FAO COUNTRY PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

in the

REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN



2014-2017

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

JOINT STATEMENT

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out priority areas to guide the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s partnership with and support to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (GoK), bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the four-year period from 2014 to 2017.

Formulation of the CPF included an iterative review of national priorities for food security, agriculture and rural development programmes in the country and a mission in order to review the agricultural and donor situation, the Government's development policy goals for agriculture, as well as FAO's past and present programme in the country. In this participative process, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), as the main counterpart of FAO, has played a key role.

The five main priority areas of the Kazakhstan CPF are:

1. Food safety and organic food production
2. Animal health and livestock production, pasture and phytosanitary management
3. Sustainable natural resource management (water, land and forestry management)
4. Fisheries and aquaculture
5. Information technologies for agricultural statistics and related data collection and analysis.

By endorsing the 2014-2017 CPF, the GoK is committed to providing collaboration to the fullest possible extent with regard to available capacity and resources to facilitate the achievement of objectives and actions proposed in the document.

The CPF will be pursued in as broad as possible partnership and in alignment with the joint efforts of the GoK and other development partners for enhanced coordination and effectiveness. The GoK and FAO look forward to seeking

collaboration and support from concerned partners in the interest of successful implementation of the CPF.

For the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan	For the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Gulmira Issayeva Vice Minister Ministry of Agriculture	**Vladimir Rakhmanin** Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Europe and Central Asia
Date:	Date: .....

1. INTRODUCTION

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out priority areas to guide the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)'s partnership with and support to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (GoK), bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during the four-year period from 2014 to 2017.

In this participative process, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), as the main counterpart of FAO, has played a key role. Although the MoA is the main counterpart of FAO in the country, this document has been formulated through consultations that included other relevant line ministries and national institutions during the FAO mission to Kazakhstan.

The formulation was carried out in several phases that involved: i) consultations with government, public and private sectors, stakeholders and resource partners; ii) review of national policy and strategic documents; iii) review of FAO's global, regional, sub-regional and country documents; and iv) an assessment of lessons learnt from previous interventions by FAO and other international/regional partners.

The CPF takes into account the relevant strategies and priorities identified by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) of Kazakhstan for 2010-15 and should feed into 2016-2020 in order to maximize FAO's comparative advantage, leverage synergies and increase effectiveness. Effective partnerships will be pursued with the interested stakeholders in the implementation of the FAO CPF 2014-2017 in Kazakhstan.

The CPF document is jointly owned by the GoK and FAO and as a living document will be adjusted every year to reflect emerging requirements and changes in the situation of the agricultural sector and GoK policies as well as FAO global and regional priorities.

Kazakhstan joined FAO in November 1997. Since that time FAO has provided assistance in a wide range of areas within its mandate.

Following the establishment of its Sub-regional Office for Central Asia (SEC) in Ankara, FAO's support to Kazakhstan has been strengthened through a Multidisciplinary Team (MDT), and is carefully tailored to the needs and priorities of the country. The presence of expertise in the SEC MDT and at FAO's Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia (REU) plays an important role in drawing on the comparative advantages of FAO.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Country Profile, Policy Frameworks and Challenges

The Republic of Kazakhstan, located in Central Asia, is the ninth largest country in the world and has borders on the north with Russian Federation; on the east with China; on the south with Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan; and on the west with the Caspian Sea and Russian Federation. It has 16.7 million inhabitants and is one of the least densely populated countries.

Kazakhstan declared independence from the Soviet Union in December 1991. The economy was plagued by hyperinflation and a deep recession in the first half of the 1990s, but the country's economic fortunes rapidly improved as the oil boom began. The Government has used energy revenues to save for the future, invest in human capital, and diversify the structure of production.

On the other hand the agriculture sector experienced a difficult transition to a market economy. The transition also involved land and farm ownership reforms, which led to significant transformation of the farm structure.

The ***principal objective of the Government of Kazakhstan*** is to boost the agricultural sector without exhausting natural resources while tackling structural constraints as part of the strategy for economic diversification.

Kazakhstan ranks today among the world's top 10 wheat exporters (sixth in 2011-12). The country is well endowed with fertile land, but suffers environmental handicaps such as water availability and harsh climate. There are also structural challenges, such as domination of subsistence-oriented producers in key product sectors, weak integration of domestic food chains, and difficult access to external markets. Qualified labor is scarce, commercial credit markets are narrow, and much of the credit resources, especially for long-term investment, depend on state provision. Kazakhstan has been a net importer of agro-food products since the mid-2000s.

