species;  | 1. Two innovative financial mechanisms (Biodiversity Trust Fund and Microcredit Financial Programme) were launched and implemented; more than 150 grants were distributed (in partnership with the Government), and more than 400 jobs were created for communities living near the protected areas; sustainable livelihoods options expanded for those people.
2. The overall size of the protected territories (encompassing the wetland, steppes and other ecosystems) has increased by 2 million hectares; innovative monitoring technologies were introduced to track the migration of rare species (saiga), and the first national ecological corridor was established for safe passage of rare species (both flora and fauna); 3 protected areas are included in the UNESCO ‘Man and Biosphere’ programme.
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs:* Integrated and participatory approach to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity developed and tested in priority sites;
* Caspian Sea: restoring depleted fisheries and consolidation of the permanent environment governance framework;
* Central and local actors acquire tools and methodologies for IWRM implementation and fostering a trans-boundary dialogue;
* Civil society organizations contribute to the environmental sustainability at the local level.

Progress and Achievements:With the support of UNDP, one protected territory was established (Altyn Dala), and the other five territories were expanded significantly (covering the area of more than two million hectares in total). In all sites, UNDP and the Government actively engaged local communities (about 40-50,000 people) and involved them in the participatory decision-making processes for sustainable natural resource management and livelihoods strategies. However, challenges still remain at the institutional level to scale up these best practices due to the lack of comprehensive coordination and ownership at the central level. In regards to the restoration of the Caspian Sea, UNDP hosted UNOPS-executed project on Tehran Convention Ratification, and laid down institutional mechanisms to protect and restore the Caspian Sea fisheries by the five signatory Caspian countries. In regards to integrated water management, UNDP together with other countries (Kyrgyzstan, China) supported complex negotiation processes and water management principles for the Chui-Talas basin. A single water basin committee was established for coordination among the neighboring countries. UNDP continues to develop capacities of local civil society organizations: about 100 projects were financed by the GEF Small Grants Programme (totaling $2.5 million), which have been successfully implemented by community-based and civil society organizations.  |

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| **The Government, industries and civil society take steps to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impact through energy efficiency measures and climate change adaptation policies.**  | $16,050,000 | 1. Special normative acts on energy efficiency and energy-saving developed and adapted;
2. Number of economic instruments for introduction of energy efficiency principles;
3. National low-carbon development policy and principles mainstreaming into national development strategy.
 | 1. In 2012, the national law on energy efficiency was adopted, and the two national programmes—Energy Efficiency 2020 and the Modernization of Housing and Municipal Infrastructure—were launched; the new concepts on thermal upgrade and energy service providers (ESCOs) were introduced, which clearly delineates roles and responsibilities of public and private institutions. More than 47 normative acts in this area were introduced with UNDP support.
2. Three innovative economic instruments to promote energy efficiency were launched: energy service companies (ESCOs), mechanisms of public subsidies, and credits/system of positive incentives for energy efficient businesses. Overall, around $48 million were invested into the energy efficiency mechanisms that generated decrease in CO2 emissions by 30,000 to 40,000 tons (GEF evaluation 2013).
3. The national Energy Efficiency programme was adopted committing the country to the annual decrease in energy consumption by 2.5% by 2020. Also a broader national commitment to low-carbon development is pledged in the Green Economy Concept and in the Green Bridge Initiative, endorsed by 18 countries.
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs: * Comprehensive national climate change strategies (with a focus on economic sectors at risk, ecosystem vulnerability and adaptation needs) are developed to be further integrated into national development plans and sustainable development strategies;
* The Government and energy consumers are better equipped with knowledge, policies and pilot cases on renewable energy market regulations;
* The Government and energy consumers are better equipped with knowledge, policies and pilot cases on energy efficiency in sectors with high carbon dioxide emission levels;
* Improved regulation and practices developed for public transport in the City of Almaty.

