

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK
COUNTRY KAZAKHSTAN
YEAR 2021-2025

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GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

Declaration of Commitment

The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United Nations Country Team are committed to working together, and with the people of Kazakhstan, to make a lasting contribution to national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals that will support all people living in Kazakhstan to reach their potential, and build healthier and more prosperous lives.

For the Government
of the Republic of Kazakhstan



Alikhan Smailov
First Deputy Prime Minister of the
Republic of Kazakhstan

For the United Nations Country Team
in Kazakhstan



Norimasa Shimomura
UN Resident Coordinator
for the Republic of Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan, 12 August 2020

SIGNATORIES

By signing hereunder, members of the United Nations Country Team in Kazakhstan endorse this Cooperation Framework (2021-2025) and underscore their joint commitment to its strategic priorities and expected outcomes



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Executive Summary

Implementation of the previous Cooperation Framework (PFD 2016-2020) coincided with tremendous changes in the developmental context of Kazakhstan due to the strong ownership demonstrated by the government of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. A multi-stakeholder SDG's implementation Coordination Board and five "P" (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership) inter-agency working groups were established to streamline the SDGs into sectoral policies and plans providing effective mechanisms for enhancing the dialogue and cooperation with the government on nationalisation of the SDGs – the areas where the United Nations system is most fit to provide policy advice, technical expertise and services, and access to global networks.

Having been actively involved through these structures in the roll-out of the SDGs from the beginning, the United Nations in Kazakhstan together with the government have defined the new Cooperation Framework as leverage for achievement of the Agenda 2030 by consolidating key resources of strategic partners as the UN agencies, government ministries, representatives of civil society and the private sector to maximum advantage¹.

The multifaceted agenda of the SDGs is well-suited to address the challenges that Kazakhstan faces to *“achieve quality and sustainable economic growth that contributes to improved living standards for people, comparable with OECD countries, and that is underpinned by increased competitiveness of business and human capital, technological modernisation, improvement of institutional environment and minimised negative impact on nature”*². The national development priorities outlined in the visionary Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy, the “100 Concrete Steps” plan to achieve the five institutional reforms and the State Nurly Zhol Programme (2020-2025) and other sectoral programmes and strategies are targeting improvements in all three dimension of sustainable development - *social, economic and environmental* -, which facilitates their alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. The Strategic Plan 2025 outlines important initiatives that aim at modernising the economy, institutions and society including achieving gender equality and contains specific indicators of achievement for 2021, 2025 and 2050.

Elaboration of the new Cooperation Framework was initiated when an important political transition took place in Kazakhstan in 2019. The new President emphasised the fundamental principle of the reform agenda: “successful economic reforms are no longer possible without the modernisation of the country’s socio-political life³” and introduced the concept of a state “capable of hearing” which quickly and efficiently responds to all constructive requests of citizens, and stressed the need to maintain a constant dialogue between the government and society as the means of building a harmonious state in the context of modern geopolitics. Establishment of a public dialogue mechanism provides more opportunities under the new Cooperation Framework to promote a multi-stakeholder cooperation on nationalisation of the SDGs and better alignment of implementation of the ambitious national agenda with achievement of

¹ According to the 2019 Sustainable Development Report, Kazakhstan is ranked 77th out of the assessed 162 countries in the 2019 SDG Index, which locates it right before OECD member countries Turkey and Mexico. Kazakhstan’s global index score is of 68.7%, which is 2.4% below the regional average score of 70.4% (Eastern Europe and Central Asia). Global Gender Gap Index 2020 places Kazakhstan at 72nd position out of 153 countries indicating a low ranking in the subindexes of Political Empowerment (106) and Health and Survival (75). Since 2019 Kazakhstan has descended from 60th position losing 12 points.

² Kazakhstan Strategic Plan 2025

³ President of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev’s State of the Nation Address, September 2, 2019

http://www.akorda.kz/en/addresses/addresses_of_president/president-of-kazakhstan-kassym-jomart-tokayevs-state-of-the-nation-address-september-2-2019

sustainable development which depends on ensuring the *empowerment, inclusion and equality* of all people, most closely interconnected with human rights.

The Cooperation Framework priorities have been defined in the process of multi-stakeholder consultations with representatives of state institutions, civil society and academia with the aspiration that the SDGs must be achieved with the participation of all people of Kazakhstan including the most vulnerable ones. On following recommendations from the PFD 2016-2020 final evaluation, the Cooperation Framework design integrates to a greater extent empowerment of rights-holders while addressing the needs to build capacity of duty bearers to respond to their claims. The Cooperation Framework puts strong emphasis on the transformative nature of the SDGs that is not only about improving economic conditions to enable people including those who are at most risk to be left behind to reach the goals but it also recognises empowerment of the people by giving them a voice and agency to be active participants in making decisions that concern their lives and those of future generations and in shaping a sustainable development policy for the country. In this regard, the role of women as a driving force for sustainable development of the country is promoted through all result areas of the Cooperation Framework in order to receive recognition and stronger emphasis in the current policy agenda of Kazakhstan.

Interventions under the Cooperation Framework target achievement of full enjoyment of human rights and empowerment of all people in Kazakhstan including those who were identified by the Common Country Analysis as most at risk of being left behind: people with disabilities including children with disabilities, people who use drugs, people who inject drugs, people living with HIV, men having sex with men, transgender people, sex workers, people in detention, refugees, stateless persons, migrants, victims of trafficking, women and child victims of gender-based violence, children in institutions or living separately from their parents, adolescents with chronic diseases, women, children, adolescents living in rural and remote and/or economically disadvantaged areas.

The theory of change for the Cooperation Framework emphasises that *achieving inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainability requires participation of all people in Kazakhstan – women, men, the youth, the elderly, the disabled and others, including those from vulnerable groups, in economic, political and social modernisation of the society*. To develop a human capital empowered with knowledge and skills to contribute to inclusive economic growth that is based on sustainable use of resources requires removing barriers to human development and equal participation through *inclusive access to quality social services (education and health), protection of human rights, achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment, improved access to livelihoods and employment and a clean environment*. For that, *achieving good governance with effective and inclusive institutions* is a fundamental pre-requisite to *create an enabling environment that promotes human development, economic productivity and environmental sustainability* by ensuring protection of human rights, rule of law and participatory decision-making.

Under the Cooperation Framework, the United Nations in Kazakhstan and the government intend to make a substantial contribution to improvement of policy coherence for reduction of inequalities, achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment, building effective, inclusive and transparent governance, strengthening the rule of law and protection of human rights and environmental resilience that should help build a more cohesive society. Therefore, *reduction of inequalities (SDG 10), achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment (SDG 5) and climate resilience (SDG 13), strengthening effective institutions that ensure security and democratic space for participation (SDG 16), and building effective partnerships for the goals (SDG 17)* are seen as enablers to achieve intended results in all thematic areas.

By mainstreaming these strategic priorities as **cross-cutting issues**, we intend to consolidate support of the people of Kazakhstan, including the most disadvantaged and marginalised, and ensure effective engagement of a wide range of stakeholders in order to work together to achieve greater prosperity for the people and the country.

The Cooperation Framework is most sensitive to the long-term development priorities of Kazakhstan that target a gradual transition from an overreliance on extractive industries toward more diversified economy that is characterised by a robust small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector, integration of research and innovation, use of renewable energy and increase of regional trade and transit that allows the country to become a hub of regional economic corridors.

Within three thematic areas - **Human Development and Equal Participation, Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality**, and **Inclusive Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability**, joint interventions of strategic partners will be implemented under six outcomes that focus on social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. As determined by the UN Common Country Analysis and multi-stakeholder consultations, we intend to focus under the Cooperation Framework on several SDGs and targets within the national priorities set in the visionary Strategy Kazakhstan-2050 that are interlinked and may reinforce achievement of other goals. Under Thematic Area 1 Human Development and Equal Participation, these are SDG 3, SDG 4 and SDG 2; under Thematic Area 2 - SDG 5, SDG 16 and SDG 17; and under Thematic Area 3 - SDG 8, SDG 9, SDG 7, SDG 11, SDG 6, SDG 14 and SDG 15.

The Cooperation Framework's strategic priorities and outcomes are framed within the broader Central Asia context and closely linked to common development challenges identified in the countries of the sub-region, which are mainly related to their landlocked status. Support of participation of Kazakhstan in sub regional cooperation⁴ is expected to ameliorate the achievement of results in several areas such as water, energy, environment, sustainable transport, transit and connectivity, trade, statistics, knowledge-based development and gender equality and should facilitate the achievement of national priorities and its integration into the world economy.

In the same way as the SDGs are interlinked at the level of targets, six outcomes in the Cooperation Framework are also interconnected. The synergies between outcomes will be reinforced by strategic partnerships – internal and external - which will be built around clusters of interlinked SDG targets. By consolidating resources of strategic partners such as the UN agencies, government ministries, representatives of civil society and the private sector, we intend to address more effectively several cross-cutting issues that should facilitate reaching the goals such as enhanced policy coherence including funding for sustainable development, robust data systems and monitoring and evaluation based on disaggregated data, effective capacity building at all levels, better stakeholder engagement, in particular from civil society and the private sector; and continued sub-regional, regional and international cooperation.

Synergies resulting from cross-boundary, sub-regional and regional programmes and actions that target the Central Asia region will be actively pursued to enhance achievement of results under the Cooperation Framework, increase coordination between UN agencies, build partnerships with non-UN actors and

⁴ United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA), see <https://www.unece.org/speca/welcome.html>

mobilise resources necessary for achievement of the SDGs including through strengthened cooperation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

The governance structure for the UNSDCF 2021-2025 that includes a high-level Steering Committee and four Result Groups has been developed to make greater coherence with the national SDG's implementation coordination mechanisms to promote effective strategic alliances between UN agencies and with their partners and enhance joint monitoring and accountability for achievement of the SDG targets.

To improve accountability under the new Cooperation Framework in the spirit of UN reform, the United Nations Country Team will develop a costed communication and advocacy plan that will be aligned with a monitoring and evaluation plan with outputs for joint communication. This plan is regarded as an important tool for advocacy and outreach that will help mobilise national resources, as well as resources that may become available through regional and international partnerships for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The UN system in Kazakhstan stands firmly in support of the country's commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Strengthening cooperation with the government, civil society, private sector, academia, media outlets, and other partners to work jointly under the Cooperation Framework will be guided by the UN Country Team mission to help achieve a future in Kazakhstan with a *healthy and educated population, green economy and sustainable agriculture, thriving businesses and guaranteed human rights for all through economic, social and political modernisation based on human rights and inclusive national dialogue, gender equality, empowerment of all people focused on leaving no one behind, and enhanced regional partnership.*

CHAPTER 1: COUNTRY PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA

1.1. Country context

In 2019, the economy of Kazakhstan grew at a modest rate of 4 percent real GDP. Greater social spending to 5 percent of GDP in 2019 (as compared to 4.4 percent in 2018) boosted household incomes and, with government support to relieve the debt burden of low-income households, sustained real consumption growth. Nevertheless, growth in the real economy is largely limited to non-tradeable services including construction, trade, and transport services, while lower prices and output weakened the performance of the oil sector.

2019 was marked by a political transition that resulted in an increased focus of the government on the rising economic and social disparities among people. According to the World Bank economic forecast, growth is likely to remain within 4 percent in 2020-2022 and to achieve its ambitious targets for strong, green and inclusive growth the country needs an urgent transition to a new growth model underpinned by profound structural reforms and comprehensive fiscal policies⁵.

1.2. National vision for sustainable development

Kazakhstan has set ambitious targets to become one of the top 30 most advanced countries in the world by 2030 in terms of economic outputs and, most critically, in terms of living standards for its citizens. The long-term development trajectory of Kazakhstan is characterised by a gradual transition from an overreliance on extractive industries toward a more diversified economy that is characterised by a robust small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) sector, integration of research and innovation, use of renewable energy and increase of regional trade and transit that allows the country to become a hub of regional economic corridors.

The government's vision and priorities are outlined in several strategic documents including the Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy, the "100 Concrete Steps" plan to achieve the five institutional reforms and the State Nurly Zhol Programme (2020-2025). The five institutional reforms initiated in March 2015 and supported by the national reform plan "100 Concrete Steps" include: 1) formation of a modern, professional and independent state apparatus, focusing on a professional civil service ensuring quality implementation of economic programmes and the provision of public services; 2) rule of law that guarantees access to justice for all, far-reaching judicial reform and enforceable ownership rights that create the conditions for entrepreneurship; 3) industrialisation and sustained economic growth based on diversification; 4) forging a nation with a common future; and 5) transparent and accountable government with independent local government budgets, empowering citizens to be engaged in decision-making.

The implementation of the new Nurly Zhol State Programme (2020-2025) for development of the transport and logistics industry should create 551 thousand jobs, increase labour productivity by 20% from the level of 2019 (from 8.7 to 10.4 million tenge per person) and increase the income from transit from \$2.4 billion to \$4.2 billion per year.

⁵ World Bank (December 2019). Kazakhstan Economic Update: Sustaining Growth Momentum.

The Strategic Plan 2025 aims at modernising the economy, institutions and society and includes specific indicators of achievement for 2021, 2025 and 2050. The plan also contains important gender initiatives to be implemented through gender-sensitive programming. The government is keenly promoting several flagship policy areas, notably increasing renewable energy supply, improving water efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Private sector and particularly SME development in Kazakhstan is a crucial factor for economic diversification and employment creation. The Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy explicitly identifies the support to SMEs and entrepreneurship (Pillar III) as a major driver of economic growth. Despite the fact that SMEs have experienced substantial growth in terms of their contribution to GDP and employment, it remains low as compared to OECD countries and many CIS countries (25% in 2017)⁶. Kazakhstan has made a series of efforts to promote the development of SMEs and foster their competitiveness, often with support from their development partners. Yet expenditure on research and development has been below the government's 2% target and below the OECD average of 2.4% (in 2015).

The green economy agenda is reflected in the Green Economy Concept until 2050 (adopted in 2013). Kazakhstan joined the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) in 2018 with the overall objective of achieving the targets set out in "Kazakhstan 2050"⁷ and the Concept⁸ which serves as an Inclusive Green Economy roadmap for the country and includes several ambitious targets, such as sourcing 30% of energy from renewables by 2030 and as much as 50% by 2050. The Concept aims to increase efficiency in resource utilisation, proposes measures for modernisation of existing infrastructure and protection of the environment, and in broader terms, for enhancing the energy security of the country.

In relation to the social dimension of sustainable development, Kazakhstan is pursuing important reforms such as improvement of the quality of life through increasing expenditure and improving the quality of education and healthcare; creating a comfortable living environment through affordable housing and better territorial development. The social priorities underscore the need for the growth of incomes through salary increases, but also through support for the business environment, export-oriented industries, labour productivity and modern technologies for agriculture and innovation.

After the 2019 elections, the new President of Kazakhstan confirmed the adherence of the government to the strategic priorities outlined in the Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy. In his address to the Nation on 2 September 2019 and his subsequent statement to the UN General Assembly, the President stressed continuity, justice and progress and committed to building a modern welfare state in which everyone could enjoy an inclusive society and robust economy accompanied by profound (but gradual) political transformation. Some of the priorities outlined by the President include increased agricultural productivity, job creation, enterprise development, creation of a stable macro-economic environment that would encourage foreign direct investment (FDI), improved governance quality and use of budget allocations, strengthened education and healthcare and improved territorial development⁹.

On its growth trajectory, Kazakhstan oriented its economic policies to an **inclusive** economy, including allocating resources to poverty reduction and social protection. Before 2015, Kazakhstan achieved most of its Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including those related to poverty reduction, access to

⁶ OECD (2018). SME and Entrepreneurship Policy in Kazakhstan.

⁷ <https://strategy2050.kz/en/page/multilanguage/>

⁸ https://greenkaz.org/images/for_news/pdf/npa/koncepciya-po-perehodu.pdf

⁹ http://www.akorda.kz/ru/speeches/internal_political_affairs/in_speeches_and_addresses/vystuplenie-glavy-gosudarstva-k-tokaeva-na-rasshirenno-zasedanii-pravitelstva

primary education, and improvement in childrens' and maternal health¹⁰. Due to rapid economic development, the nationally defined poverty rate fell from almost half at the turn of the century to 2.7% in 2015. 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.

Kazakhstan employs a comprehensive set of social protection policies which include both social insurance programmes, such as pensions and unemployment benefits, and social assistance. In 2018, the targeted social assistance system was improved to provide better benefits for low-income families, families with four or more children, children under 18, and targeted assistance for families with incomes below 50% of the subsistence minimum (previously 40%). The government of Kazakhstan has approved the National Programme for Health Development of Kazakhstan for 2020 – 2025¹¹ that sets out the national vision of the long-term development trajectory for health services in Kazakhstan including for HIV/AIDS.

While access to social services may have improved in quantitative terms, their quality in terms of gender sensitivity and inclusiveness requires more attention in future, as well as removal of structural barriers. As an example, gender inequality, sexual and gender-based violence, lack of access to services and commodities due to cultural norms and homophobia represent serious obstacles to achieving the targets set out in the SDGs and the UNAIDS 2016–2021 Strategy. Limited coverage of key structural interventions, including high quality, comprehensive sexuality education, age of consent for medical services, gender-based violence prevention and responses are part of the bigger picture.

The multifaceted agenda of the SDGs is well-suited for the challenges of Kazakhstan and is likely to assist the country in reaching its development goals. The national development priorities are targeting improvements in all three dimension of sustainable development - *social, economic and environmental* - which facilitates their alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. According to the findings of the Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) exercise conducted in 2017, 61% of SDG targets were already integrated into national strategies and planning documents; and in 2019, the assessment carried out by the Economic Research Institute under the Ministry of Economy found the degree to which Kazakhstan's development plans and programmes reflect the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was up to 79.9%.

Kazakhstan has strong potential to become the regional leader on mainstreaming and accelerating SDG attainment in Central Asia and beyond. It has already established several regional and global hubs on issues related to sustainable development. In 2013, Kazakhstan founded the Astana Regional Civil Service Hub - participating countries have increased to number 40. The mission of the Hub is to assist in promoting civil service effectiveness by supporting the efforts of governments of countries of the region and beyond in building institutional and human capacity¹². The Hub is viewed by participating countries as an effective platform to create triangular and South-South Partnerships and it can play an effective role to assist member states in reaching their SDG commitments.

Kazakhstan is a member of many international and regional economic and political organisations and has been most proactive in its international engagement; the government demonstrates strong commitment to play a constructive role in international affairs as a convener and as an emerging donor for bilateral, as well as South-South and Triangular Cooperation. It supported the Almaty Process on Refugee Protection

¹⁰ United Nations Development Programme (2010). Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan. Astana.

¹¹ https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=38732360&doc_id2=38732360#activate_doc=2&pos=0;0&pos2=0;0

¹² <http://www.astanacivilservicehub.org/en/>

and International Migration, which promotes sustained dialogue and exchange of information on migration issues and on refugee protection challenges in Central Asia and the wider region.¹³ Another initiative, implemented together with Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, is the establishment of the Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction¹⁴. Kazakhstan is also an active member of the Vienna Programme of Action which is centred upon addressing the challenges faced by landlocked countries and aims to contribute to the eradication of poverty stemming from their landlockedness¹⁵. The country ratified an Official Development Assistance (ODA) Law in 2014 and the government of Kazakhstan has aligned its aid policies with its intended mid- to longer term regional and global development facilitator role.