Kazakhstan formed a Customs Union with Belarus and Russia in 2010. Global integration is pursued through membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO). WTO accession negotiations are progressing.

From 2003 to the present, the Government has been promoting agriculture as part of economic diversification: the oil boom had made more revenues available for public investment, but also raised concerns about the lack of economic diversification. Rural development and social issues have become more acute on the policy agenda.

For the agricultural and rural sector, the current overarching strategic document is the National Development Strategy Kazakhstan 2030: Prosperity, Security and Improvement of Welfare of the Citizens of Kazakhstan. Adopted in 1997, it identified eight long-term national development priorities, one of them being economic growth on the basis of an open economy.

Implementation of the Strategy 2030 is divided into three 10-year periods and is currently in its second planning decade to 2020. National strategic plans are developed for each decade and contain five-year development programmes. The agro-food sector was identified as one of the eight priority sectors for diversification. There is a distinct top-down hierarchy in the policy formulation process from Strategy 2030 to nationwide development and sectoral programmes. This system is meant to produce a set of planning and implementation frameworks that are coherent while avoiding duplication.

In December 2012, the Government presented a new Strategy 2050. It cites the "threat to global food security" and "depletion of natural resources" among the key global challenges of the 21st century, and announces an "all-embracing economic pragmatism based on profitability, returns on investments, and competitiveness" as the basis of Kazakhstan's new economic policy. The modernization of agriculture and the development of individual farms and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in agro-food marketing are among the key areas of this new economic strategy.

Resource partners – their activities and priorities

The success of any activity, plan or programme largely hinges on close cooperation among all partners. In Kazakhstan most of the international funds are directed to economic diversification and environment.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) is one of the prominent resource partners active in the agricultural and rural sector. In recent years, ADB operations in Kazakhstan have focused on transport, small and medium-sized enterprise sector development, knowledge support, and private sector development.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) since 1991 has been assisting Kazakhstan to promote economic diversification and move towards a more sustainable model of financial development.

European Union (EU) and Kazakhstan have been partners since the country's independence, sharing a dialogue which has continually expanded. Since 2002 many important issues have been included, such as energy and transport, as well as justice, home affairs and political dialogue in issues of common concern.

The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) funds projects in Central Asia (CA), mainly in the sector of infrastructure. The Bank is also cooperating with other multilateral donors in the region and has a regional office in Almaty.

World Bank Group (WB) is among the top donors to CA. It directly funds civil society in the region through its Social Development Civil Society Fund Program. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development extends loans to projects in agriculture, forestry and infrastructure in Kazakhstan. The International Finance Corporation prioritizes agribusiness, climate change, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), microfinance and infrastructure in Kazakhstan.

GIZ has been implementing sustainable development projects in Kazakhstan and supporting the Kazakhstan Government in the fields of sustainable economic development, education and vocational training, good governance, environment and climate, and health.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has been providing assistance to Central Asian Republics since the 1990s, mainly in the areas of market economy, transportation and communications infrastructure development, medical care, education and conservation of the environment. Kazakhstan Japan Center was opened in September 2002 in Almaty, and has since been established in Astana, as well.

The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) was founded in 1993 by CA countries including Kazakhstan as an intergovernmental organization with the aim of developing and financing the ecological sustainability based on scientific evidence and programs focused on ecological improvement of situation in the regions which were influenced by the disappearance and salinization of Aral, as well as on solving social and economic problems of the region.

Turkish International Cooperation and Development Agency (TIKA) has been active in Central Asia since its inception in 1992. The agency implements programs and projects focusing on the economy, trade, technology, culture, agriculture, education and social development in the region.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has been in Kazakhstan since 1992, and is the largest bilateral donor in Central Asia. The economic reform process in the region has been the central focus of USAID. Other priority areas of USAID in Central Asia are civil society, agriculture, health care and education.

3. FAO's MANDATE, PRIORITIES AND COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

The CPF priority areas and outcomes reflect those areas where FAO – in line with its overall mandate, its current and future presence and its delivery capacity – can add the most value in support of government objectives, in close collaboration and synergy with other development actors.

The CPF priority matrix (Annex 1) shows the coherence between the CPF priorities, relevant strategic objectives, regional priorities and also the UNDAF priority areas. The overall goal of the UNDAF is to assist Kazakhstan in achieving its national competitiveness agenda with a focus on human development for all. Three inter-related priority areas have been identified by the UNDAF as particularly important for United Nations support to the people and GoK. These are:

1) economic and social wellbeing for all
2) environmental sustainability
3) effective governance

Additionally, as a global intergovernmental organization, FAO has at its disposal multidisciplinary professional expertise in disciplines related to food security and agricultural / rural development, and thus has the capacity to respond to the needs of its member countries. These include development and capacity building for policies and strategies, crop and livestock development, agriculture and food security information systems, early warning systems, agribusiness and enterprises, sustainable land management and planning, forestry, climate change adaptation, livestock and fisheries systems.

