
KAZAKHSTAN
Voluntary National Review 2019
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Contact details:
Ministry of National Economy
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Republic of the Kazakhstan 010000,
Nur-Sultan
Mangilik El Avenue, 8
House of Ministries, entrance 7
Website: www.economy.gov.kz

JSC Economic Research Institute
Republic of Kazakhstan 010000
Nur-Sultan
Temirkazyk Street, 65
House of Economics
Website: www.eri.kz, www.sdgs.kz
Tel: +7 (7172)701-772


1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

FOREWORD

PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN, ASKAR MAMIN



I am pleased to present to your attention the first Voluntary National Review of the Republic of Kazakhstan on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

For Kazakhstan, the presentation of the first Review is an opportunity to highlight the country's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, identify the main challenges, to receive feedback and learn from the experience of other states.

Over the last three decades, Kazakhstan has made a significant socio-economic leap; it has undergone two waves of modernisation and joined the list of the top 50 most competitive countries.

As a result, GDP per capita in Kazakhstan has increased to almost USD 10,000. According to the 2018 Human Development Report, Kazakhstan ranked 58th among 189 countries of the world and entered the group of states with the highest level of human development. 99.8% of its citizens aged 15 years and over have received education.

At the same time, the gap between the poverty levels in urban and rural areas remains, with the poverty level in rural areas being 2.7 times higher than that in urban areas.

Our Government intends to eliminate this discrepancy. In this regard, a project to develop rural areas was recently launched in order to raise the living standards of the population by improving infrastructure and providing social services, including education and health care.

Kazakhstan has created favourable conditions for entrepreneurship. Over the past 10 years, the country has been four times recognized four times as the main reformer by the World Bank's Doing Business ranking. According to the same World Bank rating, Kazakhstan ranked 28th among 190 countries in terms of ease of doing business.

We pay special attention to the development of human capital. Increasing the amount of investment in health care and education up to 10% of GDP is our priority for the next five years.

The 2030 Agenda largely coincides with the priorities of the Strategy Kazakhstan-2050 and the 2025 Strategic Plan; 79.9% of the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals have already been reflected in the strategic documents and national programmes. This progress brings us closer to our final goal.

We support the international agenda on climate change. Kazakhstan ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1995, the Kyoto Protocol in 2009, and the Paris Agreement in 2016. While infrastructure forms the basis for investment projects, we have set a

goal to develop technological solutions, creating opportunities for green investment and their implementation in Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

We will continue to improve the environmental situation in the country. Challenges, such as the increase in greenhouse gas emissions, desertification, and erosion of agricultural lands, still need to be addressed. The Government is introducing appropriate measures to address these issues in the framework of strategic documents and programmes.

To improve the energy sector, we are expanding the renewable energy sector to reduce energy losses and the energy intensity of our GDP, which is currently twice as high as than the average global figures.

Kazakhstan has always supported the peaceful settlement of international conflicts and promoted the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The election of Kazakhstan as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council was a historic achievement. Kazakhstan is the first country in Central Asia to represent the interests of the whole region in the UN Security Council.

Kazakhstan has also achieved progress in gender equality and in supporting women in business and society.

Notwithstanding the results already achieved, we continue to set new ambitious goals, though their implementation may be complicated due to the geographic size of Kazakhstan and its low density of population.

Digitalization is an important objective, which would change the daily lives of millions of people. Today in Kazakhstan, digitalization reaches all levels of education and the digitalization of industrial and agro-industrial sectors has been launched and brought results.

Economic diversification measures are accelerating the country's transition to inclusive and sustainable growth. Production capacity is improving, innovative approaches to rational consumption are being introduced and new waste management measures established.

The 2030 Agenda provides a more precise understanding of sustainable development and how to achieve it in reality.

This Voluntary National Review is the result of the joint efforts of all stakeholders in Kazakhstan.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the work towards SDGs will continue after the Forum. We are confident that the full localization of the SDGs in Kazakhstan will ensure the implementation of the main principle of “leaving no one behind”, which would improve the quality of life of our citizens.

PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

ASKAR MAMIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

10 SUMMARY

13 INTRODUCTION

16 1. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOR THE REVIEW PREPARATION

20 2. NATIONALIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

27 3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

28 GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

32 GOAL 2. END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

36 GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

40 GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

48 GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

52 GOAL 6. ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

56 GOAL 7. ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

62 GOAL 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

72 GOAL 9. BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

78 GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

84 GOAL 11. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

90 GOAL 12. ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

96 GOAL 13. TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

104 GOAL 14. CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

112 GOAL 15. PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

118 GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

128 GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

136 4. NEXT STEPS

138 CONCLUSION

140 ATTACHMENT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIC	Agro-Industrial Complex
Board	Coordination Board on Sustainable Development Goals
CA	Central Asia
CHR	Commissioner on Human Rights
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EEU	Eurasian Economic Union
EXPO	International Specialised Exhibition
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GVA	Gross Value Added
HSW	Household Solid Waste
IMD	International Institute for Management Development
KazETS	Kazakhstan Emissions Trading Scheme
MES RK	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
ILO	International Labour Organization
MIA RK	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MIID RK	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructural Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
MSMI	Mandatory Social and Medical Insurance
MW	Minimum Wage
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHRI	National Human Rights Institution
NPM	National Preventive Mechanism

NPS	National Planning System
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PAs	Specially Protected Natural Areas
PHC	Primary Health Care
PIRLS	Progress in International Reading Literacy Study
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
R&D	Research and Development
RBB	Results-Based Budgeting
RIA	Rapid Integrated Assessment
RSE	Renewable Sources of Energy
SDGs	UN Sustainable Development Goals “Transforming Our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TIMSS	Trends in Mathematics and Science Study
TsA	Targeted Social Assistance
TVE	Technical and Vocational Education
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPS	Unified Power System
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

SUMMARY

The Voluntary National Review represents a summary of the results achieved since the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, and the ongoing initiatives and measures within the framework of the 2030 Agenda.

The Review aims to:

- objectively assess the current status of SDG localization and implementation, as well as the existing institutional environment;
- identify gaps, opportunities and challenges in SDG implementation, taking into account the peculiarities of the country;
- identify the next steps for effective SDG implementation.

Kazakhstan began the SDG implementation process from a relatively good starting point due to the high level of integration of the goals and targets in national programmes and strategies.

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Kazakhstan has achieved visible progress in education, entrepreneurship development, expanding access to financial services and funds, reducing poverty severity and modernizing its judiciary.

However, the transition to diversified economic growth, environmental protection and disaster risk reduction remain pertinent issues.

Kazakhstan will also continue to work on creating an inclusive society and infrastructure, addressing systemic issues of inequality, improving measures to protect human and children´s rights, and strengthening relevant institutional structures.

The Government of Kazakhstan has introduced systemic measures to address existing problems. National strategies, for example, focus on improving the well-being of the population by accelerating the country´s economic growth and developing targeted social programmes.

Kazakhstan continues to implement economic diversification measures and from 2020 will begin activities under the third five-year plan of the State Programme of Industrial-Innovative Development of Kazakhstan.

Economic growth should also be accompanied by measures that minimize environmental impact, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability. To this end, the Government, together with the OECD, is currently updating its Environmental Code. This involves transitioning to the OECD's higher environmental standards, as well as improving the “polluter pays” principle.

Since independence, Kazakhstan has sought to introduce the principles of sustainability in all spheres of life. Through its national planning system, Kazakhstan sets clear priorities and goals. The Strategy Kazakhstan-2050 defines the long-term strategic goals for the country´s

development. All medium and short-term national, sectoral and regional development documents are developed in accordance with the Strategy Kazakhstan-2050.

Since 2010, Kazakhstan has been actively implementing OECD recommendations and standards in all areas. The Plan of the Nation, ''100 Concrete Steps to Implement Five Institutional Reforms'' was formulated. Reforms are being implemented in the following areas: the formation of a professional state apparatus, ensuring the rule of law, industrialization and economic growth, identity and unity, and the formation of an accountable state.

In 2018, Five Social Initiatives were launched to improve the quality of life of the population. The initiatives include new opportunities for housing, reducing the tax burden for low-paid workers, increasing the availability and quality of higher education, expanding microcredit, and increasing the gasification in the country.

Kazakhstan's phased-work approach to achieving all the SDG has already resulted in significant progress.

This Voluntary National Review focuses on the six thematic goals being considered at the 2019 UN High-level Political Forum.

Goal 4. Kazakhstan has achieved 100% coverage of the population with secondary education; 95.2% of children aged 3-6 years attend preschool educational institutions, young people have access to free technical and vocational education, while 54.3% of the population has a higher education. The transition to trilingual (Kazakh, Russian and English) education is under way, with more attention being paid to the development of students´ critical thinking and practical skills. Kazakhstan seeks to create an education system that also offers further training and retraining (if needed) throughout the lifetime of its citizens. The country has also created the necessary conditions for inclusive education.

Goal 8. Today, the country aims to achieve a new level of development with inclusive economic growth. Kazakhstan has embarked on increasing the productivity and complexity of the economy, developing human capital, and strengthening the role of the private sector. One of the key areas of the national policy in supporting economic growth is the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, which contributes to the creation of decent jobs.

The country plans to achieve qualitative and sustainable economic growth, leading to an increase in the well-being of its people. In Kazakhstan, there are opportunities for productive employment, personal development and improving quality of life.

Goal 10. Kazakhstan pursues a policy of fair and equitable development, reducing inequality and eliminating the causes of all forms of discrimination.

Kazakhstan has already successfully reduced the proportion of the population living below the subsistence level. To reduce inequality, Kazakhstan aims to raise the income levels of the bottom 40% of the population, from 22.8% to 27% of the total income of the population, by 2025.

Goal 13. As a party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kazakhstan ratified the Paris Agreement and made voluntary commitments to reduce greenhouse gases by 15% below 1990 levels, by 2030. One way to achieve the stated contributions is through the Kazakhstan Emission Trading Scheme. The National Allocation Plan establishes the allowances regulating the GHG emissions from fuel combustion by large emitters. In addition to RSE development, energy-saving technologies are being introduced in all economic sectors, while the standards for climate change adaptation are being established by the Environmental Code. With the support of international organizations, the development of a Low-Carbon Development Strategy until 2050 and a National Adaptation Plan are also planned.

Goal 16. The modernization of legislation in accordance with international standards is one of the main development priorities for Kazakhstan. The Kazakhstan's 2025 Strategic Plan defines the reform required to create a law-based state, free from corruption. The reform aims to improve the quality of laws, ensure effective and fair judicial protection, and achieve a high level of trust among citizens. Kazakhstan was the first country in Central Asia to introduce e-government. Today, 85% of public services are provided online through Public Service Centres, of which 71.6% are through the e-Government portal. All these measures are being taken to create an open society with effective institutions. There are more than 22,000 non-governmental organizations in the country, all actively involved in government decision-making.

Goal 17. Kazakhstan continues to pursue a multi-vector policy and is a country free from conflict. Although the country is still developing, it continues to provide humanitarian assistance to other states with around $ 540 million in assistance provided to developing countries over the past 20 years. Kazakhstan's WTO membership removes discriminatory attitude towards Kazakhstani goods in foreign markets thereby providing opportunities to increase exports. In turn, this creates an inflow of foreign investment in the country's economy due to factors such as the overall improvement of the country's image, openness of the economy, improvement of legislation, increased transparency of investment procedures, easier access of foreign financial institutions to the domestic market and stock market development.

In summation, this Voluntary National Review aims not only to report to the global community and exchange experiences between countries, but also to emphasize the importance of moving towards sustainable and inclusive development and contribute to raising awareness among people and to recognizing the importance of every contribution made. The Review preparation process is an effective platform for building dialogue between all stakeholders: government, the civil society and the private sector.

INTRODUCTION

Since independence, Kazakhstan has taken a rapid leap in its political and socio-economic development; the past two waves of modernization have rebuilt the lost industrial capacity of the country. From its early years of independence, Kazakhstan has focused on the development of human capital, introducing necessary social measures, and improving education and health care.

Kazakhstan is a unique and diverse country; its features influence the country´s economic development.

- *Kazakhstan has the ninth largest territory of the world and a low population density. The average population density is 6.8 people per km^2;*
- *Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country in the world;*
- *The main wealth of the country is its people. The ethnic composition of the Republic of Kazakhstan is diverse, with more than 100 ethnic groups and representatives of 18 religions living within the territory;*
- *Kazakhstan ranks sixth in the world in terms of natural resources. The explored resources of Kazakhstan are estimated at about $ 10 trillion;*
- *Almost all chemical elements can be found in Kazakhstan. The country ranks first in the world in terms of wolfram reserves, second in uranium and chromium reserves, fourth in manganese and silver, fifth in lead and zinc, and eighth in total iron ore reserves (16.6 billion tons);*
- *Kazakhstan is located at the intersection of the transport transit corridors of Europe and Asia.*

The progress demonstrated by the country was achieved as a result of consistent economic and social reforms, an effectively built system of national planning, as well as internal policies aimed at strengthening tolerance in society, ensuring intercultural and interfaith harmony and respect for every individual.

Today, Kazakhstan has established itself in many international rankings, which not only provide an evaluation, but also indicate areas for further development.

- Kazakhstan ranked 59th among 140 countries in the GCI 4.0 World Economic Forum ranking;
- Kazakhstan ranked 34th among 63 countries in the IMD-2019 International Institute for Management Development ranking;

- Kazakhstan ranked 58th among 189 countries in the 2018 UNDP Human Development Index, joining the group of countries with a very high level of development;
- Kazakhstan ranked 28th among 190 countries in the Doing Business 2019 World Bank ranking.

In 2015, the world community adopted the 2030 Agenda, aimed at achieving the sustained, inclusive and sustainable development of all countries. Kazakhstan, among other states, also took an active part in the elaboration of the Agenda, considering it a “global guide to development and prosperity on the Earth”.

In many respects, the 2030 Agenda coincides with the country's priorities as identified in the Strategy Kazakhstan-2050, the 2025 Strategic Development Plan, the Plan of the Nation, ‘’100 Concrete Steps to Implement Five Institutional Reforms’’, the Five Social Initiatives of the Head of State and the "Ruhani Jangyru" programme. These programmes and initiatives are aimed at strengthening human capital, creating a sustainable economy and improving the quality of life of all segments of the population.

To implement the SDGs, each country uses its own well-established mechanisms for implementing the goals at the national level. In Kazakhstan, the national planning system serves this purpose. To date, the institutional basis of the national planning system has been created, the hierarchy of documents has been established, the methodological framework has been developed, the mechanism to assess the effectiveness of the work of state bodies has been introduced, and the strategic plans of state bodies as well as regional development programmes are being developed. Today, about 79.9% of the SDG targets are reflected in the documents of the national planning system of Kazakhstan.

State initiatives, such as the Strategy Kazakhstan-2050 and the 100 Concrete Steps programme, help to strengthen the institutional structure, reduce inequality, and create additional jobs.

The Strategy Kazakhstan-2050 aims to achieve sustainable economic growth. To strengthen human development, the Strategy seeks to transform the country into a diversified, knowledge-based economy with strong domestic production and developed business, decent conditions for vulnerable people, modern health care and education.

Globally, Kazakhstan makes a significant contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in three dimensions: environmental, social and economic. These include poverty eradication, food, water and energy security, health care, education, gender equality, sustainable economic growth, reducing inequality, environmental protection, and combating the impacts of climate change.

Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kazakhstan has made voluntary commitments to reduce greenhouse gases. In 2016, Kazakhstan ratified the Paris Agreement, under which a voluntary commitment was made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2030. The goal will contribute to sustainable economic development, as well as to the achievement of the long-term global goal of limiting the increase in global temperatures to well below 2°Celsius.

The Government has approved a national greenhouse gas emission trading system that stimulates a reduction in CO2 emissions and investments in low-carbon development. All these measures are the real contribution of Kazakhstan to the implementation of the global Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Kazakhstan pays attention to a whole range of issues addressed by the UN, including those within the framework of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

In 2018, Kazakhstan, WHO and UNICEF co-hosted a Global Conference on Primary Health Care 'From Alma-Ata towards Universal Health Coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals', where 147 member countries adopted the Astana Declaration on Primary Health Care (PHC), which embodies country commitments to achieve health for all through sustainable PHC.

Special attention is given to strengthening cooperation under UN auspices in the field of disarmament, economic development, environmental issues, social and sustainable development, peacemaking, the development of international law, respect for human rights, gender equality, and the fight against terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking.

The presentation by Kazakhstan of the Voluntary National Review at the High-level Political Forum provides an opportunity to demonstrate to other countries the approach Kazakhstan has taken to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. We firmly believe that the Review will bring together representatives from all sectors of Kazakhstan and provide significant impetus to the promotion of the SDG ideals in the country.

1. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOR THE REVIEW PREPARATION



The methodology for preparing the Review is based on the UN's "Voluntary common reporting guidelines for voluntary national reviews", which is presented in the annex to the report of the UN Secretary-General “Critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level” (A/70/684).

Parties involved in the Review preparation:

To coordinate the work on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan established a Coordination Board with permanent inter-agency working groups in five areas:

- “People” - SDGs 1, 2, 3 ,4, 5;
- “Planet” - SDGs 6, 12, 13, 14, 15;
- “Prosperity” - SDGs 7, 8, 9, 10, 11;
- “Peace” - SDG 16;
- “Partnership” - SDG 17.

Each interagency working group includes representatives from government agencies, civil society, international organizations, the private sector, as well as independent experts.

The Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan ensured the timely collection and disaggregation of data, and prepared the statistical data annex and brochure for this Review.

The Review was prepared by JSC Economic Research Institute of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Review preparation consisted of several stages:

Preliminary work

During the initial stages, the representatives of five working groups familiarized themselves with the recommended UN methodology and approval was sought from relevant government agencies and working group members for the intended structure of the Review. Following this, relevant information and analytical data was collected from government bodies, interagency working groups, NGOs, international organizations and other relevant sources.

Approval process

To obtain comments and suggestions on the draft Review, extensive discussions in working groups were organized, involving NGOs, independent experts and international organizations.

An announcement regarding the Review was posted on a special website, SDGS.KZ, where interested parties could also obtain advance information on planned events. During Review preparation, the five working groups held around 30 meetings. The suggestions, comments and recommendations regarding structure and content captured from these meetings were then integrated into the draft Review. Thus, experts had the opportunity to work on an updated draft document before each round of discussions.

By the time of submission of the Review's key messages, a large-scale seminar was held with wide public involvement in order to finalize the substantive part of the Review. The sole focus of the seminar was to receive critical remarks and constructive feedback from the 50 NGO representatives in attendance.

There are currently more than 22,000 NGOs in Kazakhstan and every two years, the Civil Society Forum, a large-scale event, takes place. In 2018, the VIII Civil Society Forum was dedicated to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan. Within the framework of the Forum, dialogue platforms were organized for five key areas of the SDGs: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

Final stage

Having received approval from the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Review was then submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to be posted on the official UN website and presented at the 2019 High-level Political Forum.

Data sources and their use

Data from various relevant sources was used in the preparation of the Review. The main sources included regular national reports, such as the National Report on the State and Development of Educational System of the Republic of Kazakhstan; the 6th National Report on the Biological Diversity in the Republic of Kazakhstan; and the National Energy Report KAZENERGY 2017.

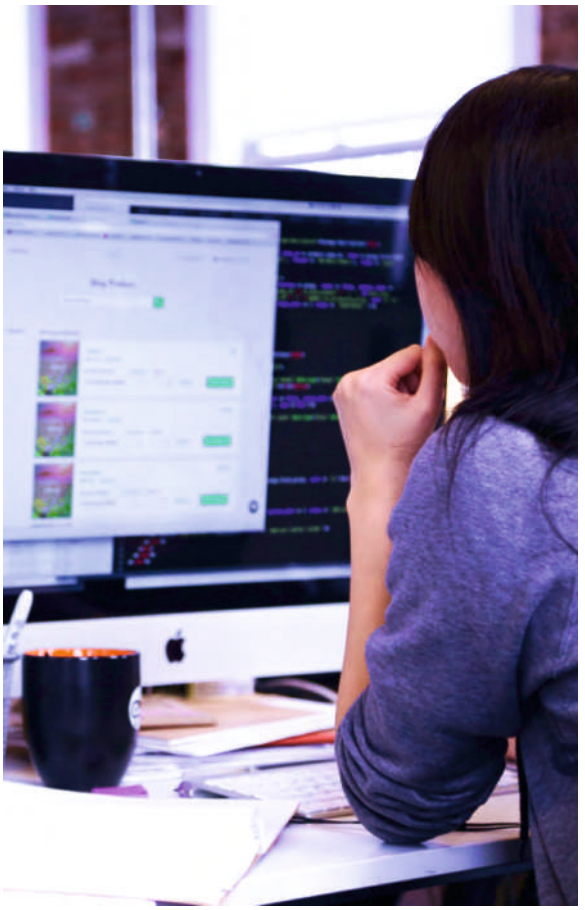
Periodic reports by UN agencies and reviews from other countries also proved valuable as the approaches used by other countries to achieve the SDGs could be examined.

The statistical data used in the Review was coordinated and developed together with the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The statistical data presented was used to analyse the dynamics of indicators and to determine the progress made towards achieving the SDGs.

Developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the platform on SDG implementation has brought together all United Nations agencies operating in Kazakhstan, other international organizations, government agencies, and local NGOs, thereby enabling the effective coordination of the work on nationalizing the SDGs and preparing the Review.

Coordination of information and data sources

Various methods of administrative and statistical data validation and verification were used for the Review preparation process. To ensure the qualitative content of the Review, quantitative and qualitative approaches were applied for information and data processing.



All the information sources used, as well as conclusions based on them, were subject to the mandatory approval of NGO representatives, independent experts and other interested parties in the framework of the working groups.

Obstacles

During the preparation of the Review, data for a number of SDG indicators and methodologies at the global and national level was found to be limited. In some cases, where data was available, the necessary disaggregation of data by gender, age, and other characteristics was missing.

2. NATIONALISATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Kazakhstan's strategic path to sustainable development

Since the early days of its independence, Kazakhstan has focused on sustainable development issues; the concept of sustainable development, adopted in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, laid the foundations for the country's future strategic path.

Over the years, Kazakhstan has built an effective national planning system, which contributes to the achievement of goals and targets, and ensures inclusiveness at all levels.

All the strategies adopted by Kazakhstan are based on the principles of inclusion and sustainability.

- Kazakhstan-2030 Development Strategy (1997) proposes seven basic priorities for the country's sustainable development: economic growth, health, education, and the well-being of its citizens, energy resources, infrastructure development (especially transport and communication), and effective government;
- Strategy Kazakhstan-2050: a new political course of the established state (2012), within which the main directions of the long-term sustainable development of the country are defined.

Kazakhstan fulfilled a number of the main goals of the Kazakhstan-2030 Strategy ahead of schedule and joined the list of the top 50 most developed countries (ranked 46th in terms of GDP (PPP)). In 2012 the country began implementation of the Strategy Kazakhstan-2050; the main goal of which is for Kazakhstan to become one of the 30 largest economies in the world.

In 2015, the Plan of the Nation ‘’100 Concrete Steps to Implement Five Institutional Reforms’’ was launched, providing the framework for Kazakhstan to strengthen its statehood and become one of the 30 most developed countries in the world. The five steps are: the creation of a professional state apparatus; ensuring the rule of law; industrialization and economic growth; identity and unity; and the formation of an accountable state.

As a result of the systemic reforms and effective strategies put in place, Kazakhstan was able to successfully fulfill the Millennium Development Goals and in 2015 began implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

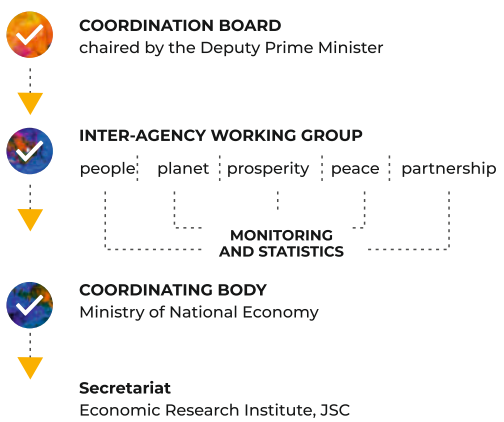
In 2010, Kazakhstan launched the “Green Bridge” Initiative to develop a Europe-Asia-Pacific Partnership. The Initiative focuses on the transition to a "green economy" based on a multilateral partnership of business, the public, and international cooperation. It was later included in the final Rio +20 Declaration in 2012.

In 2015, Kazakhstan began implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Institutional mechanisms

To ensure consistency in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Coordination Board on Sustainable Development Goals, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, was established. The Ministry of National Economy is the coordinating body of the Board. The JSC Economic Research Institute, which provides expert and analytical support, serves as the Secretariat (Figure 1).

Figure 1.
Architecture of the coordination process for the implementation of SDGs in Kazakhstan



The Board develops proposals for the creation of a unified policy for achieving the SDGs, coordinates the activities of inter-agency working groups, and prepares the Voluntary National Review. To ensure the effective organization of the Board's activities, five working groups have been established in five key areas of the 2030 Agenda, including:

- The “People” working group is responsible for analysing the issues of poverty eradication, gender equality, ensuring good health and education;
- The “Planet” working group deals with the issues of the sustainable use of terrestrial and water ecosystems and climate change;
- The “Prosperity” working group deals with the issues of inclusive growth and economic transformation;
- The “Peace” working group considers the targets related to building safe and peaceful societies, strong institutions and justice;
- The “Partnership” working group is responsible for issues related to the implementation of the SDGs, including global partnership issues, resource mobilization, capacity building and trade.

The working groups include representatives of government agencies, private sector and civil society, international organizations and independent experts.

Strengthening the capacity of experts

The process of SDG implementation is closely linked to the continuous increase of the working groups' capacity. To this end, with the support of UNDP in Kazakhstan, the Secretariat of the Coordination Board organized workshops for those responsible for the implementation of the SDGs.

As such, on 5-6 November 2018, a workshop was organized on the Rapid Integrated Assessment methodology to assess the extent of SDG integration into

national programmes and strategic documents. Additionally, on 10-12 December 2018, experts from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) presented their methodology for stakeholder engagement in the SDG implementation process.

SDG integration into the national planning system of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Implementation of the main principles and three dimensions of sustainable development

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Kazakhstan rests on established principles:

- The SDGs are **universal** and cover the whole world. Based on the need to apply nationally adapted and differentiated approaches for their implementation, Kazakhstan is working on localizing these global goals, taking into account national priorities.
- The SDGs are complex and indivisible, which implies **an integrated approach** to their implementation. An effective national planning system provides for a high level of interaction between government agencies and their joint work, as well as a common vision for SDG implementation within the framework of the existing thematic working groups.
- Sustainable and resilient development should be based on the principle of **"leaving no one behind"** and respect for the dignity of all. In its national policy and approach to SDG implementation, Kazakhstan considers the improvement of the quality of life of the entire population, especially the most vulnerable citizens, as the central theme.

The 2030 Agenda and its 17 goals address the need to balance the social, economic and environmental dimensions that are aimed at ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic growth, social integration and environmental sustainability. In this regard, the three dimensions of sustainable development must be integrated and balanced within national policies to achieve positive progress in SDG implementation.

Kazakhstan therefore focuses its policies on social justice and ecological sustainability, transitioning from short-term planning to a long-term vision, regarding social and environmental expenditures as investments in sustainable development, recognizing the limited planetary boundaries, as well as the need for systemic changes "by improving welfare and living standards and entering the list of the top 30 most developed countries of the world, while reducing the environmental burden and degradation of natural resources".[1]

Thus, in many aspects, the SDGs are consistent with Kazakhstan's development efforts and can serve as a useful and convincing strategic basis for solving national problems.

[1] Concept for transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Green Economy, Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on May 30, 2013. No.557, https://greenkaz.org/images/for_news/pdf/npa/koncepciya-po-perehodu.pdf

Rapid Integrated Assessment

To effectively implement the set objectives, a preliminary assessment must be undertaken. To this end, Kazakhstan assessed the level of integration of the sustainable development goals and targets into the documents of the national planning system (NPS) using the rapid integrated assessment tool (RIA) tool.[2]

The RIA has been conducted twice in Kazakhstan, with a three-year interval. The first RIA was carried out in the framework of the UN MAPS mission in 2016 and, according to the UN, the level of SDG integration into strategic documents and policies in Kazakhstan at that time was about 61%.

The second RIA was carried out by the JSC Economic Research Institute. As part of this work, an analysis was undertaken of all existing NPS documents, including concepts and doctrines. According to the results of the second RIA, the level of SDG incorporation in strategic documents and programmes was 79.9% (Figure 2).

A high level of integration was observed for 15 of the SDGs (over 60%); the RIA revealed a lower level of integration for SDG 14: Life below water (10%) and SDG 15: Life on land (25%). Therefore, further measures must be introduced to strengthen the implementation of these SDGs.

Figure 2.

SDG coverage in NPS documents

* Based on RIA 2019 – 80 strategic documents and programmes



Source: ERI analysis

[2] Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) Tool to facilitate mainstreaming of SDGs into national and local plans https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/sustainable-development-goals/rapid-integrated-assessment---mainstreaming-sdgs-into-national-a.html

The RIA only shows the level of coverage of the SDGs by the NPS documents, and not the degree of their achievement.

The analysis of the integration of SDGs and targets revealed a relatively high starting point for Kazakhstan in the overall implementation of the 2030 Agenda. However, there is a need to coordinate the SDG implementation process to ensure that all parties involved work in partnership. This is a prerequisite for achieving the SDGs, according to OECD standards.

Monitoring and reporting

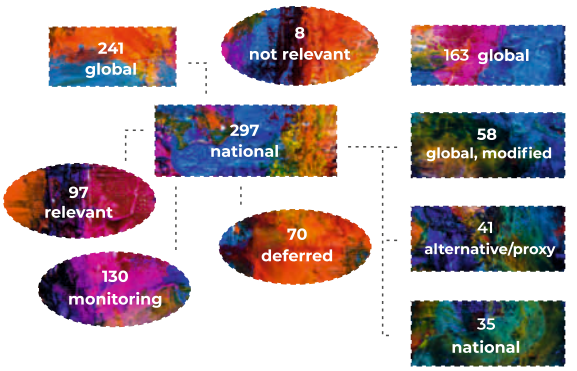
The monitoring and reporting of SDG implementation is of critical importance. The nationalization of the SDG indicators, the creation of a statistical database on the SDGs, the definition of data sources and the methodology for calculation are among the priorities.

The main government body responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating data on the SDGs is the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Following the results of the work on SDG nationalization, a nationalized list of 17 goals, 169 targets and 297 indicators (with an additional 76 national indicators, 35 of which were proposed additionally) was approved (Figure 3).

Figure 3.

Nationalized SDG indicators



The indicators were then grouped into four further categories, including:

- Relevant indicators that are the highest priority for policy implementation - 97;
- Indicators to be monitored according to the implemented policy - 130;
- Deferred indicators for which no methodology or baseline values currently exist - 70;
- Not relevant for the country -8.

The first two categories, where the baseline data has already been defined, will be monitored. Work on the deferred indicators will be carried out gradually, so far as the methodology has been agreed at the global level and the national data sources identified.