Progress and Achievements:With the support of UNDP, the Government developed and endorsed the Green Economy Concept, which defines the national strategy to low-carbon development. As a practical instrument for the Concept’s implementation, the Green Bridge Initiative was launched in 2013 and since then had been endorsed by 18 countries, which signed the Green Bridge Charter. With UNDP support, the Government spending on energy efficiency measure grew substantially during 2013-2015, with over $2.6 billion already allocated to the National Programme on Modernization of Municipal Housing. The challenge is whether under the current economic slowdown the Government remains financially committed to the low-carbon development. By piloting innovative approaches, UNDP-GEF projects demonstrated through pilots the real economic benefits of energy efficiency measures, and provided key policy makers, local municipalities and grassroots communities with capacities and knowledge on best practices. UNDP also contributed to the development of socially/environmentally responsible businesses, and in 2014 the first business-to-business one stop-shop was launched. It works as an exchange of ideas, business transactions and consultations in energy efficiency. In regards to the public transport in Almaty, UNDP led the development and launch of the Almaty Sustainable Transport Strategy, persuaded the municipal authorities to commit to the urban bicycle lanes, Bus Rapid Transit and Light Rail Transit. Meanwhile, around 190 bus drivers were trained in the sustainable driving skills, and the city is actively modernizing its public transport fleet (with the gas-fueled busses). |
| **National authorities and communities are better prepared and respond to natural and man-made disasters** | $9,700,000 | 1. Involvement of civil society and communities in development, testing and implementing national disaster response and preparedness plans;
2. Best international practices in community preparedness reflected in national capacities and emergency preparedness plans;
3. National legal and regulatory framework contain clear provisions for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) management.
 | 1. In Almaty Oblast 5 disaster response teams from local communities were formed, trained and equipped. During 2013-2014 these response teams assisted in the disaster response to the local floods and forest fires in Tekeli and Karabulak settlements.
2. The updated national preparedness plan reflects best practices on community-level DRR preparedness from the EC/EU. In particular, the EC practices were reflected in the local disaster risk assessments (3 local schools in the Almaty Region).
3. UNDP facilitated the development and approval of the legislative and regulatory frameworks, in particular 11 amendments to the EcoCode, 3 amendments to the “Standard List of Environmental Activities” applicable to economic entities; "Rules for handling Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and POPs containing waste.” 7 additional amendments to the EcoCode were proposed and submitted for approval in 2015.
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs: * Government capacity to prepare and respond to disaster at community level and to lead and participate in international and regional disaster management partnerships is enhanced;
* The Ministry of Environment, local governments and industries have enhanced technical capacities for management, safeguarding and disposal of hazardous waste as well as for phasing out ozone depleting substances.

Progress and Achievements:UNDP designed the first local community-based risk assessment tool that was endorsed by the Inter-Agency Government Commission on Emergency Situations for the use in disaster preparedness annual planning at the regional level. Along with the national partners, UNDP facilitated the establishment of the local disaster management committees in Almaty region, made up of local volunteers, and further engaged them in the small scale structural mitigation projects. Around 70 disaster response professionals were capacitated in disaster risk assessment and management at the local level, coordination of local communities, local akimats and local committees of other relevant public bodies. The National and Almaty Oblast local Preparedness Plans to the natural disasters are being updated and will be officially endorsed in 2015. UNDP tested and developed a national system of effective management of PCBs, and has demonstrated the functioning of this system through the disposal of 80 tons of PCB oils and associated wastes. This approach is tested through the disposal of 150 tons of PCB containing capacitors. Sound PCB management system is further strengthened through training of 1,090 stakeholders and beneficiaries on safe management, storage and transportation of PCB containing equipment and waste. 10 national laboratories were trained in PCB analysis, and 5 of them were accredited for PCB analysis in oils, soils and foods. 2 large hazardous waste proprietors were trained in safe (re)packaging, transportation and interim storage of PCB containing wastes, thus preventing further PCB contamination of soils. The issues of safe management of PCBs and other hazardous wastes were mainstreamed into the *Concept for the Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to a Green Economy* and became part of the *Action Plan* for the Concept’s implementation approved by the President. |
| **National institutions have better capacity for protection and promotion of human rights and ensuring access to justice for all** | $2,166,000 | 1. Frequency and participation in national human rights action plan (NHRAP) monitoring;
2. Increase in budget allocations for gender equality strategy implementation;
3. Availability of court records;
 | 1. In December 2013, a monitoring database on the international obligations of Kazakhstan in the field of human rights within the UN system was launched providing open data on human rights obligations/legislative acts to the public.
2. By 2014, a network of centers for economic education were launched with the support of UNDP to develop women-led SMEs, financed by the local and national governments; during 2011-2015, up to 50% increase in financing the field of maternal and child health protection was documented (in the National programme “Salamatty Kazakhstan”, “Gender equality strategy 2006-2016,” which was directly supported by UNDP.
3. UNDP supported independent citizen satisfaction surveys on court proceedings (2012 and 2015), over 60 mediators and 50 trainers are equipped to provide mediation services to the general population (2013-2014), with 59 courts piloting this practice.
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|  CP Outputs:* The Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman have enhanced capacity to implement and monitor the Human Rights Action Plan;
* The action plan of the gender equality strategy reaches a greater number of beneficiaries and is more fully implemented;
* People have better access to justice through strengthened capacity of the justice system.