4. CPF PROGRAMME SUMMARY, PROGRAMMING FOR RESULTS

The following five thematic priority areas are identified for FAO's support in Kazakhstan over the 2014-2017 CPF cycle, with the GoK represented by MoA:

1) food safety and organic food production
2) animal health and livestock production, phytosanitary and pasture management
3) sustainable natural resources management (water, land and forestry)
4) fisheries and aquaculture
5) information technologies for agricultural statistics and related data collection and analysis.

PRIORITY AREA 1 – Food safety and organic food production

Food safety is an area with conflicts at national level, concerning the safety and quality control of food products. Disputes are observed among institutes on mandates and there is a tendency to decline responsibility in the event of food safety incidents.

FAO will provide technical support for a review of the present food safety control system in Kazakhstan, with specific emphasis on the institutional set-up with various options for either a unified institutional system or a pluralistic system.

Based on the global and regional experience, FAO will provide guidance regarding application of the "From Farm to Table" approach to food safety, based on consistent and targeted application of a risk analysis framework for food safety.

In the area of organic agriculture and organic food production, Kazakhstan does not have the relevant institutional framework but would like to promote organic agriculture as a means of improving sustainable agriculture development and enhancing trade.

Outcome 1. Improvement of the safety and quality of food at all stages of the food chain supported

FAO will contribute to the safety and quality of food products, to reduce the number of food recalls, as well as the number of foodborne disease outbreaks affecting people. The main emphasis of the work contributing to this outcome would be through realization of the following outputs:

Output 1.1. Current food safety system in the country assessed, food control institutional set-up reviewed and a comprehensive national food safety strategy developed.

Output 1.2. Technical assistance provided for assessment of analytical capacity of the existing laboratories, identification of upgrading needs and guidance provided to develop a national plan for monitoring of contaminants and residues.

Output 1.3. Government capacity enhanced for food safety risk analysis and its application at country level for strengthening food safety system, and public awareness raised.

Outcome 2. Regulatory, inspection and certification systems for organic food production improved

The focus of FAO assistance in this area is based on the expertise FAO has developed related to regulatory and inspections systems for organic food production. Main focus of work will be on the review of the situation, support to the formulation of the regulation and legislation as well as capacity development. The main emphasis of the work contributing to this outcome would be through realization of the following outputs:

Output 2.1. Current status of organic food production and its development perspectives determined.

Output 2.2. Amendments for improvement of the national legislation on organic food production developed.

Output 2.3. Proposals for improvement of the institutional development and inspection system for organic agriculture developed and technical capacity of experts and organic food production information dissemination system improved.

PRIORITY AREA 2 – Animal health and livestock production, pasture and phytosanitary management

The main requirement of the country is to implement Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis control, continuing the education of veterinarians along with the restructuring of veterinary services. Additionally, the country requires technical support in the following areas in order to improve livestock production:

- development and strengthening of institutions supporting livestock improvement
- inventory on animal genetic resources and analyses of threats
- support to the preparation of a road map for sustainable pasture management to be implemented under the “master plan for the transhumance”
- sustainable management of “distant-pasture” activities building on traditional knowledge, adopting improved technologies (hay and silage production using alfalfa, lotus, and other legumes), and taking into consideration animal health.

FAO will provide technical assistance to the Government to better respond to the threat of transboundary animal health crises, provide policy assistance and capacity development support for preparation of the legal basis, and introduce new technologies and information for better utilization of pastures and usage of pesticides to improve livestock and crop production and productivity.