Kazakhstan participates in most international human rights conventions, covenants and protocols. Kazakhstan's new country leadership has declared some initiatives that respond to recommendations made by the UN human rights mechanisms in several ways. This includes establishing a National Council of Public Trust, two meetings of which took place in September and December 2019, introduction of a concept of a so-called hearing state, formulation of the concept of civil society development, change in legislation regulating peaceful assembly, sexual violence, a simpler registration procedure for political parties and non-commercial organisations, de-criminalisation of defamation, accession to the 2nd Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (aiming at abolishment of the death penalty), as well as economic incentives (tax relief for small businesses in place since 1 Jan 2020, etc.).

There has been active engagement with UN human rights mechanisms. The government adopted a National Human Rights Action Plan (2017-2020) and other policy documents with special focus on the protection of rights of the most vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, people living with HIV, migrants and others. In 2019, Kazakhstan went through reviews by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 5th periodic review of the Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the 3rd cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), national and regional reviews of progress in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action in a framework of its 25th anniversary. In 2019, Kazakhstan hosted a visit of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism. Kazakhstan issued a standing invitation to Special Procedure mandate holders in 2009 and accepted the competence of the Human Rights Committee, Committee against Torture, Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women to receive individual communications from individuals under Kazakhstan's jurisdiction. The government has undertaken significant steps that resulted in implementation of several recommendations (prevention of torture, criminal justice, etc.). At the same time, more needs to be done with regard to the remaining recommendations, including but not limited to action on views adopted by the UN Treaty Bodies on individual communications.

1.3. Progress towards the SDGs

The government of Kazakhstan has created a high-level institutional mechanism to oversee the implementation of the SDGs. A Coordination Council on Sustainable Development Goals was established, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, with five inter-sectoral working groups dedicated to

¹³ <https://www.iom.int/almaty-process>

¹⁴ <http://cesdrr.org/en/page/>

¹⁵ <http://unohrrills.org/about-ildcs/programme-of-action/>

the “5 Ps” of the SDGs - People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership, each enjoying the participation of civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders and chaired by the relevant Ministers. The Ministry of National Economy is the coordinating body of the Council, supported by the JSC Economic Research Institute, which provides expert and analytical support, and serves as the Secretariat.

The process of nationalising SDG indicators is already under way. A total of 297 indicators were included for monitoring - 163 global indicators were adopted without change; 58 global indicators were included with small changes; 41 alternative/proxy indicators were approved, and 35 national indicators were added¹⁶. However, Kazakhstan should focus more on increasing the availability of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by gender, age, race, ethnicity, income, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in the national context. Meanwhile, the process of nationalising SDG targets remains to be completed, requiring further inclusive consultations and political decisions. Kazakhstan’s Voluntary National Review, presented to the UN’s High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2019, contains the analysis of all the 17 SDGs and discusses the next steps the government of Kazakhstan intends to take for implementation of the goals: among them, defining both baseline and forecast SDG indicators up to 2030; creating a monitoring and reporting system for SDG indicators; completing the process of nationalising SDG targets and indicators taking into account national priorities and the “leaving no one behind” principle; harmonising budget planning with the SDG objectives and indicators¹⁷.

According to the 2019 Sustainable Development Report¹⁸, Kazakhstan is ranked 77th out of the 162 countries assessed in the 2019 SDG Index, which locates it just above (?) OECD member countries Turkey and Mexico. Kazakhstan’s global index score is 68.7%, which is 2.4% below the regional average score of 70.4% (Eastern Europe and Central Asia). The Global Gender Gap Index 2020 places Kazakhstan in 72nd position out of 153 countries indicating a low ranking in the subindexes of Political Empowerment (106) and Health and Survival (75). Since 2019, Kazakhstan has descended from 60th position losing 12 points¹⁹.

Large regional differences pose critical challenges to addressing inequalities that should foster achievement of several SDGs. According to the National Human Development Report 2016, Kazakhstan faces six main sustainable development challenges: 1) high levels of inequality between regions (**SDG 10**); 2) uneven development of innovation and infrastructure (**SDG 9**); 3) uneven levels of growth, productivity and employment (**SDG 8**); 4) regional disparities in terms of health and access to healthcare (**SDG 3**); 5) disparities in education levels (**SDG 4**); 6) gender inequality (**SDG 5**).

While in Kazakhstan the proportion of people living below the poverty line has remained relatively stable, the gap between poverty levels in urban and rural areas remains, with the poverty level in rural areas being 2.7 times higher than that in urban areas²⁰. Other determinants of vulnerability include *location* (region)²¹ and *access to services* (energy, water, healthcare etc.), *gender*, *income/household*

¹⁶ Voluntary National Review, Kazakhstan (2019)

¹⁷ Voluntary National Review, Kazakhstan (2019)

¹⁸ 2019 Sustainable Development Report,

https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2019/2019_sustainable_development_report.pdf

¹⁹ World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report, 2020, http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf

²⁰ Voluntary National Review, Kazakhstan (2019)

²¹ NHDR 2016 found that in terms of Sustainable Development there are four groups of regions: Nur-Sultan city, Almaty city, Pavlodar and East Kazakhstan region are leaders (Tier 1), followed by Kostanay, Karagandy, Almaty region, Akmola regions (Tier 2). Tier 3 regions are: North Kazakhstan, Aktobe, Atyrau, Jambyl. West Kazakhstan and Mangystau. South Kazakhstan and Kyzylorda constitute Tier 4 regions.

*composition, age, disability, gender identity*²². Based on that, families with four or more children with inadequate assistance, and also single-parent families are vulnerable; despite improvements in mortality figures and educational attainment, children, especially those with disabilities, face disadvantages in terms of access to services. Women in rural areas in a relatively poor, non-gasified region are at high risk of being left behind. Women with disabilities or HIV, experiencing domestic violence, and the unemployed are also at most risk. Migrants, including families with children, are in the risk group due to insufficient access to services and social protection²³.

In Kazakhstan, the economic, social, and environmental challenges are intrinsically interlinked. Kazakhstan is prone to various hazards, in particular floods, earthquakes, extreme temperature, and glacier melting, which all lead to disasters resulting in human and economic losses. Extreme temperatures and droughts have already caused significant economic losses, and their impact is likely to increase with the effects of climate change. Current national disaster risk reduction management plans remain mostly reactive and usually do not sufficiently consider risk reduction, prevention, and risk transfer measures. Environmental and climate change issues may result in decreasing water availability and quality, as well as the need to adapt agricultural practices. Given that 42.1% of the population resides in rural areas, the impact of climate change might acquire a social dimension²⁴. The rural population is affected by the use of solid biomass and coal for cooking and heating homes. Women, in particular, face significant health and safety risks from household air pollution, from carrying heavy fuel loads, and from the lack of lighting. At the same time, women are largely absent in the industries that produce modern sources of renewable energy.

Given that economic growth is expected to remain modest and the population is projected to grow, the fiscal space to provide social assistance may be narrower, and the country will need to use a more sophisticated policy mix to ensure that “nobody is left behind”.

1.4. Gaps and challenges

In recent years, Kazakhstan has achieved notable gains across all sectors and development areas and the government has been restructuring its economy, reforming governance and reinforcing complex reforms at unprecedented speed. However, implementation of the ambitious national agenda that is aligned with achievement of the SDGs is an overall challenge, and it largely depends on the ability of the government of Kazakhstan to address several cross-cutting issues: *policy coherence including funding for sustainable development, robust data systems and monitoring and evaluation, effective capacity building at all levels, better stakeholder engagement and continued international cooperation*.²⁵

Improvement of *policy coherence* that addresses the need to balance the social, economic and environmental dimensions is essential to achieve positive progress in sustainable development of the country. In this regard, all three dimensions must be integrated and balanced within national policies. Currently, there are major gaps in alignment with the environmental dimension of the SDGs, in particular, low level of coverage was found of SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13 Climate Action, SDG 14 Life Below Water and SDG 15 Life on Land ²⁶.

²² Common Country Analysis Kazakhstan (2019)

²³ Common Country Analysis Kazakhstan (2019)

²⁴ Common Country Analysis Kazakhstan (2019)

²⁵ OECD (2018). Reforming Kazakhstan: Progress, Challenges and Opportunities, <https://www.oecd.org/eurasia/countries/OECD-Eurasia-Reforming-Kazakhstan-EN.pdf>

²⁶ Rapid Integrated Assessment, 2017

Financing sustainable development is another challenge to achieve the SDGs. Total available development finance has decreased significantly as a share of GDP, from 64% in 2010 to 39% in 2018²⁷. The composition of total development finance also evolved away from a reliance on international capital inflows towards an increasing reliance on domestic public revenue, mostly from taxes. Kazakhstan needs a clear long-term vision on resource needs and their allocation strategies for achievement of the Kazakhstan 2050 Strategy and SDGs. In particular, a holistic financing strategy with established financing targets for both public and private funds may facilitate this. Better reflection in the national budget of several SDGs in the Planet group (**SDGs 7, 12, 13, 14 and 15**), as well as SDG 5 Gender Equality and SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities, would allow for more targeted interventions that may accelerate achievement of national priorities and all of the goals²⁸. Harmonising budget planning with the SDG objectives and indicators, using gender lenses, is one of the priorities in the process of nationalisation of the SDGs, therefore, to be able to meet its commitments by 2030, the government needs to accelerate integration of the nationalised SDG indicators across the state planning system and the budget processes.

Access to disaggregated data remains the main barrier for improvement of inclusive policy making to reduce inequalities in access to human development opportunities, income and across regions and to achieve gender equality, enhance social mobility and ease social tensions. Lack of methodology for some indicators, the need to strengthen the capacity of government officials, as well as to improve coordination and cooperation with governmental bodies which act as data providers, are some major challenges identified by a gap analysis conducted in 2018 by the Committee on Statistics under the Ministry of National Economy to determine the availability of data necessary for integration of the SDG indicators. Data remains unavailable for SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production and SDG 14 Life Below Water.

Despite being the only country in Central Asia to have a specialised division managing gender statistics and indicators, reliable sex-disaggregated data remains insufficient to fully monitor progress on gender equality across all sectors, and gender-sensitive information and data are not well coordinated among government agencies²⁹. In addition to lack of disaggregated data, result-orientated *monitoring of implementation of SDGs* is largely impeded by a lack of values set for SDG targets in the national development agenda and their integration into the national planning system.

Building capacity to implement coherent and mutually supportive, gender-sensitive policies, which should ensure inclusive growth and achievement of the SDGs in time, requires allocation of sufficient resources and improving the *effectiveness of public governance*. An insufficient level of decentralisation of decision-making hinders the capacity of regional and local authorities to respond quickly and effectively to local needs. Related to that, low accountability at the regional and local governance level makes it difficult to change long-established inefficient practices and governance. Addressing issues of corruption and transparency, linked with low accountability, requires more efforts to achieve the desired effect on social inclusion and economic participation, and on attracting private resources for achievement of the SDGs. Weak horizontal coordination mechanisms prevent the realisation of greater efficiency and dissemination of best practices and initiatives among the regions, which is most needed for several national reforms

²⁷ ADB, UNDP (2019). Development Finance Assessment Kazakhstan.

²⁸ ADB, UNDP (2019). Implementing national sustainable development goals. Rapid integrated assessment (RIA) of national budgets Kazakhstan

²⁹ ADB (2018). Kazakhstan Country Gender Assessment.

such as the diversification of the economy (SMEs), innovation and research, gender and family policy, renewable energy and green growth.

CHAPTER 2: UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA

2.1. Theory of change

The 2030 Agenda strives to leave no-one behind, envisaging “*a world of universal respect for equality and non-discrimination*” between and within countries, including gender equality, and by reaffirming the responsibilities of the State as the main duty bearer to “*respect, protect and promote human rights, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national and social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.*” At the same time, sustainable development must be achieved with the active participation of all people, including the most vulnerable ones. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals depends on ensuring the empowerment, inclusion and equality of all people, which is most closely interconnected with human rights.

The Cooperation Framework integrates human rights and empowerment of all people in Kazakhstan, including those who were identified by Common Country Analysis as at most risk to be left behind: people with disabilities (PWDs) including children with disabilities, people who use drugs (PWUD), people who inject drugs (PWID), people living with HIV (PLWH), men having sex with men (MSM), transgender people (TG), sex workers (SW), people in detention, migrants, victims of trafficking, women and children - victims of gender-based violence, children in institutions or living separately from their parents, adolescents with chronic diseases, women, children, adolescents living in rural and remote and/or economically disadvantaged areas³⁰.

Grounded in human and social capital development theories, the theory of change for the Cooperation Framework (Figure 1) emphasises that *achieving inclusive economic growth and environmental sustainability* requires *participation of all people in Kazakhstan – women, men, youth, elderly, disabled and others, including from vulnerable groups, in the economic, political and social modernisation of the society.*

To develop *human capital that is empowered with knowledge and skills* to contribute to inclusive growth, that is based on sustainable use of resources, it requires removing barriers to human development and equal participation through *inclusive access to quality social services (education and health), protection of human rights, achievement of gender equality and women’s empowerment, improved access to livelihoods and employment and a clean environment.*

For that, *achieving good governance with effective and inclusive institutions* is a fundamental pre-requisite to *create an enabling environment that promotes human development, economic productivity, and environmental sustainability* by ensuring protection of *human rights, rule of law and participatory decision-making.*

³⁰ Common Country Analysis Kazakhstan (2019)

Theories of changes for gender equality and women's empowerment

If preventing and ending gender inequality is an explicit aim of the government and effective policies and budgets are in place and monitored **then** gender equality gradually becomes embedded in programmes and plans and institutional practices at all levels resulting in their better responsiveness to gender-specific needs.

If governments (national and local), health and education systems, security and justice sectors are more gender-responsive and promote women's full and equal participation and changes in social norms protect the concept and practice of gender equality, **then** women and girls live free from violence and discrimination, control if and when to have children and have the knowledge and skills to make healthy choices and claim their rights.

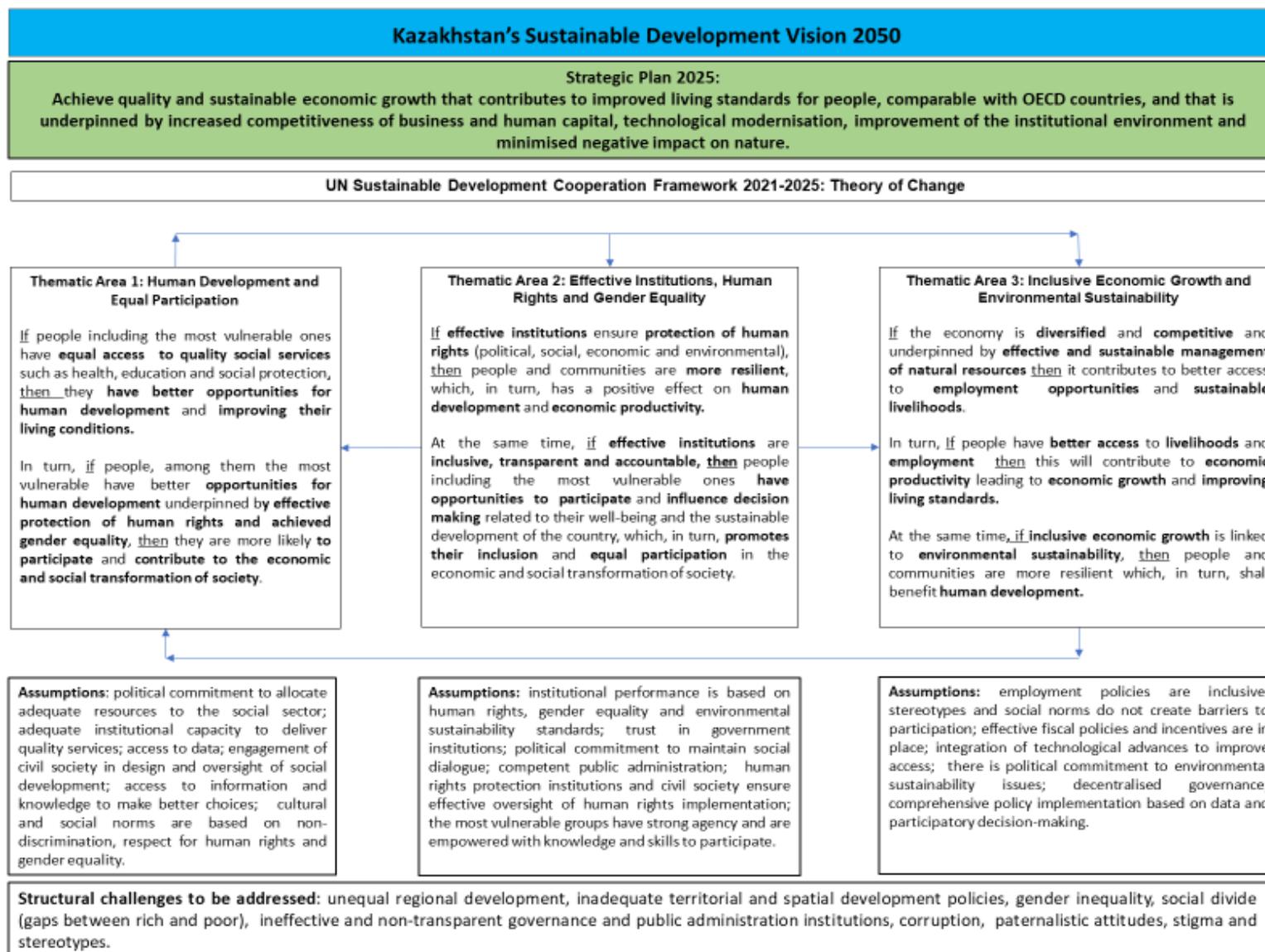
If institutions are inclusive and gender-sensitive with stronger accountability mechanisms in place, and women have more agency and autonomy and a full and equal say in the decisions that affect their lives, **then** women and men are equal in decision-making at all levels, from household and across economic, political and social spheres.

If women and men are equal in decision-making at all levels, and women actively claim their rights, **then** there are more balanced gender power relations in society which contributes to improvement in all outcomes for women and girls.

At the same time, **if** women have equal access to and control of new sources of energy and economic resources and are resilient towards climate change and other shocks and global challenges, **then** women can fully realise their equal participation which contributes to inclusive economic growth and the achievement of higher living standards for all people in Kazakhstan.

The theory of change is inclusive of the transformative nature of the SDGs that is not only about improving economic conditions, so that people including those who are at most risk of being left behind can reach the goals, but it also recognises empowerment of people by giving them voice and agency to be active participants in designing their own solutions and shaping development policy. It also emphasises the role of the state as the main duty bearer in achieving effective and inclusive institutions by transforming laws, policies, practices, social norms and power relations so that they are more sensitive to human rights and gender equality ensuring that everyone can flourish in equal dignity and freedom.