Figure 4.
Kazakhstan's national SDG monitoring and reporting system



The figure describes the national SDG monitoring and reporting system

The national SDG monitoring and reporting system consists of two main elements: the incorporation of SDG indicators into national planning system documents, and official statistics. The data is published on the official websites of state bodies in the form of the official statistics and conclusions based on monitoring and evaluation of strategic documents and programmes.



3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND TARGETS

This section will review the progress that has been made by Kazakhstan towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. The focus is on the six thematic Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 13, SDG 16 and SDG 17) of this year's High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Goals.

Goal 1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE





Finding a way to eradicate poverty has challenged people for many years; it is a defining characteristic of developing countries, where almost a third of the world's population live. However, it also affects developed countries, where there is a direct correlation between poverty and unemployment rates. Therefore, the achievement of this goal is a necessary condition for the sustainable development of all countries.

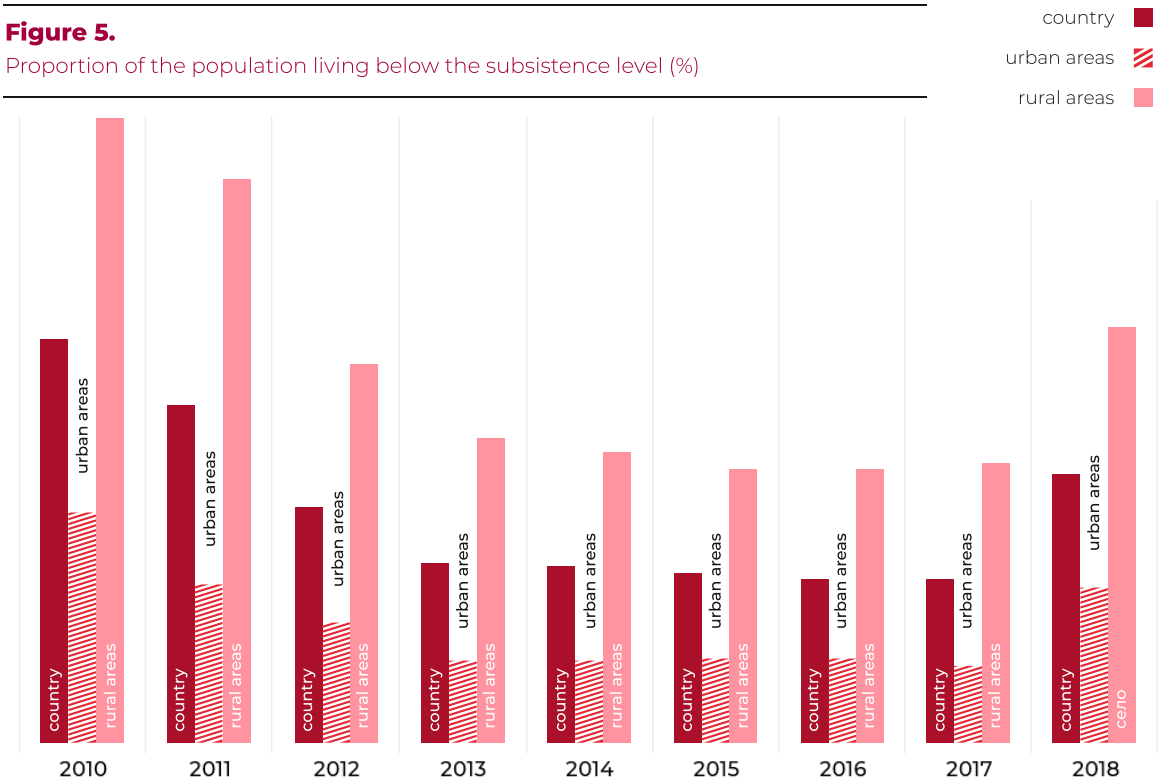
Since gaining independence, Kazakhstan has focused on reducing poverty and raising the incomes of the population. To this end, the country has created favourable conditions for employment and business development, increasing the accessibility of public health services, education and infrastructure (clean drinking water, utilities and transport). The mechanisms for providing targeted social assistance to the socially vulnerable population are being improved on an ongoing basis.

The favourable external economic environment has contributed to the rapid growth of per capita income and a significant reduction in the level of poverty in the country. According to national figures,[3] the proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level in 2018 compared with 2001 decreased 11 times, from 46.7% to 4.3%.

At the same time, poverty in Kazakhstan is characterized by regional differentiation and is more profound in rural areas; rural poverty is 2.7 times greater than urban poverty.

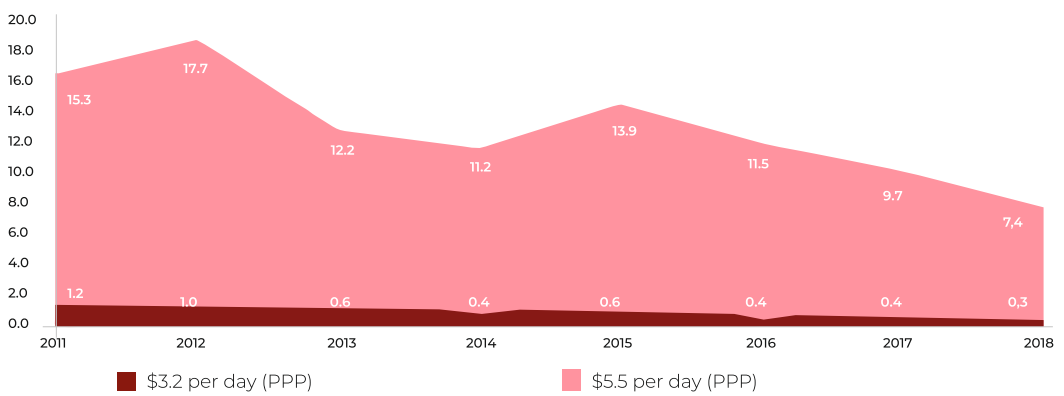
3 As of 2018, the subsistence level amounted to KZT 27,072 per month, which is equivalent to USD 78.5 (official exchange rate)

Figure 5.
Proportion of the population living below the subsistence level (%)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Figure 6.
Proportion of the population living below the subsistence level, according to the World Bank standards (%)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Today, Kazakhstan is one of the upper-middle income countries. In accordance with World Bank standards, the poverty threshold for such countries is $5.5 per day. According to this criterion, the proportion of the poor decreased from 15.3% in 2011 to 7.4% in 2018 (Figure 6).

Kazakhstan has established more ambitious targets for poverty reduction, where, in addition to defining the monetary threshold of poverty in the country, other factors of family well-being are considered: access to drinking water and sanitation facilities, education, health care, and affordable housing.

Kazakhstan is a socially-oriented state and allocates a significant part of the state budget to the social sphere. The current model of social support rejects social paternalism and dependency, focusing instead on strengthening citizens' responsibility for the results of their work and increasing business initiatives.

To increase incomes and support to low-income population groups, the Government has introduced active measures to ensure productive employment. In remote rural areas, where educational institutions do not exist, mobile training centres have been established to offer short-term training for the qualifications and skills that are in high demand. Conditions are also being created for expanding entrepreneurship, especially in rural areas. Training for first-time entrepreneurs is being provided, and microloans for business projects and state grants for start-up projects are also being allocated.

Coverage is expanding and measures are being strengthened to support low-income families, including families with many children, people with disabilities and those in difficult situations. The mechanism for assigning targeted social assistance (TSA) has been improved; the targeting of social assistance has been strengthened and the coverage expanded by increasing the poverty threshold. The procedure for assigning TSA has been simplified; a social contract mechanism for able-bodied family members is in place.

One of the significant changes in 2019 was the introduction of monthly guaranteed assistance as a part of the TSA for each child from a low-income family (70% of the subsistence level). Training, state grants and concessional loans for new business ideas are given to provide employment, start a family business, or increase the incomes of low-income rural families with many children, including people with disabilities.

Next steps to implement SDG 1:

- continue pursuing policies to reduce poverty and increase the incomes of the population;
- raise the minimum social standards, taking into consideration budget possibilities and international norms;
- improve the social service system for people with disabilities using the public-private partnership mechanism.

Goal 2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



2 ZERO HUNGER



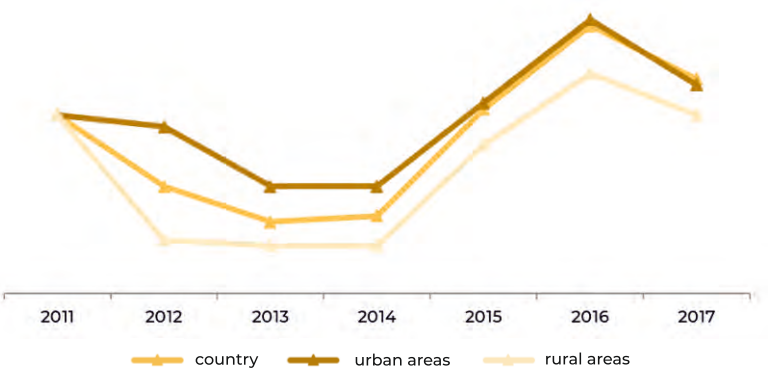
With the continuing growth of the world's population, the issues of eliminating hunger, eradicating all forms of malnutrition, increasing agricultural productivity and creating sustainable food production systems are becoming an important part of the global sustainable development agenda.

The world has all the resources to produce enough food for the entire population of the planet. In some countries, hunger is a very serious issue, while in others, modern food problems are associated with unsustainable harvesting methods, food waste and inadequate distribution.

In Kazakhstan, hunger is not an issue and the prevalence of malnutrition remains at a low level in contrast to other comparable countries.

Figure 7.

Prevalence of malnutrition (%)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Over 80% of the country's food security on major food products is provided through local production. In 2018, Kazakhstan ranked 57th among 113 countries in the Global Food Security Index and continues to actively pursue a policy of improving the competitiveness of the agro-industrial complex (AIC).[4]

The challenge for Kazakhstan is to increase labour productivity in agriculture. To address this issue, the latest technologies and modern production methods are being introduced in the agricultural sector. Work is under way to digitize the agro-industrial sector: 100% of arable land and 70% of pasture land have been digitised, with the overall goal being to create at least 20 digital and 2,000 advanced farms that will use precision farming technologies (electronic field maps, accurate weather data, sensors, space monitoring and other solutions) by 2021.

EGISTIC START-UP

The EGISTIC information platform is based on the implementation of an integrated solution for monitoring and managing cultivated areas using remote sensing technology, high-precision satellite navigation, geoinformation systems and machine learning. EGISTIC processes information from satellite systems (LANDSAT 8, Sentinel 2), meteorological satellites, and field research in automatic mode and uses all this data as input to a mathematical model for the classification of biomass heterogeneity.

The project plans to introduce the following technologies:

- vegetation identification and control system;
- system of cultivated areas monitoring and management;
- mapping of cultivated areas;
- identification of biomass heterogeneity based on machine learning algorithms;
- mapping of weeds;
- mapping of differentiated herbicide and fertilizer application;
- definition of harvesting chain;
- weather and crop yield forecasts.

The project results will enable protective measures to be introduced for agricultural crops locally and pointwise, which will enhance the use of environment-forming and health-saving technologies to improve product quality, as well as minimize phytosanitary risks from quarantine weeds, the range of which expands with the development of trade and exchange of plant products. In general, the use of EGISTIC will help solve the problems associated with the high volatility of crop yields in Kazakhstan.

[4] GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY INDEX 2018. A report from The Economist Intelligence Unit

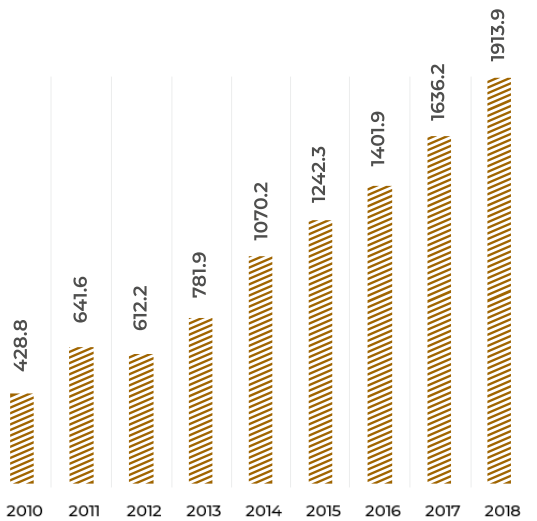
As a result, Kazakhstan has increased the agricultural labour productivity by 4.4 times; from 2010 to 2018, this figure increased from KZT 429,000 to almost KZT 1,913,900.

Despite the level of food security achieved, issues such as malnutrition, obesity and micronutrient deficiency remain topical in the country. In Kazakhstan, in 2016, the age-standardized prevalence of overweight was 54% for men and 53% for women. Furthermore, 19% of men and 23% of women are obese.

It is therefore important to create the conditions and ensure equal opportunities for having a balanced diet, and a healthy and safe lifestyle. The monitoring and control of the quality and safety of locally-produced and imported food products, including counterfeit and genetically-modified foods, are carried out on an ongoing basis. Uniform standards for schoolchildren's diets were developed and have been introduced in schools since 2018. Additionally, free and reduced-price in-school meals are provided to certain categories of students. A project is currently under way to modernize school canteens, involving collaboration between businesses and schools and the establishment of public control. The sale of sweet and carbonated drinks has been banned in schools and measures are being taken to lodize edible salt, and to fortify flour and a number of other foods with minerals and vitamins.

Figure 8.

Labour productivity in agriculture (thousands, KZT)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

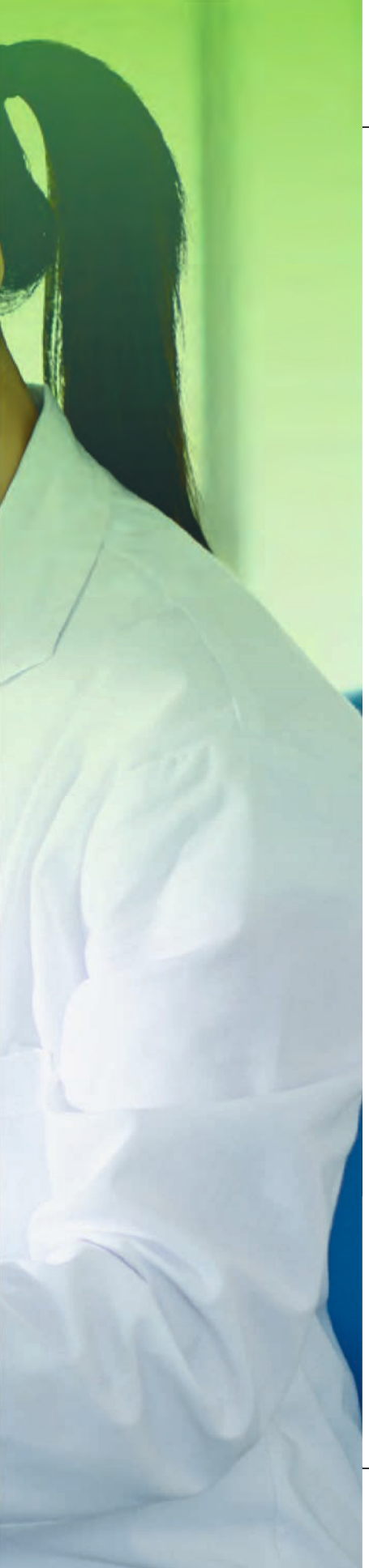
Next steps to implement SDG 2:

- increase labour productivity in agriculture through the introduction of modern technologies, the use of high-quality seeds, fertilizers and plant protection products, the diversification of agricultural production, as well as the development of agricultural science and the system of knowledge dissemination;
- produce organic products and export them to developed countries;
- digitalize the agro-industrial sector;
- creating digital and advanced farms, and automating processes and public services;
- increase the population's responsibility for their health by balancing nutrition, stimulating a healthy lifestyle, and developing sanitary and physical education.

Goal 3

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES





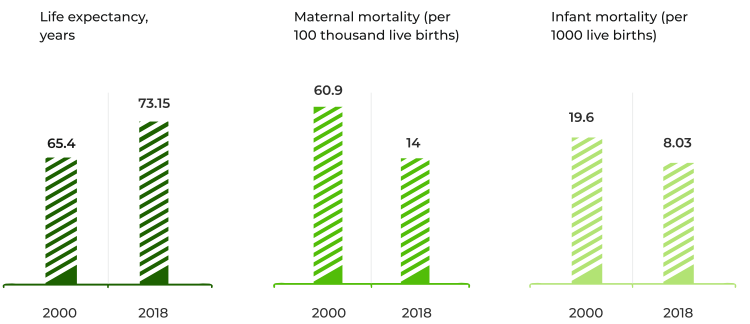
Humanity is facing new challenges with environmental degradation, sedentary lifestyles and unhealthy diets, leading to an increase in chronic diseases. Under these conditions, one of the most important tasks of Kazakhstan's national policy is to improve the nation's health.

The implementation of national health care reforms in Kazakhstan has enabled the country to achieve significant results under this SDG.

Over the last 18 years, life expectancy has increased by 7.75 years. From 2000 to 2018, maternal mortality in the country decreased more than 4 times, amounting to 14.0 per 100,000 live births, while infant mortality decreased almost 2.5 times, amounting to 8.03 per 1,000 live births. However, these figures still lag behind the level achieved by OECD countries; thus, this issue remains a problem.

Figure 9.

Main health-care indicators



Source: the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan has achieved good results in minimising the incidence of primary tuberculosis, reducing its level almost threefold in the last 18 years. Kazakhstan is also among the countries where HIV prevalence is very low; 0.2% among people aged 15-49 years.

A programme to prevent suicides among minors was piloted in 2015, and implemented in all regions in 2018. The number number of suicides among adolescents in Kazakhstan over the past 3 years has decreased by 30%.

Despite the positive dynamics, the leading cause of death is related to circulatory system diseases and malignant neoplasms.

One problem facing health care is the lack of medical personnel. The measures taken have improved the situation, reducing the shortage of medical personnel by 36.8%, from 3,800 in 2014 to 2,400 in 2018. However, there is a gap between the number of medical personnel in urban and rural areas (in urban areas, 56.8 per 10,000 population, in rural areas, 16.1 per 10,000 population). At present, there is a 4% shortage in total number of medical personnel.

The basis of almost all health-care reforms in Kazakhstan is the optimization of inpatient care and the shift towards primary health care (PHC).

A National Screening Programme is currently in place to ensure the early detection of diseases that are the main causes of death and disability. In 2017, the age group eligible for screening was extended to those aged 70 years, while the frequency of screening examinations and the coverage of target groups have both been increased.

A disease management programme is now being implemented in clinics, which relates to the active involvement of a patient in managing his/her disease by adhering to treatment guidelines and regimen. The programme currently covers three diseases: diabetes, arterial hypertension and chronic heart failure.

In order to reduce maternal and infant mortality, an integrated model of medical care in childbirth and childhood has been introduced. International technologies have also been implemented for perinatal care and the integrated management of childhood illness.

One of the achievements in maintaining children's health is the development of neonatal highly-specialized care. To date, compared with 2010, the survival rate of children with extremely low body mass (under 1 kg) has increased 1.5 times.

The national immunization schedule ensures the full immunization coverage of the population, with vaccines administered by qualified health professionals.

Work is also under way to automate the drug supply system to ensure a timely and uninterrupted drug supply is readily available for the population. This includes introducing a pricing system for all drugs, switching to electronic prescriptions, and the provision of support to domestic pharmaceutical manufacturers.

The work on health-care digitalisation continues. Digitalization reduces the number of medical errors, improves the quality and speed of service, as well as the quality of management decision-making. The transition to paperless, digital management of medical records in health-care organizations is also under way, with electronic health passports to be introduced by 2020.

In order to increase funding in health care, the introduction of a Compulsory Social Health Insurance (CSHI) scheme by 2020 is under way. The scheme will increase the availability and quality of medical care, reduce the level of informal payments, and increase the social responsibility of citizens for their health.

Today in Kazakhstan, fully-equipped medical centres that meet international accreditation standards have been established, capable of providing highly specialized care. Since 2012, organ transplantation has been actively developed in Kazakhstan. Nine centres for organ transplantation of living and cadaveric donors and three immunological tissue-typing laboratories have been established in the country. Heart, lung, and pancreas organ transplants are now being performed in Kazakhstan. Innovative technologies have been actively introduced at the National Research Cardiac Surgery Centre and, in 2017, the Centre performed a unique surgery - a fully-artificial heart implant.

To date, a network of cardiac surgery units has been established to cover all regions of the country, thus all patients can now receive high-quality cardio surgery and cardiac treatment.

Next steps to implement SDG 3:

- improve disease prevention and management;
- further modernize medical and pharmaceutical education and science, based on the transfer of best practices and standards through strategic partnerships with leading foreign universities;
- continue digitalization of data and processes, which will increase the accessibility, quality, safety and patient-centred nature of the health-care system.

Goal 4

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL





Kazakhstan has created the necessary conditions to allow people to continue to learn throughout their lives. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, citizens are guaranteed free secondary education, which is compulsory. On a competitive basis, everyone has the right to receive educational grants for technical and vocational, post-secondary, higher and postgraduate education. Kazakhstan has a high ranking in the UNESCO Education for All Development Index due to the country's high level of primary education coverage, high adult literacy rate, the large proportion of students reaching 5th grade, and gender equality in education.

Human competitiveness is one factor behind the nation's success. Every Kazakhstani citizen must be able to obtain the competencies necessary for successful adaption to new global challenges, modern technologies, the changing demands of the labour market and new professions.

An important aspect of the development of the education system is the provision of special education for children with special needs. In this regard, the state educational policy is aimed at increasing the coverage of inclusive education.[5]

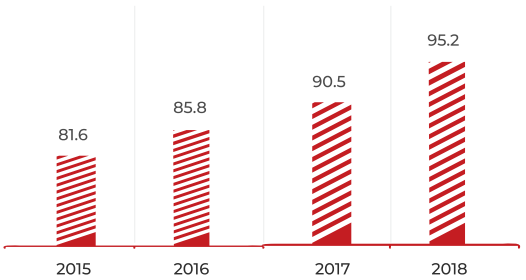
Early development and learning

Kazakhstan is taking measures to increase preschool education coverage in order to prepare children for school and ensure the development of their skills. In 2010, the Balapan Programme, set up to provide children with preschool education, was launched, doubling preschool education coverage. Currently, the preschool coverage of children aged 3–6 years is 95.2%, with 100% coverage planned by 2020. However, the coverage of children aged 1–3 years is still low, amounting to 31.7% in 2018.

[5] United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization, The Education For All Development Index, https://en.unesco.org/gem-report/education-all-development-index

Figure 10.

Percentage of children aged 3-6 years covered by preschool education (%)



Source: the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

To track the development level of children's skills and abilities, a system of indicators, such as “reproduces certain actions”, “understands what he/she does”, “applies what he/she can do” was introduced in 2017. The 2018 results showed that 74.2% of primary school children aged 5–6 years had a medium-to-high level of skills development.[6]

In order to develop inclusive education, special preschool organizations , as well as special groups providing psychological, medical and pedagogical consultations are being created. In 2018, an average of 20.1% of kindergartens in the country had created the conditions for inclusive education. Understanding the importance of providing support for children with special educational needs, Kazakhstan has prioritized the task of creating the conditions necessary for these children.

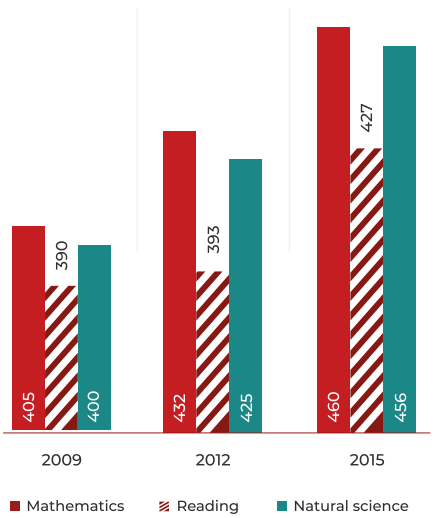
Primary and secondary education

Kazakhstan is among the top five countries in terms of primary education coverage according to the GCI 2017[7] and ranked first in terms of secondary education coverage in the IMD-2019 ranking.[8]

The National Quality Assessment System in Education has been established, which is based on internal (national uniform testing, external assessment of educational institutions, licensing and certification) and international quality assessment tools. Since 2007, Kazakhstan has participated in international comparative studies, such as TIMSS, PISA and PIRLS.

Figure 11.

Kazakhstan's results in PISA-2015

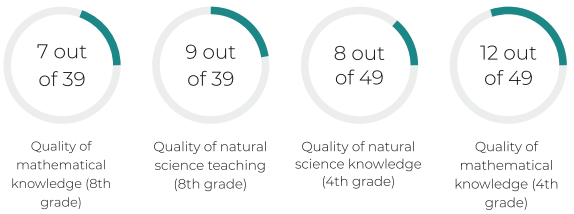


Source: OECD reports on PISA-2009, 2012, 2015

6 Report on the implementation of the State Programme for the Development of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2016-2019 for the year 2017
7 World Economic Forum, The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018
8 IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2019

Figure 12.

Kazakhstan's results in TIMSS-2015



Source: Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

However, a gap still exists between the level of functional competencies of urban and rural students.[9]

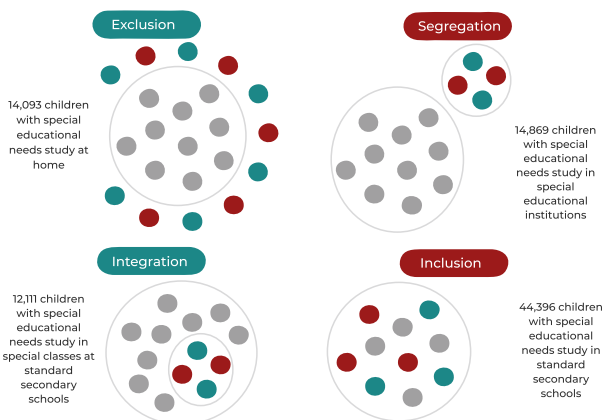
The modernization of secondary education has introduced updated content, focusing on the development of functional literacy, critical thinking, cognitive skills and cognitive abilities (soft skills) in students. Since 2016, 73% of schoolchildren have gradually switched to the updated content.

Considering the importance of digitalization in the educational process, 98.3% of the country's schools now have Internet access and more than 100,000 teachers have completed courses on the use of information and communication technologies.

Nutritional standards are being introduced to schools, with the aim of strengthening and maintaining children's health by balancing nutrition and ensuring food is safe, highquality and affordable. Students with special educational needs are provided with various educational opportunities (Figure 13). By 2018, 60% of schools had created the necessary conditions for inclusive education; 3.3 times more than in 2011. These schools are equipped with lifting devices, ramps, special hygienic rooms, special furniture, and are provided with the required teaching materials and teaching staff. Out of 98,651 children with special educational needs, 32,285 children (32.7%) were enrolled in general education classrooms, and 12,111 children (12.2%) were enrolled in special classes at standard secondary schools.

Figure 13.

Number of schoolchildren with special educational needs (SEN) studying in standard secondary schools[10]



Source: Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

9 Irsaliev, S., Kultumanova, S., Sabyryuly, S, Amangazy, M., 2017, "Main results of the international research PISA-2015. National Report", Information Analytical Center JSC, Astana.

10 National report on the state and development of the educational system in the Republic of Kazakhstan (following the results of 2017)

According to UNICEF, every third Kazakhstani schoolchild faces bullying and is a victim of psychological violence at school. To address this, Kazakhstan has begun implementation of an action plan to prevent violence and abuse against children. The plan aims to strengthen the activities of the psychological services in educational organizations, improve the skills of professionals involved in the protection of children's rights, improve the early detection of 'at risk' children and provide assistance to them.

The country continues to modernize school infrastructure, including the provision of electricity, water, and toilets. The provision of quality drinking water is also being addressed; in 89.3% of schools, water dispensers and drinking water fountains have been installed, and in 10.7% of schools drinking water is delivered and is distributed in specially-labeled containers. All schools have electricity and toilets; work is under way to reduce the number of outdoor toilets that were installed in 36% of the country's schools as of 2018.

Vocational and higher education

Providing the citizens of the country with affordable and high-quality vocational education is key to ensuring the needs of the labour market are met and for the development prospects of the economy and social environment.

Since 2017, the project “Free technical and vocational education for all” has been implemented in Kazakhstan. The goal of this is to reduce the unemployment rate among young people and to provide those who are interested with free technical and vocational education, while also providing food, scholarships, accommodation and travel expenses. This gives 9th and 11th grade graduates, unemployed citizens, young people without qualifications and in difficult life situations (NEET youth), and people from vulnerable groups the opportunity to receive free education.

In Kazakhstan, training programmes have been updated to incorporate a modular competence approach. This will allow students to obtain up to three qualifications instead of one. This approach will make it possible to move from subject-based learning to obtaining the required competencies and applied skills and ensure the mobility of graduates in the labour market. Vocational Education and Training organizations are also introducing elements of dual training.

Digitalization is one of the factors increasing the availability of technical, vocational and higher education in Kazakhstan. It creates the necessary conditions for the promotion of lifelong learning and also enables students in remote, rural regions to have the same learning opportunities as urban students.

Kazakhstan also focuses on inclusive education and, in 2018, 30% of colleges and

44% of universities had created equal conditions and barrier-free access for students with special educational needs.

Since gaining independence, Kazakhstan has made significant progress in modernizing the higher and postgraduate education system; the increase in the number of the country's universities in the QS World University Rankings and Times Higher Education ranking clearly demonstrates this.

The academic and managerial freedom of universities is growing and the role of corporate governing bodies in educational institutions is increasing. The academic freedom of universities in determining the content of educational programmes expanded to 80% at the undergraduate level, 85% at the graduate level and 95% at the PhD level.

To increase the accessibility and attractiveness of higher education, the availability of educational grants is increasing. In the 2018-2019 academic year, a record number (over the last five years) of educational grants was allocated (Figure 14).

Figure 14.

Number of educational grants



Source: Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

A number of initiatives to internationalize higher and postgraduate education are being implemented. The Bolashak scholarship programme, for example, has sponsored the overseas studies of 12,000 Kazakhstanis since it was first implemented. The programme provides quotas for civil servants and academic staff.

International research universities, such as Nazarbayev University, are also being created in the country to ensure the qualitative improvement of human potential.

Gender equality in education is very good: enrollment rates in higher education are lower for men (46.1%) than for women (53.9%). At the same time, there are gender differences in the study programmes being chosen. Thus, there is a prevalence of women in Education (72.3%), Humanities (70%), Social Sciences, Economics and Business, and Natural Sciences (64% each), as well as Health and Social Welfare (Medicine) (80%). On the contrary, a greater number of men are studying Technical Science and Technology (69%), Law (65.5%) and Military Training and Security (90.1%).[11] This may lead to a gender pay gap in the future.