Outcome 1. Technical assistance provided to minimize risks from Brucellosis, FMD, and other transboundary animal diseases and hazards, through a good control and monitoring system

FAO will assist in capacity development of animal disease control and prevention at all levels of government. It will also assist in developing the technical capacities of private animal health and production service providers, and strengthen partnership between the public and private actors. The main emphasis of the work contributing this outcome would be through realization of the following outputs:

<u>Output 1.1.</u> Government institutions' capacities enhanced in all aspects of animal health and production

<u>Output 1.2</u>. Control strategies developed for FMD and Brucellosis

Outcome 2. Support provided for appropriate livestock management practices

FAO will provide technical assistance for sustainable fodder crops production and on efficient utilization of distant pastures, building on traditional knowledge, adopting improved technologies (hay and silage production using *alfalfa* and other legumes), including ecosystem services and local fodder production for smallholders. The main emphasis of the work contributing to this outcome would be to through realization of the following outputs:

<u>Output 2.1.</u> Capacities of livestock technicians improved to deliver better livestock services to farmers

<u>Output 2.2.</u> National Animal Breeding strategy developed

Outcome 3. Phytosanitary system improved and capacity of national institutions to control plant pests and diseases and application of environmentally safe measures enhanced

There is a need to carry out a new inventory, categorizing the various pesticides a considerable quantity of which is unidentified, in follow-up to the inventory carried out in the 2003-05 period. For the disposal of the obsolete pesticides, options including construction of a new plant could be envisaged. The government is also committed to introducing all necessary measures to prevent further accumulation of pesticides. The main emphasis of the work contributing to this outcome would be through realization of following outputs:

<u>Output 3.1.</u> National legal framework on phytosanitary, plant quarantine and plant protection improved

<u>Output 3.2.</u> Technical support provided in improving national capacities in implementing the obligations of International Plant Protection Convention

Output 3.3. Capacities of national institutions to control transboundary pests and diseases, including locust, strengthened

Output 3.4. Inventory of obsolete pesticides conducted to arrange their disposal and establish safe environment for food production

Output 3.5. National system for pesticide quality control and certification strengthened

Outcome 4. Pasture management strengthened through the development of fodder production and improved grazing capacities

FAO will support the GoK in building capacity and providing technology and know-how in this field.

Main emphasis of the work to contribute to this outcome would be through the realization of following outputs:

Output 4.1. Sustainable pasture management and adaptation efficient grazing technologies developed

Output 4.2. Technical assistance provided to adopt and promote payment for environmental services for sustainable grassland management and fodder production

Output 4.3. Technical support provided in the preparation of a road map for sustainable pasture management to be implemented under the "master plan for the transhumance" provided

Output 4.4. Capacities enhanced in sustainable management of "distant-pasture" and adaptation of improved technologies (hay and silage production using alfalfa, lotus, and other legumes)

PRIORITY AREA 3 – Sustainable natural resource management (water, land and forestry)

The country requires technical assistance particularly for: organization of agricultural production in the context of water scarcity, waste-water treatment and recycling with safe recovery of water and nutrients for agriculture, modernization of large-scale irrigation systems, land degradation assessment (including salinity), sustainable land and watershed management, harmonization of legislation related to natural resources and coordination among institutions.

Given the scope for agriculture to meet rising demand for food and industrial goods, agriculture is under severe scrutiny to account for the water it uses. Encouraging

agriculture to perform with progressively smaller allocations of renewable water resources (with increasingly lower quality) remains a challenge. Therefore, FAO will address this challenge in ensuring productive and efficient use of land and water resources in key basins, with a focus on improving water use efficiency and crop water productivity, in order to meet present and future demands for agricultural products while ensuring the long-term sustainability of the land and water quantity and quality. It will provide technical assistance and enhance institutional capacities to support innovation and the transition toward more sustainable production systems with the formulation and implementation of sound policies and programmes and promotion of best practices and tools on mainstreaming and scaling up of sustainable land management, modernization of irrigation and drainage systems, wastewater treatment and reuse and, forest monitoring and assessment. In addition, it will support communities, as well as national and local authorities to use more effective mechanisms and promote cross-sectoral dialogue that enable them to prepare, respond, and recover from natural disasters such as drought.

Outcome 1. Capacity of the national institutions, natural resources managers and agricultural producers for sustainable natural resources management strengthened

FAO's technical assistance will focus on sustainable agricultural production in the context of water scarcity and land degradation, thus the modernization of large-scale irrigation systems and wastewater treatment and reuse. Further technical assistance will be provided for national forestry program development, assessment and monitoring forest and tree resources, reforestation and watersheds. The main emphasis of the work to contribute this outcome would be through the realization of following outputs:

Output 1.1. Wastewater treatment and reuse: safe recovery of water and nutrients for agriculture promoted

Output 1.2. Tools and methodologies for irrigation modernization and efficient agricultural water management disseminated

Output 1.3. Land degradation assessment supported and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) enhanced for increasing resilience of production systems to climate change

Output 1.4. Development of national forestry program (NFP) supported

Output 1.5. Support provided for monitoring and assessment of forest and tree resources reforestation and national capacity improvement