Figure 1: Theory of change for Cooperation Framework



2.2. Strategic priorities for the Cooperation Framework

The dignity of a person is determined by the way one goes to the goal, and not by whether one will achieve it... (Abay Kunanbayev)

Our destination is clear, and our way is open... (from President of Kazakhstan Tokayev's State of the Nation Address, September 2, 2019)

During the previous partnership framework (PFD 2016-2020), UN agencies together with partners achieved significant results in building basic capabilities for those who may be at risk of being left behind, such as access to neonatal and maternal health, child and youth-friendly social services and advancement of the social protection system to address extreme poverty. While there are still those for whom access to basic capabilities remains unequal and it is critical to identify those and address their needs, the new Cooperation Framework should be forward looking and recognise new inequalities in the 21st century that “go beyond income,

beyond averages, beyond today”³¹. We believe that achievement of the ambitious agenda of Kazakhstan and nationalised Sustainable Development Goals strongly depends on our joint success in *addressing new emerging challenges, such as climate change and technological transformations linked with reduction of inequalities, gender equality and women's empowerment and poverty reduction (SDGs 13, 10, 1 and 5)*. As the climate crisis hits the poor and vulnerable the most, technological advances can leave behind entire groups of people. To promote equal development for all people (women, men, children and the elderly, people with non-binary gender identity) in Kazakhstan, we intend to focus our intervention on enhanced capabilities that people need today to deal with new challenges, and that can help them to have more choices in life now and create better prospects for future generations.

Economic growth alone cannot ensure sustainable development of the country and it requires simultaneous advancement in social and political rights. The government will continue to drive the change for better, *well-coordinated, sound, and targeted inequality reduction in human-rights based governmental interventions*. However, civil society, the private sector and other actors also have a strong role in promoting human development potential and currently underused capacities of those who remain excluded or face barriers to participation. Among them, there are women whose role as a driving force for sustainable development of the country requires recognition and stronger emphasis in the current policy agenda of Kazakhstan.

For that, achieving *high-quality governance*, that, in particular, includes *rule of law, inclusive and accountable institutions, eradication of corruption, and coherent policies* that are sensitive to the *human rights, gender equality and reduction of all forms of inequality (SDG 16)*, is a critical pre-requisite to empower people living in Kazakhstan, including the most vulnerable, to participate in the social, political and economic transformation of the country.

With the leadership role of the government in the process of nationalisation of the SDGs, the United Nations will use the comparative advantage of acting as a convener to consolidate *engagement of all sectors and effective coordination of efforts of a wider range of stakeholders*, including volunteer engagement for SDGs (**SDG 17**), and build an *inclusive, multi-stakeholder dialogue* that ensures that men, women, youth, elderly, disabled and marginalised members of society participate in decision-making about SDGs.

³¹ UNDP. *Human Development Report 2019. Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century*

We regard *inequality (of any form) reduction, achieving gender equality and climate resilience, strengthening effective institutions that ensure security and democratic space for participation, and building effective partnerships for the goals* as **enablers** to achieve intended results in all thematic areas. We anticipate that mainstreaming of these strategic priorities such as *cross-cutting issues* will consolidate support of the people of Kazakhstan, including the most disadvantaged and marginalised, and ensure effective engagement with a wide range of stakeholders in order to work together under the Cooperation Framework to achieve greater prosperity for the people and the country.

By addressing root causes and structural barriers that entrench inequalities in the modern society of Kazakhstan based on age, gender, location, disabilities, chance of poverty and other factors, we intend to contribute to an *inclusive and stable society (SDG 16)* and *resilience of communities and people (SDGs 16 and 13)* - the most vital preconditions for long-term human development and economic growth.

2.3. Intended development results

The UN system in Kazakhstan stands firmly in supporting the country commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Strengthening cooperation with the government, civil society, private sector, academia, media outlets, and other partners to implement the Cooperation Framework is guided by the UN mission to help achieve a future with a *healthy and educated population, green economy and sustainable agriculture, thriving businesses and guaranteed human rights for all through economic, social and political modernisation, based on human rights and inclusive national dialogue, gender equality, empowerment of all people, focused on leaving no one behind, and enhanced regional partnership.*

As determined by the UN Common Country Analysis and multi-stakeholder consultations, we intend to focus under the Cooperation Framework on several SDGs and targets, within the national priorities set in the visionary Strategy Kazakhstan - 2050, that are interlinked and may reinforce achievement of other goals.

Kazakhstan had earlier set the target on *reducing inequalities in education* as the accelerator for economic growth. New global challenges have emerged: participation in tertiary education and access to broadband “are now considered critical to compete and belong, particularly in a knowledge economy, where an increasing number of young people are educated, connected and stuck with no ladder of choices to move up”³². The initiatives of the government to improve access to science, technology and innovation (**SDGs 17.6 and 17.7**) will be complemented by interventions that target improved access to modernised and flexible *formal and informal educational opportunities (SDGs 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4)*, especially development of *vocational and technical skills*, including digital literacy for most vulnerable populations, such as youth not in education and training (**SDG 8.6**), adults with disabilities, migrants, rural women, and others who may be at risk of exclusion (**SDG 4.5**). The progress in these targets with effective implementation of youth employment policies (**SDG 8b**) may accelerate achievement of SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth (**SDGs 8.1 and 8.2**) and will affect positively targets related to the elimination of poverty (**SDGs 1.1 and 1.2**) and gender and regional inequality (**SDGs 5.1 and 10.1**). At the same time, by fostering the knowledge and skills essential to promote sustainable development, such as healthy and sustainable lifestyles, human rights and gender equality, a culture of tolerance, non-violence and peace and global citizenship (**SDG 4.7**), we strive for promotion of positive changes in values and behaviours that will speed up achievement of

³² UNDP. *Human Development Report 2019. Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in Human Development in the 21st Century*

several health-related targets (**SDGs 3.3, 3.4 and 3.6**) and targets related to gender equality, elimination of all forms of gender-based violence, peace and security (**SDGs 5.2, 5.3, 5.6, 16.1 and 16.2**).

By working towards *achieving universal health coverage (SDG 3.8)* in Kazakhstan for the most vulnerable populations, we expect to raise the achievement of several targets under the SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being. The country has already made impressive progress in maternal and neonatal mortality rate reduction, which set in motion the attainment of several interlinked health and gender equality targets related to improved access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services (**SDGs 3.7 and 5.6**). Building on the results achieved by our cooperation with a range of stakeholders under the PFD 2016-2020 we will continue working on the *improvement of quality of gender-sensitive, health and prevention services (SDG 3.4)* and on *ensuring that inclusive and accessible services are available for the most marginalised populations*, such as people who use drugs (**SDG 3.5**), those living with HIV or being at risk or suffering from neglected communicable diseases (**SDG 3.3**) in order to help them sustain their treatment, maintain a healthy lifestyle and lead socially and economically active lives. In turn, achieving the intended results in the areas of communicable and non-communicable diseases (**SDG 3.4**) and health and prevention services should have a positive impact on educational, economic development and women's empowerment targets and, further, will foster reduction of inequalities. To achieve *universal health coverage*, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services and safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all will be promoted. Such an approach requires coordinated engagement of all stakeholders and innovative means to improve access to healthcare services (**SDG 8.2**), especially for rural communities, such as digitalisation of services and e-health.

To achieve a higher level of productivity through *diversification, technological upgrading and innovation (SDG 8.2)* under the SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, UN agencies and their partners from the private sector, in particular small and medium sized enterprises (SME), civil society and governmental institutions will work to create a more conducive environment for creation of *decent jobs, employment and women's economic empowerment and opportunities for the most vulnerable populations*, such as rural youth, rural women, elderly women, female headed-households, migrants, and people with disabilities (**SDGs 8.5 and 8.3**). For that, we plan to link interventions under the SDG 4 on quality education (**SDGs 4.3 and 4.4**) with attainment of the target 8.6 (?) on *participation of youth in employment, education and training, as well as with targets related to empowerment of women and girls (SDG 5)*. *Modernisation of the systems of vocational education and training* that also provide for reskilling and upskilling of the labour force, in particular youth and women, can significantly add value to economic development and reduction of inequalities. To improve access to quality education and training to vulnerable groups, such as rural youth and women, the use of modern technologies in education and digitalisation of the educational content will be promoted.

Diversification of the economy will remain a priority area of results in the Cooperation Framework with a stronger emphasis made on *the knowledge-based economy and investment in human capital to provide new sources of economic growth and create jobs (SDGs 8.5 and 8.9)*. Increasing *the proportion of small and medium enterprises in the total industry (SDG 9.3)* and *development of a digital and knowledge economy, research and innovation (SDG 9b)* will be addressed in synergy to have a multiplying positive effect on competitiveness of the economy and its productivity and sustainability of medium and small industries, including agro-businesses, in the most disadvantaged regions.

Furthermore, we will work towards recognition of the value of unpaid care and domestic work and its contribution to the economy (**SDG 5.4**). Through provision of public services, social protection policies and promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate, we expect to enable women's full and effective participation and create equal opportunities for leadership at

all levels of decision-making (**SDG 5.5**). Alongside that, we will continue to strengthen a multisectoral response mechanism to violence against women and girls and strive for elimination of all forms of gender-based discrimination (**SDGs 5.1 and 5.2**).

Energy plays a fundamental role in shaping human development. **SDG 7** links to many of the SDGs and has a multiplier effect across socio-economic development. The UN system together with partners will support the government in upholding the commitment to move towards a green economy and reduce its carbon footprint to 15% by 2025. Achieving *universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services* (**SDG 7.1**) and *increasing the share of renewable energy and energy efficiency* (**SDGs 7.2 and 7.3**) will remain among the priority results in the Cooperation Framework and will be linked to the achievement of targets on economic diversification and growth and equal access to economic resources for women and most poor and vulnerable in Kazakhstan (**SDG 1.4**).

Achieving targets on economic productivity and on access to inclusive economic growth largely depends on the synergies with SDG 15 Life on Land and SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation. The progress in targets on *effective water management* (**SDGs 6.3 and 6.4**) and *sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity* will be linked to the targets on *employment* (**SDG 8.9**) and *sustainable agriculture* (**SDG 2.3**) and *food security* (**SDG 2.2**) through improving access to sustainable natural resources for the rural population, among them small farmers and women-owners of small agro and eco-businesses (**SDG 5a**).

Rapid urbanisation and internal migration to cities such as Nur-Sultan and Almaty require addressing growing inequalities between cities by supporting smaller cities, while considering the specific problems of access to infrastructure and services and environmental problems in big cities, such as air pollution, particularly in Nur-Sultan. Under the Cooperation Framework, we intend to accelerate the achievement of several SDGs by including into the Result Framework targets on *inclusive and sustainable urbanisation* (**SDGs 11.3, 11a, 11b also linked to 10.7 on safe migration**) to address the interrelated challenges of urbanisation and migration. Focusing on these targets under SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements holds strong potential to maximise the cumulative effect that mainstreaming of such cross-cutting issues such as *gender equality, climate resilience, effective institutions, democratic space* may have on *participation of all stakeholders including from the most poor and marginalised populations in achievement of SDGs* (**SDG 17.16**). Assisting Kazakhstan in development and implementation of effective demographic and migration policies is a part of a broader result of *improvement of overall policy coherence for sustainable development* of Kazakhstan (**SDG 17.16**).

Finally, achievement of targets under several sustainable development goals under the group Planet (**SDGs 13, 6, 12 and 15**) is intended to help Kazakhstan to effectively implement commitments under climate change action and increase climate resilience in the region and enhance capabilities of communities and people, including in most ecologically vulnerable regions, to implement disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation measures (**SDGs 13.1, 13.2 and 2.4**). Strengthening environmental governance in the country is expected to accelerate the achievement of several SDG targets (3.9, 6.2, 6.5, 8.4, 9.4, 12.2 and 12.4). By strengthening transboundary cooperation, we will address common Central Asian challenges, such as more effective water management and use (**SDGs 6.5 and 6.4**), land and soil recovery (**SDG 15.3**), and protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, such as mountains and forests (**SDGs 6.6, 15.1, 15.4 and 15.2**). We will also promote more sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (**SDG 12.2**) to contribute to greater resilience of rural communities and, in particular those, who may be most affected by the social and economic shocks induced by climate change.

2.4. Cooperation Framework outcomes and partnerships

Six outcomes in the Cooperation Framework identified in the result of multi-stakeholder consultations are organised under three Thematic Areas:

People	Peace	Prosperity and Planet
Human Development and Equal Participation	Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality	Inclusive Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability
<p>Outcome 1.1. By 2025, effective, inclusive and accountable institutions ensure equal access for all people living in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, to quality and gender-sensitive social services according to the leaving no one behind principle;</p> <p>Outcome 1.2. By 2025 all people in Kazakhstan especially the most vulnerable are empowered with knowledge and skills to equally contribute to sustainable development of the country.</p>	<p>Outcome 2.1. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan are protected and enjoy full realisation of human rights and gender equality and a life free from discrimination, violence and threats, and participate equally in decision-making;</p> <p>Outcome 2.2. By 2025, state institutions at all levels effectively design and implement gender-sensitive, human rights and evidence-based public policies and provide quality services in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner.</p>	<p>Outcome 3.1. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development with improved productive capacities, skills and equal opportunities for sustainable and decent jobs, livelihoods, and businesses;</p> <p>Outcome 3.2. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, in particular the most vulnerable, benefit from increased climate resilience, sustainable management of the environment and clean energy, and sustainable rural and urban development.</p>

Similar to Sustainable Development Goals, these outcomes are interlinked at the target level and will be pursued in synergy to produce a multiplying effect on the achievement of goals that are in the focus of the Cooperation Framework and those that remain beyond. Cross-cutting issues of *human rights, poverty reduction, achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment, environmental resilience* and *effective institutions* and building *effective partnerships* are integrated into each of outcomes and are linked and derived from the specific SDG indicators. Indicators in the Result Framework were selected from the set of global and national SDG indicators with the ultimate goal of building a robust system for monitoring of SDG achievement based on national sources of disaggregated data and, in that way, to enhance the accountability of the state to rights-holders, including those who are most at risk of being left behind.

Mainstreaming of gender equality and women’s empowerment programming principles is ensured by including SDG 5 targets into all outcomes. Gender-specific theories of changes have been developed to support effective monitoring and reporting of the results (see ToC box for gender equality and women’s empowerment on p.13), while introduction of gender markers at the output level in the Joint Work Plans (JWP) will enhance accountability for integration of gender equality and women’s empowerment at the programmatic and project level.

2.4.1. Thematic Area 1: Human Development and Equal Participation

To be able to integrate and benefit from inclusive growth, those who are most vulnerable and marginalised should have equitable access to social protection as a basic capability to overcome social and economic exclusion. As the Global Human Development Report 2019 informs, policies to prevent inequalities can follow the lifecycle as inequality begins at birth and defines the freedom and opportunities of children and then adults and elders and permeates those of the next generation. Development of enhanced capabilities requires a rights-based approach to provision of quality social services, such as health and education, that empower those who are left behind to take control of their lives. With two mutually reinforcing outcomes under this thematic area that focuses on **People**, we intend to contribute to building *an inclusive society in Kazakhstan by fostering access to better social protection for those who are at a greater risk of exclusion, in particular children, and by empowering women, men, adolescents and youth with knowledge and life skills to make healthy and responsible choices in their lives and develop a set of values to promote sustainable development.*

Cooperation Framework Outcome 1.1. By 2025, effective, inclusive and accountable institutions ensure equal access for all people living in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, to quality and gender-sensitive social services according to the leaving no one behind principle.

Global SDG targets: 3.8, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.4, 3.7, 4.2, 5.2, 5.6, 2.2
Cross-cutting: 10.2, 17.17

LNOB: people with disabilities (PWDs), children with disabilities, people who use drugs (PWUD), people who inject drugs (PWID), people living with HIV (PLWH), men having sex with men (MSM), transgender people (TG), sex workers (SW), people in detention, migrants, victims of trafficking, victims of gender-based violence, children in institutions or living separately from their parents, adolescents with chronic diseases, women, children, adolescents living in rural and remote areas

Contributing UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNODC, IOM, WHO, UN Women

Modernised, accessible and responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable groups social and health services are essential for achieving several targets under SDG 3 on health and well-being (**SDGs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5**) and issues of malnutrition under SDG 2 on food security and improved nutrition (**SDG 2.2**). The interventions under this outcome will focus on *capacity building of service providers* (state institutions, civil society, private companies) to ensure that they provide both treatment and prevention services in the areas of HIV and AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, communicable and non-communicable diseases, including mental health, healthy lifestyle and gender-based violence, in the manner that increases uptake of these services by the most vulnerable populations and groups at risk. We will continue working on improving a multisectoral mechanism to prevent and respond to gender-based violence to help Kazakhstan meet the global targets by 2030. At the same time, we will promote *achievement of universal health coverage* (**SDG 3.8**) and sustainable health financing and *enhanced social protection* (**SDG 1.3**) for the most vulnerable groups, such as victims of trafficking and undocumented migrants. The ultimate target is to achieve social protection that is

responsive to address multi-dimensional poverty issues and risks of exclusion, such as age, gender, social status, disability, migration status, etc. Better access to quality educational services, in particular, to quality early childhood and pre-school education for children living in socially and economically disadvantaged regions and families (**SDG 4.2**) and children with disabilities, should ensure equal opportunities for all children to develop fully and succeed in primary education and further.

Achievement of the results under this outcome should contribute to greater *gender equality* and *women's empowerment* by improving access to services related to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights (**SDG 5.6**) and prevention of gender-based violence, including for victims of sexual violence (**SDG 5.2**). Improved access to gender-sensitive services and social protection should have a positive impact on inclusion of all vulnerable populations and a reduction of inequalities (**SDG 10.2**). To increase investment into health and other social services provision, we will engage a variety of stakeholders and promote expansion of service providers through public-public, public-private and private partnerships (**SDG 17.17**).

This outcome is interlinked with Outcome 1.2, which integrates issues of prevention and a healthy lifestyle into education and awareness raising activities for rights-holders. It is directly affected by Outcome 2.1. on human rights and gender equality and Outcome 2.2. that targets improved policy coherence for inclusion and empowerment of those who are poor or at risk of exclusion (**SDG 10.2**).

Partnerships:

Main stakeholders under this outcome will be the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Kazakhstan, as well as other associated with the ministries institutions and centres i.e. Republican Scientific and Practical Centre of Mental Health, Kazakh Scientific Centre of Dermatology and Infectious Diseases; national networks such as National Association of People Living with HIV “Kaz Soiuz”, National Network of People Who Inject Drugs and other civil society organisations working on the issues of social protection, health and prevention (particularly, on HIV and AIDS) and private service providers. The participation of Kazakhstan in the Regional Nutrition Capacity Development and Partnership Platform in Central Asia and the Caucasus (which was established to develop the food system and nutrition governance capacities to tackle the double burden of malnutrition in the sub-region), will allow strengthening of a multisectoral approach involving health, education, social protection and agriculture.

As well, we are going to use opportunities provided through regional issue-based coalitions³³ such as the **Coalition on Social Protection** and the **Coalition on Health and Well-being** to strengthen coordination between UN agencies and their partners in order to accelerate progress towards social protection and health-related SDG targets.

³³ <https://www.unece.org/runcwelcome/issue-based-coalitions/social-protection.html>

Cooperation Framework Outcome 1.2. By 2025 all people in Kazakhstan especially the most vulnerable are empowered with knowledge and skills to equally contribute to sustainable development of the country.