Human resources

One of the most important factors ensuring the quality of education is the availability of qualified teaching personnel. In Kazakhstan, the educational level of teaching staff is becoming more standardized: six out of ten teachers (57.3%) work in rural schools, of which 89.5% have higher education and 52.1% have achieved highest and first categories, in urban areas these figures are higher, 92.4% and 56.8%, respectively.[12]

Nevertheless, in some regions, shortages of highly qualified teachers and staff turnover persist. This is due to the low social status of the teaching profession and the low level of pay. In 2018, 5,267 teaching staff were required. Educators for children with impairments are also needed (such as defectologists and teachers of hearing-impaired, mentally handicapped and visually-impaired children.

In order to increase teachers' pay, a new wage model has been developed. This model proposes a differentiated increase in pay of 10% to 30%, with low-paid teachers receiving the highest increase. The law “On the Status of the Teacher” is being developed, which includes measures to qualitatively improve the legal status of the teacher and to provide guarantees of social and economic security.

11 Taken from the Committee on Statistics of Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the year 2018

12 “Statistics on the educational system of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, 2018, National collection, Astana



Next steps to implement SDG 4:

- continue work to ensure the accessibility and inclusiveness of education;
- expand public-private partnerships and attract private investment in education;
- digitalize education and create digital educational content, expand the use of interactive and distance learning methods;
- revise approaches to attracting and training future teachers, improving the skills of today's teaching staff, and the image of the teaching profession;
- create an educational hub and develop the export of educational services and products. kazakhstan will strive to become the educational hub of central asia.

Goal 5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS







The economic, political and social empowerment of women is an important factor that contributes to the achievement of gender equality, poverty reduction and improving access to various services.

Kazakhstan was one of the first countries in the post-Soviet space to adopt a number of important documents that formed a platform for the development of gender equality in the country. The basic principles of gender policy are established by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In 2009, the country adopted gender-responsive laws “On state guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women” and “On prevention of domestic violence”. Kazakhstan signed the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1998), and signed the Optional Protocol to CEDAW in 2001. The Gender Equality Strategy was then implemented, and in 2016 the Concept of Family and Gender Policy in Kazakhstan until 2030 was approved.

Kazakhstan has made significant progress in establishing the institutional framework for gender equality. Since 1995, the National Commission for Women's Affairs and Family and Demographic Policy has been operating as an advisory body under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

At the end of 2018, Kazakhstan ranked 60th in the global Gender Inequality Index. In order to address pressing gender issues, measures are being taken to increase women's participation in the economy through equal access to the labour market, financial and other resources.

Kazakhstan maintains a steady level of employment for women, similar to that of other countries, including highly developed countries. Women make up 49% of the total labour force.

Women's participation in small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) has increased significantly over the past five years. Among the registered active entrepreneurs, 43.2% are women (as of 1 January 2019).

About 28% of the directors of small, medium and large enterprises in Kazakhstan are women.

THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME "WOMEN IN BUSINESS".

In April 2015, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan launched the Women in Business programme in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). As part of the first stage of the Women in Business programme (2015–2017), the EBRD allocated credit lines to second-tier banks for a total of $41 million for lending to small and medium-sized enterprises headed by women. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan allocated $8.2 million to finance technical assistance and consulting support for women's entrepreneurship. In 2017, it was decided to extend the Women in Business programme until 2021. The total cost of implementation of the second stage of the programme is $50.7 million, $42 million of which is EBRD credit lines, $8.7 million is funding from the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. As of 1 April 2019, since the launch of the programme, in the framework of lending to women's entrepreneurship, 21,445 loans totaling KZT 29.55 billion have been made available through short-term borrowing agreements and from international financial institutions.

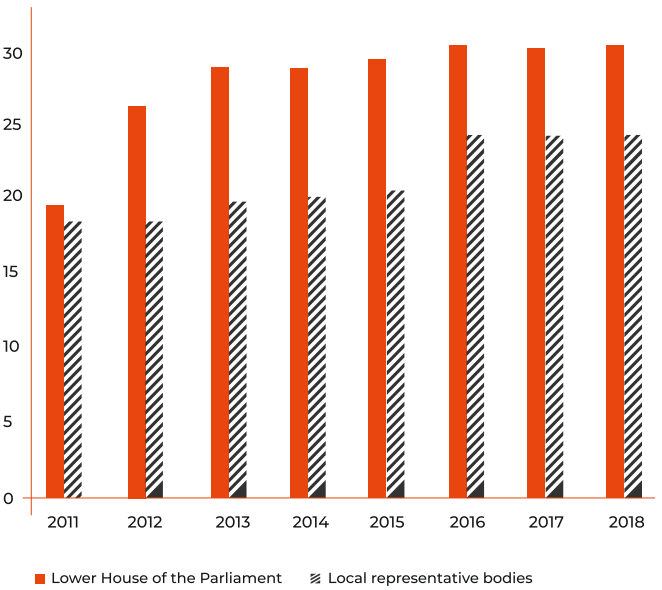
Women are actively involved in the development of civil society. A network of non-governmental women's organizations is rapidly developing. About 300 non-governmental organizations are actively involved in the protection of women's rights and interests.

Measures are being taken to reform the law enforcement system, focusing on the qualitative prevention of offenses, including domestic violence. Together with non-governmental organizations, sociological studies are being conducted to study the underlying causes of violence against women and children, as well as public monitoring of current legislation. Hotlines, lectures, talks, training sessions and other activities have all been established with the aim of preventing domestic violence.

Despite the progress made, problems related to the low representation of women at all levels of decision-making remain relevant. Thus, the share of women in the Lower House of the Parliament is 27.6% and 22.2% in local representative bodies. At the same time, 55.4% (50,300) of women are now working in the civil service.

Figure 15.

Representation of women at the decision-making level (%)



Source: Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan

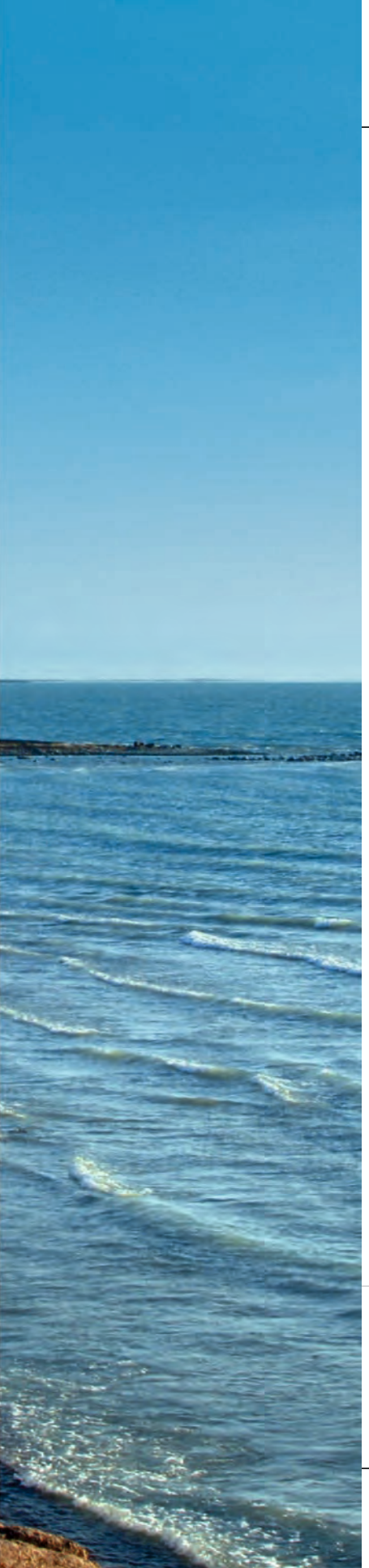
Next steps to implement SDG 5:

- improve legislation to ensure equal rights and opportunities for men and women in family relations, protection of motherhood and childhood, increasing the responsibility of parents for the upbringing of children, combating all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence;
- strengthen gender equality through state regulation and the introduction of gender impact assessment in the system of state and budget planning;
- ensure equal access of men and women to the resources necessary for entrepreneurship.

Goal 6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL





The provision of clean water and sanitation is an integral part of the population's quality of life. Today, more than 40% of the world's population suffers from water shortages.[13] With the growth of the world's population, the problem is becoming more urgent. The situation is also aggravated by the inefficient use of freshwater resources.

SDG 6 is very relevant for Kazakhstan with limited and vulnerable water resources and a dependence on transboundary flow. The country is a party to the UN Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes; this is because Kazakhstan depends on transboundary water resources. Public access to clean water is a strategic priority for the country.

Water access

The mean annual flow of rivers and temporary streams in Kazakhstan is estimated at 100.58 km^3 (as of 1 January 2019).[14] The average water availability of the country is about 370 m^3/ha, one of the lowest in the CIS.[15] 55.94% of the flow originates within the territory, while the remaining 44.64% comes from neighbouring countries (China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic and Russia). To date, 73% of transboundary water basins are covered by active agreements on cooperation for water usage with these states.[16] At the same time, Kazakhstan has large reserves of underground water (explored and confirmed reserves at 1 January 2018 of 15.56 km^3),[17] which contribute to the partial coverage of the water deficit. Despite this, providing the population with access to water, including quality drinking water, remains a significant problem in the country.[18]

13 United Nations, "Voda: Vopros Zhizni I smerti" https://www.un.org/ru/events/water/facts1.htm

14 Taken from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

15 Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, United Nations Development Programme in Kazakhstan, Global Environment Facility, 2017, "The seventh National Communication and the third Biennial Report of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change", Astana, p. 24.

16 Taken from the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

17 Taken from the Geology Committee of the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development.

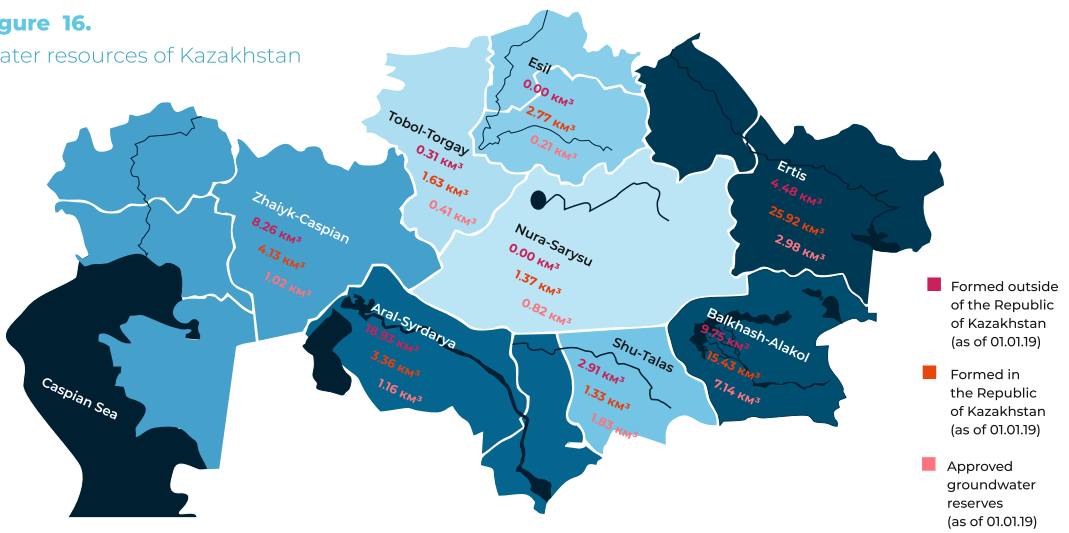
18 Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050".

Water management in Kazakhstan is founded on the basin principle. The distribution of water resources between administrative and territorial units is carried out within hydraulically-connected rivers, lakes and other water bodies. Eight river basins have been identified (Figure 16). Each basin is overseen by a Basin Council with public participation, which deals with topical issues related to the state of the basin. In general, in most of the basins there is a shortage in both surface and groundwater resources. Only three basins, Irtysh, Balkash-Alakol and Aral-Syrdarya, have sufficient surface and groundwater resources; however, in the Aral-Syrdarya basin transboundary flow prevails in the total volume of surface water resources.

Water quality

Kazakhstan monitors the quality of water of 91 rivers, 31 lakes, 15 reservoirs, 3 channels and a sea.[19] The share of water bodies meeting regulatory standards is low (Figure 17) and, according to expert opinion, there are two reasons for this.[20] Firstly, Kazakhstan has high legislative standards for water quality, thus, the quality of surface water is determined by 60 physical and chemical parameters. Secondly, water quality is affected by the level of compliance with effluent treatment regulations. The multiplicity of inspections of polluters, including the coverage with laboratories, makes it difficult to accurately determine the extent of the connection between the water quality in water bodies and the level of effluents' treatment.

Figure 16.
Water resources of Kazakhstan



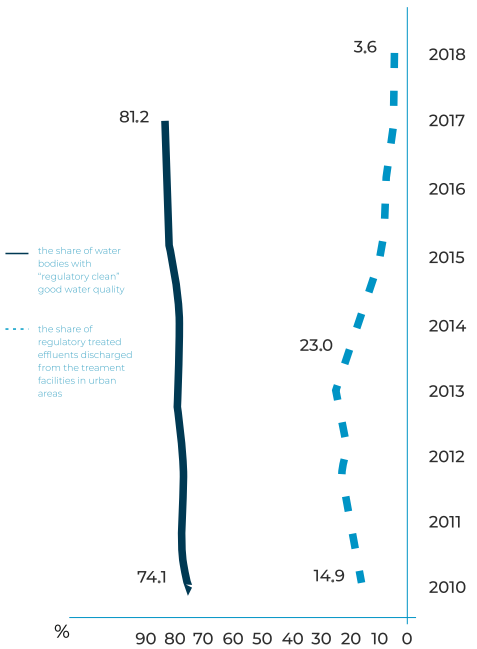
Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan

19 RSE 'Kazhydromet'

20 Taken from discussions during the meetings of the "Planet" inter-agency working group, held between October 2018 and March 2019.

Figure 17.

Dynamics of water quality indicators



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Measures to ensure access to clean water

The existing water management system fully meets the needs of the country. The main water consumers are industry, urban and agriculture and irrigated agriculture. As of 1 January 2019, 94.5% of the urban population and 84.4% of the rural population (or 59.9% rural settlements) have a centralised drinking water supply.[21] The quality of this water corresponds to the level recommended by the World Health Organization (the share of non-conforming samples on microbiological and sanitary-chemical indicators in the country is 2-3%; the WHO indicator is no more than 5%).[22] Rural areas with low population density are provided with a decentralized water supply and imported drinking water.

To increase the access of the population and economic entities to water, a number of measures are being implemented. These include low taxation of water facilities (providing drinking water - 0.1%), subsidization of services for drinking water supply from non-alternative sources of drinking water supply, application of the principles of price ceiling, and others. Maintenance work (deteriorated water supply networks – 52%, and drainage networks – 57%)[23], the repair, reconstruction and construction of water supply and drainage networks are being carried out. Groundwater exploration is also being undertaken to explore the potential of its use for the provision of quality drinking water to rural communities.

Next steps to implement SDG 6:

- further develop regional and international cooperation in transboundary water management;
- introduce advanced technologies for groundwater extraction;
- raise public awareness on the rational use of water.

21 Taken from the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

22 Taken from Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

23 Taken from Ministry of Industry and Infrastructural Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Goal 7

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

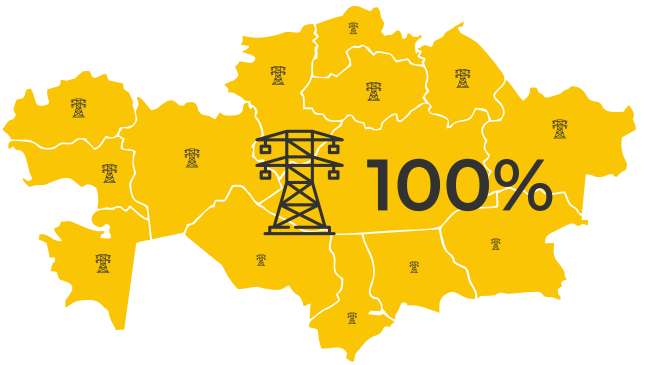




Kazakhstan has the richest resources of oil, gas, coal, uranium and renewable energy. The country's vast territory (2.7 million km^2) and low population density (6.8 people/km^2) results in a significant loss of energy during transportation.

Today, the Unified Power System of Kazakhstan operates in a sustainable manner; it is fully reliable and able to meet the demand of both the population and the economy. Furthermore, 100% of the population have access to electricity.

Specific weight of the total area provided with 100% electricity.



Electricity in Kazakhstan is generated by 138 power stations of various forms of ownership.

The total installed capacity of Kazakhstan's power plants is 21,902 MW. Over the past five years, the available capacity of power plants has increased by 2,470 MW (15%), mainly due to the increasing capacity of thermal plants and renewable energy sources.

The share of generating sources (of total electricity generation) is distributed as follows (as of 2018): 69.7% coal; 20.0% gas; 9.0% large hydropower plants (excluding small hydropower plants); 1.3% renewable energy sources (including small hydropower plants).

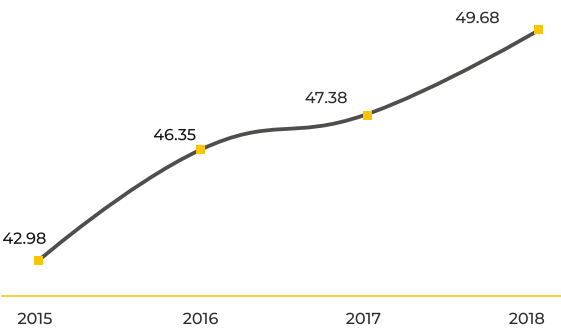
The country has significant reserves of coal from open-pit mines, thus, coal remains the most inexpensive source of energy. Most coal stations are situated in the north and east of the country. Solid fuel (coal) is used by both fuel and energy centres and private households.

The western regions of Kazakhstan, which are rich in hydrocarbon resources, use natural and associated gas as a fuel source. However, the level of gasification remains low (49.68% of the population in 2018).

To address the problem, plans are under way to construct a 1,061 km main gas pipeline for the gasification of Nur-Sultan, as well as for the central and northern regions of the country. Thus, by 2030, the level of gasification will reach 56%.

Figure 18.

Level of gasification for the population (%)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Renewable energy sources

Although Kazakhstan is an energy-efficient country, clean technologies must be introduced to produce clean energy, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants.

The concept for ''Transition to a Green Economy'' and the law on RSE support have been adopted and conditions created to attract investment for the implementation of RSE projects, such as improving the legal framework for investors in RSE.

Specific target indicators of RSE development and steps to achieve them have been adopted. It is planned to increase the share of RSE to 3% of total energy consumption by 2020 and to 10% by 2030

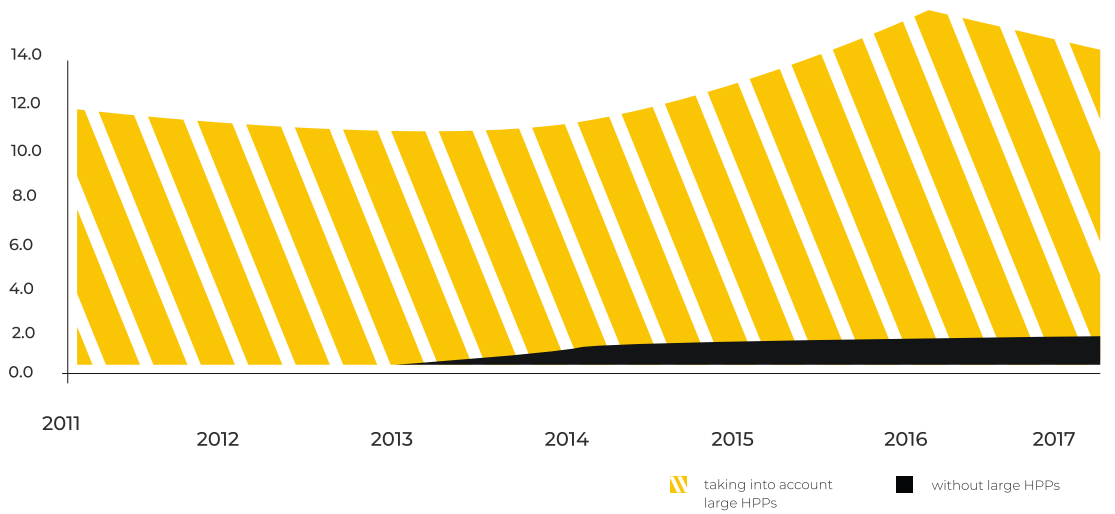
(excluding large HPPs), and in the long term increase the proportion of renewable and alternative sources to 50% of the total energy balance.

By the end of 2018, 67 renewable energy facilities were operational in Kazakhstan (excluding large HPPs with installed capacity above 35 MW) with a total capacity of 531 MW (Hydro, 200.25 MW; Wind, 121.45 MW; Solar, 209 MW; Biogas, 0.35 MW). These facilities produced 1.35 billion kWh (115% by 2017) of electricity. RSE share in total electricity production comprises 1.3%.

Since 2018, the selection of implementable RSE projects has been conducted through an auction mechanism. This has made the selection process of projects and investors transparent and clear, and ensured the use of more efficient technologies and projects that minimize the impact on end-user tariffs from the commissioning of RSE.

Figure 19.

Share of electricity produced by RSE (%)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The auction in 2018 was the first international tender in the field of RSE in the country, which generated a high level of interest from both local and international participants.

Following the auction, 30 companies signed a 15-year supply contract with a single electricity purchaser of renewable energy, for a total capacity of 804 MW. As a result of auctioning in 2018, the maximum reduction in the auction price for wind generation was 23.3%, with 48% for solar generation, 23.4% for small HPPs projects and 1% for Biopower Plants, which is a good result confirming that the creation of a competitive field allowed to determine the market prices for electricity generated by RSE.

In 2017, an international specialized exhibition EXPO-2017 was held in Kazakhstan. The main objective of the exhibition “Future Energy” was to raise the awareness of the public regarding their responsibilities and the importance of planning and controlling energy consumption on the planet and minimizing the damage to nature.

Kazakhstan is a full member of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

Energy efficiency and energy intensity

Saving energy is one of the strategic goals of the State, given its importance in ensuring both energy and environmental security. One of the components of the strategy is to improve energy efficiency in all sectors and throughout the country. The share of enterprises introducing energy-efficiert systems is growing annually (from 9.8% in 2015 to 49.9% in 2018).

For several years, Kazakhstanis have supported the world environmental campaign, "Earth Hour", where billions of people around the world turn off lights and household appliances for one hour as a sign of concern for the future of the planet.

Revenues from the sale of fuel and energy complex products are used to actively develop the infrastructure of Kazakhstan, to transfer advanced technologies, to contribute to the innovative development of the economy, to guarantee employment for a large part of the working population, and to contribute to the development of the social sphere.

Key sectors of the country, such as metallurgy and oil and gas production, are characterized by high energy intensity. The energy intensity of Kazakhstan's GDP is twice that of the world average (of 0.18 toe per $1,000 in 2010 prices), and four times higher than OECD countries (0.11); Kazakhstan ranks

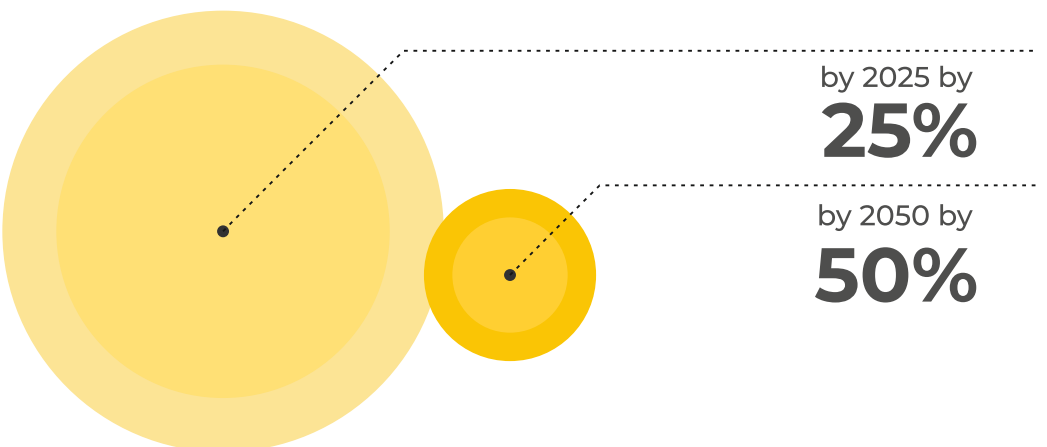
5th among the CIS countries.

At the same time, from 2010 to 2015, the decrease in the energy intensity of Kazakhstan's GDP was 11%, while the total decrease in the energy intensity of GDP of all countries was 5%. Kazakhstan is therefore ahead of other countries in terms of GDP energy intensity reduction; OECD countries – 8%, non-OECD countries – 9%, and Asian countries, except China – 9%.

Next steps to implement SDG 7:

- develop RSE, improve traditional energy sources (reduction of barriers, approval of the maximum permissible capacity of RSE facilities within the unified power system zones);
- strengthen the requirements for producers and consumers of traditional energy sources in terms of efficiency improvements, technologies, production capacity modernization, reduction of the burden on the environment and the health of citizens;
- continue energy saving and energy efficiency measures implementation through the modernization of industry, the introduction of innovative technologies, and the interaction of science and production;
- introduce stimulating methods of tariff formation, focused on the introduction of innovative technologies;
- gradually increase the gasification of regions covering the private sector and individual houses.

KAZAKHSTAN AIMS TO FURTHER REDUCE ENERGY INTENSITY



Goal 8

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL





Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan has implemented a number of systemic and structural economic reforms and carried out large-scale privatisation. Free development of entrepreneurship has established an economy that has provided real growth in the welfare of citizens.

As a result, by the mid-2000s Kazakhstan had already become one of the most dynamically developing countries in the world. The enabling environment of the global resource market contributed to this and for more than 15 years, the country's economic growth has been positive.

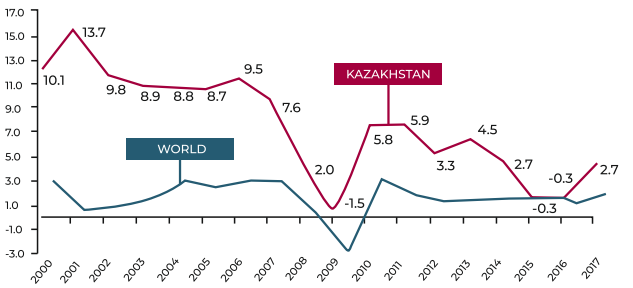
Sustainable economic growth

During this period, an economic growth model evolved in the country, focused on the transformation of oil and gas revenues into domestic demand. This has ensured a rapid growth in production, an increase in the income level of the population and social transfers, and the formation of a middle class.

Kazakhstan is now considered an upper-middle income country. Between 2000-2007, Kazakhstan's economic growth was one of the highest in the world - an average of 10.2%, and GDP growth per capita was 9.7% (Figure 20).

Figure 20.

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, World Bank

However, the model began to show signs of “Dutch disease”; high incomes from the export of commodities led to a value appreciation of the national currency and a decrease in the price competitiveness of non-commodity goods. The vulnerability of the economy to the volatility of the global commodity market increased.

Despite this, the resilience of the country was tested and Kazakhstan managed to overcome the consequences of the global financial crisis of 2007–2009.

However, the dependence of Kazakhstan's economy on black gold remains high. Crude oil and natural gas production accounts for almost 45% of the manufacturing industry. The share of crude oil and gas in the country's total exports is 67%. Today, mining remains the main industry, with taxes from it replenishing budgets at all levels, and with a significant part of the country's population employed in the sector. Finally, the goods and services required by the commodity sector enable companies in other sectors of the national economy to develop.

The drawbacks of the resource model actualized the issues of inclusiveness of economic growth in employment and income inequality, regional inequality and access to social services in education, health and social infrastructure.

With the completion of the commodity super cycle and the fall in energy market prices during 2014-2016, the growth rate of Kazakhstan's GDP decreased from 4.2% to 1.1%, respectively. The fall in exports had a negative impact on all economic sectors.

The State was forced to carry out structural reforms and an active counter-cyclical policy to stimulate aggregate domestic demand. Kazakhstan moved decisively to a regime of inflation targeting and a free-floating exchange rate.

Today, the country aims to reach a new level of development with the achievement of inclusive economic growth. Kazakhstan plans to achieve a high-quality and sustainable economic recovery leading to improved human well-being by 2025.

Maintaining and diversifying economic growth, the transition to a "Green Economy"

In recent years, the country has experienced a slowdown in real GDP growth per employed person (Figure 21).

Figure 21.

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person, % of the previous year



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

As part of the ongoing structural reforms, Kazakhstan consistently implements the policy of diversifying and improving the competitiveness of the economy through the modernization of enterprises and the creation of new nodes of industrial development.

In 2010-2014, around 75,000 permanent jobs were created in Kazakhstan as part of the State Programme on Industrial-Innovative Development in Kazakhstan.

Today, the country has accelerated the transition to diversified economic growth. Efforts and resources are focused on a limited number of sectors, taking into account regional specialization and the application of the cluster approach. In the future, territorial and industrial development policies will be linked.

Kazakhstan has begun to increase the productivity and complexity of the economy, to develop human capital, and to strengthen the role of the private sector. This will allow the country to overcome the "middle income trap" and reach a new level of development.

"Green growth"

The extractive and energy-intensive industries predominantly use electricity produced from coal. However, Kazakhstan pays great attention to the issues of "Green growth".

The way to long-term growth based on the rational use of natural resources, energy saving and "green" technologies, as well as the restoration of ecosystems is defined in the Concept for Transition to Green Economy.[24]

The environmental reporting of companies is developing, thus, large national companies, such as the Samruk-Kazyna National Welfare Fund and the Baiterek National Management Holding, are integrating the principles of sustainable development at the corporate level. At the same time, corporate social responsibility reporting is gradually developing,[25] as well as sustainability reporting by companies within the framework of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).

Efforts are being focused on solving the problems associated with land degradation, water scarcity, high levels of air pollution in some cities, and recycling of household waste.

Creation of decent work and job safety

The welfare of Kazakhstanis depends primarily on the stable growth of income. Income grows when a person works and receives decent pay or is given the opportunity to open and develop their own business.

Kazakhstan is creating opportunities for productive employment, personal development and for improving the quality of life of the population.

24 Concept for transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Green Economy, Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 30 May 2013. No557, https://greenkaz.org/images/for_news/pdf/npa/koncepciya-po-perehodu.pdf

25 According to KPMG Survey of Corporate Responsibility Reporting 2017, this figure has changed in Kazakhstan from 23% in 2015 to 25% in 2017. This is significantly lower than the world average, which is 72%. For more: https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2017/10/executive-summary-the-kpmg-survey-of-corporate-responsibility-reporting-2017.pdf

Employment promotion is a key area of public policy. The programme documents include the provision of assistance for the unemployed and self-employed in obtaining employment, increasing the mobility of labour resources, and creating a single digital platform for employment. These measures should assist in maintaining the low unemployment level (4.9% in 2018).