Outcome 2. Policy dialogue and regional cooperation on integrated management of transboundary river basins enhanced
FAO will provide assistance for transboundary water management and sustainable water use of the Balkhash Lake Basin. The main emphasis of the work to contribute this outcome would be to through the realization of the following outputs:

<u>Output 2.1.</u> Policies and strategies for water allocation and water resources use in the Balkhash Alakol river basin reviewed

<u>Output 2.2.</u> Scenario-thinking mainstreamed for sustainable use of water resources in the Aral Sea Basin

PRIORITY AREA 4 – Fisheries and aquaculture

The GoK is requesting FAO's assistance in the implementation of a fisheries master plan. The government wishes to focus on the conservation of endangered natural fishery resources and promote commercial fish production through aquaculture investments. There is also a need to rehabilitate the state-owned fisheries centers in order to create technical capacities to breed and propagate endangered fish species to be released in lakes and rivers and to promote business investments in fish farms. The Government also wishes to enhance regional cooperation in cage fish farming and requests FAO's assistance to arrange an exchange of experience with countries such as Turkey, Norway and others.

FAO will support the capacity of government and fisheries communities in the country in terms of better management of fisheries resources and rehabilitate the fisheries centers. FAO also will raise awareness regarding endangered fish species and support their protection. Kazakhstan's membership in such regional programmes and commissions as FishDEV and CACFish will be promoted, since the country is the leading fishing country in the region.

Outcome 1. Technical assistance provided for responsible management and conservation of fisheries resources
FAO's technical assistance will focus on responsible management and conservation of fisheries resources, including support to development or updating of national policies, strategies, management or action plans for fisheries and aquaculture; *in situ* conservation of endangered fish species and capacity development in private investment promotion (pilot demonstration and training plants, as well as input supply development and management, technical assistance to reconstruction and construction of sturgeon hatcheries). These issues have been described as priority action areas by the country, and FAO has received two project proposals in this regard. The main emphasis of the work to contribute this outcome would be through the realization of following outputs:

<u>Output 1.1.</u> Implementation of national policies, strategies, management plans and action plans for sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

<u>Output 1.2.</u> Capacity development for promotion of private investment (i.e. pilot demonstration and training plants)

<u>Output 1.3.</u> Capacity building and technical assistance for fisheries resource management and conservation, including *in situ* conservation of endangered fish species. These outputs will also contribute to the Priority Area 3. Sustainable natural resources management (water, land and forestry)

PRIORITY AREA 5 – Information technologies for agricultural statistics and related data collection and analysis

The country requires assistance in reviewing its agricultural statistical system with a view to developing an integrated programme of censuses and sample surveys along with the use of crop forecasting techniques, reporting systems and administrative records. To meet these requirements, FAO will review the current statistical system and support the development of methods and standards for agricultural statistics, and provide technical assistance for the development and implementation of methodologies and standards for data collection, validation, processing and analysis.

Outcome 1. Establishment of coordination mechanism for information systems and agricultural statistics supported

The primary areas of FAO's assistance will be: establishment of legal and institutional coordination mechanisms in inter-ministerial government structures; harmonization of methodologies for data collection, monitoring and analysis; and support in planning, budgeting and implementing agricultural census and the "Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics". The main emphasis of the work to contribute this outcome would be to through realization of the following outputs:

<u>Output 1.1.</u> National agricultural statistics system reviewed and establishment of legal and institutional coordination mechanisms in inter-ministerial public structures and harmonization of methodologies for data collection, analysis and monitoring supported

<u>Output 1.2.</u> Support to the implementation of the "Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics" and "Agricultural Census in Kazakhstan" provided

<u>Output 1.3.</u> Support provided, as and when required, and subject to guaranteed national/donor financing, for the planning, budgeting and implementation of the agricultural census; as well as post census thematic analyses

<u>Output 1.4.</u> Digitization of agricultural knowledge and information (related to diversification, crop protection, resources saving technologies, drip irrigation, animal and feed production, farm management) supported

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The activities proposed under each thematic priority are identified based on FAO's comparative advantages and experience in the country as well as the existing critical gaps in achieving each thematic goal. FAO through REU and SEC will continue to introduce its technical expertise and lessons learned in delivering on its mandate; agriculture, forestry and fishery practices, food security and rural development.

Achievement of the CPF depends on access to adequate information, human and financial resources for improved efficiency, coherence and consistency with corporate efforts in support of the achievement of Country, Subregional, Regional and Global Development Objectives.

Technical support for the CPF process is provided by the MDT of SEC in Ankara, in view of the fact that no FAO country representation in Kazakhstan has been established.