To promote achievement of the SDGs, it is essential to reach the entire population, empower stakeholders to contribute in their own way, and help ensure that no-one is left behind. By *integrating issues of sustainable development into the curriculum (SDGs 4.7, 5.6, 13.3 and 4c)* at pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education, we intend to engage those who will be directly affected by SDG implementation throughout their lifetime – children, adolescents and youth. Introducing life skills education, including sexuality education, should contribute to changing social norms towards sexual and reproductive health, gender and prevention of harmful practices, such as early marriages (SDG 5.3). Our work on changing gender stereotypes will promote more active participation of men and boys in addressing gender gaps by increasing their shared responsibility within the household and the family (SDG 5.4). Since teachers play a crucial role in educating young people, we will focus on capacity building of teacher educators and teachers to mainstream key competencies for sustainable development into teacher training (SDGs 4.7 and 4c).

Global SDG targets: 4.7, 3.7, 3.3, 13.3, 4.3, 4.5, 4c, 5.6, 5.3, 5.4
Cross-cutting: 10.3, 17.16, 17.17

LNOB: people with disabilities (PWDs), people who use drugs (PWUD), people who inject drugs (PWID), people living with HIV (PLWH), adolescents, adolescents living in rural and remote areas, men having sex with men (MSM), transgender people (TG), sex workers (SW); rural youth and women
Contributing UN Agencies: UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNODC, IOM, WHO, UN Women

In youth and their networks, we see new social actors who want to be more engaged, and we are going to tap into that potential by using communication channels and formats that are more responsive to young populations. We will support and strengthen the capacity of peer groups and volunteers, as well as provide them with opportunities for civic engagement and volunteerism through programmatic initiatives that intend to secure youth participation in addressing challenges and problems in communities and of vulnerable groups and to encourage their ownership and engagement into monitoring of SDG implementation (SDG 17.16). At the same time, we are going to partner with civil society, academia, associations and private service providers (SDG 17.17) to ensure access to informal educational opportunities (SDG 4.3) and raising the awareness of sustainable development, including on sustainable lifestyles (through Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship Education), sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment, prevention and life skills for the most vulnerable populations and those who may be difficult to reach or who resist to take up state-provided social services due to stigma and stereotypes i.e. people who inject drugs, people living with HIV, men having sex with men, perpetrators of violence (link to SDG 10.3).

By integrating issues of prevention, healthy lifestyle and gender equality i.e. value of unpaid care and domestic work we expect to contribute to health targets under Outcome 1.1 (SDGs 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5) and to several targets on gender equality and women’s empowerment (SDGs 5.6, 5.3, 5.2 and 5.5) under Outcome 2.1. Progress under this outcome should facilitate achievement of several targets under SDG 16 on peace and effective institutions (SDGs 16.1, 16.2 and 16.7).

Partnerships:

The main partners will include the ministries, such as Ministry of Education and Science and its subordinate bodies, Ministry of Communication and Development, Ministry of Culture and Sports, and teacher training providers at the tertiary level - "Orleu" National Professional Development Centre, Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakh National Women's Pedagogical University, Narxoz University, Auezov South Kazakhstan State University; other important stakeholders include schools i.e. UNESCO Associated Schools in Kazakhstan, NGOs and youth and volunteer networks, such as Kazakhstan Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centre for the Rapprochement of Cultures (Category II Centre under UNESCO auspices), Zhas Otan - Youth Network, Youth Volunteer Centres, Teenergizer – network of adolescents living with HIV, NGO "League of Volunteers", NGO "QazVolunteers", NGO "Social Development Centre", National Olympic Committee of Kazakhstan and some others.

Due to a strong focus on youth and engagement of civil society under this outcome, UN agencies will foster synergies that stem from participation in the **Issue-based Coalition on Adolescent and Youth** and build collaboration with civil society, including youth-led and youth-serving organisations, governments and other key actors that work on youth policies.

2.4.2. Thematic Area 2: Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality

The beginning of success is in unity, the basis of prosperity is in life (Начало успеха — единство, основа достатка — жизнь) (Kazakh proverb)

Development of *effective and transparent institutions* that ensure *security and respect for promotion and protection of human rights* (civil, political, economic, social and cultural) and *achievement of gender equality and inclusive decision-making* is essential for building *trust* in the government and *empowerment* of all people to contribute to sustainable

development of the country. At the same time, *achieving effective and accountable institutions* at all levels, with enhanced capacity to plan and implement *rights-based, inclusive, gender-sensitive, social, economic and environmental policies* that benefit from participatory and meaningful engagement of civil society, will accelerate a *reduction of inequalities* and *contribute to stronger social cohesion*.

Human rights and gender equality, resilience, equity and effective institutions are cross-cutting the issues in the Cooperation Framework and are relevant to the achievement of results across(?) all thematic areas. However, by organising targeted interventions in these areas under the separate thematic area, we believe that we will be able to strengthen the capacity of the State as the main duty bearer in implementation of its international human rights obligations and, with our partners, to address existing gaps and challenges more effectively and multiply the positive effects in other priority areas. Our strategic intent is to *achieve good governance that encompasses effective institutions, democratic participation, rule of law, human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, security and resilience as a fundamental pre-requisite for social and economic transformation of the society*.

Cooperation Framework Outcome 2.1. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan are protected and enjoy full realisation of human rights and gender equality and a life free from discrimination, violence and threats, and equally participate in decision-making.

Global SDG targets: 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 11.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16a, 16b

Cross-cutting: 10.3, 17.16

LNOB: victims of gender-based violence including children, children in conflict with law, stateless children, victims of trafficking, people in detention, released prisoners, migrants, women and men living with HIV (PLWH), men and women who inject drugs (PWID), men and women use drugs (PWUD), men having sex with men (MSM), sex workers (SW), people with disabilities (PWD)

Contributing UN Agencies: OHCHR, UN Women, UNODC, UNAIDS, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF

Partners from the state institutions and civil society and UN agencies will work towards realisation of greater security that protects all people from crime, violence and other pervasive threats (**SDGs 16.1, 16.2, 5.2, 11.7 and 16.4**) and empowers people to take charge of their own lives. Work on issues of prevention and reduction of statelessness, including universal childbirth registration (**SDG 16.9**), shall contribute to greater cohesion of the society and resilience of communities. Through advocacy and raising awareness and building capacity of institutions, we intend to contribute to a more coordinated response and prevention of all forms of violence, including gender-based abuse and exploitation, particularly in relation to children and women. Access to appropriate healthcare services for victims of violence and abuse including access to mental healthcare (**SDG 3.4**) will be advocated for in order to accelerate achievement of relevant targets under Outcome 1.1.

Along with that, we will advocate for respect for human rights for the most vulnerable and marginalised groups (**SDG 16a**), including for their equal access to justice and opportunities for integration into society (**SDGs 16.3 and 16.9**). Support for justice system reform and modernisation

of the police is expected to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to act based on human rights and help meet commitments under international human rights conventions (**SDGs 16.3 and 16b**). This work will be complemented by support for the National Human Rights Institution to ensure its independence and effectiveness to exercise protection against violations, and by empowering civil society to advocate and claim rights for their constituencies (**SDG 16a**). Large scale interventions will be implemented to contribute to building institutional capacity of the national key mechanisms accountable for the commitments made in the CEDAW and BPFA and of stakeholders from civil society to promote effective implementation of Gender and Family Policy in Kazakhstan.

To enhance the participation of women and their influence on decision-making, the focus of interventions will be on political and economic empowerment of women (**SDGs 5.5 and 5.4**), including equal opportunities in leadership, recognition and value of unpaid domestic labour, improved access to economic resources and social services. Support will be provided to respective authorities to ensure the compliance of national legislation in the field of sexual and domestic violence and move towards ratification of the Istanbul Convention (The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) (**SDG 5.2**). Due to Kazakhstan's increased interest in women's equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security, support will be provided to national partners to advance the Resolution of Security Council 1325 (Women, Peace and Security) and to guide them to integrate issues of women and security into national priorities.

To maintain stability in society, the level of trust between government and civil society, private sector and citizens is essential. To that end, we will strive to create more favourable conditions that promote freedom of expression and higher quality reporting in the media, open exchange of diverse views on decisions, both in person and through digital fora (**SDG 16.10**). To increase the exchange of views and participation of all members of society in decision-making, we will advocate for a stronger civil dialogue and the enhanced role of civil society and the private sector in implementation and monitoring of the SDGs (**SDG 17.16**).

Progress in targets under this outcome will have a direct effect on accessibility of gender-responsive social services and social protection under Outcome 1.1 (**SDGs 10.2 and 1.3**), and will accelerate achievement of more inclusive institutions and policy making under Outcome 2.2 (**SDGs 16.7 and 10.3**). Concurrently, broader access to human rights education under Outcome 1.2 (**SDG 4.7**) should have a positive impact on empowerment of rights-holders, including the most marginalised, to react against a violation of rights, intolerance or discrimination and pressurise the State to effectively protect the human rights of all people regardless of their sex, ethnicity, social status, disability or other characteristics.

Partnerships:

Since human rights and gender equality and women’s empowerment are cross-cutting issues, participation of all stakeholders that represent the legislative (Parliament) and implementation branches of power (ministries such as the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice and their subordinate structures, as well as the judicial branch such as the Supreme Court), is critical for the achievement of targets under this outcome. Progress in this area of results will directly affect other outcomes by empowering those whose rights are not sufficiently recognised in the national legislation and policy framework and not sufficiently enforced by law enforcement agencies, that are the key national counterparts in promoting security and freedom from crime and violence. Support of national human rights and gender equality mechanisms, such as the National Preventive Mechanism (Coordinating council under National Human Rights Commission in the Republic of Kazakhstan), National Ombudsman of Kazakhstan, National Commission for Women, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan and others, seeks to strengthen their capacity to advocate for stronger adherence to human rights and gender equality norms and standards. Synergies will be sought through other national and regional initiatives, such as the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative, Issue-based Coalition on Gender Equality etc.

Access to information held by public bodies is crucial for citizens’ rights, knowledge and participation. Adoption and implementation of guarantees for public access to information could assist in its implementation by involving key public bodies: Ministry of Information and Social Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, city councils. The involvement of partners from civil society and the media should contribute to realisation of a concept of a “hearing state” and promote a public dialogue on sustainable development to ensure it is inclusive and sensitive to realisation of human rights and gender equality for all.

Cooperation Framework Outcome 2.2. By 2025, state institutions at all levels effectively design and implement gender-sensitive, human rights and evidence-based public policies and provide quality services in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner

Focusing on overall policy coherence for sustainable development (**SDG 17.14**), interventions under this outcome will support the government and state institutions in the process of localisation of the SDGs by linking strategic planning to SDG targets and indicators, as well as to financing. Better alignment with the SDGs will facilitate tracking progress, and also of the financial flows to achieve sustainable development. Improvement of access to disaggregated data to provide an evidence base for decision-making will remain the key priority under the Cooperation Framework. Furthermore, collaboration between UN agencies, the National Committee on Statistics and other stakeholders on methodology for sustainable development indicators and their disaggregation should enhance national capacity to ensure effective monitoring of achievement of the 2030 agenda (**SDG 17.18**) in compliance with the leaving no one behind principle. Better disaggregation of indicators and their integration into sectoral strategies and implementation plans will be supported by joint interventions of UN agencies to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable populations (**SDGs 1b and 1.5**), and those related to empowerment of women (**SDG 5c**) and climate resilience (**SDGs 13.2 and 15.9**) are identified. For that reason, strengthening the national capacity to generate, disseminate and effectively use population data and, in particular Census 2020 data, and improve the use of data to identify and address inequalities and formulate gender-sensitive, human rights and evidence-based policies (**SDGs 17.19 and 11a**) remains one of the strategic priorities under the Cooperation Framework.

Global SDG targets: 1.5, 11.5, 11a, 11 b, 15.9, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 10.3, 10.7, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19
Cross-cutting: 1b, 5c, 13.1, 13.2

LNOB: migrants; victims of trafficking; people with disabilities, rural population

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNODC, UN Women, UNFPA, UN Habitat, FAO, OHCHR, IOM, UNESCAP, UNIDO

We anticipate that improved data and monitoring capacity shall contribute to reduction of regional inequalities in Kazakhstan when used to develop a set of forward-thinking demographic and migration policies (**SDG 10.3**) that are needed to ensure that the disproportionate level of population density does not result in lack of a skilled labour force where it is most needed and, thus, influence economic development.

Support to capacity development of the central and local level government is intended to help ameliorate key development challenges, including regional inequalities, insufficient gender equality and empowerment of women, risks of exposure of disadvantaged and vulnerable populations to ecological threats and social exclusion (**SDGs 11.5, 11b, 15.9 and 10.7**). In order to ensure that gender is reflected in development and implementation of national and local policies and programmes, we will work on integration of Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) into the national and local planning and budgeting systems, which should also contribute to better accountability, effectiveness and inclusiveness of social services that are targeted under Outcome 1.1. Building relevant capacity at all levels will include also monitoring of allocation of resources, which should allow better tracking of achievement of gender-specific SDG targets in future.

Support of greater decentralisation and participation of civil society and volunteer groups in formulating regional and local development plans and decisions will seek better inclusion of local priorities and the needs of women, youth, people with disabilities, the unemployed and others in plans, which is crucial for

building trust in the government and to consolidate communities to implement the SDGs (**SDG 16.7**). Building capacity of public councils should improve the conditions for broader public participation. Furthermore, efforts will also be made towards increased direct participation of civil society in urban planning and management structures (**SDG 11.3**).

Together with partners, we will help curb corruption (**SDG 16.5**) and increase the transparency and accountability of national and local institutions (**SDG 16.6**). In addition, strengthening capacity of the state institutions at all levels, including e-governance, should also contribute to achievement of target **16.6** in relation to open access to quality public services. In this connection, support to dissemination of a Smart City concept should foster accessibility of services and the openness of urban institutions. Large scale capacity building intervention is expected to contribute to successful implementation of national civil service reform.

Coherent support of UN agencies towards inclusiveness of the national SDGs coordination mechanism will promote stronger engagement of civil society and the private sector in partnering with the state institutions in strengthening gender-sensitive and targeted public service delivery, especially to the most vulnerable in the society (**SDG 17.17**). The role of civil society in oversight and monitoring of effectiveness of implementation of SDGs (**SDG 17.16**) will be strengthened by enhancing participation in the SDG Coordination Council and building civil society coalitions through SDG platforms and fora.

Achievement of the results under this outcome is expected to speed up the progress in targets under Outcome 3.1 on *inclusive economic growth* (**SDGs 8.3 and 10.7**) and Outcome 3.2 on *climate resilience and sustainable rural and urban development* (**SDG 13.1 and 1.5**); and increase in capacity for generation and use of disaggregated data for policy making should produce a spillover effect in all outcomes and results areas under SDGs within and beyond the Cooperation Framework.

Partnerships:

Similar to Outcome 2.1, achievement of targets on effective institutions and policy coherence that is inclusive and empowers those who are at risk of being left behind is expected to accelerate achievement of SDG targets under other outcomes. It is critical to build effective partnerships with key stakeholders from line ministries, with the Ministry of Economy that is in charge of integration of SDG indicators into the national planning system and the Ministry of Finance. Collaboration with the SDG Coordination Council will be enhanced to define areas of interventions and respective stakeholders (line ministries and other state agencies) to consolidate UN system support and build national capacity and expertise in order to help the country in the process of nationalisation and localisation of the SDGs. Other important stakeholders include local administration (Akimats) and public councils, whose capacity to develop, implement and monitor inclusive and gender-sensitive public policies is expected to be enhanced.

Given the emphasis that the government places on increasing transparency and accountability of institutions and counteraction of corruption, UN agencies will partner with the Anti-Corruption Agency (Anti-Corruption Service) of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Information and Social Development of Kazakhstan. Synergies will be sought with relevant state authorities (ministries of justice, finance, ecology, geology and natural resources, Akimats etc.), educational institutions and non-governmental organisations to promote a culture of lawfulness and increase the accountability of state institutions towards right holders. Opportunities for new partnerships and synergies that may rise from existing regional initiatives, such as the Astana Regional Civil Service Hub, will be explored further to promote good governance, including effective and inclusive public service delivery. The participation of Kazakhstan in regional platforms established for multi-stakeholder engagement in the framework of

Issue-based Coalitions, in particular on SDG Data and Monitoring³⁴, will ensure a more coordinated approach among UN agencies to building monitoring capacity.

2.4.3. Thematic Area 3: Inclusive Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability

Achieving *sustainable and inclusive economic growth* depends on development of *competitive human capital and improved access to employment opportunities and entrepreneurship* underpinned by *gender equality and economic empowerment of women, diversification of the economy, effective management of natural resources and use of renewable energies*. To boost economic productivity and improve the living standards of people, interventions in this thematic area will be implemented under two, mutually reinforcing outcomes targeting promotion of effective and sustainable management of natural resources, the development of a diversified and competitive economy for equal access to livelihoods and employment, and reduction of regional, rural and urban inequalities for the most vulnerable groups. Interventions that target strengthening national and regional development planning that links economic, social and environmental dimensions between urban, peri-urban and rural areas should also help achieve more inclusive growth.

Cooperation Framework Outcome 3.1. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development with improved productive capacities, skills and equal opportunities for sustainable and decent jobs, livelihoods, and businesses.

Global SDG targets: 2.3, 2.4, 3.2a, 4.3, 4.4, 6.4, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 9b, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4, 7.1, 7.3, 12.7, 11b, 10.7, 17.10
Cross-cutting: 1.5, 5.4, 5.5, 5a, 10.2

LNOB: rural youth and women; migrants; people living in remote and protected areas; small farmers; women - owners of small business

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNECE, ITC, FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Women, IOM

Kazakhstan needs investment in human capital and knowledge to provide new sources of economic growth and higher levels of productivity. Partnerships will be built to bridge the gap between educational outputs and employers' needs, by focusing on reskilling and upskilling of the labour force and developing those skills that will be in high demand in tomorrow's economy.

To reach those who have limited opportunities to develop competitive technical and vocational skills, such as migrants, women-owners of small businesses, farmers, we intend to support the development of innovative infrastructure, educational content and more flexible methods of delivery. To ensure that the most vulnerable people, especially in remote and rural areas, have skills to

benefit from the same learning opportunities as urban students, interventions will be implemented under this outcome to increase the number of youth and adults in rural areas that have ICT skills (**SDG 4.4**). Other than that, accessibility of education will be enhanced by support measures for digitalisation of educational content and expanding the use of distance learning methods in formal education and open learning (**SDG 4.3**). In addition to formal educational opportunities, access to entrepreneurship skills development through formal and information training should bring increased participation of youth and other vulnerable groups in training that leads to employment or business activities, such as start-ups, provision of digital services (**SDG 8.6**).

³⁴ https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/user_upload/IBC_on_SDG_Data_and_Monitoring..pdf

Along with promotion of access to quality vocational and technical education, we intend to further diversify the economy and its competitiveness by promoting a digital and knowledge economy, innovation and research (**SDG 9b**), supporting SMART city concepts and strategies, and creating a more favourable environment to facilitate regional and international trade integration with related assistance for trade and export-orientated business. Support will be provided in fulfilment of the country's commitments under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation³⁵ and will target development of the national quality control and quality assurance system to enable enterprises to attain compliance with health, safety and environmental protection requirements in domestic and international markets (**SDG 17.10**). Digitalisation and modernisation are expected to promote trade by making customs procedures more efficient.