Progress and Achievements:UNDP supported the Government in developing an action plan for UPR implementation (2011-2014), coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, UNDP provided expert technical and capacity development assistance to the main national bodies for UPR reporting and implementation. One of the main achievements of the country is the election of Kazakhstan to the UN Human Rights Council (2012-2015), signaling Kazakhstan’s commitment to embrace international human rights standards, and play an active role in this area in general. The Government has been making some progress towards integrating human rights principles and access to justice into the national legislations. For example, during 2012- 2014, the criminal procedural code, criminal code and civil procedural code were developed and adopted; and the law on access to information, and the law on prevention of corruption and public oversight are being elaborated. The legal framework for the use of alternative means of dispute resolutions, such as mediation, has been put in place, with UNDP as the main partner of the Government in this area. In addition, short term and distant learning courses on access to information for the judges were elaborated (2012-2014). Kazakhstan has ratified the majority of the UN human rights treaties and has endorsed four procedures that allow individual complaints to be submitted (under the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women; and the Convention against Torture).   |
| **The Parliament, sub-national legislative bodies and CSOs enjoy effective dialogue and collaboration in policy-making, elective and legislative processes** | $960,000 | 1. All political parties and other key civil society organizations participate in dialogue platforms;
2. Number of civil society organizations that benefit from capacity development initiatives
 | 1. By 2012, 576 participants were trained (including 306 women) for local level elections, with special focus on young people, women, disabled and other representatives of vulnerable groups; subsequently, there was more than 60% increase in the number of young candidates under the age of 30. CSO-Government dialogue platforms have been increasing since 2011, both at local and national levels (however, the effectiveness of these dialogues cannot yet be assessed).
2. During the 2011-2015 period, the three joint UN programmes in local development have supported 43 local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBO) in implementing socio-economic grants and interventions for the most vulnerable groups (women, youth, oralman). Capacities of these NGOs have been significantly improved.
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs:* Parliament, subnational legislative bodies and civil society organizations have strengthened capacity and use analysis and information for dialogue and collaboration;
* Civil society organizations in targeted areas actively engage in community mobilization and provision of services.

Progress and Achievements:During 2011-2012, UNDP (through UNDEF funds) trained under-represented and vulnerable groups (youth, women, disabled) to exercise their rights to elect and be elected, and conducted awareness raising campaigns among the public, together with the Central Election Committee. The results of local elections in 2012 showed more than 60% increase in the number of young candidates. Overall, 1,206 young people were registered as candidates (12% of the total). About 23% of the candidates of the 2012 local elections were women. Although there are no official statistical data on the PWD participation in elections, 6 PWD were registered as candidates in Almaty, Aktobe, Akmola, Zhambyl oblasts and Almaty city. One of them was elected to the local representative body in Akmola oblast. Currently Central Election Commission looks for the possibilities to introduce a system of professional development for the members of the local election commissions.The three joint UN local development programmes (East Kazakhstan, Kyzylorda and Mangystau) have supported more than 40 local NGOs and CBOs and enhanced their capacities to deliver socio-economic services for women, youth, and disabled people in rural areas. The services being provided are in the areas of social protection, SME-development, natural resource management and social re-integration. During 2014-2015, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade has initiated dialogues with non-governmental organizations to independently asses the effectiveness of public services. The current public administration assessment framework is being reviewed in line with international standards of participatory and inclusive mechanisms for civil society. Capacities of local non-governmental organizations were raised to enable them to participate in evaluation of public offices and services through a series of trainings in 10 regional cities and municipalities, distribution of handbooks and reference materials.  |
| **Central and local governments operate in a more effective, transparent and accountable manner** | $9,620,000 | 1. Number of joint initiatives implemented using results-based management (RBM) and capacity development tools;
2. Border management strategies and plans of action produced.
 | 1. By 2015, local governing bodies in 13 districts (10 in the East KZ, 1 in Mangystau, 2 in Kyzylorda) have successfully developed and are implementing local development plans through the application of RBM and participatory decision-making tools. During 2012-2013, UNDP supported the Ministry of National Economy in application of the Results-Based Budgeting for aligning medium-term sectoral strategies with the overall vision ‘Kazakhstan-2050’.
2. By 2014, Kazakhstan has adopted the Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy including the development and enhancement of the cross-border trade, infrastructure and provision of equipment, strengthening of the capabilities of partner countries to deter, detect and interdict illicit trafficking.
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| **UNDP Contribution:**CP Outputs:* Central government bodies enhance their capacity, including for promotion of regional cooperation;
* Border and customs authorities exercise enhanced capacities for improved control and surveillance.