FAO through REU, SEC and particularly the FAO Subregional Coordinator in leading the formulation and implementation process, plays a key role in the successful implementation of the CPF.

Translation of key FAO publications and manuals regarding agricultural statistics into Russian is being carried out by FAO on an on-going basis.

The promotion of gender in rural organizations and income-generating activities for women in rural areas were identified as a cross-cutting issue for implementation of the Country Programme. FAO will, where relevant, seek synergies with its partner agencies to ensure adequate consideration of relevant rural gender issues in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phase of projects and activities.

There will also be efforts to coordinate with other partner agencies with similar mandates to leverage financial, human and knowledge resources. FAO considers such strategic partnership and aid coordination to be critical for ensuring the effectiveness of its field programme.

In addition, the CPF strategy on FAO field programme development and resource mobilization consists of the following:

- building more effective partnerships with major development partners under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRC) (through

joint programmes) in the framework of the UN Reform towards Delivering as One;
- strengthening working relations with government institutions through capacity-building activities and on-the-job training;
- actively exploring opportunities for further resource mobilization, for both bilateral and multilateral cooperation. This includes the development of project pipelines for new donor identification.

With the above strategy, the CPF serves as a planning and management tool for FAO to take the lead in assisting the Republic of Kazakhstan to achieve its development priorities in the areas of agriculture and rural development.

6. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The CPF Priority and Result Matrix (Annex 2) gives an overview of available and required funding for implementation of the CPF in Kazakhstan for the period of 2014-2017.

Realization of the outputs indicated in the CPF is subject to the availability of required funding. This depends largely on financial support from extrabudgetary resources – either from donors and/or the GoK.

The GoK is expected to provide contributions in the form of funds, human resources, project offices, access to information and statistics and import duty exemption for equipment and supplies procured in support of FAO-executed projects.

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Since the FAO CPF 2014-2017 for the Republic of Kazakhstan is co-owned by the GoK and FAO, implementation of the CPF will be pursued in close consultation and collaboration with the concerned ministries and national institutions. Given that most of the proposed activities of the CPF will be implemented by or in close collaboration with the MoA, the Ministry will share responsibility with FAO for overall coordination of the CPF's implementation.

For monitoring and evaluation, it is recommended that a steering committee be established for periodic review and to advise on progress in the implementation of the CPF, with membership comprising senior officials, project team leaders and the FAO National Correspondent (NC) Office in Kazakhstan or a representative from SEC MDT.

As both the mandate of FAO and the CPF are multisectoral in nature, involving working relations with several concerned Ministries, it appears most appropriate to

seek collaboration from other Ministries for the steering committee and periodic review of the CPF. As the CPF is a dynamic document, such periodic reviews should be undertaken annually or more frequently if necessary.

With delegated authority, as conferred in the context of FAO's decentralization policy, FAO-SEC will take leadership and responsibility for implementation of the CPF on behalf of FAO. To do so, the FAO National Correspondent Office will be supported by the MDT at SEC, and by technical officers at FAO REU and FAO headquarters.

Annex 1. CPF Priority Matrix:

CPF Priority Area	Strategic Objective[1]	Regional Priority[1]	UNDAF Priority
1. **Food safety and organic food production**	SO1, SO2, SO4,SO5	RP1, RP2, RP4	UNDAF Outcome2. Environmental Sustainability
2. **Animal health and livestock production, pasture and phytosanitary management**	SO2, SO4, SO5	RP4	UNDAF Outcome2. Environmental Sustainability
3. **Sustainable natural resources management (water, land and forestry management)**	SO2	RP3	UNDAF Outcome2. Environmental Sustainability
4. **Fisheries and aquaculture**	SO2, SO4	RP6	UNDAF Outcome2. Environmental Sustainability
5. **Information technologies for agricultural statistics and related data collection and analysis**	SO4	RP6	UNDAF Outcome2. Environmental Sustainability