To support job creation and access to entrepreneurship, we aim at fostering the enabling environment, including access to financial services, that encourages the growth of micro, small and medium sized enterprises (**SDG 8.3**). To that end, support to reform fiscal policies in order to improve private sector incentives and redirect savings toward productivity-enhancing investments is foreseen. To facilitate integration of private enterprises into value chains and markets (**SDG 9.3**), enabling the environment and capacities of national institutions, MSMEs, private sector and civil society for development of sustainable tourism (**SDG 8.9**), organic food production and food security will be strengthened. By boosting non-extractive types of industry, we anticipate to contribute to diversification of the economy, which, in turn, should help Kazakhstan address regional inequalities (**SDG 1.5**). At the same time, support to upgrade infrastructure with increased resource-use efficiency of industries and clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes (**SDG 9.4**) should help achieve targets under SDG 7 and meet commitments under the climate change action.

To support Kazakhstan to accelerate its transition to the green economy and sustainable agriculture, we will work on improvement of investments for new sources of energy, promote sustainable public procurement practices (**SDG 12.7**) and use more efficient technologies and sustainable agricultural practices including water-saving technologies that are meant to improve economic and agricultural productivity (**SDGs 2.3 and 2.4**) and water and energy efficiency (**SDGs 6.4 and 7.3**). An inclusive enabling environment for rural communities will be strengthened to improve their capacities and readiness for such a transition.

To ensure that women can equally benefit from inclusive economic growth, a number of interventions will be implemented by stakeholders to enhance women participation in productive employment and equal opportunities for career development. Guided by Women Empowerment Principles established by UN Global Compact and UN Women, these interventions will address discriminatory labour market practices and economic disincentives and, most important, underlying obstacles that disadvantage women, including the gender pay gap, share of unpaid domestic labour, inadequate childcare facilities, gender-based violence and harassment at work place (**SDGs 8.5, 5.4 and 5.5**). Empowering women, especially in rural areas, with knowledge on equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services and state programmes should enhance economic participation of women (**SDG 5a**). Along that work, elimination of discriminatory and illegal practices, such as trafficking, will be targeted through fostering the legal

³⁵ Kazakhstan ratified the agreement on 26 May 2016. As of August 2019, Kazakhstan has implemented 44.5% of its commitments under the Agreement (<https://www.tfadatabase.org/members/kazakhstan>)

environment and implementation of integrity standards that set the corporate responsibility for proper recruitment and implementation of labour rights, particularly for women-migrants (SDGs 8.7 and 8.8).

Progress in targets under this outcome are expected to be most enhanced by improvement in targets related to policy coherence under Outcome 2.2 (SDGs 11a, 11b, 1b and 5c). At the same time, creation of jobs and access to economic activities, especially in the green economy, depend on achievement of a number of targets on effective management of natural resources, ecological resilience and access to renewable sources of energy under Outcome 3.2.

Partnerships:

Given the emphasis under this outcome on diversification of the economy, including the knowledge economy, green economy and sustainable agriculture, building partnerships with line ministries is a priority (Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Trade and Integration, Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry). Other ministries, such as the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of Education and Science, are regarded as key partners to promote access to skills and decent jobs for vulnerable groups, particularly in rural areas, together with vocational and tertiary education providers. Promotion of a sustainable tourism industry will require synergies with a variety of national and global partners, such as the Ministry of Culture and Sports, Institute “Kazakh Restoration”, KazakhTourism and the World Heritage Centre.

Other partnerships, such as the **Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)**³⁶ aim to coordinate UN action on a green economy and to assist countries in achieving and monitoring the emerging Sustainable Development Goals (in particular SDG 8), and regional initiatives will be explored for their potential to reach non-UN partners and promote synergies under this outcome.

³⁶ The PAGE initiative is a response to the Rio+20 Declaration, which seeks to put sustainability at the heart of economic policies and practices to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and supports nations and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability to foster economic growth, create income and jobs, reduce poverty and inequality, and strengthen the ecological foundations of their economies, <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/green-economy/what-we-do/partnership-action-green-economy>

Cooperation Framework Outcome 3.2. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, in particular the most vulnerable, benefit from increased climate resilience, sustainable management of environment and clean energy, and sustainable rural and urban development.

Under this outcome, we will work towards enhanced rural and urban development that is integrative of measures that increase the ability of urban and rural communities and the most vulnerable populations to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster resilience and safety (**SDG 13.2**) to avoid human, social and economic loss (**SDGs 13.1 and 11.5**). Efforts will also support the adaptation and implementation of integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and development and implementation of holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (**SDG**

11b). Support will be provided to development of a national long-term vision through a multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral DRR strategy, taking into account current and potential natural and human-induced risks, and concretised into a budgeted and time bounded action plan (Target E of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030). Gender dimensions of adaption to adverse impacts of climate change and building climate resilience will be integrated into a comprehensive national strategy and a plan to be developed in order to enhance gender equality in relation to climate justice and climate security issues (**SDGs 13.2 and 5c**).

Preparedness of the country to ensure early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks is expected to be enhanced through capacity development interventions at different levels (**SDG 3d**). Support of introduction of waste management practices, as adopted in OECD countries, should contribute to a substantial reduction of waste generation (**SDG 12.5**) and minimise the impact on human health along with other interventions that should remediate health hazards, for example due to high levels of air pollution in some cities.

To support Kazakhstan on its path to a green economy and help meet its commitments under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, such as achieving an economy-wide target of a 15%-25% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990,³⁷ we will foster integration of the best available technologies to produce clean energy (**SDG 7.2**) and reduce gas emissions and other pollutants (**SDGs 7.1 and 11.6**). Strengthening environmental governance in the country to fulfill the country's obligations under multilateral environmental agreements will have an impact on achievement of several SDGs (**SDGs 3.9, 6.2, 6.5, 8.4, 9.4, 12.2 and 12.4**)³⁸.

Global SDG targets: 13.1, 13.2, 12.2, 12.5, 6.5, 6.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 6.4, 2.4, 11.6, 7.1, 7.2, 2.4, 3d
Cross-cutting: 1.5, 11.5, 11a, 11b

LNOB: rural women; migrants; people living in slums; small farmers
Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, UNDRR, UN-Habitat, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO, WHO, IOM

³⁷ Kazakhstan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution submitted to UNFCCC in 2016

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kazakhstan%20First/INDC%20Kz_eng.pdf

³⁸ Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.

Effective management of natural resources is essential to achieve inclusive economic growth, agricultural productivity and ecological resilience, including food security. Access to water, including quality drinking water, remains a significant problem in the country with land degradation and water scarcity. Capacity development interventions, including strengthening transboundary cooperation and mainstreaming sustainable practices and technologies in agriculture, will promote more effective water management (SDG 6.5) and use (SDG 6.4), land and soil recovery (SDG 15.3) and climate resilience of households and small-scale farmers (SDG 2.4) while fostering protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, such as mountains and forests (SDGs 6.6, 15.1, 15.4 and 15.2).

Under the ultimate goal of achieving sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (SDG 12.2) for sustainable development of urban and rural communities, we will work on issues of biodiversity protection, including mobilisation and increase of financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems (SDGs 15.9 and 15a), sustainable forest management (SDG 15.2), preservation of natural and cultural heritage, land degradation (SDG 15.3) and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2.4) to contribute to greater resilience of rural communities and enhanced capabilities for those who may be most affected by the social and economic shocks induced by climate change. Among those, there are migrants, whose needs will be integrated into local and national strategies on climate change adaptation, environment and natural resource management and disaster risk reduction and management (SDG 13.1).

Gender equality and women's empowerment in connection with climate resilience will be fostered by interventions that target access of women in poor rural areas to clean energy and tenure to land, water, and clean and green alternative livelihoods. The diversification of livelihoods toward less climate-sensitive activities may give women more control in managing climate risks.

The results under this outcome are expected to have an impact on achievement of targets under Outcome 3.1 on inclusive economic growth since it depends on effective management of natural resources, including energy efficiency. The results will also positively impact achievements under Outcome 3.1 through addressing regional economic disparities by strengthening national and regional development planning (SDG 11a) towards more balanced territorial development and economic opportunities, and synergies between them, in both rural and urban areas. At the same time, the results are affected by the achievement of targets under Outcome 2.2 related to improved policy coherence, such as the extent of addressing issues of poverty, vulnerability and resilience in a comprehensive manner (SDG 1.5, 11a, 11b and 15.9), including the needs of vulnerable groups (rural women, migrants, people with disabilities, children) who may be most exposed to climate related events and other shocks, in disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Partnerships:

Key national partners will include the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Central-Asian Regional Glaciological Centre, Centre for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction, Ministry of Healthcare of Kazakhstan.

Synergies will be sought through multi-stakeholder regional initiatives, such as the **United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA)**, **Climate and Clean Air Coalition³⁹**, **Interstate Commission for Sustainable Development (ICSD) of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS)**, **Energy Efficiency Initiative (in cooperation with the Eurasian Economic Union)** to expand partnerships with governmental and intergovernmental organisations, businesses, scientific

³⁹ <https://ccacoalition.org/en/partners>

institutions and civil society organisations that work on environmental governance, the green economy and resource efficiency, climate change adaptation, biodiversity and ecosystem management, chemicals and waste management, promotion of energy saving and energy efficiency standards and practices and other priority areas on regional and national levels.

2.5. Synergies between Cooperation Framework outcomes

The Cooperation Framework outcomes are interlinked at the SDG target level, which should promote interaction between UN agencies, governmental organisations and other stakeholders to pursue the achievement of intended results through synergies to produce a multiplying effect on the achievement of goals that are in the focus of the Cooperation Framework and those that remain beyond. A stakeholder mapping exercise will be periodically repeated during the Cooperation Framework implementation cycle to reflect synergies that may emerge due to the process of integration of SDG targets and indicators into the national planning systems and harmonising the budget with achievement of nationalised SDG targets. Having a dedicated staff in the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) responsible for partnership and resource mobilisation should facilitate engagement of stakeholders around interlinked SDG targets. Specific SDG 17 targets have been integrated into all outcomes with the purpose of building effective partnerships with a range of national, regional and international stakeholders to ensure consolidation of resources and expertise to help Kazakhstan achieve its national priorities and targets set for 2025 and 2030.

To be able to achieve maximum impact in the areas of intervention, the Cooperation Framework strategic priorities and outcomes are framed within the broader Central Asia context and closely linked to common development challenges identified in the countries of the sub-region, which are mainly related to their landlocked status. Support of participation of Kazakhstan in sub-regional cooperation⁴⁰ is expected to improve the achievement of results in several areas such as water, energy, environment, sustainable transport, transit and connectivity, trade, statistics, knowledge-based development and gender and should facilitate its integration into the world economy. Implementation of the Cooperation Framework will benefit from ample **cross-boundary, regional and sub-regional platforms and partnerships** that were established in order to realise synergies among related areas of work of different UN entities, and serve as platforms to reach out to non-UN stakeholders.

Among those, there are the Issue-based Coalitions for the Europe and Central Asia region that as regional task forces will facilitate cooperation between different UN agencies and their partners. Within the framework of the **Issue-based Coalition on Gender Equality**, we are going to strengthen a coordinated UN system approach⁴¹ to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in Kazakhstan through regional engagement (Europe and Central Asia) in order to provide more coherent policy guidance and technical support and improve coordination, communication, as well as information sharing on key lessons and good practices. In addition, participation in regional cooperation within the framework of global initiatives, such as the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) and Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN), is expected to enhance capacity building at all levels in order to achieve the results under the Cooperation Framework, as well as national targets.

⁴⁰ United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia (SPECA), see <https://www.unece.org/speca/welcome.html>;

⁴¹ Chairs: UN Women and UNFPA, members: FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNECE, UN Environment, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDRR, UN Women, WFP, WHO, for more information see <https://www.unece.org/runcwelcome/issue-based-coalitions/gender-equality.html>

Furthermore, the UN system will support Kazakhstan with regard to its engagement with Central Asian countries within the framework of the EU Strategy on Central Asia, including participation in the EU-funded Spotlight Initiative⁴² which aims to eliminate violence against women and girls in the region. Cooperation with the EU will be undertaken in the framework of several initiatives, such as the Central Asia Initiative that aims to build the foundations for greater disaster and climate change resilience and the STRIVE⁴³ Asia Programme that aims to prevent and counter violent extremism in Central, South and South-East Asia and other regions, which will foster synergies in several areas of results. Furthermore, partnership with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) will be extended to improve energy saving and energy efficiency practices in Kazakhstan.

Guided by the unanimously adopted UN General Assembly resolution (A/RES/72/283 from June 2018) on “Strengthening regional and international cooperation to ensure peace, stability and sustainable development in the Central Asian region”, the UN system will promote cooperation between the Central Asian countries. The Cooperation Framework implementation will build on the benefits of various regional initiatives, including but not limited to the country’s participation in the UN SPECA programme⁴⁴, drawing on the resources of UN Regional Economic Commissions (UNECE and ESCAP) for sub-regional policy analysis, data and advisory services. The UN system will also support Kazakhstan in implementation of the Regional Environmental Programme for Sustainable Development in Central Asia until 2030, adopted by the Interstate Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD) of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS), which covers five priority areas - water pollution, air pollution, waste management, mountain ecosystems and land degradation.

The UN will strengthen cooperation with the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia on the water, youth and security nexus to ensure a political framework for the preventive activities of the UN country teams in the region, promoting an integrated approach to preventive development, human rights and humanitarian assistance and establishing dialogues with the neighbouring states, including Afghanistan. Work on integration of conflict and gender dimensions into interventions on prevention of violent extremism (PVE)⁴⁵ would allow establishing more effective and sustainable gender-informed practices to address this global threat and contribute to security in the region. Cooperation with the Central Asian Association of People Living with HIV (CAA PLHIV) will seek synergies resulting from better coordination of regional efforts to address stigma and discrimination and ensure access to treatment and care for people living with HIV.

Implementation of the Cooperation Framework will also benefit from the presence of the UN regional development coordination office in Turkey with the regional/sub-regional offices for Europe and Central Asia of the several UN agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, FAO), as well as from co-located sub-regional coordination offices of several UN agencies in Central Asia (IOM, UNHCR, UNODC, UNDRR) by ensuring a

⁴² The Spotlight Initiative is a joint EU-UN initiative which aims to eliminate violence against women and girls
<https://www.spotlightinitiative.org/>

⁴³ The Strengthening Resilience Against Violent Extremism in Asia (STRIVE Asia) Programme, a joint EU-UN partnership,
<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/cct/strive-asia>

⁴⁴ The United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia For SPECA,
<https://www.unece.org/speca/welcome.html>

⁴⁵ Improving the Impact of Preventing Violent Extremism - Programming Toolkit,
https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Global%20Policy%20Centres/OGC/PVE_ImprovingImpactProgrammingToolkit_2018.pdf

better coordinated and coherent UN response to the development challenges in the countries of Central Asia.

The UN system will expand cooperation with international financial institutions (IFIs) in the region in the areas of outcomes where their expertise and resources can be leveraged in support of the regional and sub-regional initiatives. Specifically, this includes the Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation programme of the Asian Development Bank, the special programme for Central Asia of the Islamic Development Bank, the Economic Resilience Initiative Fund (ERI) under the European Investment Bank, and potential regional programmes of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

2.6. Sustainability

Close alignment of the UNSDCF with national priorities and the emphasis on development of national capacity for localisation of SDGs should contribute to the sustainability of results under the outcomes. The UN system together with partners will consolidate their efforts to enhance the capacity of national institutions to integrate SDG indicators and targets into the national planning system and harmonise budgeting for SDGs. This should create favourable conditions also for sustainability of the CF results due to allocation of responsibilities for specific SDG targets within state institutions and agencies with the relevant budget. Expectations of greater accountability for achievement of results ensured by integration of nationalised SDG indicators should have a positive impact on the national capacity to monitor achievements of the SDGs. Building national monitoring capacity, including collection of disaggregated data, is one of the strategic priorities of the UNSDCF.

At the same time, within the framework of their exit strategies, all UN agencies will ensure relevant capacity development at the partner institutions to ensure they are able to take ownership of products and benefits resulting from implementation of the Cooperation Framework. The Results Matrix integrates indicators that reflect all relevant capacities necessary for achievement of results under the outcomes, including building an enabling environment, such as legislation and policy frameworks, institutional and human capacity development. Based on lessons learned from implementation of the previous framework (PFD 2016-2020), the UN system will further promote a multi-sectoral approach, which proves to bring more sustainable solutions to a variety of developmental challenges, such as gender-based violence and adolescent and youth mortality, and will advocate for its institutionalisation.

Moreover, better synergies with other frameworks, where Kazakhstan actively participates, including human rights instruments and conventions, will strengthen the commitment of the government to integrate results from the Cooperation Framework as relevant to recommendations received by human rights oversight instruments and mechanisms established for implementation of conventions.

Furthermore, implementation of the Cooperation Framework will promote greater transparency and accountability of the United Nations System, the government, and stakeholders' institutions for achievement of the nationalised SDGs. Implementation of a joint communication and advocacy strategy should contribute to increased visibility of results achieved through strategic partnerships, and broader communication of these results at global and regional sustainable development fora and through regional cooperation should promote dissemination and sustainability of these results at the national and regional level.

2.7. UN comparative advantages and UNCT configuration

Commitment of the government to the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 enables the United Nations to fully exercise their most evident comparative advantages of being a strong advocate for the SDGs and possessing high-level technical expertise in their integration into the national policy framework. Participation in multi-stakeholder “5 P” thematic groups working on integration of SDGs into sectoral policies and plans provide effective mechanisms for enhancing the dialogue with the government on future steps on nationalisation and, potentially, localisation of the SDGs – the areas where the UNCT is most fit to provide policy advice, technical expertise and services, and access to global networks.

The UN is regarded as a valued partner in Kazakhstan and the demand for UN services is likely to remain high in the areas of technical expertise, impartial policy advice, institutional capacity development at all levels, monitoring and implementation of international commitments, norms and standards and in engagement with national and international stakeholders. Capacities and assets of both resident and non-resident agencies allow the UN system in Kazakhstan to address developmental challenges in different result areas and contribute to achieving all SDGs within the Cooperation Framework.

CHAPTER 3: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3.1. Implementation strategy and strategic partnerships

Implementation of the previous Cooperation Framework (PFD 2016-2020) coincided with tremendous changes in the developmental context of Kazakhstan due to the strong ownership demonstrated by the government of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. Having been actively involved in the rollout of the SDGs from the beginning, the United Nations in Kazakhstan together with the government have defined the new Cooperation Framework implementation strategy as the leverage for achievement of the Agenda 2030 by consolidating key resources of strategic partners, as the UN agencies, the government ministries, representatives of civil society and the private sector to maximum advantage. Based on recommendations from the PFD 2016-2016 final evaluation and Strategic Planning Retreat in 2019, the UNCT will advocate for stronger participation of civil society, academia and research institutions in the SDG Coordination Council to ensure they have a voice in the relevant national debates and institutional arrangements, and share responsibilities at national, sub-national, and local levels for the coordination, implementation and monitoring of the sustainable development agenda.