Progress and Achievements:UNDP has worked with the Agency for Civil Service Affairs during 2011-2013 to introduce a new model of civil service reforms in the country. As a result of this joint endeavor, in 2013 the Regional Hub for Civil Service in Astana was established as a platform to exchange knowledge and best practices in civil service reform among Kazakhstan and other countries in the region. To date, the Hub is a fully functioning entity with over 30 countries and institutions actively participating. It promises to become one of UNDP’s major platforms for institutionalizing South-South and Triangular partnership mechanisms. As the culmination of the three years of efforts by UNDP, Kazakhstan adopted an enabling legislation to establish the Official Development Assistance (ODA) system. The main lesson learned is that with the shift of Kazakhstan’s position as a middle-income country and an active international player, UNDP should reevaluate its value-added, especially in the area of promoting regional cooperation as one of the main focus areas for the new CPD cycle.Border Management Assistance Programme (EU/UNDP) in Central Asia has been cooperating with the Customs Control Committee of Kazakhstan in the past 10 years. During this period, relevant local and national bodies have gained a wide-ranging experience in effective application of cross-border security, drug interdiction, and integrated border management. During 2011- 2013, more than 170 customs officers, 300 law enforcement officials were trained in Kazakhstan. Moreover, this initiative significantly strengthened regional cooperation of 3 Central Asian countries among the customs and law enforcement bodies: Memorandum of Cooperation between the training facilities of the Central Asian countries was signed by the heads of the customs authorities of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.  |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)The UNDP Country Office will be conducting four joint evaluations for six outcomes in 2015, which will provide a more evidence-based information on UNDP’s contribution to the development results during the 2010-2015 country programme cycle. To date, an evaluation was conducted for one outcome: “Government, communities and civil society practice an integrated approach to natural resources management in national and trans-boundary perspectives”. In the area of natural resource management, the outcome evaluation conducted in 2013 recognizes UNDP’s success in advancing the country’s policies and practices in conserving biodiversity, combatting land degradation, and introducing climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector (wheat). Based on four evaluations of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF)-funded projects, implemented by UNDP during the 2010-2015 period, UNDP is recognized by national and local partners as being at the forefront of promoting energy efficient technologies and sustainable transport solutions, through demonstration projects in energy efficient housing, modern lighting, and ‘green’ public transport options. Also, a mid-term evaluation on the UN joint local development programme in East Kazakhstan was conducted in 2013, which recognized a significant value-added of the UN agencies to the promotion of inclusive development practices in rural areas. Key Achievements: During this cycle, UNDP has emerged as a ‘partner of choice’ in supporting the Government in many of its development priorities, ranging from civil service reform to positioning itself as a regional convener/facilitator. National partners acknowledge significant contributions UNDP has made towards supporting Kazakhstan’s efforts in a) equitable development at local level; b) preserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable natural resources management; c) good governance and access to justice; and d) promoting regional cooperation. This is evident from the fact that the number of government costs-shared projects has been increasing steadily during the past five years. In 2015, the share of the government cost-sharing constituted over 50% of UNDP budget, compared to only 4% at the beginning of the CPD cycle in 2010. Major Lessons Learnt: The main lesson learned from evaluations conducted to date is the necessity of systematically transferring knowledge and capacities to the national and local partners, both governmental and non-governmental, in order to achieve scaling-up and sustainability. This requires re-evaluation of UNDP’s approach to capacity development and coordination in general: a broader, institutional approach to capacity development is needed. Also, evaluations point to the necessity of significantly improving an evidence-based approach for all of UNDP projects and programmes, throughout the project cycle. In this regard, UNDP should work with national and local Statistical Committees and NGOs/CBOs to systematically collect and monitor relevant disaggregated data (by target groups). This will be crucial from 2015 onwards, when the national bodies will need to generate a new set of data related to the implementation of the SDG targets.  |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Poverty and MDGs | 850,000 | 18,270,000 | 19,120,000 | 26.4 |
| Democratic Governance | 1,137,000 | 11,337,000 | 12,474,000 | 17.3 |
| Crisis Prevention and Recovery | 250,000 | 9,620,000 | 9,870,000 | 13.6 |
| Environment and Sustainable Development | 655,000 | 30,300,000 | 30,955,000 | 42.7 |
| Total | 2,892,000 | 69,527,000 | 72,419,000 | 100 |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)**  |
| **UNDP Evaluations (2011-2014)****ROAR reports (2011-2014)****Ministries’/NGO websites and portals (**[**http://adilet.zan.kz/eng**](http://adilet.zan.kz/eng)**;** [**http://www.damu.kz/273**](http://www.damu.kz/273)**;** [**http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/russian/archives/117964/**](http://www.unmultimedia.org/radio/russian/archives/117964/)**)****National Statistics Committee****Central Election Committee****Atlas CDR 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014/UNDP project results and reports 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013.**  |

1. Ethnic Kazakhs who have immigrated to Kazakhstan since its independence in 1991. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. *Nurly Zhol* is a new counter-cyclical economic policy of Kazakhstan aimed at continuing structural reforms in the country. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)