[1] Please see Box 1. FAO Strategic Objectives and Regional Priorities

Annex 2. CPF Priority and Result Matrix

CPF Results	Indicators	Means and Sources Verification	Assumptions
Priority Area 1. Food safety and organic food production			
Outcome 1. Improvement of the safety and quality of food at all stages of the food chain supported.	Number of food recalls, causes, types and volumes of discarded food Number of foodborne outbreaks, causes and number of affected people	Analysis of laboratory services performed and a plan for the optimization of the national laboratory network is developed A National Plan for monitoring of contaminants and residues in the food chain is developed Communication materials are produced for large public on food safety risk management in households.	Efficient intersectorial collaboration for design of functioning food control system with clear delimitation of duties and responsibilities
	An improvement by 10% difference between the baseline and after three years survey	Surveillance reports, food control results, other relevant national statistics Current food safety control system assessed and a comprehensive national food safety strategy developed and endorsed by stakeholders	Efficiently Functioning and financed National Food Control Body, Competent and active Consumer Associations
Outcome 2. Regulatory, inspection and certification systems for organic food production improved	The legal framework for organic food production and certification system established and adopted by the government.	Regulation and normative documents for organic production adopted. An official body for regulating organic food production established.	Sufficient public awareness, Government support and internal market demand and export opportunities
FAO Organizational Outcome Outcome 101 - member countries and their development partners make explicit political commitments and allocate resources to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition Outcome 102 - member countries and their development partners adopt and implement evidence-based and inclusive governance mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition Outcome 103 - member countries and their development partners formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, programmes, investments and legislation to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition			

CPF Results	Indicators	Means and Sources Verification	Assumptions
Priority Area 2: Animal health and livestock production, pasture and phytosanitary management			
Outcome 1. Technical assistance provided for the minimization of the risks from Brucellosis, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and other transboundary animal diseases/hazards , through a good control and monitoring system	The number of outbreaks of major notifiable animal diseases (Brucellosis, Tuberculosis, African Swine Fever, FMD, Pasteurollosis, CCPP, PPR etc.) decreased by 10%	Disease Outbreak's Databases	Functioning and Effective State Veterinary Service, Capable and well trained Private Veterinarians, Veterinary Associations
Outcome 2. Support provided for appropriate livestock management practices	Livestock production increased by 10%	Animal Production Statistics	Marketing and processing of animal products encourages livestock productivity
Outcome 3. Phytosanitary system improved and capacity of national institutions to control plant pests and diseases and application of environmentally safe measures enhanced.	Improved phytosanitary capacities of institutions established with reduced risk and outbreak of plant pests and diseases.	Agriculture Statistics, Reports by Phytosanitary Office and MoA	Awareness raised for the importance of improved phytosanitary regulation in compliance with IPPC and SPS Agreement of WTO.
Outcome 4. Pasture management strengthened towards development of fodder production and improved grazing capacities.	National strategy and pasture management plans developed. Fodder production increased by 10-15% by application of sustainable crop production intensification	Agriculture Statistics, Reports by MoA and FAO	Fodder production increase motivates livestock development and sustainable natural resource management
FAO Organizational Outcome Outcome 201 - producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of goods and services in agricultural sector production systems in a sustainable manner Outcome 202 - stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems Outcome 203 - related instruments (standards, guidelines, recommendations, etc.) which are needed to improve and increase provision of goods and services in agricultural sector production systems in a sustainable manner			

CPF Results	Indicators	Means and Sources Verification	Assumptions
Priority Area 3: Sustainable natural resources management (water, land and forestry management)			
Outcome 1. Capacity of the national institutions, natural resources managers and agricultural producers supported for sustainable natural resources management	Number of public and private knowledge organizations that received institutional and/or technical capacity development support	Irrigation modernization plans developed for increased overall efficiency of selected irrigation systems, land degradation map as a support for planning SLM best practices	
	Output 1.4; Existence of national forestry programme Output 1.5; Number of staff trained, existence of national forest assessment and monitoring system, and availability of national/local level data and information on the statue of forest and tree resources Output 1.6; Number of staff trained and increase in number of high quality seedlings including number seedlings with container	Project progress reports FRA country reports, training records, project progress reports National reports, project progress reports, training records	About 50,000 USD from TCP F would be enough for technical assistance if Kazakhstan covers national level expenses, such as workshops and travels. Combination of funds from GEF, GIZ and TCP. Additionally, potential trust funds/UTF from Kazakhstan and other regional countries Potential trust funds from Turkey and Kazakhstan
Outcome 2. Policy dialogue and regional cooperation on integrated management of transboundary river basins enhanced	Number of stakeholder consultation events and joint products Number of policy instruments reviewed.	Reports of MoA and FAO, press releases National policy/strategy documents	
FAO Organizational Outcome Outcome 201 - producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of goods and services in agricultural sector production systems in a sustainable manner Outcome 202 - stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems Outcome 203 - related instruments (standards, guidelines, recommendations, etc.) which are needed to improve and increase provision of goods and services in agricultural sector production systems in a sustainable manner Outcome 204 - stakeholders make evidence-based decisions in the planning and management of the agricultural sectors and natural resources to support the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems through monitoring, statistics, assessment and analysis.			