The governance structure for the UNSDCF 2021-2025 has been developed in coherence with the national SDG implementation coordination mechanisms to promote effective strategic alliances between UN agencies and their partners (see Figure 2). The stronger alignment is expected to strengthen important operational partnerships with the SDG coordination bodies and institutions providing technical support, such as the Economic Research Institute, to ensure effective implementation of the UNSDCF and to support the country in the next crucial steps as identified under the Voluntary National Review (VNR 2019): completion of the process of nationalising SDG targets and indicators taking into account the national priorities and the “leaving no one behind” principle; defining baselines and targets for SDG indicators up to 2030; creation of a monitoring and reporting system for SDG indicators; and harmonising budget planning with the SDG objectives and indicators⁴⁶.

3.2. Joint work plans

The Cooperation Framework will be nationally executed under the overall co-ordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (government Co-ordinating Authority). Government Ministries, non-governmental organisations, academia and research institutions, and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. It will be made operational through the development of joint work plans (JWPs) and agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results (linked to SDG targets) to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible the UN system agencies and partners will use a minimum of documents, namely the signed Cooperation Framework and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents.

Joint work plans (JWPs) that flow from the Cooperation Framework will include measurable and time-bound outputs, for which the UN system will be fully responsible and accountable. JWPs will be developed and updated annually by the Result Groups and intend to reflect work of all agencies present in

⁴⁶ Voluntary National Review, Kazakhstan (2019)

Kazakhstan, as well as nonresident agencies (NRAs) that are interested to become a part of the UNSDCF. A mapping exercise to identify cross-cutting areas for joint outputs will be performed during the design stage. JWPs will have a set of performance indicators at output levels, which will enable the United Nations system and its partners to attribute the UN contribution to national priorities and SDG targets.

As mentioned previously, to ensure that the gender equality and women's empowerment programming principle is sufficiently integrated into the Cooperation Framework, gender markers will be integrated into JWPs at the output level, including the outputs under the outcomes that do not make an explicit reference to gender.

3.3. Governance

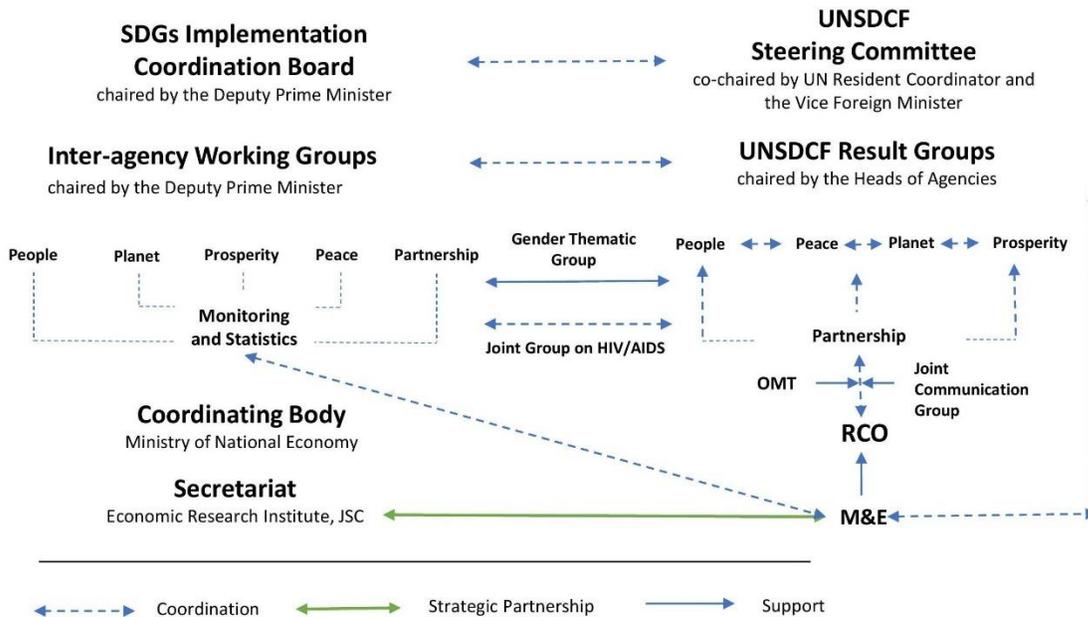
The UNSDCF governance structure that is comprised of the high-level Steering Committee, inter-agency Result Groups and other thematic and technical support groups should provide for a coordinated, effective and efficient implementation of the UNSDCF in close alignment with national priorities and the government-led processes of nationalisation of SDG goals (see Figure 1).

The **Steering Committee (SC)**, co-chaired by the United Nations Resident Coordinator on behalf of the United Nations system, and by the Vice Foreign Minister on behalf of the government will be established to provide high level oversight and support to implementation of the UNSDCF. The SC will be responsible for reviewing and guiding the strategic direction of the UNSDCF and joint work plans developed by Result Groups, providing a strategic overview of the United Nations Country Results Report, as well as it will oversee that the final evaluation of the framework is commissioned according to the United Nations Evaluation Group standards.

To support implementation and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals through the high-level policy dialogue, the SC will interact, when it deems appropriate, with the SDG Coordination Council. An *annual meeting of stakeholders* will be convened by the SC to ensure that the Cooperation Framework remains relevant to the national priorities and stays focused on achievement of defined outcomes and that it is supported by a broad national and international partnership.

The SC will meet regularly, as agreed upon with the government, to review and discuss information collected during monitoring to assess progress against outcome indicators, update risk analysis, as well as to address high-level bottlenecks in delivery. The Steering Committee will further ensure that funding gaps and evolving programming priorities are addressed.

Figure 2: UNSDCF Governance Structure and its alignment to the national SDG coordination mechanisms



The governance structure will integrate **four UNSDCF Result Groups** – **People** (Outcome 1.1 and Outcome 1.2), **Peace** (Outcome 2.1. and Outcome 2.2.), **Planet** (Outcome 3.2.) and **Prosperity** (Outcome 3.1). The UN inter-agency group **Partnership** will ensure linkages between the thematic areas of results, and the same role is assigned to the group **Peace** to emphasise the instrumental role that SDG 16 (Peace and Effective Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships) have for achievement of all other targets in the UNSDCF. For that purpose, members of the Peace and Partnership groups will be represented in each of three other Result Groups.

The UNCT will form the core of the Result Groups, while it is expected that strong alignment of the Cooperation Framework with SDG targets will ensure greater engagement of partners from government, civil society and private enterprises in the process of development and revision of the JWPs, and implementation of the Cooperation Framework will model a new compact for SDG achievement in Kazakhstan. The Result Groups will meet every six months or more often if the need arises to discuss implementation and coordination bottlenecks, review utilisation of normative frameworks, and discuss new and innovative approaches to joint programming and joint resource mobilisation. The Result Groups will facilitate the process of monitoring and evaluation of the JWPs and the CF outcomes with the support of the M&E focal point at the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) and raise to the Steering Committee any high-level policy and coordination issues that require its action.

Gender Theme Group (GTG) will ensure oversight of implementation of the Cooperation Framework according to gender equality and women’s empowerment principles and will support the Result Groups in mainstreaming of these principles into the results areas and their monitoring. Using the results of the UNCT-SWAP Scorecard exercise as a baseline, it will be responsible for elaboration of a joint GTG action plan that aims at raising performance of the UNCT in this sphere and improve coordination on possible actions and programmes including joint communication and advocacy and support of development of

normative frameworks under the CF. The Group includes focal points of United Nations agencies operating in the country and will be accountable to the UNCT, reporting to the UNCT at the country level.

Joint United Nations Thematic Group on HIV/AIDS (JUNTA) will provide a forum to plan, manage and monitor a coordinated UN response in HIV/AIDS. Its major role will be to build multi-sectoral partnerships on HIV/AIDS led by government and including civil society, people living with HIV and AIDS, the private sector and other key stakeholders. It will be comprised of the representatives of relevant national institutions, civil society organisations and concerned UN agencies.

The **Operations Management Team** (OMT) will support and advise the UNCT in its efforts to harmonise business operations and deliver the results. Chaired by operations managers on a rotational basis, the OMT will be comprised of each UN agency's senior operations or administrative officer and will be responsible for implementation of the Business Operations Strategy to ensure a more focused, strategic, coherent, and cost-effective business operation while ensuring accountability and transparency.

The **UN Joint Communication Group** will assist the UNCT to communicate the UN's priorities and contribution under the UNSDCF in a more coordinated way and will support advocacy and resource mobilisation. It will elaborate a joint communication and advocacy plan to be linked to the monitoring and evaluation plan and report on its implementation to the UNCT at the country level. Aimed at promoting accountability of the UN system to the people of Kazakhstan, including those from the most vulnerable groups, the communication group will explore and propose innovative technical solutions and strategic partnerships to increase visibility of the UN work and effectiveness of cooperation between the UN, the government, partners from civil society, academia and others under the UNSDCF 2021-2025 for achievement of the national priorities and Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.

The **UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS** will facilitate coordination with the Global Fund and The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) as major donors in Kazakhstan to ensure better alignment and coherence of vision, policy priorities and funding allocation for tangible and sustainable country results.

3.4. Resources mobilisation and accountability

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-governmental (civil society organisations) as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans and project documents.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the government and the UN development system entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN development system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

The government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging potential donor governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to

implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Kazakhstan; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Kazakhstan to support this programme which will be tax exempt for the donor, to the maximum extent permissible under the applicable law.

According to the Harmonised Cash Transfers (HACT) modalities, all cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Joint Work Plans agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements of previously authorised expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditure made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorised amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

Cash received by the government and national non-governmental implementing partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs), and ensuring that reports on the utilisation of all received cash are submitted to the UN within six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

CHAPTER 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

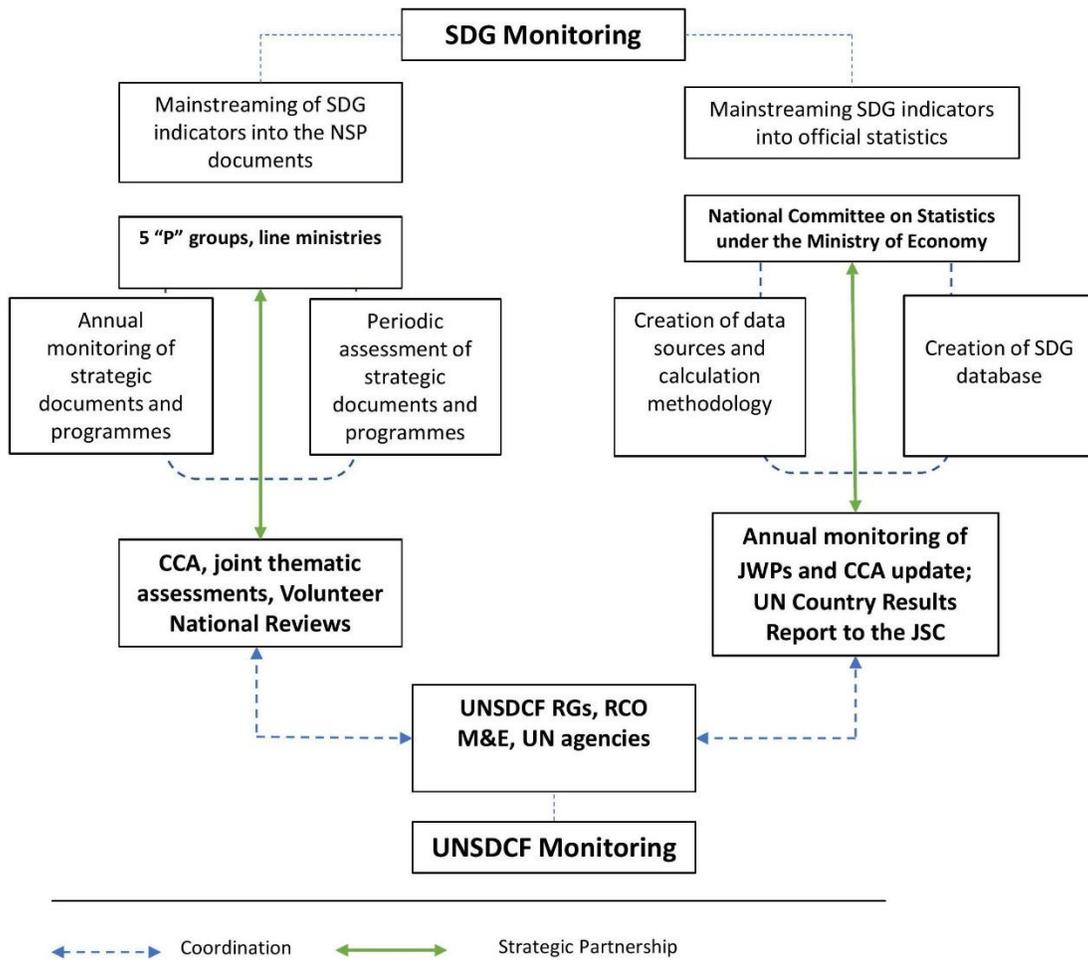
4.1. Monitoring and evaluation plan

Collection of disaggregated data and evidence for policy making is a key priority under the Cooperation Framework. The UNCT will continue supporting national partners in strengthening their capacity to collect disaggregated data that informs on achievement of global and national SDG indicators in relation to vulnerable groups. Monitoring and evaluation of the UN system contribution to the development priorities are regarded as a joint responsibility of the United Nations and the government; therefore, national systems will be used to the maximum extent possible to monitor and report on the CF results with the view to further enhance the UN system's effectiveness, efficiency and accountability (see Figure 3).

The Cooperation Framework Results Matrix will serve as the main tool against which progress will be measured. Selection of indicators was informed by considerations of their prioritisation at the national level (SDG targets) and their mainstreaming into official statistics. The United Nations in Kazakhstan will work towards better coordination of the work of the "5 Ps" group members on joint monitoring of the collaborative contribution to achievement of the SDGs; this will be achieved by strengthening internal monitoring and evaluation capacity at the Resident Coordinator Office and by enhancing cooperation with the Economic Research Institute that is in charge of SDG monitoring. To that end, the Cooperation Framework monitoring and evaluation processes will be harmonised as closely as possible with the national SDG monitoring system. The monitoring and evaluation plan in Annex 3 provide an overview of planned activities and will be regularly updated to reflect roles and responsibilities of UN agencies and national counterparts with advancement of the SDG monitoring and reporting system in the country. The plan includes agency-specific and joint surveys, studies, UN agencies' contribution to national monitoring systems, including monitoring of human rights instruments, evaluation and assessment, and monitoring and evaluation capacity building activities. The UNCT will explore use of innovative, participatory monitoring tools and platforms that would allow partners from civil society to become actively involved in monitoring of SDG/CF targets.

An independent evaluation of the UNSDCF 2021-2025 will be conducted in the penultimate year of implementation according to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) standards. The evaluation will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of United Nations support to Kazakhstan on its path to achieve the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and national development priorities. It will be carried out as an inclusive and participatory exercise involving all relevant stakeholders. The conclusions and lessons learned from the evaluation will feed into the development of the Cooperation Framework for the next implementation cycle of 2025-2030.

Figure 3: Alignment of the UNSDCF 2021-2025 monitoring with the national SDG monitoring and reporting system



Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/contracts with the UN system agencies;
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring;
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organization, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

4.2. Cooperation Framework review and reporting

According to the latest UNSDCF guidance, the Common Country Analysis is expected to be a living document, which will be updated by the United Nations Country Team on an annual basis. The same approach applies to the Results Matrix; the set of indicators may be refined by the Result Groups when the methodologies for SDG indicators and national sources are available and they allow for better disaggregation to capture whether most vulnerable populations benefit from achievement of results set in the Cooperation Framework.

To ensure that thematic reports of the government and the Voluntary National Reviews benefit from the reporting under the Cooperation Framework, annual reviews of Common Country Analysis and of Joint Work Plans will be built around interlinked SDG targets as established by theories of change (see Figure 1). Based on that, the CF Result Groups will revise theories of change to ensure their relevance and validity of assumptions. The annual UN Country Results Reports to the Joint Steering Committee will include the analysis of interlinkages between the SDG targets. In addition, the UNCT will aim to undertake light thematic reporting along specific SDG/Cooperation Framework areas and will coordinate this process with the national SDG monitoring and reporting mechanism (Figure 2) to ensure that selection of themes for joint assessments will meet the needs for reporting and accountability of the UN system and the government.

To improve accountability under the Cooperation Framework, the UNCT will develop a costed communication and advocacy plan that is aligned with a monitoring and communication plan with outputs for joint communication. This plan is regarded as an important tool for advocacy and outreach and will help accelerate progress on the SDG targets directly addressed in the Cooperation Framework and related goals by advancing collaborative UN efforts in undertaking joint advocacy to mobilise for national resources, as well as international partnership for achievement of the 2030 Agenda. To enhance further harmonisation between accountability for the CF results and achievement of the SDG targets, the UNCT anticipates to extend collaboration with the Economic Research Institute on the official SDGs' portal for Kazakhstan www.sdgs.kz for communication of collaborative efforts of UN agencies and their strategic partners.

4.3. Risks and opportunities

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is having a profound impact on the world economy⁴⁷, is deepening pre-existing inequalities, exposing vulnerabilities in social, political and economic systems. This is going to affect most disadvantaged and marginalised populations; furthermore, a global recession is going to limit gains in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment across the world⁴⁸. This will require additional resources and measures to reduce social impact and ensure economic recovery.

Economic slowdown in Kazakhstan, also imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, may pose risks to achievement of SDGs, which may affect implementation of the Cooperation Framework outcomes. A UN system consolidated response to the evolving demands of Kazakhstan related with a current global crisis

⁴⁷ Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to The Socio-Economic Impacts Of Covid-19 March 2020
https://www.un.org/Sites/Un2.Un.Org/Files/Sg_Report_Socio-Economic_Impact_Of_Covid19.Pdf

⁴⁸ Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on Women
https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/policy_brief_on_covid_impact_on_women_9_apr_2020_updated.pdf

will be facilitated through the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund by leveraging the critical expertise and delivery capacities of UN agencies to help close gaps in national action plans, to mobilise resources of the public and private sector and to support the government in undertaking a cohesive and inclusive approach to social and economic recovery measures.

To ensure that Sustainable Development Goals are implemented, the United Nations in Kazakhstan will support the government in harmonisation of national budgets with achievement of nationalised SDG targets and will advocate for allocation of funding into the SDGs and targets that currently remain unfunded while the progress in these result areas may accelerate achievement of all other goals. As well, the UN agencies will jointly explore opportunities for resources mobilisation that come from participation of Kazakhstan in sub-regional, regional, and global frameworks and increased cooperation with IFIs.

The UNSDCF 2021-2025 presents a multi-stakeholder strategy to help the country achieve Sustainable Development Goals, therefore, its success largely depends on the ability of the UN system to build strategic partnerships in the result areas. Participation in the SDG Coordination Council and “5 P” working groups creates ample opportunities to build such partnerships. More emphasis that the government has recently given to establishment of an open public dialogue presents opportunities to expand cooperation with civil society organisations and promote development of partnerships between governmental institutions, civil society, and the private sector.