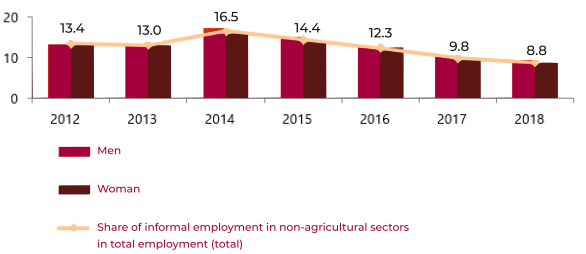
At the same time, the share of the unproductive self-employed population in the country is 9.3% of the total self-employed population. A significant number of these workers are in agriculture (58%)[26] which also has one of the lowest levels of labour productivity (KZT 1,402,000 per person). The share of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors decreased from 13.4% in 2012 to 8.8% in 2018 (Figure 22).

The Government of Kazakhstan is taking effective measures to address these problems. A single aggregate payment has been introduced in the country in order to transfer informal workers to the formal sector of the economy, and ensure their participation in the system of compulsory medical and social insurance and pension provision.

Youth employment[27] issues are closely monitored; currently 5-6% of young people aged 15-24 years neither work nor study (Figure 23).

Figure 22.

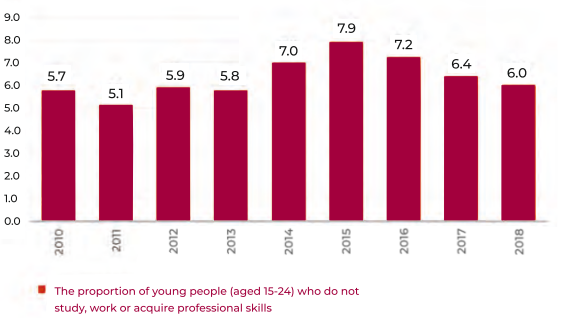
Share of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors in total employment by gender (%)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Figure 23.

The proportion of young people – NEET (15-24 years old) in the Republic of Kazakhstan (%)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

26 Data for 2017.

27 Data for 2017.

Therefore, youth employment has become a priority of the Programme for the Development of Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship, while state support measures are aimed at developing specific skills through mass education.

Special attention is paid to young people without secondary or higher education and therefore without educational attainment. They are given the opportunity to attend technical and vocational education centres and with the assistance of these organizations can obtain a profession.

Learning the skills that are in demand in the labour market significantly increases the chances of these young people finding a job or starting a business. In addition, microloan instruments have been developed and can be applied for in both rural areas and cities.

The Kazakhstan labour market is regulated by the Law on Employment and the Labour Code. The Law stipulates and protects the rights of all parties to labour relations, achieving a balance of interests for the employee, the employer and intermediaries in the labour market. Employment centres have also been established to assist the unemployed in finding employment.

The mobility of labour-resources is supported by the resettlement of workers from labour redundant to labour-deficient areas. Subsidized workplaces are also being established for vulnerable groups, including social workplaces.

GreenTAL social enterprise

In 2015, GreenTAL – social enterprise was created. The main objective of the social project is to solve the issues of the socialization and employment of the socially vulnerable groups of the population (disabled, graduates of orphanages, single mothers, former prisoners). Several workshops (sewing, carpentry, welding) and rooms for craftsmen, designers and artists, have been established, where 34 people are employed, 29 of whom belong to a socially vulnerable group. All employees of GreenTAL who do not already have a specialized education first receive training and then join the team of craftsmen.

At the beginning of the project, a memorandum was concluded with the Mental Health Medical Centre of Nur-Sultan, whereby the administration of the Centre provided premises for the employment of people with mental health problems, such as intellectual disability, as well as schizophrenia and autism. In 2017, it was possible to resolve the issues of employment of mentally ill people at the legislative level; as they had previously not been employed at all.

Initially, the enterprise was engaged in the production of wicker vases, jugs and baskets, and now home and

outdoor furniture is manufactured. GreenTAL has recently switched to the production of children's educational games using the Montessori method, which are in great demand, and are currently being purchased by children's educational institutions in Russia.

In order to improve the efficiency of the project, in 2017 the first school of social entrepreneurship was opened in Nur-Sultan, which is a platform for the exchange of experience, focused on solving social problems. This school has trained 23 entrepreneurs; all the graduates have created their own social projects. One of the students opened a sewing workshop and is recruiting people who are hearing impaired.

In 2018, free workshops were held in 10 cities in the country, where about 600 people were trained. The main objective of these seminars is to motivate and provide information on how to develop projects.

Kazakhstan has ratified the main Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international treaties containing labour protection requirements. Modern occupational risk management systems are being introduced with more than 1,700 large enterprises in the country now implementing health and safety standards (OHSAS 18001, ILO-OHSAS), while the number of enterprises covered by collective bargaining agreements is growing (94.4% in 2018). Workers employed in sectors with hazardous and dangerous working conditions receive various compensations for this work.

The measures implemented on labour protection have reduced the overall number of injuries, however, the level continues to remain high throughout the country. Every year, over 1,500 workers are injured in the workplace and about 250 people are killed (Figure 24).

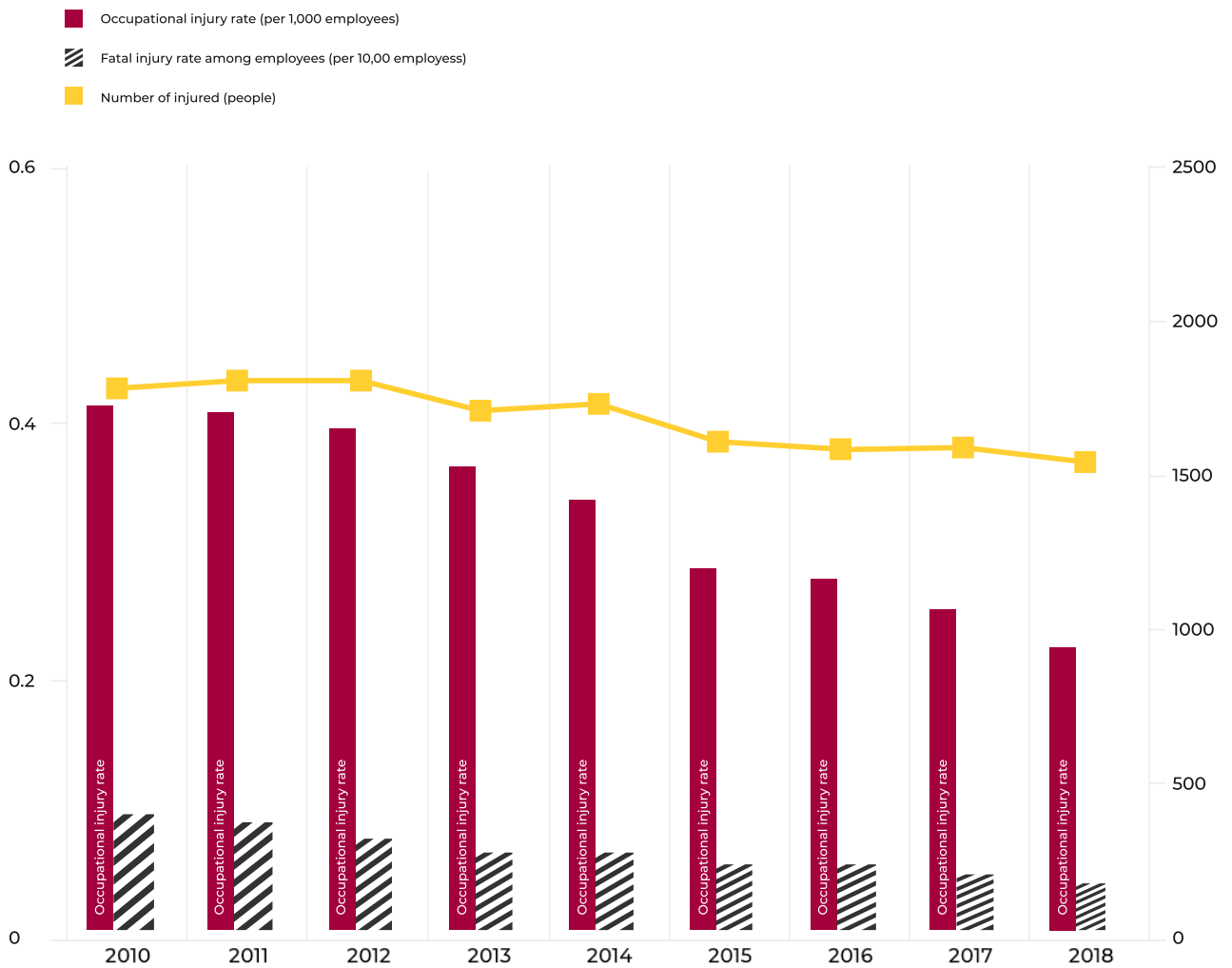
To eliminate such negative phenomena, a new programme of occupational risk management will be introduced, which will significantly reduce occupational injuries.[28]

Production councils responsible for safety and labour protection have been established along with labour protection technical inspectors (18,810 inspectors in the country).

28 "Programmu po snizheniyu proizvodstvennogo travmatizma planiruet prinyat' Mintruda RK", 14 January 2019, https://forbes.kz/news/2019/01/14/newsid_190619

Figure 24.

Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries

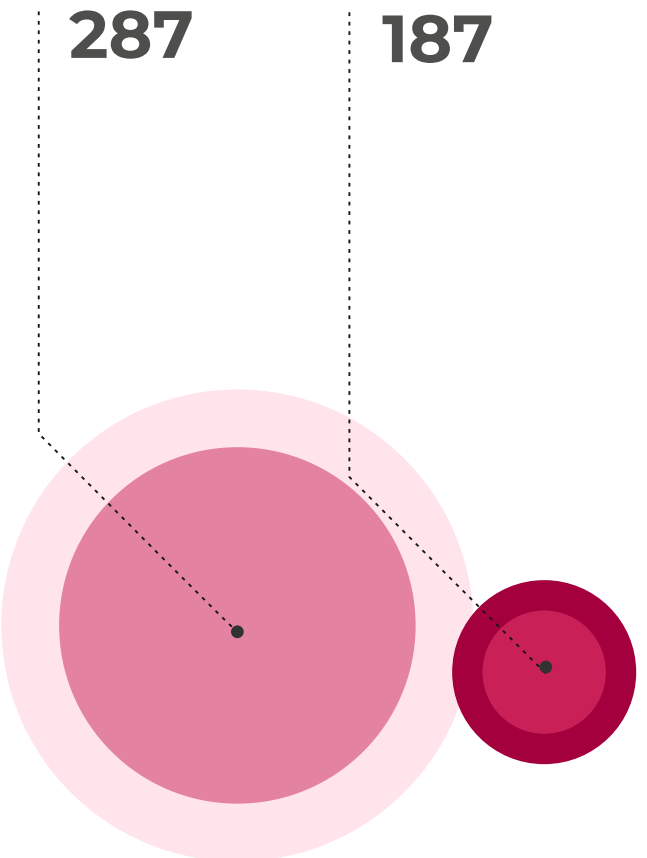


Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The country pays special attention to the protection of women's labour rights. The country's labour legislation takes into account the risk of loss of employment by pregnant women. The Labour Code prohibits employers from unilaterally terminating the employment contracts of pregnant women, women who have children under the age of three, and single mothers who are raising a child under 14.

In accordance with ILO recommendations, Kazakhstan has taken measures to update the list of jobs that prohibited the employment of women. This measure aims to protect the reproductive health of women. With today's technological development and automated production processes, the list of professions that prohibit women has been reduced.

THUS, IN 2018, THE LIST OF MALE-ONLY PROFESSIONS HAD DECREASED FROM 287 TO 187.



Small and medium business development

One of the key areas of national policy in supporting economic growth is the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, which contributes to the creation of new jobs, productivity growth and the innovative development of the economy as a whole.

The State provides training on the basics of entrepreneurship and on issuing loans/microloans for starting a business.

Government programmes are being implemented on concessional lending, providing financial support to entrepreneurs and subsidizing small and medium-sized business projects.

A loan guarantee mechanism has been established to expand the access to financial resources. It provides a partial State guarantee on bank loans at the level of 85% for beginners, and up to 50% for existing entrepreneurs.[29] Every year the number of entrepreneurs receiving loans and guarantees increases.

In 2019, a national baseline study of SMEs is planned and, in 2020, a draft Concept of SME Development will be developed thereon in order to achieve a 50% share of SMEs in Kazakhstan's GDP by 2050.

Special attention is paid to business development by women. At least 30% of all financial resources provided are allocated to women's entrepreneurial projects; programmes are being implemented to develop women's entrepreneurship in the regions with the support of multilateral development banks.

Next steps to implement SDG 8:

- focus on three key factors of economic growth: increasing the productivity and complexity of the economy, developing competencies, and attracting private capital;
- achieve socio-economic and institutional development at the same level as OECD member countries, and subsequently accession to the OECD;
- continue to diversify the economy and create high-productivity and decent jobs;
- digitalize all economy sectors.

29 Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Results of the implementation of the 2017 Program for the Development of Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship for 2017-2021, January 18, 2018, https://www.enbek.gov.kz/en/node/348024

Goal 9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



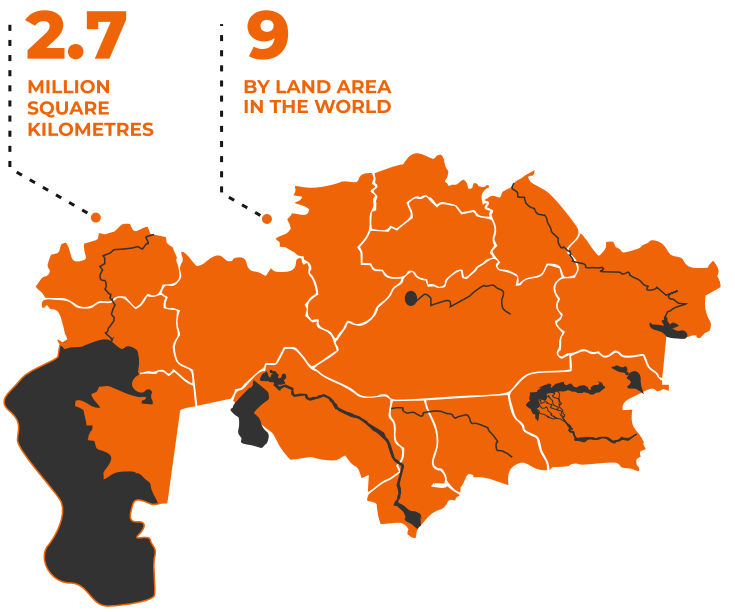


Building resilient infrastructure, industrialization, and fostering innovation are the top priorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan's economic policy.

Infrastructure

Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country in the world. This imposes constraints on the country's economic growth, limiting the integration of Kazakh producers into global value chains, increasing transport costs for businesses and hampering the growth of the country's export capacity.

WITH AN AREA OF 2.7 MILLION SQUARE KILOMETRES, KAZAKHSTAN IS AMONG THE LARGEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD BY LAND AREA (NINTH)



The country's low population density and the large distances between its regions, cities and villages highlight the importance of strengthening the internal cohesion between the regions of a unitary state and building an integral national economy.

Establishing a developed transport and logistics infrastructure is therefore one of the State's strategic objectives and is a source of economic growth.

Transport and logistics

The State Programme on Infrastructure Development "Nurly Jol" is the main instrument for implementing Kazakhstan's transport and logistics policy. It aims to establish a unified transport and energy system and to integrate the country's economy into a single national market.

Since independence, Kazakhstan has built or reconstructed more than 12,500 km of roads and 2,500 km of railways, together with a number of seaports. The new network of roadways, railways and airlines is designed to bring together all the regions of Kazakhstan and the capital through a hub-and-spoke service, thus building a resilient infrastructure framework throughout the country.

Located at the junction of Europe and Asia, Kazakhstan sits on the crossroads of the major east-west and north-south transit corridors.

The opportunity this presents has influenced the priorities of the country's infrastructure policy, which aims to maximize the use of the existing potential to develop the country's export and transit capabilities.

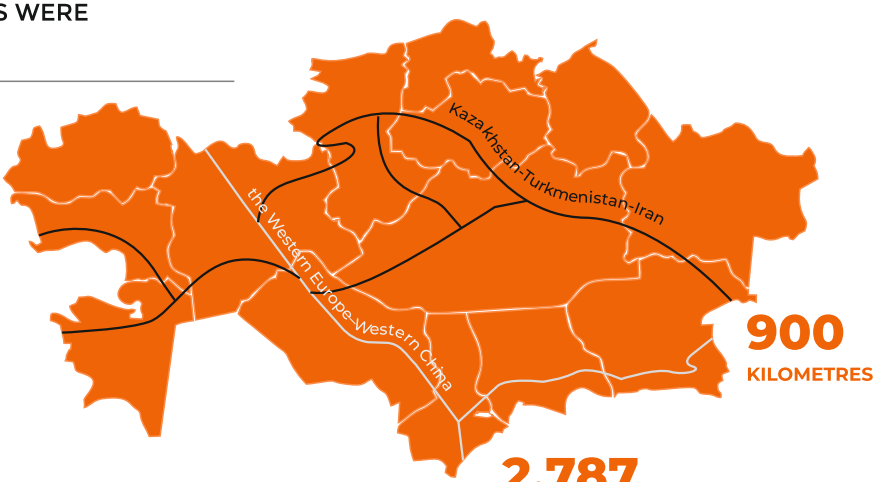
Kazakhstan is among those states implementing the Belt and Road Initiative regional transit transport programme, which includes the development of infrastructure, industry, trade and services, and operates 6 railways and 11 transit roads of regional importance.

To strengthen the country's export potential through access to the seas of Southeast Asia, a logistics facility has been constructed on the Pacific coast in the port of Lianyungang. This has resulted in the opening of more than 70 new routes for international freight and passenger traffic, including many Chinese-European flights. Last year alone, 6,300 trains passed through this corridor, 57% transiting through Kazakhstan.

DURING THE FIVE YEARS OF THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE, A NUMBER OF MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS WERE COMMISSIONED

The Port of Lianyungang, the Port of Aktau and the Port of Kuryk on the Caspian Sea

The new Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran railway corridor, and the Western Europe–Western China international transit corridor.



The Kazakhstan portion of the Western Europe–Western China corridor is 2,787 km in length. The corridor is the shortest route for transporting goods from China to Kazakhstan, to the countries of Central Asia, and to the western parts of Russia and Europe; goods are now delivered more than four times faster than previously.

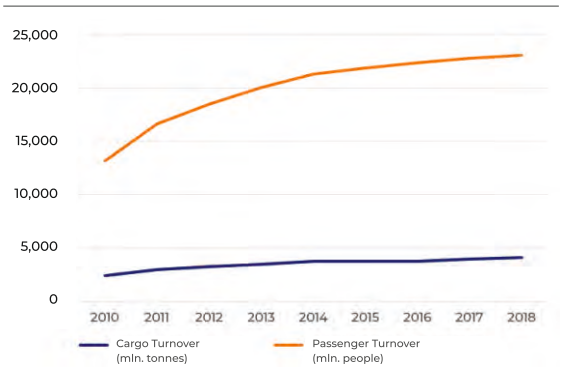
The development of Kazakhstan's transit capacity has also affected the development potential of the regions of Kazakhstan. The Western Europe–Western China corridor covers 200 localities in Kazakhstan; a total population of around 5.5 million.

A significant impetus is expected for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, the service industry, tourism and other sectors of the economy.

Over the past 10 years, freight traffic of all types has increased by 1.8 times reaching 609.5 billion tonne-kilometres in 2018, while passenger traffic increased by 2.1 times, rising to 281.5 billion passenger-kilometres in 2018.

Figure 25.

Cargo and passenger turnover



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

PASSENGERS CARRIED BY ALL MODES OF TRANSPORT, PER MILLION PEOPLE

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
13,186.5	16,647.2	18,484.6	20,004.3	21,281.2	21,839.1	22,332.8	22,744.7	23,021.6

Industrialization

Kazakhstan's industrialization policy is implemented through the State Programme for Industrial and Innovative Development. It aims to accelerate the diversification of the economy and the development of higher value-added industries.

The Kazakhstan Industry and Export Centre, a centre of competence in the field of industrial policy, coordinates the development of manufacturing industries.

The implementation of: industrialization policy monitoring; information and analytical support for the country's industrial development; coordination of the state policy to support clusters; follow-up of the national Industrialization Map; support of operational activities; and analytical support for the Industrial Development Commission are being implemented on an ongoing basis.

In 2018, the GVA of the manufacturing industry was 10.7% of GDP compared with 2010, and the GVA of the manufacturing industry per capita was $1,189.2 (2010 prices).

GVA OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY PER CAPITA (USD, 2010 PRICES)

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1,027.0	1,083.4	1,100.9	1,117.3	1,118.4	1,105.0	1,109.1	1,161.5	1,189.2

Innovation and ICT

Digital technologies are also employed to accelerate Kazakhstan's economic development and to improve the quality of life of the population.

A large-scale national programme, ''Digital Kazakhstan'', is currently under implementation, which contributes to the digitization of the existing economy and to the establishment of the future digital industry.

Three quarters of the adult population has basic digital literacy, and the level of Internet access is growing (the number of subscribers has increased 2.5 times since 2010). However, a gap still exists between urban and rural populations.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO THE INTERNET VIA MOBILE BROADBAND CONNECTION, %

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	58.9	69.2	79.4	81.5
Urban Population	67.1	66.1	66.0	66.4
Rural Population	32.9	33.9	34.0	33.6

It is important to note the positive changes towards strengthening research in Kazakhstan and the increase in the number of researchers in recent years. The number of researchers per 1 million inhabitants engaged in research and development has grown 42.5% (increasing from 666 in 2010 to 949 in 2018). The share of business expenditure in total R&D expenditure in 2018 was 42.9%, a change from 43.4% in 2016.

Astana Hub is the central point for the development of innovative projects, and is aimed at developing technology start-ups and enhancing the innovation culture in Kazakhstan.

THE GOAL OF ASTANA HUB IS TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF START-UPS THAT QUALIFY UNDER THE ACCELERATION PROGRAMME WITHIN THE ASTANA HUB TECHNOLOGY PARK, WITH TARGETS OF:

in 2019 – **90**
in 2020 – **150**
in 2021 – **220**
in 2022 – **298**

Astana Hub plans to attract KZT **67 billion** of investment in start-ups by **2022**.

Next steps to implement SDG 9:

- increase productivity by modernizing existing industries through the implementation of elements of Industry 4.0; the launch of information platforms integrating production and service sectors, such as planning, marketing and logistics;
- bring development to a new level with an emphasis on science and innovation, thereby taking the country from a resource to a high-tech economy;
- create an enabling environment for the transfer and adaptation of international technologies and for the development of endogenous technologies.

Goal 10

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES





Sustainable development cannot be realized if people are deprived of opportunities to build a better life. Kazakhstan is committed to pursuing a policy of just and equitable development, of reducing inequality and eliminating all forms of discrimination. This will ensure equal opportunities for all, citizen participation in the economic and social life of the country, and social protection and justice.

Kazakhstan has become home to more than 100 ethnic groups and provides inter-ethnic and interreligious harmony in the country. The country is committed to ensuring a decent life for all.

According to Oxfam's Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index 2018, Kazakhstan is ranked 71 among 157 countries assessed.[30]

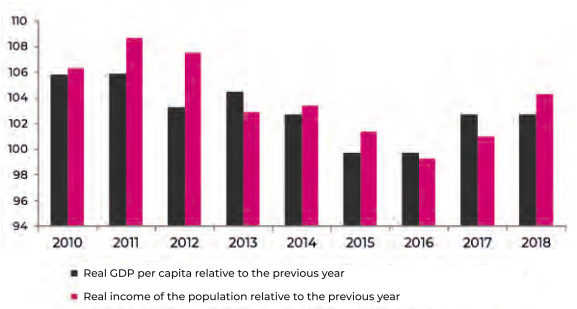
Income growth of the population

The economic growth of the country has led to improvements in the quality of life and well-being of the people. From 2010 to 2018, the growth rate of population income exceeded the growth rate of GDP per capita (Figure 26).

[30] The Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index http://inequalityindex.org/

Figure 26.

Indices of growth of GDP per capita and income levels of the population

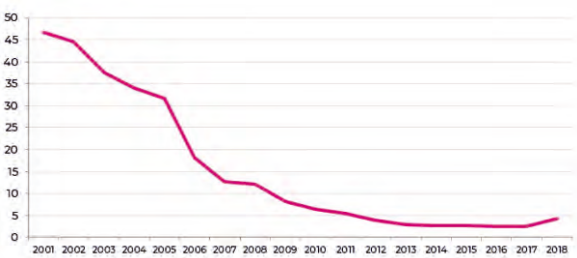


Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan has significantly reduced the proportion of the population with incomes below the minimum subsistence level (Figure 27).

Figure 27.

Proportion of the population with incomes below the minimum subsistence level (poverty level)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Since 2001, the depth of poverty has decreased by 21 times (from 14.8% to 0.7% in 2018), and the severity of poverty by 32 times (from 6.5% to 0.2% in 2018). The share of social transfers, particularly pensions, in the income structure of the population has increased (from 11.9% in 2010 to 18.3% in 2018). However, new challenges in the population's income have also emerged.

Between 2014–2016, Kazakhstan experienced slower economic growth against the backdrop of a global fall in oil prices. During this period, the National Bank shifted to a policy of a free-floating exchange rate of national currency, which was accompanied by an increase in inflation. During this period, the real monetary incomes of the population and the share of wages in GDP decreased (Figure 28).

Figure 28.

Index of real monetary income and share of wages in GDP



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

These new challenges required a systemic approach for their resolution. Kazakhstan has developed a Strategic Development Plan until 2025 which aims to ensure the social welfare of the citizens of Kazakhstan. This objective is being addressed in an integrated manner through several priority directions of the country's economic policy.

The well-being of Kazakhstanis will be provided through the accelerated growth of GDP per capita.

The achievement of this goal corresponds to the growth of the national economy at an average annual rate of at least 4.5-5% of GDP. This will allow Kazakhstan to ensure more than $46,000 of GDP per capita (in terms of purchasing power parity) by 2025.

Growth in real incomes of the population will be supported by the National Bank's monetary policy, which aims to reduce the rate of inflation to 4% by the end of 2020 and beyond.

A gradual increase in the minimum subsistence income and in the minimum wage will also be required, accompanied by further development of the pension system and of social insurance, the modernization of the social services system and the targeting of assistance.

Ensuring equality in society

Kazakhstan is actively pursuing a policy of inclusive economic growth aimed at the equitable distribution of benefits and opportunities for all members of society.

Nevertheless, the Gini index[31] had risen to 0.289 by 2018 compared with 0.278 in 2010, indicating a slight increase in the income disparity of the population.

The issue of income level imbalance is particularly relevant in Kazakhstan with the top 20% having about 39.15% of the total income of the population, and the bottom 20% having about 9.32% (Table 1).

Table 1

Income distribution by 20% population groups in 2018

Quintile	Interval boundaries by income of the population (KZT)	Income share in total income within the interval (%)	Average monthly income per capita within the interval (KZT)
1	0-31,559	9.32	24,529
2	31,560-40,992	13.02	34,276
3	40,993-52,659	16.53	43,520
4	52,660-74,971	21.98	57,876
5	74,972-820,027	39.15	103,146
Total		100.00	

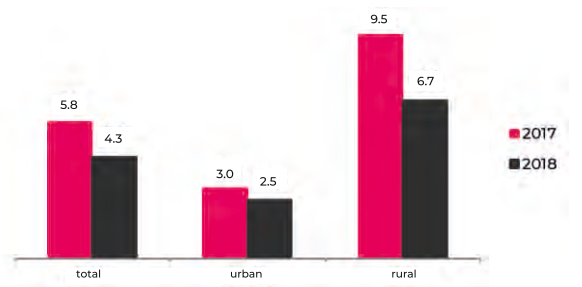
Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

A gender wage difference between men and women employed in the same industry is also evident. This is mostly because men tend to work in hard, hazardous working conditions offering higher pay, while women in the same industry perform light work and thus receive lower wages.

Income disparity between urban and rural areas is also still an issue, where the level of poverty in villages is 2.7 times higher than that in cities (Figure 29).

Figure 29.

Poverty level dynamics in Kazakhstan, %



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

31 The Gini coefficient is the most commonly used indicator of income inequality. The Gini coefficient can range from 0 (complete equality) to 1 (complete inequality).

To address the challenges identified, Kazakhstan has introduced a series of social policy measures. To support those receiving lower wages, from 1 January 2019 the personal income tax burden has been reduced from 10% to 1% and, at the same time, the minimum wage has been increased by 1.5 times. These changes directly affect all low-paid wage-earners; the tax burden for the employed population has been reduced, while the purchasing power of wages has been increased, without increasing the burden on the employer's payroll fund.

Special attention is given to the empowerment of women, and steady progress can be observed in this area over the past 10 years.

Kazakhstan's Concept of Family and Gender Policy for 2030 establishes the conditions for the successful career building and active participation of modern Kazakhstani women in state and public administration.

The competences of local authorities responsible for the social protection of people with disabilities are being enhanced. Additional measures are being taken to fully integrate people with disabilities into society and to ensure the conditions are in place to allow them to live fuller lives.

Online sign language interpreting service

The 'Online sign language interpreting service' project was awarded 'Best Social Project in Kazakhstan' in 2016. Thanks to this project, people with speech and/or hearing impairments can access sign language services (sign language interpretation) in real time over the Internet. This project makes a significant contribution to the provision of equal living conditions for all categories of people, particularly those with disabilities. In 2016 alone, four sign language interpreters working in the service assisted more than 300 people.

In the spring of 2017, this service went beyond the borders of Kazakhstan, being adopted as a standard for assisting people with hearing impairments in Russia. In addition, the system was awarded best social project in Russia in 2017. This successful start led to the widespread introduction of the system in public service centres, at airports, in medical centres, in pharmacy networks and in hardware stores. Negotiations are also under way to launch the project in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Belarus.

At present, a database of sign language gestures and translations is being built. Programmers teach neural networks to recognize these gestures. It is envisaged that, by the end of 2019, about 20% of sessions will be automated and will be operational in reference services, at train stations, in ticket offices, and in city and emergency services.

In Kazakhstan, the programme is already being used in all Public Service Centres, in outpatient clinics, in employment centres and departments, in some hotels, universities, insurance companies, and in a number of businesses.



Mobility and safe migration

Kazakhstan is a destination and transit country for many migrant families from Central Asia. Ensuring orderly, safe and responsible migration, the protection of the rights of migrants, and non-discrimination is essential.

At the UN Intergovernmental Conference in December 2018, Kazakhstan, along with the majority of UN Member States, signed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

Kazakhstan has ratified a number of international treaties, which involve the incorporation into national legislation of international standards on providing access to decent and effective employment, on creating just and safe working conditions, on providing training, on improving professional development, and on protection from forced labour and unemployment.

Kazakhstan's Concept of Migration Policy is currently under implementation. It sets out the strategic goals, objectives and areas of migration policy which are in accord with the expected economic, social and demographic development of the country, its foreign policy, and with the integration processes within the EEU, and with worldwide globalization trends.

Kazakhstan pursues an active policy of returning ethnic Kazakhs to their historical homeland; the country has created the most favourable conditions for their adaptation and social integration.

Measures to support internal migration are being implemented within the framework of the State Programme for the Development of Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship. To encourage resettlement, State support is provided, including a social package that includes funds for initial adaptation and reimbursement for resettlement.