CPF Results	Indicators	Means and Sources Verification	Assumptions
Priority Area 4: Fisheries and aquaculture			
Outcome 1. Technical assistance provided for responsible management and conservation of fisheries resources	Functional national policies, strategies and plans for management and conservation of fisheries resources are in place. Fishers' associations and the other key stakeholders play role in fisheries decision-making and fisheries co-management	National policy/strategy documents Management plans Action plans	Institutional and legislative structures supporting policy and strategic planning and for participatory decision-making mechanisms exist
FAO Organizational Outcome Outcome 201 - producers and natural resource managers adopt practices that increase and improve the provision of goods and services in agricultural sector production systems in a sustainable manner Outcome 202 - stakeholders in member countries strengthen governance – the policies, laws, management frameworks and institutions that are needed to support producers and resource managers in the transition to sustainable agricultural sector production systems Outcome 203 - related instruments (standards, guidelines, recommendations, etc.) which are needed to improve and increase provision of goods and services in agricultural sector production systems in a sustainable manner Outcome 401 - policies, regulatory frameworks and public goods enhance inclusiveness and efficiency of food, agriculture and forestry systems Outcome 402 - enhanced public-private collaboration in addressing the challenges and risks faced by smaller and disadvantaged participants in food and agricultural systems			

CPF Results	Indicators	Means and Sources Verification	Assumptions
Priority Area 5: Information technologies for agricultural statistics and related data collection and analyses.			
Outcome 1. Establishment of coordination mechanism for information systems and agricultural statistics supported	National Animal Identification and Registration System and Animal Health Database improved, agricultural production database updated. 80% of Bovine and Ovine and Caprine animals identified and registered in the database Agricultural census data verified and disseminated.	Functioning I&R System Statistics, In field I&R Surveys Agri census data disseminated	Functioning and effective State Veterinary Service, capable and well trained Private Veterinarians, strong Producer Associations. Effective cooperation with National Statistical Office.
FAO Organizational Outcome Outcome 401 - policies, regulatory frameworks and public goods enhance inclusiveness and efficiency of food, agriculture and forestry systems Outcome 402 - enhanced public-private collaboration in addressing the challenges and risks faced by smaller and disadvantaged participants in food and agricultural systems Outcome 403 - international agreements and mechanisms promote inclusive and efficient markets			

Annex 3. CPF Result Matrix – resource requirements

CPF RESULTS	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Potential Resource Partners / modalities (existing and potential incl. FAO)
	Estimate of Total Resources required	Available Funding (& Source)	Resource Mobilization Target	
CPF Priority Area 1. Food safety and organic food production				
Outcome 1. Improvement of the safety and quality of food at all stages of the food chain supported.	2 000 000		2 000 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan, FAO
Outcome 2. Regulatory, inspection and certification systems for organic food production improved	1 038 000	338 000 (TCP)	700 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan
CPF Priority Area 2. Animal health and livestock production, pasture and phytosanitary management				
Outcome 1. Technical assistance provided for the minimization of the risks from Brucellosis, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and other transboundary animal diseases/hazards , through a good control and monitoring system	800 000		800 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan, FAO
Outcome 2. Support provided for appropriate livestock management practices	300 000	0	300 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan
Outcome 3. Phytosanitary system improved and capacity of national institutions to control plant pests and diseases and application of environmentally safe measures enhanced	2 000 000		2 000 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan, FAO
Outcome 4. Pasture management strengthened towards development of fodder production and improved grazing capacities.	5 000 000		5 000 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan, FAO
CPF Priority Area 3. Sustainable natural resources management (water, land and forestry management)				
Outcome 1. Capacity of the Government, natural resources managers and agricultural producers enhanced for sustainable natural resources management.	350 000	50 000 (TCP)	300 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan
Outcome 2. Policy dialogue and regional cooperation on integrated management of transboundary river basins enhanced	1 350 000	550 000 (Government of Hungary)	800 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan
CPF Priority Area 4. Fisheries and aquaculture				
Outcome 1. Technical assistance provided for responsible management and conservation of fisheries resources	900 000	0	900 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan

CPF Priority Area 5. Information technologies for agricultural statistics and related data collection and analysis				
Outcome 1. Establishment of coordination mechanism for information systems and agricultural statistics supported - for agri census - animal registration system	 3 000 000 1 000 000	 0 0	 3 000 000 1 000 000	Gov. of Kazakhstan
Total	**17 738 000**	**938 000**	**16 800 000**	