Enhanced capacity of the RC office should ensure effective identification of potential partnerships and coordination of the UN joint programming. The UN joint communication and advocacy strategy will play a pivotal role in raising visibility of the Cooperation Framework and its results and in building partnerships for sustainable development among governmental institutions, civil society, the private sector, academia, research institutions and other actors.

Commitment of stakeholders, mainly the government, to the national development agenda and allocation of sufficient funding to achieve the results are other critical assumptions. Considering that the process of nationalisation of SDGs has enjoyed strong ownership from the government and the new leadership confirmed the course of the reform, there is assurance that the Cooperation Framework will be implemented with sufficient participation of key stakeholders from the government. The high-level Steering Committee and Result Groups will ensure that the Cooperation Framework remains relevant to national priorities and risks to its implementation are timely addressed and mitigated.

Annex 1: The Cooperation Framework Results Matrix

RESULTS	INDICATORS	SOURCE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	PARTNERS
National Development Priority:	The Strategic Plan for Kazakhstan’s Development until 2025; Concept on Gender and Family Policy until 2030; State Programme for Healthcare Development for 2020-2025; Concept on Social Development of Kazakhstan until 2030 (Priority 2. Poverty reduction through effective system of conditional social support and Priority 3. Comprehensive support to mothers and children)		
Related Global SDG Target(s):	3.8, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 3.4, 3.7, 4.2, 5.2, 5.6, 2.2 Cross-cutting: 10.2, 17.17		
LNOB	People with disabilities (PWDs), children with disabilities, people who use drugs (PWUD), people who inject drugs (PWID), people living with HIV (PLWH), men having sex with men (MSM), transgender people (TG), sex workers (SW), people in detention, migrants, victims of trafficking, victims of gender-based violence, children in institutions or living separately from their parents, adolescents with chronic diseases, women, children, adolescents living in rural and remote areas		
UN Agencies	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNODC, IOM, WHO, UN Women		
Thematic Area 1	Human Development and Equal Participation		
Outcome 1.1. By 2025, effective, inclusive and accountable institutions ensure equal access for all people living in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, to quality and gender-sensitive social services according to the leaving no one behind principle.	<p>1.3.1.(N) The number of recipients of state pensions and benefits</p> <p>a) Number of children (0-18) covered by the social protection system <u>Baseline:</u> 1,019,049 children (2019) <u>Target:</u> 860,000 (2025)</p> <p>b) Number of PWID covered by OST programme Baseline: 252 (2018) Target: 20% of the estimated number of PWID by 2025</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Kazakhstan/ National Committee on Statistics (annually)</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>National Committee on Statistics (annually)</p> <p>UNODC</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Kazakhstan</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>Ministry of Healthcare</p>

	<p>SDG 1.b.1 (G) Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 21.7% (2019) <u>Target</u>: 25% (2025)</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Kazakhstan/ National Committee on Statistics (annually) Ministry of National Economy</p> <p>UNDP UN Women</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Kazakhstan Ministry of Finance</p>
	<p>SDG 1.a.2 (G) Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</p> <p>Baseline: 50% (2019) Target: 55% (2025)</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance/ National Committee on Statistics (annually)</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Kazakhstan</p>
	<p>3.3.1. (G) Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 0.14 (2018) <u>Target</u>: ≤0.14 (2025)</p> <p>a) Percentage of men who have sex with men who are living with HIV <u>Baseline</u>: 6.2% (2018) <u>Target</u>: <5% (2025)</p> <p>b) Percentage of people who inject drugs who are living with HIV <u>Baseline</u>: 7.9% (2018) <u>Target</u>: <5% (2025)</p>	<p>Kazakh Scientific Centre of Dermatology and Infectious Diseases http://kncdiz.kz/ (annually)</p> <p>UNAIDS</p>	<p>Ministry of Healthcare Republican Scientific and Practical Centre of Mental Health Kazakh Scientific Centre of Dermatology and Infectious Diseases</p>

	<p>Suicide rate for adolescents aged 15-19 (link to 3.4.2 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 11.3 per 100,000 population (2016) <u>Target</u>: 7.1 per 100,000 population (2025) with available disaggregation by age and gender</p>	<p>TransMONEE</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministry of Healthcare Ministry of Education and Science Bilim Foundation</p>
	<p>3.7.1. (N) Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who have their need for family planning achieved with modern methods</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 85% (2015) <u>Target</u>: 87% (2025)</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)/National Committee on Statistics (next data in 2022)</p> <p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Ministry of Healthcare</p>
	<p>4.2.2 (G) Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 85.5% MICS (2015) <u>Target</u>: 96% (2025)</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)/National Committee on Statistics (next data in 2022)</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministry of Healthcare Ministry of Education and Science</p>
	<p>Percentage of children aged 8-9 years who are overweight (link to 2.2.2. (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 19.1% (2015-2016) <u>Target</u>: 14% (2025)</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)/National Committee on Statistics (next data in 2022)</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministry of Healthcare</p>

RESULTS	INDICATORS	SOURCE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	PARTNERS
National Development Priority:	Kazakhstan-2025 ⁴⁹ (Reform 1. New human capital, Priority - Education as the basis of economic growth); Concept on Family and Gender Policy in Kazakhstan until 2030; State Programme for Healthcare Development for 2020-2025.		
Related Global SDG Target(s):	4.7, 3.7, 3.3, 13.3, 4.3, 4.5, 4c, 5.6, 5.3, 5.4. Cross-cutting 10.3, 17.16, 17.17		
LNOB	People with disabilities (PWDs), people who use drugs (PWUD), people who inject drugs (PWID), people living with HIV (PLWH), adolescents, adolescents living in rural and remote areas, men having sex with men (MSM), transgender people (TG), sex workers (SW); rural youth and women		
UN agencies	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNODC, IOM, WHO, UN Women		
Outcome 1.2. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable are empowered with knowledge and skills to equally contribute to sustainable development of the country.	Number of teachers trained on education for sustainable development (ESD) including gender equality and human rights (link to 4.7 (G)) <u>Baseline</u> : 135 (2019) <u>Target</u> : 325 (2025)	Ministry of Education and Science UNESCO	Ministry of Education and Science “Orleu” National Professional Development Centre, Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakh National Women’s Pedagogical University, Narxoz University, Auezov South Kazakhstan State University
	4.3.1.(NA) Number of youth (including vulnerable groups) involved in non-formal training on life skills) <u>Baseline</u> : 0 (2019) <u>Target</u> : 10,000 (2025)	National Committee on Statistics UNESCO	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of Kazakhstan

⁴⁹ Strategic Development Plan of Kazakhstan until 2025, approved by the Decree of the President of Kazakhstan # 636 dd 15.02.2018

	<p>Percentage of children aged 36-59 months attending an early childhood education programme (attendance rate) disaggregated by age, disability and gender (link to 4.2.2)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 55.3% (MICS, 2015) <u>Target:</u> 95% (2025) with available disaggregation by age, disability, and gender</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey/National Committee on Statistics (next data in 2022) UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Science</p>
	<p>5.3.1 (N) Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married before age 18</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 7.8% (2015 Kazakhstan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) <u>Target:</u> 5% (2025)</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey/National Committee on Statistics (next data 2022) UNFPA</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Science</p>
	<p>3.7.2 (N) Adolescent birth rate</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 25 per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 (2018) <u>Target:</u> 20.6 per 1,000 girls aged 15-19 (2025)</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)/National Committee on Statistics (next data in 2022) UNFPA</p>	<p>Ministry of Healthcare</p>
	<p>Percentage of adolescents who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV (link to SDG 3.3.1)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 9.1% (2018) <u>Target:</u> 35% (2025)</p>	<p>Comprehensive knowledge of HIV among young people UNFPA</p>	<p>Ministry of Healthcare Ministry of Education and Science</p>

	<p>Guaranteed full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and education</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 0.63 (2019); <u>Target</u>: 0.85 (2025)</p>	<p>The United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development</p> <p>UNFPA</p>	<p>Ministry of Healthcare Ministry of Education and Science</p>
	<p>Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances (link to 5.2.1)</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 14.2% (2015) Kazakhstan) <u>Target</u>: 10% (2025)</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey/National Committee on Statistics Prevalence Study on Violence Against Women (UN Women, UNFPA, WHO) UNFPA</p>	<p>Ministry of Information and Social Development of Kazakhstan Media</p>
	<p>Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work a day (link to 5.4.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline (2018)</u>: Men: 1 hour 45 minutes; Women: 4 hours 18 minutes <u>Target</u>: decreased difference between time spent on unpaid domestic work a day by men and women (2025)</p>	<p>CEDAW report 2018/National Committee on Statistics UN Women</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of National Economy, The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan Ministry of Information and Social Development of Kazakhstan Media Union of Fathers</p>

RESULTS	INDICATORS	SOURCE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	PARTNERS
National Development Priority:	Kazakhstan-2025 (Reform 6. Modernisation of public consciousness, Priority - Preservation of National Identity, Goal - Preservation of family values and the prevention of gender discrimination); Concept on Family and Gender Policy in Kazakhstan until 2030; Roadmap on modernisation of internal affairs bodies 2019-2021; State Programme on Countering Religious Extremism and Terrorism 2018-2022		
Related Global SDG Target(s):	16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 11.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16a, 16b Cross-cutting: 10.3, 17.16		
LNOB	Victims of gender-based violence including children, children in conflict with law, stateless children, victims of trafficking, people in detention, released prisoners, migrants, women and men living with HIV (PLWH), men and women who inject drugs (PWID), men and women use drugs (PWUD), men having sex with men (MSM), sex workers (SW)		
UN Agencies	OHCHR, UN Women, UNODC, UNAIDS, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF		
Thematic Area 2	Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality		
Outcome 2.1. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan are protected and enjoy full realisation of human rights and gender equality and a life free from discrimination, violence and threats, and equally participate in decision-making	Compliance of the Law on Family and Gender policy with the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (link to 5.c.1 (G)) <u>Baseline</u> : draft law not in full compliance with the convention (2019) <u>Target</u> : adoption and compliance (2025)	CEDAW observations report of November 8, 2019 UN Women	The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan National Human Rights Ombudsman of Kazakhstan Ministry of Foreign Affairs Research institutions International and national law experts
	5.5.1 (G) Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments <u>Baseline</u> : (a) 27.6% (2018) <u>Target</u> : 50% by 2030	Parliament of Kazakhstan, Agency of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs, Central Election Commission (annually)	The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan Political parties Local governments Activists of women's movements

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> (b) 22.2% (2018) <u>Target:</u> 50% by 2030</p>		
	<p>16.a.1 (G) Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> “B” (2012) <u>Target:</u> “A” (2025)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics OHCHR</p>	<p>National Human Rights Ombudsman of Kazakhstan</p>
	<p>16.2.1. (N) Percentage of children aged 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last month</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 52.7% (2015) <u>Target:</u> 47.7% (2025)</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)/National Committee on Statistics (next data in 2022)</p> <p>UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Information and Social Development National Human Rights Ombudsman of Kazakhstan National Children's Rights Ombudsman of Kazakhstan</p>
	<p>Number of children 0-17 years living in residential care</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 53,793 (2017) <u>Target:</u> 43,500 (2025)</p>	<p>TransMonEE UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Science National Human Rights Ombudsman of Kazakhstan National Children's Rights Ombudsman of Kazakhstan</p>
	<p>16.9.1 (G) Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 99.8% (2019) <u>Target:</u> 100% (2025)</p>	<p>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey/National Committee on Statistics (next data in 2022)</p> <p>UNHCR</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>

	<p>5.2.2 (N) Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged <u>18-49 years</u> subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former partner in the previous 12 months</p> <p><u>Baseline</u> : Physical violence = 5.3% Sexual violence = 1.2% Physical and/or sexual violence = 5.6% (2015) <u>Target</u>: decreased % of women and girls experiencing violence by 2025 (by type of violence)</p>	<p>Sample survey on violence against women/National Committee on Statistics (Office for Statistics on Sustainable Development Goals)</p> <p>UN Women UNFPA UNICEF</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Healthcare Ministry of Information and Social Development The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan General Prosecutor's Office Crisis centres / shelters</p> <p>Activists of women's movements and organisations Media</p>
	<p>Number of recorded cases of domestic violence against women</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 115,300 cases (2018) <u>Target</u>: N/A</p>	<p>Fifth periodic report submitted by Kazakhstan under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 2018)</p> <p>UN Women</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan</p> <p>General Prosecutor's Office Crisis centres / shelters Units for protection of women against violence under the Ministry of Internal Affairs Civil society organisations</p>
	<p>16.2.2. (N) Number of victims of trafficking in persons per 100,000</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 2.45 (2018)</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan, Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records of the General</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs; General Prosecutor's Office; Border Guards Service of the National Security Committee;</p>

	<p><u>Target:</u> 1.24 (2025)</p>	<p>Prosecutor's Office of Kazakhstan /National Committee on Statistics (annually)</p> <p>UNODC</p>	
	<p>Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (link to 16.1.4 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> men - 42.4% (safe), women - 37.1% (safe)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> men and women - 50% (safe) by 2025</p>	<p>Sample survey "The level of public confidence in law enforcement"</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan, Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records of the General Prosecutor's Office of Kazakhstan /National Committee on Statistics</p> <p>UNODC</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>
	<p>16.3.2 (G) Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 15.1 (2017)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 12.5 (2025)</p>	<p>UN-CTS: United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems</p> <p>UNODC</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs including Prison Service</p> <p>General Prosecutor's Office</p> <p>Supreme Court</p>
	<p>16.1.1 (G) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 5 (2017)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 3 (2025)</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan, Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records of the General Prosecutor's Office</p> <p>Kazakhstan /National Committee on Statistics</p> <p>UNODC</p>	<p>Ministry of Internal Affairs;</p> <p>General Prosecutor's Office</p>

	<p>16.4.1 (G) Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> TBC (when global methodology is available) <u>Target:</u> same as above</p>	<p>Financial Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Finance/National Committee on Statistics UNODC</p>	<p>Agency on Regulation and Development of Financial Markets; Financial Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Finance, State Revenues Committee of the Ministry of Finance</p>
	<p>Voluntary submission of full template on SDG 16.10.2 by MIPD to UNESCO Institute for Statistics (link to G 16.10.2)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2019) <u>Target:</u> 1 (2025)</p> <p><u>Additional:</u> (N) of public information officers at the state institutions trained on implementation of the access to information law</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2019) <u>Target:</u> 40 (2025) Public information officers will be trained in at least the 5 core state institutions: 1. Ministry of Information and Social Development, 2. Ministry of Finance, 3. Ministry of Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, 4. City Council of the Capital (Akimat), 5. Ministry of Education and Science</p>	<p>Global Right to Information index (RTI) Ministry of Information and Social Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources City Council of the Capital (Akimat)</p> <p>UNESCO</p>	<p>Ministry of Information and Social Development Ministry of Finance Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources City Council of the Capital (Akimat) Ministry of Education and Science</p>

RESULTS	INDICATORS	SOURCE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	PARTNERS
National Development Priority:	Kazakhstan-2025: Reform 4. The rule of law without corruption		
Related Global SDG Target(s):	1.5, 11.5, 11a, 11b, 15.9, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19 Cross-cutting: 1b, 5c, 13.1, 13.2		
LNOB	Migrants, people with disabilities, victims of trafficking, rural population		
UN Agencies	UNDP, UNODC, UN Women, UNFPA, UN Habitat, FAO, OHCHR, IOM, UNESCAP, UNIDO		
Outcome 2.2. By 2025, state institutions at all levels effectively design and implement gender-sensitive, human rights and evidence-based public policies and provide quality services in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner	Alignment of strategic documents and programmes with SDGs in Kazakhstan (link to 17.14.1 (G)) <u>Baseline</u> : 79.9% (2019) <u>Target</u> : 100% (2025)	Economic Research Institute (ERI), RIA Kazakhstan (2019)	Economic Research Institute Asian Development Bank
	Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (link to 17.14.1 (N)) <u>Baseline</u> : Coordinating Council for the Promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals created under the government of Kazakhstan comprised of representatives of government, civil society and international organisations (2018) <u>Target</u> : The SDG Council enabled the full-scale integration of SDGs into the national strategic planning and budgeting system by 2025	Ministry of National Economy UNDP	Ministry of National Economy
	Adoption and Implementation of National Action Plan for GRB integration 2020-2025 (link to 5.c.1 (G))	Rapid integrated assessment (RIA) Kazakhstan, Economic Research Institute	Ministry of National Economy Ministry of Finance

	<p><u>Baseline:</u> 0⁵⁰ (2019) <u>Target:</u> Yes⁵¹ (2025)</p>	<p>UN Women UNDP</p>	<p>The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan</p>
	<p>17.18.1 (G) Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> 70% (2025)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics</p> <p>UN agencies supporting disaggregation: UN-Habitat (urban/rural) FAO (food loss) UN Women (gender) UNIDO (SDG 9)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Trade and Integration National Commission for Women and Family Affairs and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan Academic and research institutions Civil society organisations</p>
	<p>Number of migration policy areas in which the government has made progress over time (link to 10.7.2 (G))</p> <p>Policy areas to address at the minimum:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal migration; 2. Emigration and diaspora engagement; 3. Immigration, inclusion of all migrants into the social system of Kazakhstan; 4. Education migration; 5. Ethnic migration and social cohesion; 6. Combatting trafficking in persons and protection of vulnerable migrants. 	<p>IOM</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Internal Affairs Ministry of National Economy</p>

⁵⁰ In 2019 the government with the leading role of the Ministry of National Economy and the National Commission for Women and Family Affairs and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan developed a 2020-2025 National Action Plan (NAP) on integration of Gender-Responsive Budgeting into the national planning and budgeting systems. The NAP was developed based on the results of UN Women GRB Project in 2017-2018 funded by the Ministry of National Economy. It is expected that the NAP GRB Plan will be adopted by Governmental Decree in 2020-2021. Due to COVID-19 crisis, the adoption and further implementation of the plan can be postponed.

⁵¹ The target value -Yes- means full integration of the NAP targets (indicators) into the national planning systems including allocation of budget.

	<p><u>Baseline: 4 (2019)</u> <u>Target: 6 (2025)</u></p>		
	<p>Percentage of recommendations of the Extended Migration Profile⁵² of Kazakhstan implemented (link to 10.7.2 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline: n/a</u> <u>Target: 70% (2025)</u></p>	IOM	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population
	<p>Percentage of Global Compact for Migration (GCM) objectives that are referenced and/or incorporated in government policies⁵³ (link to 10.7.2 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline: 0</u> <u>Target: 70% (2025)</u></p>	IOM	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population
	<p>Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (link to 11.a.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline: 37% (2019)</u> <u>Target: 47% (percentage of the population of cities over 100,000) by 2025</u></p>	<p>GEF/UNDP project “Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS) for Low-carbon Urban Development in Kazakhstan”</p> <p>National Committee on Statistics UNDP UN-Habitat UNFPA</p>	Local governments; Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development; JSC DAMU; second-tier banks, local communities

⁵² EMP in Kazakhstan is funded by MFA and implemented in cooperation with the MOLSPP. The report is expected in 2020.

⁵³ The Migration Network launched in Kazakhstan in 2020 would support this process.