Next steps to implement SDG 10:

- further implementation of measures to build just and inclusive societies, while providing all citizens with opportunities to succeed, as well as providing targeted assistance to the most vulnerable populations;
- bring the income share of the bottom 40% of the population from 22.8% to 27% of the total income of the population, by 2025;
- continue measures to ensure an equal quality of life for the whole population, aimed at reducing the socio-economic gap and imbalance between regions within the country;
- continue to pursue policies to ensure equal treatment of men and women in the labour market, including employment, career advancement and pay.

Goal 11

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE





Kazakhstan is making significant efforts to meet the challenges presented by regional and infrastructural development, and by the increasing level of urbanization.

In order to improve the quality of life of the population and create decent conditions throughout the country, the availability of basic social and other services are now being standardized throughout the regions. Special attention is given to the development of cities and human settlements to harmonize economic growth and environmental protection.

HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND INVESTMENT RESOURCES WILL BE ACCUMULATED AROUND THE METROPOLITAN AREAS OF NUR-SULTAN, ALMATY, AKTOBE AND SHYMKENT.



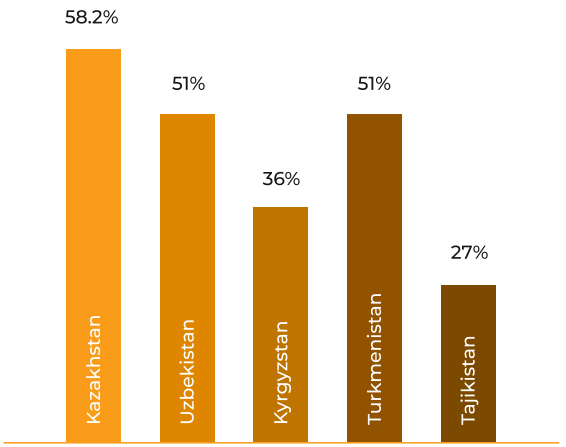
Urbanization and regional development

Rapidly changing global economic conditions combined with the growth of digitalization and the changing technological paradigm create new challenges for the sustainable development of Kazakhstan.

Urbanization in Kazakhstan, as elsewhere in the world, contributes to the innovative development of the economy and to the improvement of quality of life. The prospective spatial organisation of the country aims to create strong urbanized centres of economic growth in each region.

In cities, issues associated with high infrastructure deterioration, poor transport connectivity, lack of affordable rental housing, among others, will be addressed. The ''Managed Urbanization'' policy will build on preventive measures in response to the influx of rural populations into cities.

Today, Kazakhstan is the most urbanized country in Central Asia, at 58.2%.



A State development programme for the reions of Kazakhstan is currently under implementation, which aims to increase the competitiveness of the regions through managed urbanization and through improving the quality of life of the population. Special attention is given to the development of rural and border areas with an emphasis on the development of infrastructure of promising localities (according to the 'people towards infrastructure' principle) and on enhancing the accessibility of infrastructure country-wide. Conditions are being created for the population to have basic accessibility to facilities and services based on the 'walking distance' principle.

Kazakhstan's Auyl – El Besigi project targets the modernization of the social environment of rural areas and promotes the ideology of rural employment. The project focus includes developing the social and utilities infrastructure of rural areas, ensuring the access of rural residents to social benefits and to public services, and to improving the overall quality of life of villagers.

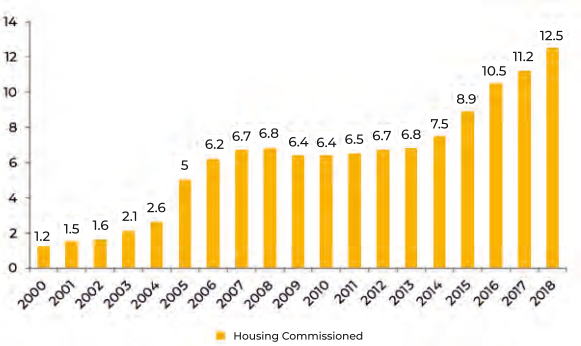
AUYL – EL BESIGI PROJECT
IN 2019, THE PROJECT WAS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION IN **52 RURAL** SETTLEMENTS WHERE ALMOST **700,000 PEOPLE** LIVE. THE PROJECT WILL FACILITATE ABOUT **450 ACTIVITIES**: **229** IN TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE, **153** IN SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND **66** IN THE HOUSING AND UTILITIES SECTOR.



Access to housing and basic services

One of the most important national objectives is to ensure the affordability of housing for the population. Under the state housing construction policy, the amount of commissioned housing increased by 2.5 times from 2005, reaching 12.5 million square metres in 2018. This has contributed to the improvement of the housing situation.

Figure 30.
Dynamics of housing commissioning, million square metres



Source: Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan

In 2017, more than 100,000 families had moved into new housing within the framework of the State Housing Construction Programme “Nurly Jer”.

HOUSING SPACE AVAILABLE TO THE POPULATION, SQUARE METRES

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2025 (planned)
18.4	18.7	19.6	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.8	26.0

Equally important is the provision of associated utilities.

Percentage of total area of housing stock, provided with water supply system	**Increased 1.7 times**
2010	58.7%
2018	98.4%

Percentage of total area of housing stock, provided with sewage	**Increased 1.4 times**
2010	48.4%
2018	68.9%

Number of people living in unsafe dwellings, thousands	**Increased 1.6 times**
2010	107.8
2018	68.3

At the same time, a problem remains in the provision of utility infrastructure, primarily sewage, in the urban periphery, where private houses prevail.

The Smart City concept, which focusses on enhancing the quality of life for people working and living in cities, has been developed to improve the efficiency of urban services and to introduce smart technologies in Kazakhstan.

The creation and implementation of smart technologies is primarily aimed at providing social benefits for the population:

increased safety;

increased accessibility of urban services;

greater openness of urban institutions and services;

reduced costs and improved resource consumption, etc.

One of the objectives of the Smart City concept is building an accessible environment for people with disabilities and developing measures to limit the negative impact of human activity on nature.

Cultural heritage

Kazakhstan's cultural heritage includes sites representing culture, religion, art and the lives of the Kazakh people. Some of these, such as the exceptional nature sites and areas rich in Kazakh culture, are acknowledged as having outstanding value and are protected by UNESCO.

Kazakhstan is included in the World Heritage List under three categories, covering 10 historical and cultural sites (with the exception of natural monuments).

The Mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yasawi in the Turkestan region, considered a masterpiece of medieval architecture, was the first site to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List in 2003. This was followed, in 2004, by the inclusion of the petroglyphs within the archaeological landscape of Tamgaly in the Almaty region. Both sites were inscribed in the List as single-site nominations from the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In 2014, eight historical and cultural heritage sites, the settlements of Talgar, Karamergen, Kayalyk in the Almaty region and Aktobe, Kostobe, Kulan, Ornek and Akyrtas in the Jambyl region, were inscribed on the World Heritage List as part of the transnational 'Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor' World Heritage Serial Nomination project. Kazakhstan shares this nomination with China and Kyrgyzstan.

Work in this area is continuing, and other key historical sites such as the ancient towns of Otyrar, Sauran, Syganak, Sarayshyk, Jankent, amond others, are planned to be nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List under the 'Silk Roads: the Routes Network of Chang'an-Tianshan Corridor' nomination.

In recent years, 10 elements of the intangible cultural heritage of the Kazakh people have been included in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

1) National element 'Kazakh traditional art of Dombra Kuy (2014);
2) Multinational element 'Traditional knowledge and skills in making Kyrgyz and Kazakh yurts' (2014);
3) Multinational element 'Aitys, art of improvisation' (2015);
4) National element 'Kazakh kuresi' (2016);
5) Multinational element 'Nauryz' (2016);
6) Multinational element 'Falconry, a living human heritage' (2016);
7) Multinational element 'Flatbread making and sharing culture: Lavash, Katyrma, Jupka, Yufka' (2016);
8) National element 'Kazakh traditional Assyk games' (2017);
9) National element 'Traditional spring festive rites of the Kazakh horse breeders' (2018);
10) Multinational element 'Heritage of Korkyt Ata, epic culture, folk tales and music' (2018).

The ongoing work being undertaken in this area contributes to the even greater visibility of Kazakhstan through its distinctive culture and increases the attraction of the country to international tourists.

Next steps to implement SDG 11:

- continue work on achieving the sustainable development objectives for cities and human settlements, with a view to continuing the economic growth of regions through the efficient use of existing local capacities, while ensuring the basic quality of life throughout the country (the 'Strong Regions and Urbanization' reform within the 2025 Strategic Plan);
- intensify efforts to protect and preserve the world cultural and natural heritage sites;
- continue to improve the transport and social infrastructure of cities ensuring access for all segments of the population, with a view to saving energy and taking into account other aspects of urbanization;
- improve urban resilience and safety to avoid human, social and economic loss.

Goal 12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS





The current material consumption of natural resources is increasing. Human activity goes beyond the potential of the planet. Therefore, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns, including the rational and efficient management of natural resources and waste, and the development of an environmental culture, are important prerequisites for the sustainable development of nations.

Kazakhstan's commitment to SDG 12 results from the high resource-intensiveness of the country's economy and from the growing volume of waste. Developing a low-waste economy and managing industrial and consumer wastes are two of the country's strategic objectives.[32]

Kazakhstan is a party to the Stockholm, Rotterdam and Basel Conventions on the management of hazardous waste and chemicals. The country is in the process of modernizing its waste management system in order to move to sustainable production and consumption patterns. Since 2016, Kazakhstan has maintained the state register of industrial and consumer wastes within the Unified Information System for Environmental Protection. The country introduced extended producer (importer) responsibility (EPR) for cars and their components (in 2016), and for electrical equipment and packaging (in 2017).

32 Strategy Kazakhstan-2050

Improving waste management legislation

Waste management-related amendments introduced into the Environmental Code include:

- concepts of 'separate collection of municipal waste' and of 'secondary raw materials';
- requirements to:
  - secondary raw materials;
  - transforming consumer waste into secondary raw materials;
  - separate collection and disposal of certain types of hazardous waste;
  - extended producer (importer) responsibility implementation;
- certain types of waste banned from landfills;
- obligatory national standards of qualification requirements for waste collection, transportation, disposal, recycling and landfill operations;
- responsibility of local executive authorities to organize separate collection of waste at sources of generation, as well as to organise disposal and processing of municipal solid waste

Extended producer responsibility: first outcomes [33]

Within the framework of EPR, businesses receive compensation for costs associated with the collection, transportation and processing of secondary raw materials. For example, between 2016–2018, more than 50 businesses received compensation totalling approximately KZT 7 billion, and car components collected from the population and subsequently recycled amounted to 100,553 tonnes.

The introduction of EPR led to the emergence of new businesses:

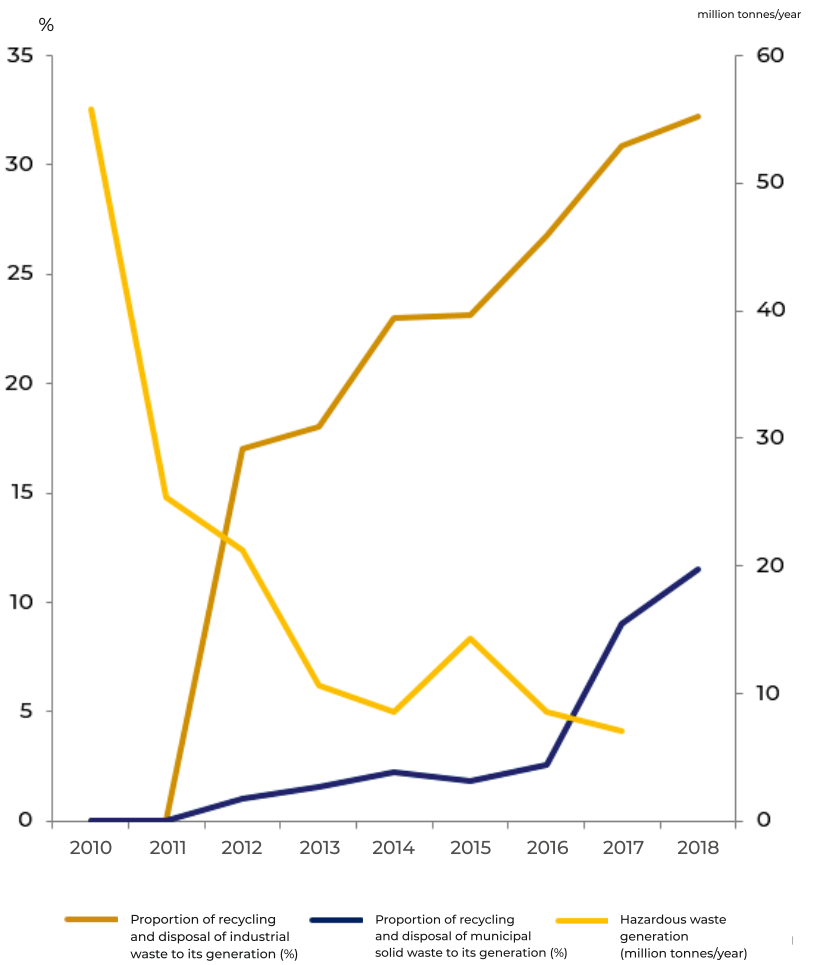
- one facility to process waste antifreeze in Almaty with a capacity of 5,400 tonnes/year;
- one battery waste disposal company in Pavlodar with a capacity of 3,000 tonnes/year;
- two recyclers of used oils in the cities of Nur-Sultan and Karaganda, with a total capacity of over 20,000 tonnes/year;
- eight facilities to process used tyres in the cities of Taldykorgan, Almaty, Aktobe, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Shymkent, Nur-Sultan, and in Atyrau and Karaganda regions, with a total capacity of 16,000 tonnes/year..

[33] Taken from Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

As part of Kazakhstan's waste management policy the necessary infrastructure continues to be put in place; currently more than 70% of the population has waste collection and removal services.[34] Of the 204 cities and regions of the country, 51 now have separate waste collection, while 30 have waste sorting systems in place. More than 150 plants are engaged in recycling and the disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW), while another 260 facilities are involved in processing and decontaminating industrial waste. In 2018, 11.5% of all generated MSW and 32.2% of all generated industrial waste was recycled (see Infographics and Figure 31).

Figure 31.

Dynamics of waste indicators



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

[34] Taken from Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

COLLECTED AND RECYCLED:

	2016	2017	2018
Tyres	14,300 tonnes	20,047 tonnes	27,710 tonnes
Used oils	1,704.9 tonnes	4,198 tonnes	11,252 tonnes
Batteries	19,284 tonnes	20,000 tonnes	20,000 tonnes
Antifreeze	--	2,300 tonnes	3,400 tonnes
Plastic packaging	--	6,066 tonnes	8,994 tonnes
Glass packaging	--	5,634 tonnes	22,772 tonnes
Metal packaging	--	--	8,994 tonnes
Paper and cardboard packaging		45,025 tonnes	31,594 tonnes
Paper and cardboard waste		45,025 tonnes	62,304 tonnes

(Based on data from the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan)

Currently, 17.6% of landfill sites meet the established environmental and sanitary requirements[35] and remote sensing technologies are employed to detect illegal dump sites. For example, in 2018, space monitoring revealed 9,609 waste disposal sites, of which 8,680 were unauthorized. To date, 3,549 of the detected sites have been identified and 810 of them reclaimed. Efforts are also ongoing to eliminate historical (unmanaged hazardous) waste. Of sixteen public-owned sites, five have been shut down. The remaining sites will be shut down as funding becomes available.

Ensuring the waste handling 'hierarchy' within waste management (prevention of waste generation, reuse, recycling, other types of waste disposal and landfill operations) remains a challenge for Kazakhstan. Separate collection of municipal waste is not fully applied in practice and levels of recycling and disposal of industrial and consumer waste remains low. The issues of handling hazardous chemicals and the status of landfills have yet to be resolved.

To further promote the transition to sustainable production and consumption patterns, certain types of waste are now banned from landfills. These include

35 Taken from Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

mercury-containing lamps, e-waste, scrap metal, spent fluids, plastics, paper and glass. From 2021, the ban will be extended to include construction and food waste items.

Moreover, an action plan to improve environmental culture and public awareness is under implementation. Environmentally-friendly practices, such as separate waste collection, are being promoted and are incorporated into school educational programmes; these coincide with ongoing public education and advocacy.

Throughout the 17 regions, local executive authorities, together with experts and civil society, have developed and implemented a 'Set of measures for the modern disposal and recycling of MSW with the wider involvement of business.' Thus, local executive authorities now have increased responsibility for putting into effect separate waste collection, developing MSW processing and disposal, including processing organic waste to produce biogas or compost, and other waste-related activities.

A mechanism has been developed to monitor and evaluate the progress made in implementing modern methods and technologies for the utilisation and recycling of municipal solid waste in the regions. The monitoring results are reviewed by the Council on Transition to a Green Economy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and by the Government; they are also published on the official websites of the authorized body and of local executive authorities.

Next steps to implement SDG 12:

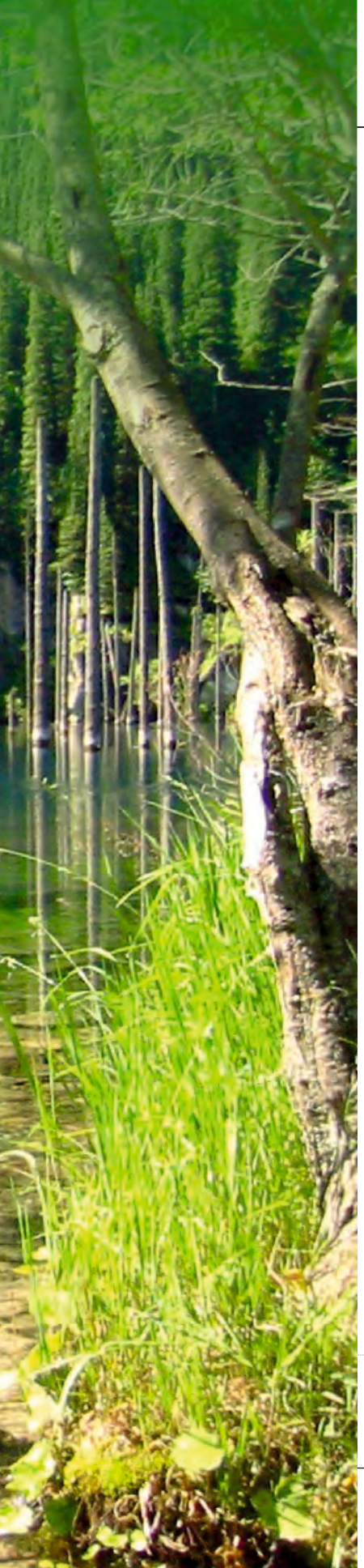
- introduce a five-step hierarchy of waste management, as adopted in OECD countries, within the framework of the new Environmental Code currently being prepared;
- introduce state regulation measures for waste management facilities and businesses within the framework of the new Environmental Code;
- further develop the waste disposal and recycling infrastructure, including creating conditions for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises for the disposal and recycling of municipal solid waste;
- develop a state waste management programme.

Goal 13

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Climate change is the global challenge of the 21st century. In many ways, this change has been caused by human activity. Growing greenhouse gas emissions present the greatest negative impact on the environment but climate change also affects many aspects of human and social life. In this context, it is important to implement specific measures at the national level and to consolidate the efforts of the world community.

Located some 2,000–3,000 km from the ocean, Kazakhstan has an arid and harsh continental climate throughout much of its territory. According to 1976–2017 data, increases in average annual temperatures (+0.34°C/10 years)[36] are more rapid in Kazakhstan than the global average (+0.18°C/10 years). This further emphasizes the relevance of SDG 13 for our country.

Like other nations, Kazakhstan is directing its efforts toward increasing the country's resilience and enhancing its adaptive capacity. It has ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The transition to a low carbon economy[37] and adaptation to climate change[38] are key strategic objectives for the country.

36 Kazhydromet, "Annual bulletin of climate change monitoring in Kazakhstan", 2017, https://kazhydromet.kz/ru/p/monitoring-klimata-kaz ahstana

37 Strategy Kazakhstan-2050

38 Strategic Plan 2025

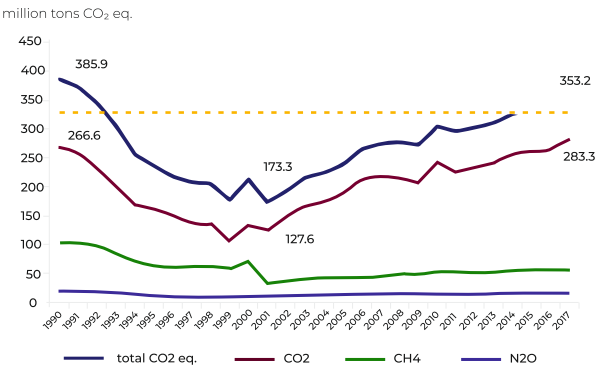
Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

In 2017, Kazakhstan's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions amounted to 353.2 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent;[39] which is 8.5% less than the 1990 baseline emissions. Following its voluntary unconditional national commitments under the Paris Agreement,[40] Kazakhstan committed to reduce GHG emissions by 15% relative to the base year level, by 2030; that is, the country's emissions should not exceed 328.0 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent per year. With financial support from external donors, Kazakhstan could increase the reduction to 25% relative to the baseline (289.4 million tonnes CO_2 equivalent).

Since 2001, when the lowest level of GHG emissions was observed (Figure 32), emissions have shown an increasing trend. The highest emissions are from CO_2 which increased from 73.6% in 2001 to 80.2% in 2017. These emissions are due to fuel combustion throughout the economic sector, including the production of commercial electricity and heat, metallurgy, households and transport.

Figure 32.

Dynamics of greenhouse gas emissions (1990–2017)



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Efforts to reduce GHG emissions are being implemented within the framework of the country's strategic objective of transitioning to a low-carbon economy and within the international climate frameworks (Figure 33). Today, Kazakhstan has an online system for monitoring, reporting and verifying GHG emission sources and submits reports to the UNFCCC GHG Secretariat on an annual basis. The National Allocation Plan limits the emissions of major sources of GHG, while the Kazakhstan GHG Emissions Trading Scheme (KazETS), which covers large GHG sources, has been established to stimulate the reduction of GHG emissions.

39 Kazakhstan. 2019 Common Reporting Format (CRF) Table, https://unfccc.int/documents/195312

40 Intended Nationally Determined Contribution – Submission of the Republic of Kazakhstan, https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kazakhstan%20First/INDC%20Kz_eng.pdf

Figure 33.

Implementation of climate change policy in Kazakhstan

01.01.2015

- Party to the UNFCCC (1995)
- Party to the Kyoto Protocol (2009)
- National inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (2009)
- Embedding of GHG emission reduction agenda into the national legislation (2011-2013), including:
  –introduction of regulatory mechanisms in the Environmental Code;
  –allocation of allowances using a baseline method.
- Piloting the national GHG emission trading system (2013)

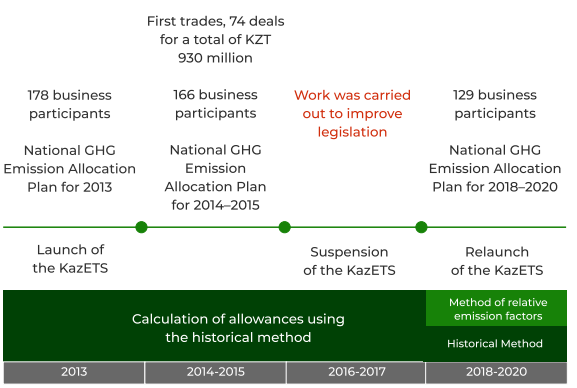
01.01.2019

- Party to the Paris Agreement (2016)
- Improving legislation, incl. introduction of:
  – an online platform for monitoring, reporting and verifying emission sources and GHG emissions;
  – direct trading of emission allowances;
  – cancellation of GHG emission certificates;
  – allocation of allowances using relative emission factors.
- Accreditation of GHG verifiers to ISO 14065

Since its introduction, KazETS has been improved (Figure 34), and the method used to determine allowances quotas has changed from the historical method to the method of relative emission factors.

Figure 34.

Timeline of the Kazakhstan GHG Emission Trading Scheme



A number of targeted measures are being taken to reduce GHG emissions per unit of production. These include the development of renewable energy sources, the modernization of equipment and technologies, and the improvement of energy efficiency and energy saving in all economic sectors. Kazakhstan has increased energy efficiency requirements for buildings under construction,[41] and established energy audit mechanisms. In addition, the use of energy service contracts that promote private investment in energy efficiency, with minimal financial costs for beneficiaries, is spreading.[42]

In the oil sector, gas flaring is prohibited by law, and subsoil users are now responsible for processing the associated gas.

41 In accordance with Law of 13 January 2012 'On Energy Saving and Energy Efficiency'

42 'Vnedrenie energoservisnykh dogovorov pozvolit uvelichit' investitsii v ekonomiku Kazakhstana', https://www.zakon.kz/4885180-vnedrenie-energoservisnyh-dogovorov.html

The "Sustainable Cities for Low-Carbon Development" project[43]

The project is implemented by UNDP for the Government and financed by a grant from the Global Environment Facility. It aims to create and test a financial mechanism that attracts extra-budgetary investments and stimulates the introduction of low-carbon technologies in urban systems through subsidizing the interest rates of commercial loans.

The pilot project was launched and as of March 2019 (according to UNDP Kazakhstan data), 84 low-carbon projects had been approved with investments of KZT 17.6 billion (about $46 million), and with an estimated reduction of emissions of at least 1.1 million tonnes CO_2 equivalent over the entire life cycle of the project.[44]

Adaptation measures

Kazakhstan's ecosystems, vulnerable populations, and economic sectors will be most seriously affected by the effects of climate change. Conditions for arable farming are deteriorating in the north of the country, where durum wheat is grown. With an extending vegetation period and more frequent and longer heatwaves, more water for irrigation and for drinking is required, however almost half of the rivers flowing through the country originate in the territories of neighbouring countries which have growing populations.

The fire hazard in both steppe and forest ecosystems is growing. According to international climate-driven forest ecosystem development models, forests in the north of Kazakhstan are expected to disappear within the next 100 years.[45]

Spring flooding is now causing extensive damage. Over the past few years, spring flooding has threatened several dozen settlements; this type of environment-related incident has not been seen since the middle of the last century. Climate change affects the hydrological characteristics of rivers, leading to sharp increases in the volume of spring floods. Since 2015, the number of settlements facing the threat of flooding has increased by 24%.[46] Glaciers are degrading in the mountainous regions of Kazakhstan. The number of glacial lakes has increased by 41% (from 655 to 927) over the past three years.[47] Consequently, the threat of destructive mudflows has also risen.

Under these circumstances, Kazakhstan requires the support of the global community to enhance the country's adaptive capacity, not only to reduce the risk of disasters for the population, but also to reduce the potential damage to vulnerable sectors of the economy,

43 'Sustainable cities for low carbon development' project of UNDP in Kazakhstan, with the support of the Global Environment Facility, in partnership with the Ministry of Investment and Development, 2015 http://sustainable.eep.kz/press-center/news/promezhutochnye-itogi-testirovaniya-modeli-finansovoy-podderzhki-investitsionnykh-nizkouglerodnykh-g.html

44 'Promezhutochnye itogi testirovaniia modeli finansovoi podderzhki investitsyonnykh nizkouglerodnykh gorodskikh proektov',http://sustainable.eep.kz/press-center/news/promezhutochnye-itogi-testirovaniya-modeli-finansovoy-podderzhki-investitsionnykh-nizkouglerodnykh-g.html

45 Robert Mendelsohn. Methods for estimating current and future socio-economic impact of climate risks in Forestry sector. Workshop "Socio-economic assessment of climate change impact", Bratislava, Slovak Republic, 8-10 November 2010

46 Taken from the Committee for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

47 Taken from the Committee for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

and to protect the country's ecosystems and biodiversity.

To date, climate change adaptation activities are envisaged at all levels of strategic planning and include:

- ensuring a sustainable water supply for the population and for economic sectors;
- combating desertification;
- disaster risk reduction (of emergencies).

Measures to ensure a sustainable water supply are currently under implementation, including State support for water infrastructure and the introduction of resource-saving technologies in agriculture. Water-saving irrigation technologies (drip irrigation and sprinkling) have been introduced across 14.6% (215,500 hectares) of all irrigated (agricultural) land.[48] However, the old water supply and water management technologies still employed throughout the economic sector remain a key issue that needs to be addressed.[49]

Measures are also being taken to preserve the forest fund and to expand forest plantations (saxaul forests)[50] to curb desertification.[51] In Kazakhstan, saxaul logging is prohibited to prevent illegal commercial logging and personal-use logging by households.

Planting Saxaul Seedlings on the dried-out Aral seabed [52]

Saxaul forests grow in arid and semi-arid areas; their planting has become a widespread climate change adaptation activity in Central Asia. Kazakhstan currently plants saxaul on the dry Aral seabed on a phased and regular basis.

Within the framework of the Forest Protection and Reforestation (2007–2015) joint project of the Government, the World Bank and the Global Environment Facility, a forest nursery and research station for growing saxaul seedlings and seed granulation have been built.

During the project period, 61,000 hectares of the Aral seabed have become covered by vegetation, of which 52,000 hectares were planted and 9,000 hectares directly seeded.

This work was continued by the local administration of the Kyzylorda region, where the Aral Sea is located. Between 2015 and 2018, saxaul was planted on a further 20,000 hectares.

A joint project with the Forest Service of the Republic of Korea, ‘‘Phytomelioration of the Dry Aral Seabed within Kyzylorda Oblast’’, has been under implementation since 2017. To date, black saxaul seedlings have been planted on an area of 10,000 hectares as part of the project.

48 Taken from Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan

49 Stakeholder Workshop for SDG 6.5.1. Final Report, Astana, 21 September 2017. p. 3-4.

50 Saxaul forests are the forests, which can grow in arid zones thanks to their root system, which lifts moisture from deep horizons and deters the sand invasion to inhabited territories

51 More than two thirds of Kazakhstan is arid (waterless)

52 Taken from the Committee of Forestry and Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Adaptation measures are also being implemented as part of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, and are being implemented with consideration given to the large territory and varying relief of the country. At the local level, these measures have been included in the development programmes of each region. Preparation for an appropriate response includes stock-taking of those social and economic facilities exposed to mudflows and to waterlogging. Risks have bean reassessed, and the anti-mudflow and landslide protection system has been revised. A method to reduce water levels in the 16 most high-risk glacial lakes, using powerful pumps and siphon structures to ensure controlled discharge of water into mountain rivers, has been successfully implemented (the annual discharge volume exceeds 9 million m^3).

In addition, "A set of measures to prevent and eliminate flood threats for 2017-2020" Roadmap has been under implementation since 2017 as part of national obligations under the Sendai Framework. The Roadmap includes 637 practical engineering measures to protect human settlements, transport infrastructure and the economy. In 2017, 107 protective dams were constructed and reinforced, and 71 hydraulic structures, 8 bridges, and 12 highways repaired.[53] These measures have minimized the threats to 692 settlements in the Republic of Kazakhstan (65% of a total 1,055 settlements).

It is important to note that agreements have been reached and are in effect with a number of neighbouring countries (China, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, etc.) regarding the joint action to be taken in the event of an emergency in any one of the signatory territories.

Education and access to information

Education and information services are being offered to raise public awareness and to prepare an appropriate public response to climate change. Climate education is gradually being introduced into the mandatory curriculum of natural science subjects in schools (currently in 7 out of 11 secondary school classes).[54] Furthermore, climate issues are becoming more widely reflected in the framework of supplementary education (elective courses, interest groups, etc.).

Information on climate change is regularly published in national reports posted on the UNFCCC website, while monitoring bulletins on the state of and changes in climate, and environmental status reports are also being published. All these are posted on the website of the State Fund for Environmental Information. Moreover, civil society organizations are also conducting information campaigns.

The deep integration of climate change and the practical implementation of adaptation practices are important components of all current activities. Additionally, the Foundation for the Development of Socially Important Initiatives, together with UNDP, works with educational organisations at all levels (from preschool to university) to mainstream resource-saving and adaptive practices as topics of practice-oriented integrated education.

53 Taken from the Committee for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

54 Taken from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Climate Box[55]

The Climate Box, a set of educational and play materials for schoolchildren, is now widely used in climate education. The project was developed by the UNDP, the Government of Russia and the Coca-Cola Company.

The materials have been adapted for Kazakhstan and are released in Kazakh, Russian and English. This learning tool is used in many schools throughout the country. The project also encourages participation by holding regional, national and international competitions around topics such as GHG emissions reduction and efficient water use.

In 2019, 62 students from 17 regions in Kazakhstan took part in the national round of the competition. 10 children were given the opportunity to promote their projects at international sessions in the 'Orlyonok' and 'Smena' children's health centres. The best projects were awarded a grant for their practical implementation in schools. On 25-27 April 2019, the International Children's Environmental Projects Competition was held in Almaty, where more than 100 participants from 9 countries presented their best projects, including on topics such as water saving and carbon footprint reduction. These practice-oriented youth initiatives demonstrate the high level of interest of schoolchildren in both adaptation and efficient resource saving.

Next steps to implement SDG 13:

- together with international organizations, the joint development of a strategy document on low-carbon development in Kazakhstan to 2050 and a national climate change adaptation plan;
- development, transfer and adaptation of green technologies that meet the requirements of climate suitability, energy and economic efficiency;
- development of green finance, including through public-private partnerships, subject to establishing a flexible and expeditious procedure for allocating public funds and clear criteria for evaluating the technologies being introduced;
- complete the ongoing process of mainstreaming climate change topics into the school curriculum.

55 Climate Box. An interactive learning website for school students on climate change, http://climate-box.com/

Goal 14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





Kazakhstan has no direct connection with the world's oceans. Nevertheless, the country has two large water bodies, the Aral Sea and the Caspian Sea, thus some of the objectives and indicators of this goal are also relevant for Kazakhstan and can contribute to solving the problems of these ecosystems.

The Aral Sea

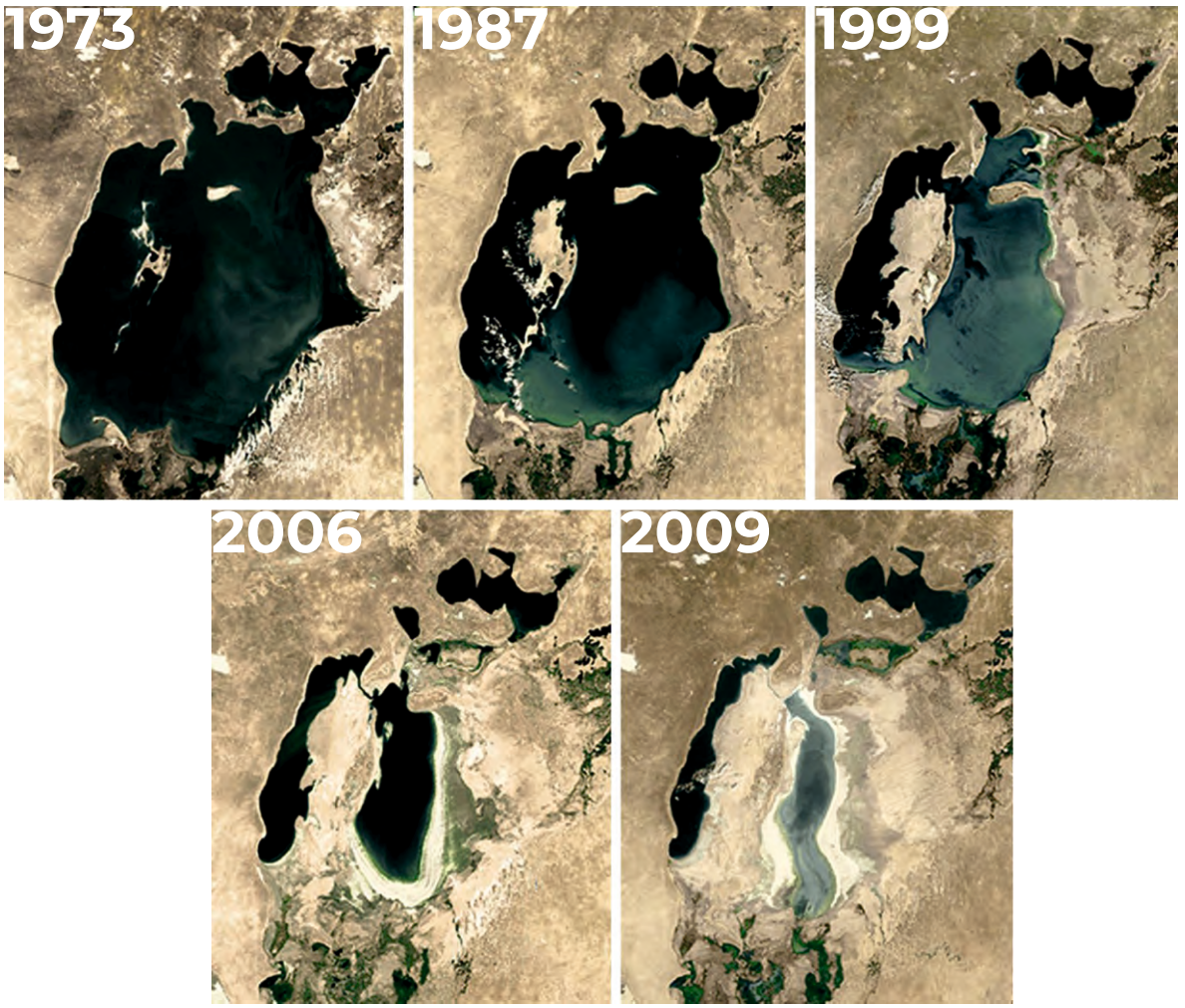
The shores of the Aral Sea, once one of the largest lakes in the world, border both Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. The Aral Sea Basin, together with the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers that flow into it, lies within all five Central Asian countries. From 1960 to 1988, large-scale land development programmes were carried out in the Aral Sea Basin, doubling both the area of irrigated land and the volume of water intake.[56]

As a result, water flow in the lower reaches of the two rivers and the Aral Sea itself has sharply decreased. The area of the Aral Sea 'mirror' 'decreased 2.5 times, the volume of water decreased 5 times,... water salinity increased 3 times, coastline receded 70–150 km... the sea level dropped from 53m to 35.8m.'[57] About 20 species of fish have disappeared completely, while the Sea itself has now split into the Northern (Small Aral) and Southern (Large Aral) parts.

56 Ashirbekov U.A., Zonn I.S. 'The Aral: the story of the disappearing sea' Dushanbe, 2003

57 'Desertification and land degradation in the Aral Sea basin and measures required to combat these processes. Discussion paper for the Expert Group meeting on the Preparation of the Interregional Action Programme on Desertification Control in the CIS countries, 1999' September 1998, pp.3-7.

Figure 35.
Pictures of the Aral Sea



Source: UNDP Kazakhstan [58]

58 Establishment of the Fund http://ifas.kz/en/page/establishment-of-the-fund_146

In 1993, the countries of Central Asia established the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea to join efforts to save the Sea and to ensure the prudent use of its resources.[59] Several joint projects are being implemented together with international organizations, including the ''Aral Sea Basin Programme'' and the ''Syr Darya Control and Northern Aral Sea Project''.

Kazakhstan has focused its efforts on first rescuing the northern part, the Small Aral Sea, and constructed the Kokaral Dam (2003–2005) to retain water flowing from the Syr Darya River in this part of the Sea. As a result, the northern part of the Aral Sea has been preserved as a geographical feature affecting climate. The dry seabed is now covered by a water surface area measuring 870 km^2, with the volume of water in the Sea increasing by 11.5 km^3. Thus, the area of the Small Aral has increased from 2,414 km^2 to 3,288 km^2, the volume of water in the Sea has increased from 15.6 km^3 to 27.1 km^3, and water salinity has declined from 23g/l to 17g/l.[60] Furthermore, the water supply for irrigation areas (more than 70,000 hectares), of coastal lake systems, and of natural sites and meadows (totalling more than 65,000 hectares) in the Syr Darya River Delta has improved. In addition, the Sea has seen an increase in the number of fish species (from 7 to 14 species, 2006-2016)[61] and in the fish-catch (from 1,400 to 7,100 tonnes, 2006-2016); favourable conditions for sturgeon breeding have also been created.

In parallel, work is being done to combat desertification in the Aral Sea region through the planting of saxaul forests with the support of the World Bank. Saxaul has been planted on an area of 61,000 hectares; the nursery forest was built in Kazalinsk in the Kyzylorda region. The green belts around settlements are created by planting saxaul seedlings on the total area of 2,000 hectares.

Zoning atlases of the Aral and Kazalinsk regions of the Aral Sea have also been developed, to ensure ecosystem conditions are considered when planning economic activities.

However, the drying out of the Large Aral Sea remains an unresolved issue today. This part of the Sea had split into the Western (deep water) and the Eastern stretch, which dried out in 2009. In certain areas, the Sea has retreated from the original coastline by as much as 100–150 km, exposing a seabed of more than 33,000 km^2. Toxic mixtures (including chemicals accumulated from agricultural fields) and salt dust are now being released from the dried-out seabed.[62]

The population of the Aral Sea region has had to deal with water shortages, a deteriorating quality of drinking water, land degradation (totalling more than four million hectares), climate change, and salt-dust storms. This adversely affects the health of the population, including children.

59 Executive Board of International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, http://www.ifas.kz/ru/page/istoriya-sozdaniya-i-stanovleniya Istoriya Sozdanie I Stanovlenie,

60 Taken from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan

61 Taken from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan

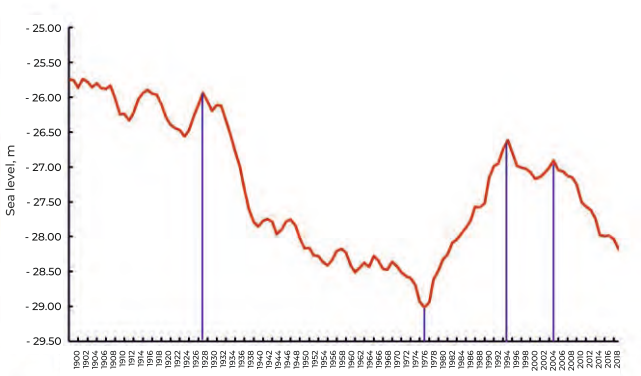
62 'Desertification and land degradation in the Aral Sea basin and measures required to combat these processes. Discussion paper for the Expert Group meeting on the Preparation of the Interregional Action Programme on Desertification Control in the CIS countries, 1999,' September 1998, pp. 5-6

Caspian Sea

The Caspian Sea is a large lake, but its floor is oceanic. The level of the Caspian Sea has dropped since 2005 (112 cm between 2005-2018, 20 cm between December 2017 and December 2018), reaching minus 28.23 m of the Baltic Height System by the end of 2018 (Figure 36). From 2005 to 2017, the water surface area of the Sea decreased by more than 15,000 km^2. Half of the area of reduction falls in the Kazakh part of the Northern Caspian Sea.

Figure 36.

Hydrograph of the average annual background level of the Caspian Sea (1900-2018)



Source: Republican State Enterprise "Kazhydromet"

The Caspian Sea washes the shores of five countries: Kazakhstan, Russia, Azerbaijan, Iran and Turkmenistan. As both the Sea and its adjacent territories are rich in animal and plant species, as well as hydrocarbons, the Caspian is exposed to the human-caused dangers of exploration and oil and gas production. Industrial discharges into the transboundary rivers of the Volga and Ural also threaten the Sea.

To ensure environmental monitoring, Kazakhstan continuously measures air quality, sea water quality, soils and sediments, and radiation in the sector of the Caspian Sea falling within its territorial borders. According to Kazhydromet, in 2018 the water temperature in the Kazakh part of the Caspian Sea ranged between 2.0°C to 28°C, the pH was 8.26; the dissolved oxygen content was 8.37 mg/dm^3, while the BOD5 measurement was 2.48 mg/dm^3. The maximum permissible concentrations were not exceeded and, in terms of pollution, the sea water is therefore characterized as 'meeting non-contamination requirements.'

In 2018, the average level of the Kazakh part of the Caspian was minus 27.97 m of the Baltic Height System, mainly due to a decrease in the flow of the Volga and Ural (Jaiyk) rivers. As a result, the water surface area of the Sea decreased, the coastline retreating by more than 20 km (Figure 37). In general, the Kazakhstan sector of the Sea is more prone to significant flooding or draining of the coast due to the low slopes of the seabed and of the adjacent land.

Figure 37.

Draining of the coastal area of the Western Prorva naval post due to sea level decrease.

Source: Photo from archives of Kazhydromet



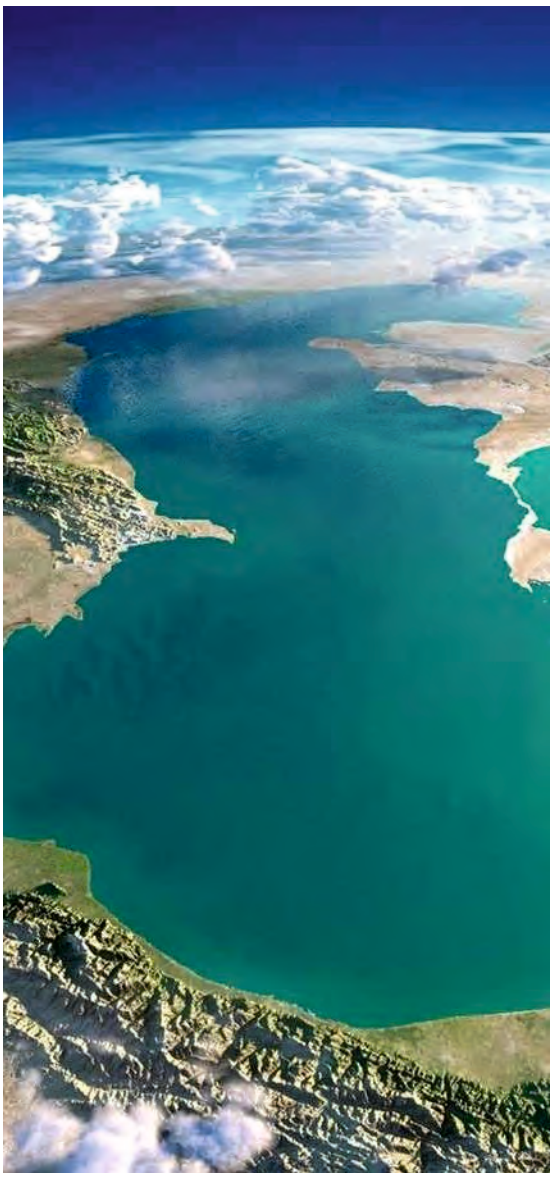
A decrease in sea level below minus 28.0 m of the Baltic Height System can have implications for the ecosystem. Shallowing of watercourses, reduction of spawning grounds, and increasing salinisation will lead to reduced forage areas for fish stocks and to reduced catches, thus posing a problem for fishing companies. Economic activities in the coastal and shallow areas may therefore become significantly more difficult.

The northern (Kazakhstan) part of the Caspian Sea and the deltas of the Volga and Ural Rivers (within Kazakhstan) are considered protected areas and are included in the List of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance. Measures are being taken within these protected areas to create the optimal conditions for the conservation of biodiversity and the reproduction of valuable fish species, including sturgeon. However, determining the functional zoning of the protected area will be complicated as, given the existence of oil fields in the area, it will be difficult to perform environmental activities.

One biodiversity conservation measure currently being implemented is the artificial reproduction of valuable fish species. Within this activity, between 2015 and 2018, about seven million young sturgeon were released into the Caspian Sea on an annual basis. In addition, a moratorium has been introduced on commercial fishing of sturgeon fish species in the Caspian Sea (as part of the Astrakhan Agreement on the conservation and rational use of the aquatic biological resources of the Caspian Sea). Despite these measures, sturgeon numbers continue to decline.

The main challenges for the preservation of the ecosystem of the Caspian Sea are finding ways to counteract the systematic acidification of seawater by oil and gas companies, and to preserve coastal marine zones and fish stocks. For example, the Turanian (Caspian) tiger no longer exists, and the Caspian seal and sturgeon are on the verge of extinction. An additional problem exists with water protection zones on the coastline in the Kazakhstan sector of the Caspian Sea. Because the coastline has shifted, its location is no longer recorded accurately in regulatory documentation, therefore it is no longer protected.

Given this situation, Kazakhstan needs the support of the global community to help preserve and restore the ecosystems of the Caspian and Aral Seas. Such support will also contribute to improving the well-being of the population of the adjacent areas and to the development of the country's economy as a whole.



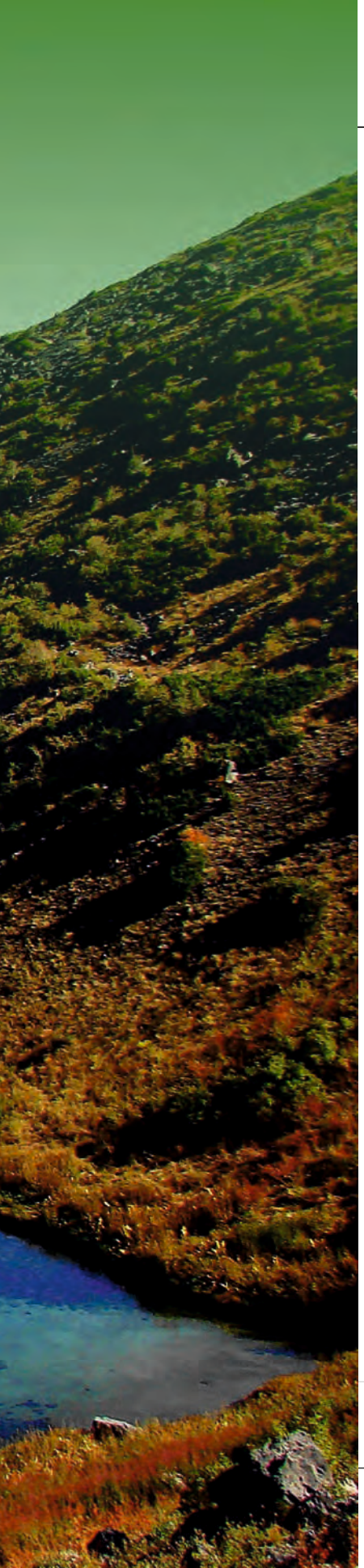
Next steps to implement SDG 14:

- preserve fish species;
- develop commercial fish farming and aquaculture;
- ensure functional zoning of protected areas of the northern (Kazakhstan) part of the Caspian Sea;
- strengthen environmental protection measures to preserve the coastal zones of the Caspian and Aral Seas.

Goal 15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS





Terrestrial ecosystems are of economic value for many economic sectors and stakeholder groups, both globally and locally. However, environmental and anthropogenic factors threaten the Earth's biodiversity; many plant and animal species no longer exist and the water balance of the planet is being disrupted.

Kazakhstan's terrestrial ecosystems are both unique and vulnerable; the water, land, forests and mountain ranges are influenced by both mankind and nature. Kazakhstan has prioritized the preservation of its terrestrial ecosystems to ensure the welfare of the population.

Ecosystem of Kazakhstan[63]

The ecosystem of Kazakhstan is very diverse. About 60% of the country is arid (desert and semi-desert), 10% is mountain terrain, 4.7% is forestland, and the rest is steppe and forest-steppe. More than 800 species of vertebrates and 100,000 species of invertebrates exist in Kazakhstan while 5,754 species of higher plant species can also be found. The list of rare and endangered species includes 387 plant species and 224 animal species. To date, 110 species of animal living in Kazakhstan are included in Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

About 39,000 rivers and temporary streams run through the territory, and there are more than 48,000 lakes; of these, 10 wetlands are currently of international importance. Most of the lakes are in the forest-steppe

63 United Nations Development Programme, National report on biological diversity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2018, https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/kz-nr-06-ru.pdf

zone and the northern part of the steppe zone and provide the habitat for 70 fish species, including the most valuable (sturgeon, pike perch, common carp, grass carp, silver carp, etc.) and introduced fish species (peled, whitefish, etc.). Kazakstan's water bodies are also home to more than 130 species of waterfowl. Every 6 months, more than 50 million birds migrate through Kazakhstan, flying from Western Europe, South-East Asia, Africa, and the Arctic coast along two of the world's migration routes (the Central Asian-Indian and the Siberian-East-African). Of these, 20% breed in Kazakhstan territory.[64]

A total of 127 important bird areas (IBA) are located in Kazakhstan. Together, they cover more than 15.4 million hectares (equivalent to 5.7% of the country's area). These areas play an important role in the preservation of bird species and in maintaining overall biodiversity; most are designated as protected areas (PAs). The main way to conserve the gene pool of flora and fauna is to create forest gene reserves, and to designate protected areas within various protection regimes.

In Kazakhstan, PAs cover an area totalling 26.2 million hectares (Table 2) and are the locations for wildlife reproduction activities. Between 2015-2017, 2,021 houbara bustards individuals were released. Kulan (onager), Bukhara deer, argali and tiger are being reintroduced. Forest areas providing habitat for relict and endemic species have been granted the special status of valuable forest land and reserve (PAs), thus all forms of forest use are prohibited in these areas. Botanical gardens play an important role in plant gene pool conservation. They are created in different natural zones and have their own specialization. In addition, all Kazakhstan's wetlands have been assigned the PA status of vulnerable ecosystems from the point of view of biodiversity protection; 10 of them are considered of international importance and are protected under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

64 Kerteshev T.S., 'Wetlands of Kazakhstan: the roles, problems and perspectives', 2011

Table 2.

Protected areas of Kazakhstan

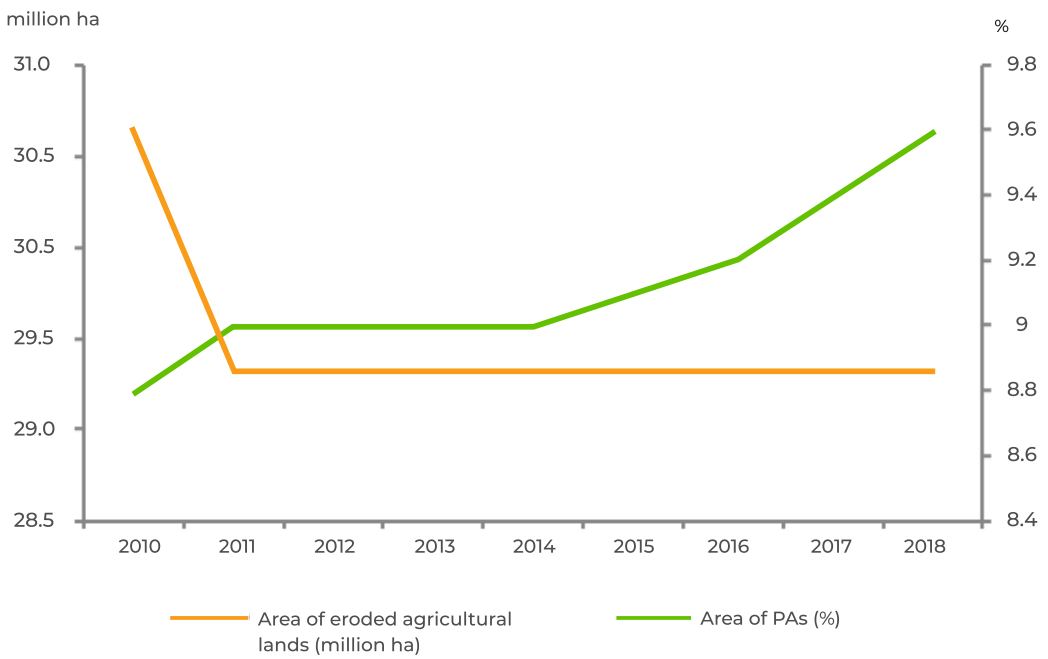
##	Protected areas	Qty	Total area (thousand hectares
	National PAs	115	**24,552.6**
1	State nature reserves	10	1,611.4
2	State national nature parks	13	2,667.4
3	State natural reserves	6	3,122.1
4	State botanical gardens	5	0.424
5	State protected areas	5	11,312.4
6	State nature conservation parks (zakazniks)	50	5,838.3
7	State natural monuments	25	0.273
8	State dendrological parks	1	0.365
	Local PAs	43	**1,696.5**
9	State regional nature parks	3	189.1
10	Local nature zakazniks	18	1,505.6
11	Local natural monuments	22	1,767
	Total PAs:	158	**26,249.1**

Notwithstanding the above, habitat destruction continues to occur because of infrastructure development (industrial and transport) projects and high consumption growth. Animal migration routes are not considered when infrastructure development is planned; the key reason being that biodiversity valuation practice in Kazakhstan only considers the supply function of biodiversity when assessing its economic value. Regulatory, cultural and supporting functions of biodiversity are currently not valuated.

Of equal concern is the desertification of the Aral Sea and the Lake Balkhash regions, and the rehabilitation of eroded agricultural lands (Figure 38). Considering that about 74% of land is used for agriculture, the impact of agricultural land rehabilitation on the socio-economic development of the country is a highly relevant matter. The adoption of a comprehensive action plan for the preservation of biodiversity in Kazakhstan will be an important step towards addressing such issues.

Figure 38.

Area of eroded agricultural lands and of protected areas



Source: Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Measures to preserve the terrestrial ecosystem

Activities undertaken to preserve Kazakhstan's terrestrial ecosystems are carried out within the framework of various strategic and programme documents, Forest Code and various international agreements. The Government is working to ensure the expansion and fire protection of the country's forest fund. The country has banned the export of timber from its roundwood and saxaul forests. In addition, in the framework of the global Biodiversity Finance (BIOFIN)[65] Initiative, methodological documents for estimating CO_2 absorption by forests have been prepared, and work to increase foreign and domestic investment for the expansion of forest coverage through carbon emissions compensation is ongoing.

Moreover, activities are under way to expand protected areas (PAs) (Figure 38). Between 2015 and 2018, two new PAs were created – the Tarbagatai State National Nature Park and the Ile-Balkhash State Nature Reserve. Furthermore, commercial fishing is now prohibited in the delta of the Ile River. Thus, a total of 26.2 million hectares, or 9.6% of the country's territory is now protected.

Work on the establishment of wildlife corridors for the migration of wild animals is also continuing. Between 2015 and 2017, two new corridors for the migration of Karatau argali in the mountains of the Western Tien Shan and for the migration of gazelle and other ungulates between the Altyn-Emel State National Nature Park and the Ile-Balkash State Nature Reserve were created.

Activities within the framework of the BIOFIN global initiative to integrate the ecosystem approach and the valuation of ecosystem services into the draft Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan are also under way.

Next steps to implement SDG 15:

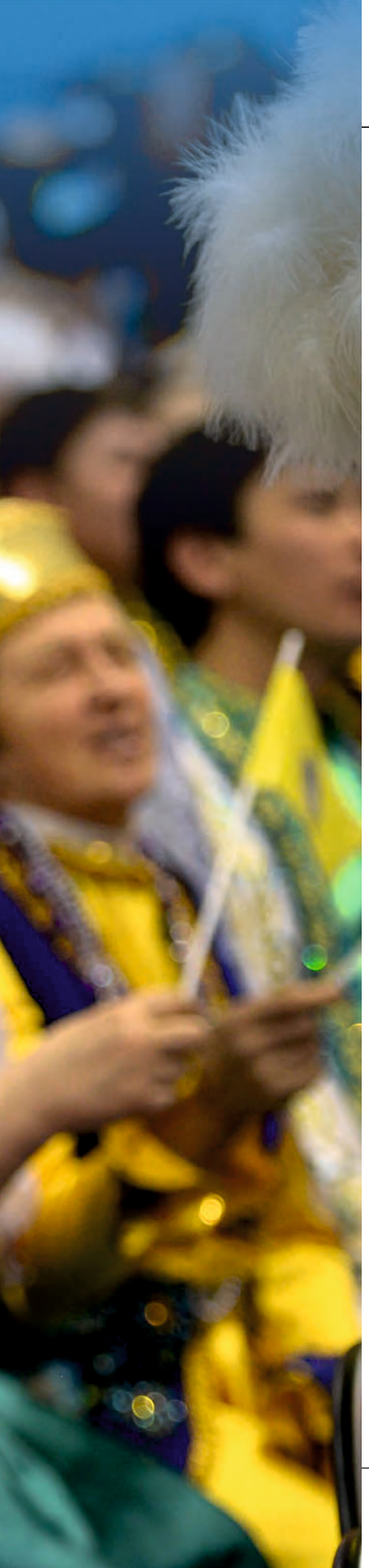
- adopt the Concept of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 and a corresponding action plan for its implementation;
- increase protected areas to 10–12% of the total area of the country by 2030;
- increase reforestation;
- develop a systemic solution to the problems of land degradation and desertification;
- preserve and increase wild animal populations, including rare species.

65 United Nations Development Programme, National report on biological diversity of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2018 https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/nr-06/kz-nr-06-ru.pdf

Goal 16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS





The global world is undergoing a powerful transformation. The economy, society, and technology are changing dramatically. However, the unity of society and inter-ethnic harmony remain permanent fundamental values in this world of variables.

Unity and harmony are paramount to the competitiveness of Kazakhstan. Being a part of the global world, the country cannot remain detached from the problems of violence, terrorism and crime, and Kazakhstan is therefore committed to SDG 16. Providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels constitute the basis for the due implementation of most of the SDGs.

Kazakhstan is a unitary and secular state with a presidential form of government. The country proclaims itself a social state that holds a person, his life, rights and freedoms at the highest value. The protection of rights and freedoms in the country is safeguarded by the Constitution, which states that 'everyone is equal before the law and the court.'

From the first days of independence, the country has embarked on the formation of a politically stable state with a cohesive society and with the economic well-being of all its citizens at its core.

Kazakhstan continues to improve its mechanisms for the implementation of policies on the protection of individual rights, for improving the effectiveness of law enforcement and the judicial systems, and for countering corruption. Ensuring the effectiveness, accountability and transparency of institutions, and ensuring international and regional security are of paramount importance.

In 2015, the country adopted five institutional reforms.

KAZAKHSTAN'S FIVE INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS:

1. Development of a professional and autonomous state apparatus.
2. Ensuring the rule of law and openness of the judicial system.
3. Diversified industrialization and economic growth.
4. Strengthening the 'Nation of a Single Future' identity of Kazakhstan.
5. Transparency and public accountability.

In its foreign policy, Kazakhstan adheres to the principles of a constructive, balanced, multi-vector policy. The country maintains good relations with all major world powers and builds friendly cooperation with its neighbouring states, the Islamic world, Turkic-speaking countries, and with states of other regions.

Kazakhstan provides extensive support for the resolution of the Syrian conflict, and hosts the inter-Syrian negotiations. To date, 12 rounds of talks in the Astana format have been held, supported by the UN, the last of which was held in Nur-Sultanon on 25–26 April 2019.Kazakhstan stands ready to continue providing assistance for the peace process.

Kazakhstan is actively strengthening its operations within the UN peacekeeping framework. Since 31 October, 2018, Kazakhstani peacekeepers have been deployed in the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) as a part of the Indian Battalion. Six Kazakhstani military observers, including two female military personnel, are currently participating in the UN mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO) and, since 2014, a total 20 Kazakhstani officers have participated in UN missions in the Western Sahara and Côte d'Ivoire.

On 2 January 2019, the Kazakh Partnership for Peace Training Centre (KAZCENT) obtained UN certification to train peacekeepers in the Protection of Civilians and UN Staff Officers for future participation in international peacekeeping operations.

The peacekeeping credibility of Kazakhstan is reflected in its active participation in the diplomatic mediation of a number of conflict situations.

Protection of human rights

It is the duty of a state to recognize, observe and protect human and civil rights and liberties. In Kazakhstan, fundamental rights are inalienable, and belong to every individual from birth.

The institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights (CHR) has been operating in Kazakhstan since 2002. The CHR focuses on protecting human rights from the encroachment of public officials, ensuring the development of legislation and law enforcement practices, and developing and implementing awareness programmes.

Since its establishment, the CHR has become an important feature of the national legal system acting as an efficient mechanism for protecting, restoring and promoting human rights and freedoms and as a mediator between public authorities and civil society.

The Ombudsman has a broad mandate, including the consideration of complaints and reports of rights violations, the monitoring of public institutions, and the submission of recommendations and appeals to public officials.

In 2017, on the initiative of the First President, large-scale constitutional reforms were carried out, which resulted in the redistribution of powers between the various branches of Government. As part of these reforms, the powers to elect and dismiss the Ombudsman were transferred to the Senate of the Parliament of Kazakhstan. This provision has been reflected in the Constitution and has brought Kazakhstan significantly closer to the goal of ensuring the national human rights institution is in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

The day-to-day activities of the Ombudsman's office, primarily in handling complaints and appeals from citizens, make it possible to identify systemic problems in ensuring and respecting human rights in a timely manner. By sending recommendations to the Government and to the judicial authorities, the Ombudsman draws attention to problematic areas, such as protecting the rights of children, people with disabilities, and the elderly, on providing health care and medicines, on ensuring housing rights, judicial practice, and many others.

In carrying out its activities, the CHR works closely with NGOs and civil society, with NGO representatives participating in both the Expert and Coordination Councils and working groups under the Ombudsman.

A striking example of the constructive interaction between public authorities and the non-governmental sector is the work of the National Preventive Mechanism (NPM) against Torture. The NPM, established in 2014 under the “Ombudsman” model, provides a wide range of powers and independence to members of the civil society in conducting preventative visits to closed government institutions.

To date, 2,500 preventive visits to various closed institutions have been carried out, with the mechanism proving to be effective in preventing torture. It has now been expanded to include children's and social institutions. The substantive recommendations of NPM participants have contributed to the modernization of the law enforcement system and the implementation of institutional reforms for the rule of law.

The Concept of Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan identifies the need to improve the effectiveness of the CHR institution in the country. Work is currently under way to further develop the constitutional provisions of the CHR with particular emphasis on improving and strengthening the regulatory framework governing the institution's activities.

Protecting the rights of men and women

Over the years since independence, Kazakhstan has achieved significant progress in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of men and women.

Much has been done to ensure and protect the rights of women; the main provisions on the rights of women are included in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Furthermore, the country has signed several major international covenants and treaties relating to women's rights.

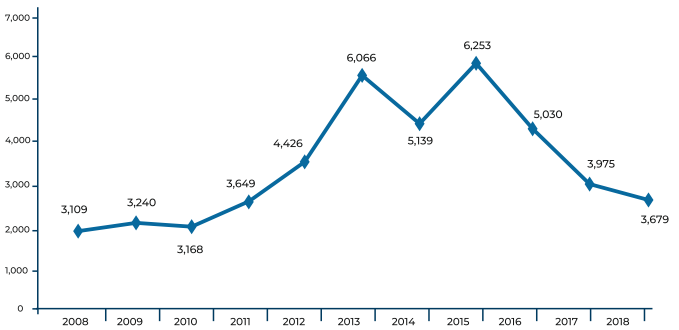
The measures taken control and regulate the circumstances related to violence against women. Prior to 2015, domestic violence against women had shown a growing trend, however since 2016, this indicator has been steadily decreasing (Figure 39).

Kazakhstan has adopted two important laws: On the State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women, and On the Prevention of Domestic Violence.

The implementation of the gender equality policy is based on the principles of gender mainstreaming, which implies a comprehensive definition of equality.

Figure 39.

Dynamics of cases of violence against women in Kazakhstan



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan's Concept of Family and Gender Policy until 2030 is currently under implementation. The State has established specific gender policy tasks: achieving parity rights, benefits, duties, and opportunities for men and women in all areas of social life, and overcoming all forms and manifestations of gender discrimination.

The Concept is based on the principles of:

- ensuring equality in the enjoyment of all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, regardless of gender;
- non-discrimination, prevention of gender asymmetry in state and public life;
- promoting gender consciousness and eliminating gender stereotypes in society.

Protection of children's rights

Caring for children is an integral part of Kazakhstan's state policy.

The Republic of Kazakhstan's demographic policy is aimed at increasing the birth rate. Demographic dynamics have been positive, largely due to the consistent implementation of social and demographic policy measures; 29.9% of the country's population are children under the age of 15.

The State has created a legal framework for the protection of children's rights. The most important children's rights, including the right to life, protection of honour and dignity, personal integrity, housing, education, social security and social services, health care and medical assistance, and access to culture, and others, are guaranteed by law.

The well-being of children is inextricably linked with the creation of the necessary conditions for their upbringing, education and development. Children are guaranteed universally accessible and free secondary education. As a result of the development of public-private partnerships, the challenge of providing children with preschool education and upbringing is being addressed. A five-day school week has been introduced in standard schools, allowing children to spend more time with their families.

In Kazakhstan, every child has the right to modern and efficient free health care, including access to facilities for the treatment of specific illnesses and for rehabilitation services.

Children with disabilities and children with HIV and AIDS have the right to receive free medical and pedagogical support in educational and health-care institutions.

The number of orphanages in Kazakhstan is being actively reduced, while the number of foster families is increasing. Custody, guardianship, patronage, guest or foster families are all being promoted to eventually replace orphanages.

'Ana Uii' (Mothers' House) Public Foundation Project

The Mothers' House project is a unique social project run by the 'Ana Uii' Public Foundation. It was launched in 2013, as an initiative of Kazakhstan businessmen, with the sole purpose of preventing the abandonment of newborn children and keeping babies with their mothers. The Mothers' House project extends a helping hand to mothers with young children, providing support during times of hardship. To date, 25 Mothers' Houses throughout the 17 regions of Kazakhstan have prevented 67% of pregnant mothers from abandoning their newborn children. Thus, more than 3,000 children have been saved from orphanhood.

In 2016, the 'Ana Uii' Foundation moved to the next stage in eliminating social orphanhood and began to work with orphanages and potential adoptive parents as part of the newly-launched “Januya” adoption support centre project. The project's mission is to train and guide foster families and to develop an adoption culture in Kazakhstani society. To this end, counselling services for people wishing to become adoptive parents and the Adoptive parents' schools have been opened in 17 cities.

One of the key areas for the Foundation is working with graduates of orphanages who, according to statistics, account for 15% of the wards of the Mothers' Houses. A further project to support girls who graduate from orphanages is planned to be launched within the Mother's House programme throughout Kazakhstan. The intention is to help these girls adapt to society and prepare them for independent adulthood.

Source: http://www.dom-mamy.kz

To ensure the protection of children and to improve the national system for the protection of the rights of the child, the institution of the Commissioner for the Rights of the Child was established in 2016. However, the institution will need to be strengthened further to ensure its compliance with the Paris Principles.

The country is also improving its practices related to justice for children. Over the past 10 years, Kazakhstan has implemented a series of reforms that have improved the conformity of the juvenile justice system with international standards, including alternative correction measures, strengthening assistance to children who have been victims and/or witnesses of crimes, and providing comprehensive services to children in conflict with the law.

In 2019, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan signed a law which expanded the mandate of the National Preventive Mechanism against Torture by adding 216 children's institutions to its list. The law provides for health and social accounting, the transformation of approaches employed by special educational institutions (special schools), and the opening of support centres based on existing special schools or the creation of such centres in regions where there are no special schools.

Interreligious and inter-ethnic harmony

One of Kazakhstan's key policy areas is to ensure interreligious harmony. This implies the introduction of tolerant attitudes and behaviour into everyday practice.

Kazakhstan is a country where more than 100 ethnic groups and 18 religious denominations live in peace and harmony. For more than 16 years, Kazakhstan has provided an international platform for the peaceful dialogue of representatives of Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Shintoism, Hinduism, Buddhism, and other religions. The Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions is held on the basis of trust and mutual understanding; it opens up broad prospects for international cooperation and contributes to overcoming negative phenomena such as conflicts, violence, religious extremism and terrorism.

State policy is carried out exclusively in the interests of the society as a whole, without favouring certain religions or their followers. The State ensures equal treatment of all religious denominations and associations, and non-interference in the internal affairs of these associations, provided their activities do not contradict current legislation.

Established in 1995 and successfully operating since then, the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan has become a constitutional body, representing all ethnic groups to ensure rigorous respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens regardless of their ethnicity.

The aim of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan is to implement the State ethnic

policy, ensure socio-political stability in the country and improve collaboration between government and civil society institutions in the area of inter-ethnic relations.[66]

The effectiveness of law enforcement and the judicial system

In Kazakhstan today, the work of law enforcement agencies is still regarded as unsatisfactory by the public, which affects the reporting of offences and crimes.[67]

'THE LEVEL OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES'

91.1% feel 'totally safe'

11.26% of women feel 'less safe'

6.4% of men feel 'less safe'

Therefore, enhancing the effectiveness of the law enforcement system remains an important factor for ensuring the security and sustainable development of society.

The Roadmap for Modernization of the Internal Affairs Bodies for 2019-2021 is currently under implementation. As part of the work under the Roadmap, the number of police officers and the staffing level of the penitentiary system was reduced by 11%, and more than 1,000 senior positions were eliminated.

The judicial authority in the Republic of Kazakhstan protects the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens and organizations; it ensures fair decisions are taken and that laws, other legislation and international treaties are implemented. The justice system has transitioned from a five-tier to a three-tier system while changes in the selection and training of candidate judges has helped to strengthen the judicial system by attracting experienced, highly qualified personnel with professional backgrounds.

The transition from punitive and repressive methods and accusatory bias in criminal proceedings towards the humanization of judiciary practices is under way. Alternative sentences, such as fines, restrictions of liberty, and correctional labour, have become more common. These measures have reduced the prison population from 289 (2014) to 168 (2019) per 100,000 population.[68] Introduced in 2015, the Institution of Investigative Magistrates, which is responsible for ensuring the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person or citizen at the pre-trial stages of criminal proceedings, continues to strengthen.

In Kazakhstan, a full-stage probation service has been established, and pre-trial and penitentiary probations have been introduced in addition to the current conditional and post-penitentiary probations. This makes it possible not only to exercise control, but also to provide people released from prison with comprehensive assistance to help them adapt to society, and to prevent them from committing further crimes.

Prosecutorial supervision has seen a fundamental change with 'general supervision' now excluded from the duties of the prosecutor's office. The functions of the prosecutor's office are now in line with the OECD best practices and prioritize the protection and restoration of human rights and freedoms, and due process in criminal proceedings.

66 Assembly of the People of the Republic of Kazakhstan, https://assembly.kz/ru/ank/deyatelnost-assamblei-naroda-kazakhstana.php

67 Dijk, J.V., Kesteren, J.V., Trochev, A., and Slade, G., Criminal Victimization in Kazakhstan in an international perspective: new findings from the International Crime Victims Survey, 2018, https://sites.google.com/view/icvs-crime/homepage/recentadditions/kazakhstan2018

68 World Prison Brief, World Prison Brief Data: Kazakhstan, http://www.prisonstudies.org/country/kazakhstan

An independent office of the Ethics Commissioner has been introduced in all central public authorities, in their territorial departments, in offices of Oblast akims, in cities of national significance, and in the capital.

The Ethics Commissioner's main functions are:
- prevent ethical violations;
- advise government officials on issues of corruption and professional ethics;
- notify government officials about potential conflict of interest among employees;
- protect the rights and interests of civil servants;
- build a positive moral and psychological climate within a state body.

AN 'E-RECONCILIATION' SERVICE FOR PRE-TRIAL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES HAS BEEN LAUNCHED THAT ALLOWS CITIZENS TO ACCESS INFORMATION ABOUT PROFESSIONAL MEDIATORS.

2018 were registered
224 applications

A SMARTPHONE MOBILE VIDEO CONFERENCING SERVICE HAS BEEN RECENTLY INTRODUCED

2018
2,321 court sessions were held

THE ELECTRONIC CRIMINAL CASE PROJECT HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN COURTS

2018 the law was introduced
5,038 criminal cases registered

Countering corruption

Kazakhstan has developed a unique anti-corruption policy model, which is continuously improved in line with national expertise and the best international anti-corruption practices. The Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs and Anti-Corruption operates throughout the country. Since 2004, Kazakhstan has participated in the OECD sub-regional programme, the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan (Istanbul Action Plan). The Plan monitors the efforts of countries to introduce recommendations in accordance with the UN Convention against Corruption.

According to the Kazakhstan interim report on the implementation of the recommendations of the 4th round of monitoring in the framework of the Istanbul Action Plan, the country has demonstrated 'significant progress' in the implementation of 5 out of 29 recommendations and 'progress' in another 15 recommendations. In addition, the report commended the amendments made to the legislation on public procurement, and on the legal regulation of procurement within the quasi-public sector.

Pervasive corruption in the country is being reduced by eliminating personal communication between government officials and public service users.

The UN e-Government Survey placed Kazakhstan in the list of countries with a Very High e-Government Development Index (ranking 39th among 193 countries).

Of the 742 services registered on Kazakhstan's public services roster, 531 (71.6%) are available electronically. Of these, 256 services are available in electronic format exclusively,

including licences and permits, as well as business subsidization services. The e-Government has more than 8.5 million registered users, and 27 million public services were provided in 2018.

In Kazakhstan, the promotion of intolerance towards corruption has been a key factor in enhancing the degree of rejection of corruption in society.

In 2016–2018, the proportion of citizens facing corruption in government[69] bodies decreased from 51.7% to 13.3%.

Contribution to international and regional security

The peacekeeping credibility of Kazakhstan is reflected in its active participation in diplomatic mediation in several conflict situations. Almaty hosted the first two rounds of negotiations around the Iranian nuclear issue, the outcomes forming the basis of the Joint Comprehensive Action Plan to resolve the situation.

Kazakhstan has been active in resolving the Afghan issue and provided mediation during the intensification of Ukrainian-Russian relations. To date, the city of Nur-Sultan (formerly Astana) has held twelve rounds of talks on the peaceful settlement of the Syrian crisis, where interventions by Kazakhstan were highly appreciated by the participating states. In light of the experience it has now gained, Kazakhstan has also declared its readiness to play a role as mediator in other conflict situations on a global scale, such as negotiations on the denuclearisation of North Korea.

The global community's confidence in Kazakhstan and its peacekeeping policy is evidenced by the election of Kazakhstan as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for 2017–2018, and by Kazakhstan's presidency of the Council in January 2018. During this period, Kazakhstan promoted the global non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, confidence-building measures, and building regional partnership in Afghanistan to link security and development.

In 2018, Kazakhstan sent 120 peacekeepers to serve with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Also, since the end of 2018, measures are being taken to return Kazakhstan citizens from combat zones, and to ensure their rehabilitation and social adaptation in the country.

Next steps to implement SDG 16:

- create a positive investment and business climate through strict law enforcement and through the active application of good-practice corruption prevention mechanisms;
- strive for zero tolerance in cases of corruption and non-compliance with laws, and enhance the legal culture and legal awareness of the public;
- continue to digitize public services and to further reduce direct contact between citizens and civil servants in order to prevent corruption;
- further ensure the timely elaboration and effective application of legal rules aimed at ensuring national security, especially regarding prompt responses to emerging threats, primarily in countering terrorism and religious extremism;
- continue the modernization of law enforcement and justice systems.

[69] Eurasia Expert, 'Tokayev made a new statement about Kazakhstan's participation in the Eurasian Union', 3 April 2019, http://eurasia.expert/tokaev-sdelal-novoe-zayavlenie-ob-uchastii-kazakhstana-v-evraziyskom-soyuze/

Goal 17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALISE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Kazakhstan has been a consistent supporter of the Sustainable Development Goals. Since independence in 1991, as an active member of the global community, Kazakhstan has attached great importance to the promotion of sustainable development in the region and the world.

A striking example of this was the election and successful membership of Kazakhstan in the UN Security Council during 2017–2018. Kazakhstan consistently contributes to achieving the SDGs and promotes the concept of interconnectedness between security and development.

An innovative approach proposed by Kazakhstan in the UN Security Council was the focus on the 'economization' of international efforts to stabilize the situation in countries of conflict, with regional players given a more active role. During its presidency in the UN Security Council, in January 2018 Kazakhstan initiated a ministerial-level debate focused on 'Building Regional Partnership in Afghanistan and Central Asia as a Model to Link Security and Development' with the participation of the heads of foreign ministries of Central Asia and Afghanistan.

To strengthen the partnership for the SDGs at the regional level, Kazakhstan has proposed the creation of the UN Interregional Centre for SDGs in Central Asia and Afghanistan, based in Almaty. The new structure will work in unison with the initiative of Secretary-General António Guterres on the reform of the United Nations development system aimed at enhancing the overall effectiveness of the organization.

The Centre would coordinate the work of the UN entities in the areas of sustainable development; there are currently 16 UN agencies with regional, sub-regional and multi-country mandates located in Almaty. To accommodate the Centre, Kazakhstan has already allocated a modern building meeting the highest requirements and UN standards.

Development financing

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda will require a strengthening of the financing system, as well as the mobilization of financial resources for development. The implementation of the SDGs will also require financial support.

Kazakhstan has been following results-based budgeting principles for more than 10 years and work is currently under way to harmonize strategic and budgetary planning. The Government is working on more effective public debt management, on improving inter-budgetary relations, and on expanding the tools and approaches for public-private partnerships. At present, public-private partnerships are successfully implemented in the social sphere and in infrastructure development.

Through the prompt response to international trends and timely measures, Kazakhstan has retained its attractiveness for investment capital and consistently strengthens its competitiveness.

There is a generally positive trend in attracting foreign direct investment in the Kazakh economy. The main investors are the Netherlands (27.4%), the US (22.8%), Switzerland (13%), Russia (6.8%), China (6.7%), Belgium (5.4%), France (4.1%) and the UK (2.6%).At the end of 2018, 27 projects worth $3.1 billion were commissioned, with foreign investor participation. Construction and engineering work commenced on 22 projects ($4.2 billion), investment decisions were taken on 39 projects ($8.6 billion), and new investors were attracted for 64 projects ($9.7 billion). The Investment Ombudsman Institution was established in Kazakhstan in 2016.

Close cooperation with the OECD continues and Kazakhstan is now a Participant or Associate in the OECD Investment Committee meetings. A package of measures was adopted to improve the investment climate according to OECD standards. This resulted in investment-friendly amendments being introduced into the legislation (including simplified permitting systems, taxation, customs control, and migration and visa regimes). In addition, since 2019, the list of countries enjoying visa-free entry to Kazakhstan has been expanded to 62 countries, including all OECD member countries.

Official Development Assistance

Strengthening the modalities for implementing and intensifying work under the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development is in many aspects in line with the priorities and objectives of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan on providing official development assistance (ODA).

The Official Development Assistance Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been under implementation since 2013. The Concept is intended to consolidate and align ODA to Kazakhstan's foreign policy priorities; to develop national policy in the provision of financial, technical and other assistance to foreign countries to help their socio-economic development; to coordinate the provision of assistance; and to strengthen the role and reputation of Kazakhstan in the world.

The Official Development Assistance Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been under implementation since 2013. The Concept is intended to consolidate and align ODA to Kazakhstan's foreign policy priorities; to develop national policy in the provision of financial, technical and other assistance to foreign countries to help their socio-economic development; to coordinate the provision of assistance; and to strengthen the role and reputation of Kazakhstan in the world.

Kazakhstan recognizes the importance of participation in global dialogue and coordination for official development assistance. Establishing and deepening cooperation with the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the internationally recognized forum of the world's major donor countries, is therefore one of the country's priorities.

In 2015, the OECD Council granted Kazakhstan official 'invited' DAC status. To date, in line with the new status, five aggregated statistical reports on assistance provided by the Republic of Kazakhstan to other countries during 2013-2018 have been submitted to the DAC.

The total amount of assistance provided through bilateral and multilateral channels, including humanitarian aid, was $49.4 million (including ODA $42.9 million) in 2015, $38 million (including ODA $30.83 million) in 2016 and $43.3 million (including ODA $35.23 million) in 2017. In general, over the period 1996–2017, Kazakhstan allocated about $485.23 million for objectives similar to ODA.

With the transition from recipient to donor, Kazakhstan has provided developing countries with about $540 million, over a period of more than 20 years. As part of its ODA, Kazakhstan has assisted Afghanistan with more than $60 million for student training and civil infrastructure development. Specialists from 13 African countries were trained in agricultural techniques in Kazakhstan and further training is planned for African oil and gas specialists.

At the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in 2015, Kazakhstan, together with the UNDP, launched a programme to assist 45 countries in Africa in the implementation of the SDGs. Known as the ‘‘Africa–Kazakhstan Partnership for the SDGs’’, the initiative enabled the participation of African countries in global debates and encouraged the exchange of information among them and with countries outside Africa. Kazakhstan's contribution to this African development programme amounted to $2 million in co-financing.

Kazakhstan is currently considering co-financing UNDP projects in both Central Asia and Afghanistan. The proposed joint projects are aimed at preventing violent extremism in Central Asia, empowering women in Afghanistan, increasing resilience to natural disasters and improving product pricing.

International cooperation and trade

International cooperation and the promotion of partnerships based on the principles of open and fair trade are important to the collective achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Kazakhstan's accession to the WTO has become an additional incentive for the ongoing work of improving the competitiveness and well-being of the country. Participation in the WTO contributes to increasing the investment appeal of Kazakhstan as Kazakh products and services have non-discriminatory terms of trade in WTO Member Countries.

Within the framework of regional economic integration, Kazakhstan has progressed from the Customs Union to the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), an international economic integration association, of which Armenia, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan and Russia are also members. The Treaty on the EAEU entered into force on 1 January 2015. Eurasian integration has very high economic potential. The total size of the nations' economies amounts to more than $1.9 trillion, while the population is more than 183.8 million people. Participation in the Eurasian integration process is an effective tool for diversifying the economy, promoting investments in the non-primary sectors and expanding the market.

Kazakhstan favours the removal of existing barriers to mutual trade thereby ensuring free movement of goods, services, capital and labour, and expanding cooperation with foreign countries, including Central Asian countries and other economic blocs, such as ASEAN and the EU.[70]

On 29 May 2015, the EAEU and Vietnam signed a Free Trade Zone Agreement. This is the first international agreement on preferential terms of trade concluded by the EAEU with a third party.

Moreover, in May 2018, an agreement was concluded on trade and economic cooperation with China, and a temporary agreement negotiated on a free trade zone with Iran.

These agreements will help improve the access of domestic goods to Iranian and Chinese markets by simplifying trade procedures, by increasing transparency and by enhancing interaction in all areas of trade cooperation.

In addition, Kazakhstan is in the process of establishing cooperation with Egypt, India, Singapore, Serbia, Israel and several other countries.

Since 1997, Kazakhstan, along with Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Afghanistan, has been a member of the UN Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia. The Programme aims to strengthen sub-regional cooperation on trade, water and energy, on facilitating transport and border crossing, and on activities related to statistics, information and communication technologies.

Kazakhstan continues to work closely with international organizations and financial

70 'Tokayev sdelal novoe zayavlenie ob uchastii Kazakhstana v Evraziiskom soyuze', 3 April 2019, http://eurasia.expert/tokaev-sdelal-novoe-zayavlenie-ob-uchastii-kazakhstana-v-evraziyskom-soyuze/

institutions on a number of topics, including combating corruption, access to justice, gender equality, quality health care, environmental education, biodiversity conservation, and others.

Technology

The close interaction of countries contributes to their integration into the international digital space. According to international experts, the digitalization of the economy radically changes the landscape of the world economy and can provide one third of world GDP by 2025. The Unified Digital Space of the EAEU project is currently under development and should become one of the key elements supporting the free movement of goods and services, people and capital. The digital agenda of the EAEU is designed to be accumulative, thus it will include not only the achievements of Kazakhstan but also the latest world achievements.[71]

Kazakhstan's own digital agenda in the framework of the Digital Kazakhstan national programme is also under implementation. Its goal is to diversify and realize the potential in the basic sectors of the economy, stimulate entrepreneurship and create industries of a new technological order. The nation is currently provided with broadband Internet access services using ADSL, FTTH, 3G, 4G (in urban areas) and ADSL, CDMA/EVDO (in rural areas).

Over the past five years, Kazakhstan has seen a significant increase in the number of Internet users. According to national statistics, the proportion of Internet users aged 6–74 years was 78.8% in 2017 and 81.3% in 2018. The gap between urban and rural access to the Internet has been significantly reduced. By the end of 2018, the proportion of urban Internet users was 84.1% and proportion of rural Internet users was 77.5%.

Kazakhstan pays special attention to cooperation with international partners on facilitating technology transfer. Kazakhstan's Green Bridge Partnership Programme is now recognized as an interregional mechanism to provide practical assistance in transferring best practices in governance, green technologies and innovations, including in the energy sector. The Programme provides a broad and stable basis for investment in sustainable development and strengthens the partnership between Europe and Asia and the Pacific, while also strengthening the capacity of existing programmes in Africa. The Green Bridge will facilitate the balanced use and equitable distribution of energy to promote cooperation between the countries. The Astana EXPO-2017 ‘‘Future Energy’’ exhibition also made a significant contribution to the South-South Energy Initiative.

[71] Opening speech by Bakytzhan Sagintayev at 'Eurasian Week' international exhibition forum, https://primeminister.kz/ru/news/all/15186

Stakeholder participation

Achieving positive progress on the Sustainable Development Goals requires systematic and strategic stakeholder involvement. This will help strengthen stakeholder confidence, increase ownership and ensure policy coherence.

Kazakhstan actively supports cooperation within the framework of international platforms for the exchange of best practices in children's welfare, particularly for the preservation of the mental health of children and adolescents, and on the universal, progressive model of home visits for pregnant women and families with children under the age of five. In addition Kazakhstan is introducing innovative approaches to disaster management, and promoting regional platforms to help improve maternal and child nutrition in the Central Asia and South Caucasus sub-region.

Kazakhstan pays special attention to youth policy. Since 2015, the Government has expanded the annual funding for the development of volunteer initiatives; the greater integration of the volunteer movement into SDG implementation is being discussed.

2019 was declared the Year of Youth in Kazakhstan. Youth volunteer movements are developing and Kazakhstani youth are actively involved in projects that help vulnerable populations (older people, single mothers, large families and others) and people facing hardship, and in environmental and educational projects.

In Kazakhstan, the inherent desire of the people to help others through local community assistance is known as "Asar". Asar has served as an indicator of the unity of Kazakh society and of people's concern for others. Many citizens are now involved in volunteering work for the benefit of society.

There are numerous active volunteer organizations in the country, such as the National Volunteer Network (local experts on volunteering and social projects in the regions of the country), the Red Crescent of Kazakhstan (humanitarian projects in the regions), Enactus (international programme on student social entrepreneurship), Rina (the search for missing people throughout the country), the 28 Loops Club (assisting premature babies across Kazakhstan and the CIS), the Good People Club (assisting people facing hardship), the League of Volunteers (volunteers in the city of Almaty), Best for Kids (assisting children) and other volunteer movements on a variety of current social and environmental topics.

There are also projects of a global nature. "Aral Tenizi" is one of these projects. It is being implemented by the Enactus student team together with the Kyzylorda Oblast akimat, the UNDP and local fishermen. The project began in 2018 with the aim of cleaning the Aral Sea by collecting and disposing of banned fishing nets. Since



early 2019, students and local fishermen have together collected more than 343 kg of fishing nets from the seabed; the waste nets are then turned into paving slabs.

Next steps to implement SDG 17:

- focus foreign economic policy on further integration in the global economy through economic diplomacy and by promoting and protecting national interests in international organizations and in multilateral economic integration associations;[72]
- continue with measures to improve the investment climate and to attract capital for high-tech sectors;
- further facilitate the development of the digital economy in Kazakhstan using a comprehensive approach, involving the systemic development of the relevant ecosystem, transforming all economic sectors and building a creative society.

72 Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No 636 of 15 February, 2018, On approval of the Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025 and on abolishment of certain decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1800000636

4. NEXT STEPS

The preparation of this Voluntary National Review has enabled Kazakhstan to identify the primary areas where continued work on the Sustainable Development Goals is required. Given the high level of inclusion of the basic principles and goals of the 2030 Agenda in the existing Strategy Kazakhstan-2050 and 2025 Strategic Plan, efforts will focus on creating conditions for the further nationalization of SDG objectives and indicators into the national planning framework and on ensuring their effective implementation and monitoring.



Kazakhstan's key medium-term goal is to achieve a qualitative and sustainable economic recovery through which to improve the welfare of its people to the level of OECD countries.

The following important areas for the further implementation of the SDGs have been identified:

- define both baseline and forecast SDG indicators up to 2030;
- commence work on nationalizing SDG objectives and indicators taking into account the national priorities and the "leaving no one behind" principle;
- focus on harmonizing budget planning with the SDG objectives and indicators;
- focus on the specific characteristics of each of the 17 regions of Kazakhstan, including advantages, disadvantages, and systemic problems that have a significant impact on the implementation of the SDGs until 2030;
- continue work to improve the effectiveness of local and regional institutional mechanisms that promote and facilitate the implementation of the SDGs;
- continue the dialogue between the State, civil society, the business community, international organizations and other stakeholders, to ensure their full engagement in order to maximize the outcomes of the SDGs;
- maintain effective regional cooperation with the countries of Central Asia and with other international partners, including the UN system, OECD, and others.

CONCLUSION

The preparation of this Voluntary National Review has made it possible to identify the progress made to date, the work still to be done, and has helped determine a more balanced way to move forward. In this regard, we consider the work undertaken in the VNR preparation framework to be an integral part of the SDGs nationalization process in Kazakhstan.

This Review, agreed with stakeholders and endorsed by the Coordinating Council on Sustainable Development, has captured the status and achievements of all 17 SDGs. As a result, all stakeholders, including government agencies and non-governmental organizations, now have recommendations and identified areas for future actions.

The high level of interaction between government agencies and other stakeholders was largely achieved because of the well-designed architecture of the SDGs. The approach developed enabled the necessary level of coordination. Based on this platform, further work will be done to strengthen the national capacity to implement the SDGs.

The Kazakhstan state planning system ensures regional inclusiveness by embedding priority objectives into the regional development programmes. The Strategy Kazakhstan-2050 is a long-term and main document in the hierarchy of the state planning system that defines the country's core sustainable development priorities. An analysis of the Rapid Integrated Assessment showed an integration level of SDG targets of 79.9%. The Government will now switch its primary focus in the process of nationalization of the SDGs to the implementation mechanisms.

Kazakhstan has successfully implemented the results-based budgeting principles, and thus increased the efficiency of public spending. It is now necessary to focus on harmonizing budget planning with the SDG targets and indicators.

The ongoing digitalization of all economic sectors will contribute to the implementation of sustainability principles in all spheres of life and will give significant impetus to the achievement of the SDGs in Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan has been able to make significant progress in many important areas, including in developing innovations and infrastructure, in education, in improving quality of life, in encouraging the development of entrepreneurship and in expanding access to financial resources.

In Kazakhstan, the protection of human and children's rights is institutionalized. Today, significant government efforts are aimed to increase the productivity of the economy through the sustainable and productive use of resources. Education and health care systems continue to improve, with the



enhancement of quality and inclusiveness being the primary objectives of the Government in these areas. Measures are being taken to reduce inequalities, including gender and age. Great emphasis is placed on solving the issues of achieving equitable levels of development across the regions. Measures are also being taken to prevent and eradicate corruption.

The preparation of this Review also revealed the need for financial, human and other resources necessary for the effective implementation of the SDGs in Kazakhstan. In this regard, it is important to relate the objectives set to the resources available. This will be taken into account when implementing the SDG measures both in the short and long term. Tools, such as investments, public-private partnerships, and technical assistance, are important and require proper attention from the Government. It is important to note that the Review is an effective tool itself, thanks to which Kazakhstan has managed to not only determine the status and progress of the SDGs, but has also revealed the scope of tasks that still need to be implemented and addressed.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD1.25 a day									
1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Proportion of the population living at less than USD 1.9; USD 3.2; USD 5.5 per day (PPP)	%	USD 1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on living standards of the population, data for 2011, 2015 and 2018.
				USD 3.2	1.2	0.6	0.3		
				USD 5.5	15.3	13.9	7.4		
Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions									
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Proportion of the population with incomes below the subsistence level	%	Total	6.5	2.7	4.3	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on living standards of the population
				Urban	3.7	1.3	2.5		
				Rural	10.1	4.4	6.7		
Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable									
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable	Number of recipients of state pensions and benefits	per 1,000 people	Birth of children and care up to 1 year	459.8	541.4	520.5	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Due to job loss	16.5	26.1	47.6		
				Basic pension	1,702.9	1,977.6	2,154.0		
				Age and seniority pension	1,677.2	1,943.4	2,152.3		
				Targeted social assistance	194.5	38.2	571.6		
Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance									
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	Proportion of the adult population that owns agricultural land (owners and land users), by sex	%	Total	...	6.17	...	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Men		9.29			
				Women		3.40			
Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters									
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number of affected and dead as a result of natural disasters	per 100,000 population	Affected	0.00145	0.00008	0.00008	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Dead	0.00053	0.0	0.00001		
1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to gross domestic product (GDP)	Amount of damage attributed to natural and man-made disasters	KZT million		9,584.3	4,859.1	2,078.2	Local governments	Data for 2010, 2015 and 2017
1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030		yes/no		Yes. Kazakhstan joined Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in 2017.			Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		%			100.0	100.0	Local governments	

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round									
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment		%	Total	3.0	3.1	3.6	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on living standards of the population, data for 2010, 2015 and 2017.
				Urban	3.0	3.2	3.5		
				Rural	3.0	2.5	3.0		
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)		%	Moderate or severe food insecurity	...	7.8	4.2	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on living standards of the population, 2015 data according to FAO
				Severe food insecurity	...	1.4	1.7		

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age, by type			Severe deviation	1.7	1.1	...		
Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.									
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	Labour productivity in agriculture	KZT, thousands		428.8	1,242.3	1,913.9	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018
Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed									
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction	Increase in the number of rare and endangered species of ungulates	%	Saiga	4.7	15.1	41.0	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Tugai red deer	0.7	4.5	3.7		
				Kulan	0.9	5.1	2.9		
				Gazelle	-25.1	1.5	2.3		
				Argali	2.6	6.6	15		
Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries									
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures				1.5	0.6	0.6	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births									
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio		per 100,000 live births		22.7	16.5	14.0	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births									
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate		per 1,000 births		19.55	12.04	10.11	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate				11.52	5.61	4.58		
Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases									
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations		per 1,000 uninfected		0.12	0.14	0.17	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population		per 100,000 people		95.3	58.5	48.2		
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population				2.62	0.95	0.58		
Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being									
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease		per 100,000 people		30.48	21.12	19.28	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate				22.26	16.52	13.65		
Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents									
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries		per 100,000 people		20.71	15.16	12.71	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes									
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for contraception satisfied	%		51.0	55.7	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Multiple indicator cluster survey (2010, 2015)
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group		per 1,000 women	Aged 10-14	0.04	0.03	0.02		
				Aged 15-19	28.26	30.95	23.90		
Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination									
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)		per 100,000 people		0.78	0.67	0.83	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning				7.14	3.73	2.77		
Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all									
3.b.1	Proportion of target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme		%		95.0	97,0	97,0	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes									
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Proportion of children and young people – primary school graduates / who have at least reached the minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	%	Total	...	98.0	...	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	PIRLS – 2016 results
				Boys	...	98.0	...		
				Girls	...	98.0	...		
		Proportion of children and young people - high school graduates who have reached at least the minimum proficiency level in reading	%	Total	...	58.7	...	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	PISA – 2015 results
				Boys	...	54.7	...		
				Girls	...	63.0	...		
		Proportion of children and young people - high school graduates who have at least reached the minimum proficiency level in mathematics	%	Total	...	67.8	...	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	PISA – 2015 results
				Boys	...	68.5	...		
				Girls	...	67.2	...		
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education									
4.2.1	Proportion of children under five years of age who are developmentally on track in		%	Total	...	85.5	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National	Multiple indicator cluster survey-2015
				Boys	...	84.8	...		
	health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex			Girls	...	86.3	...	Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
4.2.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Proportion of children covered by pre-school education	%	Total	...	99.8	93.8	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Administrative data
				Boys	...	100.0	91.7		
				Girls	...	95.5	96.3		
		Proportion of children and young people - high school graduates who have at least reached the minimum proficiency level in mathematics	%	Total	...	67.8	...	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	PISA – 2015 results
				Boys	...	68.5	...		
				Girls	...	67.2	...		
Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education									
4.2.1	Proportion of children under five years of age who are developmentally on track in		%	Total	...	85.5	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National	Multiple indicator cluster survey-2015
				Boys	...	84.8	...		
	health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex			Girls	...	86.3	...	Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
4.2.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Proportion of children covered by pre-school education	%	Total	...	99.8	93.8	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Administrative data
				Boys	...	100.0	91.7		
				Girls	...	95.5	96.3		
Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university									
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Coverage of young people of typical age (14-24 years) with technical and vocational education	%	Total	...	16.6	39.0	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on population's employment
				Men	...				
				Women	...				
		Proportion of citizens aged 18-28 years who have received technical and vocational education of the employed population of this age	%	Total	23.4	32.5	40.0		
				Men	23.6	34.5	42.0		
				Women	23.1	30.2	37.7		

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measure ment unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
		Proportion of citizens aged 22-28 years who have received higher education of the employed population of this age	%	Total	30.9	43.4	44.8		
				Men	26.0	37.2	39.7		
				Women	36.6	50.4	50.5		
Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship									
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill		%	Aged 15-24, total	...	72.3	95.7	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on ICT use
				Beginner user	...	11.1	11.2		
				Intermediate user	...	54.3	75.6		
				Experienced user	...	6.9	8.9		
				Aged 15 and over, total	...	75.2	87.3		
				Beginner user	...	14.8	16.1		
				Intermediate user	...	54.5	63.3		
				Experienced user	...	5.9	7.9		
Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations									
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous	Parity index (female/male) by education level		Primary	1.00	1.00	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the	Multiple indicator cluster survey - 2010, 2015
				Middle secondary	1.00	1.00	...		
				Basic secondary (9th grade)	...	1.00	...		
	peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated			General secondary (11th grade)	...	1.01	...	Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development									
4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for	Proportion of university students involved in community service	% ment unit		...	17.0	...	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Administrative data
	sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment	Proportion of students in TVE organisations involved in community service	%		....	30.0	54.0		
Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all									
4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Proportion of schools provided with electricity	%		...	100.0	100.0	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Administrative data
		Proportion of schools provided with Internet access for educational purposes	%		...	79.1	89.9		Administrative data (with data for 2016 and 2018 included)
		Proportion of schools equipped with computers for educational purposes	%		...	98.1	99.1		
		Proportion of schools provided with basic drinking water	%		...	100.0	100.0		Administrative data
		Proportion of schools with single-sex basic sanitation facilities	%		...	100.0	100.0		
Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States									
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	Proportion of teachers in pre-school institutions who have received pedagogical training	%		95.9	99.3	98.3	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Administrative data (with data for 2012, 2015 and 2018 included)
		Proportion of teachers in middle secondary school (grades 5-9) who have received pedagogical training	%		...	100.0	100.0		Administrative data
		Proportion of teachers of secondary educational institutions who have undergone advanced training on updated content	%		...	100.0	100.0		
	training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country	received pedagogical training							
		Proportion of teachers of secondary educational institutions who have undergone advanced training on updated content	%		...	100.0	100.0		

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation									
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and over subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age		%	Aged 18-49				Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on violence against women 2015
				Physical violence	...	5.3	...		
				Sexual violence	...	1.2	...		
				Physical and / or sexual violence	..	5.6	..		
				Aged 18-75					
				Physical violence	...	4.5	...		
				Sexual violence	...	1.0	...		
				Physical and / or sexual violence	...	4.7	...		
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation									
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18		%	Under 15	0.3	0.2	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Multiple indicator cluster survey - 2010, 2015
				Under 18	6.1	7.0	...		
Target 5.4 Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate									
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work for household and its members	%	Total	12.8	...	12.3	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on use of time budget- 2012, 2018
				Men	7.7	...	11.9		
				Women	17.1	...	12.8		
				Urban	10.9	...	5.9		
				Rural	15.9	...	17.7		
Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life									
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a)national		%	(a) National parliament	17.8	26.7	27.6	Parliament of the Republic of	
	parliaments and (b) local governments			(b) Local governments	...	18.8	22.2	Kazakhstan, Central Election Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions		%		37.2	37.0	41.2	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on population's employment
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws									
5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Proportion of women who have been granted agricultural land	%		...	3.4	2.63	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2015 and 2017.
Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women									
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Proportion of mobile phone users aged six and over	%	Total	...	82.2	93.0	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on ICT use
				Men	...	82.1	93.7		
				Women	...	82.4	92.3		
				Urban	...	84.0	94.1		
				Rural	...	80.0	91.3		

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all									
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Provision of centralised water supply	%	Urban	82.0	87.0	94.5	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of	
				Rural	60.0	76.0	84.4		
		Provision of centralised water supply for rural areas	%		42.5	51.5	59.9	the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations									
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	Proportion of the population covered by wastewater treatment in Kazakhstan	%	Urban	...	...	68.7	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Rural	...	...	8.6		
Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally									
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	Proportion of regulatory wastewater of the total volume of wastewater discharged through treatment plants in urban areas	%		74.1	79.5	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measure	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	%		14.9	9.3	3.6	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity									
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time		m^3/KZT thousands	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11.893	6.793	5.711	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2010, 2015, 2017
				Manufacturing industry	1.965	1.253	0.259		
				Power industry enterprises	1.920	0,900	2.589		
				Other activities	0.206	0.037	0.060		

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services									
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Proportion of the total area equipped with electricity	%		98.4	100.0	100.0	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix									
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Proportion of electricity generated by renewable energy sources of total electricity production	%	Including large HPP	...	10.3	11.3	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Excluding large HPP	0.0	0.77	1.3	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency									
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	GDP energy intensity	toe per USD thousand in 2010 prices		...	0.42	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2010, 2015, 2017
Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support									
7.b.1	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services	Investments in fixed capital by type of ownership	KZT mln	State enterprises and organisations	1036774.2	1062565.8	1345594.2	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Private enterprises and organisations	2239305.6	4542902,2	8247478.1		
				Enterprises and organisations owned by foreigners	1377448.2	1419240.8	1537098.2		

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries									
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita		%		125.5	148.9	156.6	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018
Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors									
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person		%		103.7	100.6	103.4	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018
Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services									
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Proportion of informally employed people in non-agricultural sectors of the total number of the employed	%	Total	13.4	14.4	8.8	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on population's employment (data for 2012,2015 and 2018)
				Men	13.2	15.0	9.2		
				Women	13.7	13.8	8.7		
Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value									
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Average hourly earnings of women and men	KZT	Total	...	...	959	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Men	...	...	1,122		
				Women	...	...	785		

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measure	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Unemployment rate by sex	%	Total	5.8	5.1	4.9	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on population's employment
				Men	4.9	4.4	4.3		
				Women	6.6	5.9	5.4		
Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training									
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training		%		5.7	7.9	6.0	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on population's employment
Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and se cure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms									
8.7.1			%	Total	0.9	0.3	0.1		
	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Proportion of the aged 15-17 of the total number of the employed, by sex		Men	0.9	0.3	0.1	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Sample survey on population's employment
				Women	0.8	0.3	0.1		
Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment									
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	Occupational injury rate	per 1,000 employees		0.48	0.33	0.25	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
		Fatal occupational injury rate			0.08	0.05	0.03		
8.8.2	Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Share of enterprises covered by the system of collective bargaining among large and medium-sized enterprises	%		87.4	93.1	94.4	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local cultur e and products									
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Tourism direct contribution to GDP	%		1.2	1.0	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
		Growth rate of GVA of direct tourism to previous year	%		...	115.3	...		
8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs	Proportion of the employed in tourism of the total number of the employed	%		4.1	5.1	5.3		Preliminary data for 2018
Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all									
8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults		per 100,000 adults	(a) number of commercial bank branches	...	3.4	2.7	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				(b) number of ATMs	...	75.2	88.7		
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and over) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		%		...	71.0	...	GlobalFindex, World Bank	
Target 8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization									
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalised national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	Proportion of young people employed in permanent jobs from among those who applied to employment centres	%		87.1	77.0	59.3	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measur ement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all									
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport		Million tonnes	Freight volumes, by mode of transport	2,439.4	3,733.8	4,103.6	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
			Million people	Passenger volumes, by mode of transport	13,186.5	21,839.1	23,021.6		

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measure	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries									
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	%, 2010 prices		11.3	10.4	10.7	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018
		Manufacturing value added per capita	USD, 2010 prices		1,027.0	1,105.0	1,189.2		
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment		%		7.0	6.6	6.7		
Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending									
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Internal research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	%		0.15	0.17	0.12	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Researchers engaged in R&D per million inhabitants	Per 1 million inhabitants		666	1052	949		
Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities									
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added		%		1.1	1.2	1.4	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018
9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020									
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Households with access to the Internet via mobile broadband connection	%		...	58.9	81.5	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 % of the population at a rate higher than the national average									
10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population	Growth rates of average monthly income per capita	%	Among the bottom 40% of the population	...	24.7 (2010–2015)	25.57 (2013–2018)	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Among the total population	...	24.7 (2010–2015)	27.10 (2013–2018)		
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard									
10.3.1	Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	Appeals from citizens concerning violations of rights	Cases		1,378	1,340	1,468	National Centre for Human Rights of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality									
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Share of wages in GDP	%		34.3	32.2	30.2	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations									
10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicators	Debt-to-GDP ratio	%		14.4	22.1	25.8	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018
		State budget deficit	KZT millions		–527, 264, 178.8	–915, 704.8	...	Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions									
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations	Number of international organisations of which Kazakhstan is a member	Number			158		Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements									
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Proportion of tariff lines provided to least developed countries on preferential terms	%		21.3	21.4	...	Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums									
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Number of people living in unsafe dwellings	Thousand people		107.8	108.7	68.3	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries									
11.3.1	Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Housing space available per one inhabitant	m^2	Total	18.4	21.0	21.8	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Urban	20.2	23.5	24.4		
				Rural	16.5	17.8	18.4		
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically		%		48.0 (42 cities)	98.0 (85 cities)	100.0 (87 cities)	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructural Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to a ir quality and municipal and other waste management									
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Proportion of municipal solid waste recycled	%		1.0	1.8	11.5	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2012,2015 and 2018
Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, per-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning									
11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city		%		59.2	98.0	100.0	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructural Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment									
12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Meet commitments and obligations in submission of required information	%	Basel Convention	...	33.3	...	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Rotterdam Convention	...	41.2	...		
				Stockholm Convention	...	33.3	...		
				Montreal Protocol	...	100.0	...		
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Hazardous waste generation	Million tonnes/ year		55.77	14.34	7.0	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2010, 2015 and 2017
Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse									
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled	Proportion of recycling and disposal of industrial waste to its generation	%		17.0	23.1	32.2	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2012, 2015 and 2017
		Proportion of recycling and disposal of municipal solid waste to its generation			1.0	1.8	11.5		

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries									
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 population	Number of deaths and persons affected by natural disasters	Per 100,000 people	Persons affected	0.00145	0.00008	0.00008	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Deaths	0.00053	0.0	0.00001		
13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030		Yes/No		Yes. Kazakhstan joined the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in 2017.			Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measure	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		%		...	100.0	100.0	Local executive bodies	
Task 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning									
13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	Proportion of children covered with the updated educational curriculum	%		...	12.6	72.7	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2016 and 2018 The new curriculum was introduced in 2016

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 14.3 Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels									
14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Average marine hydrogen (pH) value measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (Caspian Sea)	pH		7.78	8.14	8.26	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics									
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels		Number	Valuable fish species subjects for fishery		52	52	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
		Number of conserved fish species and other aquatic animals		Rare and endangered species of aquatic animals		18	18		
Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information									
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Proportion of the protected area of the northern part of the Caspian Sea and lake ecosystems of total protected areas	%		...	...	2.67	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognising that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation									
14.6.1	Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	Poaching in fisheries	Number	Cases identified	7,480	6,555	4,735	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2012, 2015 и 2018
			KZT mln.	Penalties imposed	32.6	87.2	63.8		
			KZT mln.	Penalties collected	29.2	53	70.4		
Target 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism									
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries	Fisheries and aquaculture as a percentage of GDP	%		0.05	0.2	0.2	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Preliminary data for 2018

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements									
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area		%		4.5	4.6	4.7	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	Proportion of protected areas	%		8.8	9.1	9.6		
Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally									
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management	Forest area	Thousand hectares		12,317.8	12,652.4	12,933.1	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
		Land-based biomass reserves in forests	Million m3		380.7	412.2	421.8		
Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world									
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Area of eroded agricultural lands	Thousand hectares		30,671.7	29,320.1	29,320.1	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development									

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measure	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		%		19.7	19.4	19.8	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index	Mountain forest area	Thousand hectares		5,640.9	5,675.0	5,940.0		
Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species									
15.5.1	Red List Index	List of rare and endangered species	Number	Plant species	387	387	387	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Animal species	224	224	224		
Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products									
15.7.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Number of rare and wild ungulates	Number	Tugai red deer	418	503	856	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Gazelle	16,154	13,197	14,055		
				Kulan	2,477	3,595	4,103		
				Argali	13,246	15,710	16,980		
Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities									
15.c.1	Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	Saiga population growth	Number	Ural population	17,900	51,700	135,000	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Ustiurt population	6,100	1,270	3,700		
				Betpakdala population	78,000	242,000	76,400		

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effecti ve, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere									
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Number of victims of homicide per 100,000 population	%		0.12	0.2	0.81	Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Proportion of population that feel safe or unsafe walking alone around the area they live	%	Total	...	100.0	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Survey on the level of public confidence in law enforcement agencies 2016
				Totally safe	...	42.4	...		
				Safe enough	...	48.7	...		
				Unsafe		8.9	...		
16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children									
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	Proportion of children aged 1–14 years who experienced any psychological aggression and/or physical punishment by parents or caregivers in the past month	%	Total	...	52.7	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Multi-indicator cluster survey 2015
				Boys	...	55.2	...		
				Girls	....	49.9	...		
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	Number of victims of human trafficking	Per 100,000 people		1.97	1.3	2.45	Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all									
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Suspects and indictees in custody (detained), from the total number of restraint measures imposed	People	Detained	15,581	14,534	10,455	Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Custody applied as the measure of restraint	14,081	10,132	9,957		
16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms									
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months		%		...	51.7	13.3	Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs and Anti-Corruption	Data for 2016 and 2018
16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels									
16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	National budget expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget	%		109.6	91.2	104.5	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measure	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
16.6.2	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	Proportion of service recipients who had their rights restored as a result of violations revealed during checks made during appeal	%		0.1	0.2	0.8	Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs and Anti-Corruption	
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance									
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations	Number of international organisations of which Kazakhstan is a member	Number		158			Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration									
16.9.1	Proportion of children under five years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age		%		...	99.7	...	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Multi-indicator cluster survey 2015
16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements									
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Adopted constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Yes/No		Yes. In 2016, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 'On Access to Information' was adopted, which ensures the right of every citizen to freely access information guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except for information of a restricted nature			Ministry of Information and Public Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime									
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles		Yes/No		Yes. In 2002, the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights was established in Kazakhstan. In 2012, Kazakhstan was accredited by the Subcommittee on Accreditation with B-status (Observer), which denotes partial compliance with the Paris Principles, while recognising the progress made			National Centre for Human Rights of the Republic of Kazakhstan	

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Code	UN Global Indicator	National Indicator	Measurement unit	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection									
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source		%		13.4	11.9	13.4	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes		%		27.2	12.9	24.1		
Target 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7% of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15% to 0.20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0 .20% of ODA/GNI to least developed countries									
17.2.1	Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)		%		...	0.02	...	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 17.3 Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources									
17.3.1	Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget		%		...	20.3%	...	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Personal remittances received (net pay of residents and personal transfers received) as a proportion of GDP	%		0.15	0.16	0.36	National Bank of Kazakhstan	
Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress									
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Repayments and external public debt service and publicly guaranteed debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	%		0.5	0.93	1.2	National Bank of Kazakhstan	

Code	Global UN indicator	National indicator	Measure	Disaggregation	2010	2015	2018	Data source	Notes
Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism									
17.6.1	Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation		Number		...	...	58	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Fixed Internet broadband (both wired and wireless) subscriptions, by speed	Thousand subscriptions	Total	1,607.2	2,305.6	2,364.6	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2012, 2015 and 2018
				Including by speed (wired): from 256 Kbit/s to less than 2 Mbps	470.2	271.6	67.4		
				from 2 Mbps to less than 10 Mbps	720.8	767.1	1,020.8		
				over 10 Mbps	335.6	1,010.6	1,276.4		
Target 17.8 Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology									
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet		%	Total	50.6	72.9	81.3	Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Data for 2011, 2015 and 2018
				Urban	60.4	76.4	84.1		
				Rural	38.6	68.3	77.5		
				Men	..	73.0	81.6		
				Women	...	72.7	81.1		
Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation									
17.9.1	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Technical and financial support provided by Kazakhstan to other countries, including in the framework of ODA	USD mln.		...	42.9	...	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda									
17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average	Kazakhstan weighted tariff-average	%		9.2	6.7	5.0	Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020									
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of Kazakhstan exports	%		21.0	25.9	26.7	Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 17.12 Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access									
17.12.1	Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	Average tariffs applied to developing countries and least developed countries	%	Developing countries	10.9	8.7	5.3	Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
				Least developed countries	9.2	7.2	3.9		
Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development									
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development				In order to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development, in November 2018, the Coordinating Council for the Promotion of Sustainable Development Goals was established under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which also includes five Interagency Working Groups (government agencies, international and non-governmental organisations).			Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts									
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics		Yes/No		Yes. Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 'On State Statistics'. Principles of state statistics are consistent with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.			Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		Yes/No		Yes. National statistical plan is approved annually and activities within it are carried out entirely at the expense of the national budget			Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries									
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration	(a) Kazakhstan has conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years	Yes/No		Yes. Kazakhstan conducted two national censuses (1999, 2009). The next round of censuses is planned for 2020.			Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan	
		(b) Kazakhstan has achieved the target	%	100% birth registration	...	99.7	...		Multi-indicator cluster survey 2015
				80% death registration	...	85.0–90.0	...	UN IGME (UNICEF)	2013 assessment by UN IGME experts.

APPENDICES 2

List of documents used by the State Strategic Planning System for the Rapid Integrated Assessment

Long-term and medium-term development strategies:

Strategy Kazakhstan-2050 .

2025 Strategic Plan.

Government programmes:

State Programme for Industrial and Innovative Development for 2015–2019.

Nurly Jol State Infrastructure Development Programme for 2015–2019.

State Programme for the Development of Education and Science for 2016-2019.

Densaulyk State Healthcare Development Programme for 2016–2019.

Nurly Jer State Housing Construction Programme for 2017–2021.

State Programme for the Agro-Industrial Complex Development for 2017-2021.

Digital Kazakhstan State Programme for 2018–2022.

State Programme on Countering Religious Extremism and Terrorism for 2018–2022.

National Investment Strategy for 2018–2022.

National Export Strategy for 2018–2022.

Regional Development Programme until 2020.

Business Roadmap 2020 Business Support and Development Programme.

State Programme for the Development of Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship for 2017–2021.

State Programme of Language Development and Functioning for 2011–2020.

13 Strategic Plans of State bodies for 2017–2021

17 regional development programmes for 2016–2020:

Akmola Oblast, Aktobe Oblast, Almaty Oblast, Atyrau Oblast, East Kazakhstan Oblast, Zhambyl Oblast, West Kazakhstan Oblast, Karaganda Oblast, Kostanay Oblast, Kyzylorda Oblast, Mangistau Oblast, Pavlodar Oblast, North Kazakhstan Oblast, Turkestan Oblast, city of Astana, city of Almaty, city of Shymkent.

Concepts and doctrines:

Military doctrine.

National unity doctrine.

The Concept of cultural policy.

Concepts of the development of physical culture and sports until 2025.

The Concept of the State policy in the sphere of religion for 2017–2020.

The Concept of family and gender policy until 2030.
The Concept of legal policy for 2010–2020.
The Concept of cybersecurity until 2022.
The Concept of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan until 2025.
The Concept of the development of Houses of Friendship of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan for 2014–2020.
The Concept of allocation and application of funds of the National Fund.
The Concept of innovative development until 2020.
The Concept of local government development.
The Concept of migration policy for 2017-2021.
The Concept of social development until 2030.
The Concept of transition to a 'green economy' for 2013-2020.
The Concept of gas sector development until 2030.
The Concept of the development of the fuel and energy complex until 2030.
The Concept of reforming the regulatory framework of the construction sector for 2013-2020.
The Concept of tourism industry development until 2023.
The Concept of financial sector development until 2030.
The Concept of business regulation until 2020.
The Concept of modernisation of the pension system until 2030.
The Concept of a new budget policy.
The Concept for the Capital joining the top 10 cities of the world until 2050.
The Concept of foreign policy for 2014-2020.
The Concept of industrial and innovative development for 2015-2019.
The Concept of formation of prospective national clusters until 2020.
The Concept of the development of socio-entrepreneurial corporations until 2020.
The Concept of geological industry development until 2030.
The Concept of official development assistance.
The Concept of improving the results-based state planning system for 2013-2020.
The Concept of the State youth policy until 2020.
The Concept of Kazakhstan joining the top 30 most developed countries in the world.

APPENDICES 3

List of Stakeholders

Government agencies:
Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs and Anti-Corruption Akimat of the city of Nur-Sultan
General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Digital Development, Defense and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Information and Public Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Non-governmental organizations:
'Angel' Public Association
Association for Civil Society Development ('ARGO')
Civil Alliance of Kazakhstan
Coalition for a green economy and G-Global development
Conference of Employers (Entrepreneurs) of the Republic of Kazakhstan
'Dara' Private Foundation
'Eco-Accord' East Kazakhstan Regional Association for promoting public health and environment
'El Tiregi' Kazakhstan Association of Small and Medium Business
Federation of Trade Unions of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Global Water Partnership Central Asia and the Caucasus, and Mongolia
'Green Academy' Scientific and Educational Centre
'GreenTAL' Social Workshop
International Centre for Green Technologies and Investment Projects
International Environmental Academy
'Kameda' Public Fund
'Kazakhrybhoz' Republican Association of public associations of fishermen and fisheries
Kazakhstan Association of Nature Users for Sustainable Development
'Kazakhstan Association for Sexual and Reproductive Health' Public Association
'Kazakhstan Union of Lawyers' Republican Public Association
Kazakhstan Union of People Living with HIV
'KazWaste' Kazakhstan Association of Waste Management
'Meat Union of Kazakhstan' Association of individual entrepreneurs and legal entities
'Tabigat' Environmental Union of associations and enterprises of Kazakhstan
'Talap' Centre for Applied Research
'The Fate of the Nation' Centre for the spread of democracy
The 'Meat and Dairy Union of Kazakhstan' Association
'Women's League of Creative Initiative' Public Association

Other organizations:
'Astana' International Financial Center
'Astana' International Science Complex
'Atameken' National Chamber of Entrepreneurs
'Economic Research Institute' company
'Information and Analytical Centre' of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
'Jasyl Damu' company
'Kazakhstan Industry and Export Centre' company
'Kazhydromet' Republican State Enterprise of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
'Republican Center for Health Development' Republican State Enterprise of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
'Zerde' National Information and Communication Holding
Institute of Diplomacy of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Institution of the Commissioner for the Rights of the Child in the Republic of

Kazakhstan
KPMG Tax and Advisory
National Commission for Women, Family and Demographic Policy
under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

International organizations:
Asian Development Bank representative office in Kazakhstan
Astana Hub of Civil Service
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Enactus
ESCAP subregional office for North and Central Asia
European Union
European Union representative office in Kazakhstan
Expo and Women
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Kazakhstan
International Organization for Migration
Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and the Rule of Law
Regional representative office of Penal Reform International in Central Asia
The World Bank office in Kazakhstan
UNDP in Kazakhstan
UNESCO Cluster Office to Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan
UNFPA in Kazakhstan
UNHCR office in Kazakhstan
UNICEF in Kazakhstan
UNODC National Programme
UN OHCHR National Programme
UN Women in Kazakhstan


2019