	<p>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 (link to 16.5.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 9.2% (2019) <u>Target</u>: 4.2% (2025)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics/Agency of Kazakhstan for Anti-Corruption</p> <p>UNDP UNODC</p>	<p>The General Prosecutor's Office National Security Committee Ministry of Information and Social Development Ministry of Internal Affairs Accounts Committee Agency for Civil Service Affairs Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Finance Ministry of National Economy Akimats of all levels UNODC UNDP Parliament</p>
	<p>Perception of the level of corruption by the population (link to 16.5.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: Score 34 (2019) <u>Target</u>: Score 38 (2025)</p>	<p>Agency of Kazakhstan for Anti-Corruption</p> <p>Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International) https://www.transparency.org/cpi2019</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>The General Prosecutor's Office National Security Committee Ministry of Internal Affairs Accounts Committee Agency for Civil Service Affairs Ministry of Information and Social Development Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Finance Ministry of National Economy Akimats of all levels UNODC UNDP</p>
	<p>Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>The General Prosecutor's Office National Security Committee Ministry of Information and Social Development Ministry of Internal Affairs</p>

	<p>during the previous 12 months (16.5.2 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 12.1% (2019) <u>Target</u>: 9% (2025)</p>		<p>Accounts Committee Agency for Civil Service Affairs Ministry of Information and Social Development Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Finance Ministry of National Economy Akimats of all levels UNODC UNDP Parliament</p>
	<p>Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (link to 16.6.2 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 74.8% (2019) <u>Target</u>: 78% (2025)</p>	<p>Anti-Corruption Agency of Kazakhstan (annually) UNDP</p>	<p>Agency of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs Ministry of Information and Social Development Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry</p> <p>Parliament, Ministry of National Economy and Akimats at all levels</p>
	<p><u>Proportion of digitalised public services (link to 16.6.2 (G))</u></p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 74% (2019) <u>Target</u>: 98% (2025)</p>	<p>Agency of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs UNDP</p>	<p>Agency of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs, Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry, Akimats at all levels</p>

	<p>Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (link to 16.7.2 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> n/a <u>Target:</u> TBD (2021)</p>	<p>Agency of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Agency of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs, Akimats at all levels</p>
	<p>5.5.1 (G) Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> (a) 27.6 (2018) <u>Target:</u> 50% by 2030</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> (b) 22.2 (2018) <u>Target:</u> 50% by 2030</p>	<p>Parliament of Kazakhstan, Agency of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs, Central Election Commission (annually)</p> <p>UNDP UN Women</p>	<p>The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan Political parties Local governments Activists of women’s movements</p>

RESULTS	INDICATORS	SOURCE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	PARTNERS
National Development Priority:	Kazakhstan-2025: Reform 1. “New human capital”, Priority “Education as the basis of economic growth”		
Related Global SDG Target(s):	2.3, 2.4, 3.2a, 4.3, 4.4, 6.4, 18.7, 8.8, 8.9, 9b, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4, 7.1, 7.3, 12.7, 11b, 10.7, 17.10 Cross-cutting: 1.5, 5.4, 5.5, 5a, 10.2		
LNOB	Rural youth and women, migrants, people living in remote and protected areas, small farmers, women-owners of small business		
UN Agencies	UNDP, UNCTAD, UNECE, ITC, FAO, UNEP, UNESCO, UN Women, IOM, UNIDO		
Thematic Area 3	Inclusive Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability		
Outcome 3.1. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development with improved productive capacities, skills and equal opportunities for sustainable and decent jobs, livelihoods, and businesses.	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training (link to 8.6.1 (G)) <u>Baseline:</u> 6% (2018) <u>Target:</u> 4% (2025)	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population/ National Committee on Statistics (annually) Sample population survey on employment UNDP	Ministry of Education and Science Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population
	Gender pay gap (link to 8.5.1 (G)) <u>Baseline:</u> 34.2% <u>Target:</u> about 13.5% (OECD-35 average in 2018) by 2030	Fifth periodic report submitted by Kazakhstan under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 2018); OECD UN Women	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population Parliament Ministry of Information and Social Development The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan Private sector
	Number of occupations prohibited for women (link to 8.5.1 (G)) <u>Baseline:</u> 191 occupations (2018)	Fifth periodic report submitted by Kazakhstan under article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population

	<u>Target:</u> <191 (2025)	of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 2018) UN Women	The National Commission for Women Affairs, Family and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan Commissioner for Human Rights in the Republic of Kazakhstan Labour unions
	9.b.1 (N) Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added <u>Baseline:</u> 1.4% (2018) <u>Target:</u> 2% (2025)	National Committee on Statistics SME and Entrepreneurship Policy in Kazakhstan 2018 (OECD) UNDP	Ministry of National Economy Ministry of Digital Development, Innovations and Aerospace Industry Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Energy Ministry of Education and Science Local executive bodies NPP Atameken Samruk-Kazyna JSC
	9.3.1 (G) Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added <u>Baseline:</u> 25% (2017) <u>Target:</u> 40% (2025)	National Committee on Statistics SME and Entrepreneurship Policy in Kazakhstan 2018 (OECD) UNDP ITC	Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Trade and Integration Business associations Trade support organisations (Atameken, JSC DAMU, QazTrade)
	Availability of methodology at the national level for assessment of economic losses (link to 1.5.4. (G)) <u>Baseline:</u> No (2020) <u>Target:</u> Yes (2025)	UNDP	
	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP (link to 8.9.1 (G))	National Committee on Statistics	Ministry of Culture and Sports

	<u>Baseline: 1% (2017)</u> <u>Target: 1.5% (2025)</u>	UNESCO UNDP	Institute Kazakh Restoration, Company KazakhTourism, World Heritage Centre
	2.3.1. (N) Productivity in the agricultural sector <u>Baseline: KZT 1,913,900 (2018)</u> <u>Target: >KZT 3,500,000 (2025)</u>	National Committee on Statistics FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, National Agrarian Scientific Research Institute (and its subsidiaries), World Bank, EBRD, Eurasian Development Bank, KazAgro, Centre of Applied Research TALAP, NGO "Growers Union", NGO "Farmers of Kazakhstan", Non-profit JSC "International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC)", National Chamber of Entrepreneurs
	2.4.1 (N) b) Area of irrigated land on which water-saving technologies are used (drip irrigation, sprinkling) <u>Baseline: 183,400 ha (2017)</u> <u>Target: 230,000 ha (2025)</u>	National Committee on Statistics FAO UNDP	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, RSE "Kazvodkhoz", National Agrarian Scientific Research Institute (and its subsidiaries), KazAgro Center of Applied Research TALAP, NGO "Growers Union", NGO "Farmers of Kazakhstan", Non-profit JSC "International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC)", National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, NGO "Association of water users"
	6.4.1 (N) Change in water use efficiency over time (link to 6.4.1 (G)) <u>Baseline: 5.711 m3/KZT 1000 (2017)</u> <u>Target: <5.711 m3/KZT 1000 (2025)</u>	National Committee on Statistics FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Eurasian Development Bank, RSE "Kazvodkhoz", National Agrarian Scientific Research Institute (and its subsidiaries), Non-profit JSC "International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC)",

			National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, NGO "Association of water users", Louis Dreyfus, NGO "Cotton processing companies association"
7.3.1 (G) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP <u>Baseline</u> : 0.4 (2018) <u>Target</u> : 0.39 by 2025	Ministry of Energy Centre on Green Technologies National Committee on Statistics UNDP		Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development Association of Renewable Energy (AREK), Solar Power Association (SPAQ), JSC DAMU, AIFC, Second-tier banks, IFIs, Kazakh-German University, Nazarbayev University, LENI, Non-profit JSC "International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC)" , Kazakhstan Association of Energy Auditors, Association of Universities, private sector (Kantau Transformer Plant, testing laboratories, LG, Bosch, TechnoDom, Mechta)
Number of changes in trade related laws, regulations, standards, procedures or practices endorsed and/or implemented (link to 17.10.1 (G)) <u>Baseline</u> : 0 (2019) <u>Target</u> : 4 (2025)	Ministry of Trade and Integration ITC		Ministry of Trade and Integration Customs authorities Other line ministries Centre for Trade Policy Development
8.4.1 (G) Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP <u>Baseline</u> : data available in 2021 <u>Target</u> : will be established in 2021	National Committee on Statistics UNEP		Ministry of National Economy Ministry of Energy Ministry of Agriculture

	<p>8.4.2 (G) Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: data available in 2021 <u>Target</u>: will be established in 2021</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics UNEP</p>	<p>Ministry of National Economy Ministry of Energy Ministry of Agriculture</p>
	<p>Availability of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (link to 12.1.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: No (2020) <u>Target</u>: Yes (2025)</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources UNEP</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources</p>
	<p>Kazakhstan's rank in the Global Labour Resilience Index</p> <p><u>Baseline</u>: 57 (2019) <u>Target</u>: 50 (2025)</p>	<p>The Whiteshield Partners Global Labour Resilience Index UNDP</p>	<p>Centre of labour resources' development under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection</p>
	<p>Kazakhstan's rank in the Global Knowledge Index <u>Baseline</u>: 64 (2019) <u>Target</u>: 59 (2025)</p>	<p>Global Knowledge Index https://www.knowledge4all.com/en/WorldMap UNDP</p>	<p>Center of labour resources' development under the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection</p>

RESULTS	INDICATORS	SOURCE AND RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	PARTNERS
National Development Priority:	Concept for the Transition of Kazakhstan to a Green Economy		
Related Global SDG Target(s):	13.1, 13.2, 12.2, 12.5, 6.5, 6.6, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 6.4, 2.4, 11.6, 7.1, 7.2, 2.4, 3d Cross-cutting: 1.5, 11.5, 11a, 11b		
LNOB	Rural women, migrants, people living in slums, small farmers		
UN Agencies	UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, UNDRR, UNIDO, UN-Habitat, UNECE, UNEP, WHO, IOM		
Outcome 3.2. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, in particular the most vulnerable, benefit from increased climate resilience, sustainable management of environment and clean energy, and sustainable rural and urban development.	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (link to 11.5.1 (G)) <u>Baseline:</u> 0.00008 (2018) <u>Target:</u> 0	National Committee on Statistics UNDRR	Committee for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan
	11.5.2 (N) Amount of damage from natural emergencies (in 1000 KZT) <u>Baseline:</u> 10,847,926.2 (2017) <u>Target:</u> 7,593,548.34 (2025)	National Committee on Statistics UNDRR	Committee for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan
	All disaster losses from natural and man-made hazards are systematically collected in a disaggregated manner to highlight vulnerabilities and support evidence-based policies and investments (Link to 13.1.2 (G)) <u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2019) <u>Target:</u> National Disaster Loss Database compliant with Sendai Framework indicators and disaggregation methodology is in place and implemented (2025)	UNDRR	

	<p>Adoption of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies that are in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (link to 1.5.3 and 1.5.4 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2020) <u>Target:</u> national DRR strategy and DRR strategy of the city of Nur-Sultan that are in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction are in place addressing gender dimensions (2023)</p>	<p>Committee for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Akimat of the city of Nur-Sultan</p> <p>UNDRR</p>	<p>Committee for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan</p> <p>Akimat of the city of Nur-Sultan</p>
	<p>The establishment of an integrated policy/strategy/plan providing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (Link to 13.2.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0 (2020) <u>Target:</u> One national adaptation plan and NDC implementation plan addressing gender dimensions are in place (2024)</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources; Statistics Committee of the Ministry National Economy (is this the same as National Committee on Statistics?); RSE "Kazhydromet"; JSC "Zhasyl damu"</p>
	<p>15.a.1 (G) Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>a) ODA to Kazakhstan <u>Baseline:</u> 3.01 mIn USD (2017)</p>	<p>OECD National Committee on Statistics</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Finance Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Biodiversity Fund, Association of Biodiversity Conservation, Bitfury, IUCN, WWF, Qazaq geography, national protected</p>

	<p><u>Target:</u> 3.23 mln USD (2025)⁵⁴</p> <p>b) Public expenditure on specially protected natural areas (15.b.1 N)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 8,566.2 mln KZT (2018)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> 13,300.0 mln KZT (2025)⁵⁵</p>	UNDP	areas, governments of Germany, Switzerland, Sweden
	<p>15.3.1 (N) Area of eroded agricultural lands (thousand hectares)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 29,320.1 ha (2018)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> <29,320.1 ha (2025)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics</p> <p>Land Management Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan</p> <p>FAO</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, NC “Government for Citizens”, National Agrarian Scientific Research Institute (and its subsidiaries), Centre of Applied Research TALAP, NGO “Growers Union”, NGO “Farmers of Kazakhstan”, Non-profit JSC "International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC)", National Chamber of Entrepreneurs</p>
	<p>2.4.1 (N) a) The proportion of the introduced technologies of spot farming in the total sown area of Kazakhstan (link to 2.4.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 0.09% (2018)</p> <p><u>Target:</u> >0.09% (2025)</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture of Kazakhstan (Department of Agriculture)</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, National Agrarian Scientific Research Institute (and its subsidiaries), World Bank, EBRD, Eurasian Development Bank, KazAgro, Center of Applied Research TALAP, NGO “Growers Union”, NGO “Farmers of Kazakhstan”, Non-profit JSC "International Green Technologies and Investment Projects Center (IGTIPC)", National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, IsDB, EIB, WB, KazFoam, Farmers Association, IFAS, Coca-Cola, GWC, Agrarian University, USAID</p>

⁵⁴Estimations based on UNDP data for ongoing projects for the Biodiversity Projects Portfolio in 2020

⁵⁵The expected volume (forecast) of state financing for protected areas in 2025 according to the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan

	<p>6.5.2 (G) Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 73% <u>Target:</u> 87%</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics (data collected every three years)</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology</p>
	<p>7.1.2. (N) a) Level of gasification of the population</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 49.68% (2018) <u>Target:</u> 56% (2030)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics (Source: Census 2020)</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Ministry of Energy</p>
	<p>7.2.1 (N) Share of electricity produced by renewable energy sources in total electricity production (link to 7.2.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 1.3% (2018) <u>Target:</u> 3% by 2020, 6% - by 2025, 10% - by 2030</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics</p> <p>UNDP</p>	<p>Ministry of Energy, Association of Renewable Energy (AREK), Solar Power Association (SPAQ), JSC DAMU, AIFC, Second-tier banks, IFIs, Kazakh-German University</p>
	<p>11.6.2.(N) The average annual concentration of suspended particles PM 2.5 and PM 10 in atmospheric air (mg/m³) in cities where observations are being made (mg/m³)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> PM 2.5 = 0.2 (average 2019) <u>Target:</u> <0.1 (2025)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> PM 10 = 0.05 (average 2019) <u>Target:</u> <0.03 (2025)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics</p> <p>UN-Habitat UNDP</p>	<p>RSE “Kazhydromet”, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Akimats</p>

	<p>12.5.1 (N) a) Solid waste recycling and disposal to their generation ratio (link to 12.5.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 14.9% (2019) <u>Target:</u> 40% by 2030 (18% by 2020, 21% by 2021)</p> <p>b) Industrial waste recycling and disposal to their generation ratio (link to 12.5.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 34.0% (2019 r.) <u>Target:</u> 44.0% (2024 r.)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics Strategic Plan of Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources UNDP UN-Habitat</p> <p>Strategic Plan of Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources UNDP UN-Habitat</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources Akimats</p>
	<p>15.1.1 (G) Forest area as a percentage of total land area</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 4.7% (2018) <u>Target:</u> >4.7% (2025)</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics FAO</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, National Agrarian Scientific Research Institute (and its subsidiaries), World Bank, Association of Environmental Organisations, NGO “G-Global Coalition for Green Development” Biodiversity Fund, Association of Biodiversity Conservation, Bitfury, IUCN, WWF, Qazaq geography, national protected areas, governments of Germany, Switzerland, Sweden</p>
	<p>15.2.1 (N) Forest area (link to 15.2.1 (G))</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u> 12,933,100 ha (2018),</p>	<p>National Committee on Statistics</p>	<p>Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, National Agrarian Scientific Research Institute (and its</p>

	Target: >12,933,100 ha (2025)	FAO	subsidiaries), World Bank, Association of Environmental Organisations, NGO “G-Global Coalition for Green Development” Biodiversity Fund, Association of Biodiversity Conservation, Bitfury, IUCN, WWF, Qazaq geography
	15.3.1 (N) The area of eroded land in the composition of agricultural land as a percentage of the total land area <u>Baseline:</u> 29,320.1 thousand ha (2018) <u>Target:</u> <29,320.1 thousand ha (2025)	National Committee on Statistics FAO	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, Kazagro, IsDB, EIB, WB, KazFoam, Farmers Association, IFAS, Coca-Cola, GWC, Agrarian University, USAID
	17.7.1 (G) Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies <u>Baseline:</u> will be available in 2021 <u>Target:</u> will be available in 2021	Centre on Green Technologies National Committee on Statistics UNEP	Ministry of National Economy

Annex 2: The Cooperation Framework Legal Annex

Whereas the government of Kazakhstan (hereinafter referred to as “the government”) has entered into the following relationships:

Agency	Agreement
UNDP	With the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement governing the UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement - SBAA), which was signed by both parties on 4 October 1994. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the government shall be made available to the government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of the UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling the UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonisation initiative. In light of this decision the UNSDCF together with a work plan (which shall form part of this UNSDCF and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
UNICEF	With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) was concluded between the government of Kazakhstan and UNICEF on November 25, 1994.
UNHCR	With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Cooperation Agreement was concluded between the government of Kazakhstan and UNHCR on 14 November 2007, ratified on 19 March 2011, and came into force on 7 April 2011.
UNFPA	With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), an exchange of letters approved on 26 December 2019 and signed by UNFPA’s Executive Director and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan on 27 January 2020 and 11 February 2020 respectively, to the effect that the SBAA signed by the UNDP and the government of Kazakhstan on 4 October 1994 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNFPA.
UNIDO	With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the provisions of the SBAA between UNDP and the government, signed and entered into force on 4 October 1994 shall be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNIDO projects and programmes in Kazakhstan.
FAO	With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Agreement for the establishment of an FAO Partnership and Liaison Office in the Republic of Kazakhstan of 23 May 2015, was ratified by the government of Kazakhstan on the 4th July 2018.
UNESCO	With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Agreement between the government of Kazakhstan and UNESCO concerning the establishment of a UNESCO Office in Almaty, Kazakhstan was signed on 9 August 1995.

Agency	Agreement
WHO	With the World Health Organization (WHO) a Basic Agreement between the government of Kazakhstan and WHO for establishment of technical advisory cooperation relations was signed on 12 December 1994.
UNODC	With the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the provisions of the SBAA signed by UNDP and the government of Kazakhstan on 4 October 1994 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNODC.
UNAIDS	With the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS), the provisions of the SBAA signed by UNDP and the government of Kazakhstan on 4 October 1994 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNAIDS.
IOM	With the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Agreement on cooperation between the government of Kazakhstan and the IOM was signed on January 13, 1998.
UN Women	With the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), an exchange of letters dated 9 September 2019 to the effect that the SBAA signed by UNDP and the government of Kazakhstan on 4 October 1994 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UN Women.
UNDRR	With the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the provisions of the SBAA signed by UNDP and the government of Kazakhstan on 4 October 1994 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNDRR.
UNDGC	With the United Nations Department of Global Communications / the United Nations Information Office (UNDGC/UNIC/UNO), the provisions of the SBAA signed by UNDP and the government of Kazakhstan on 4 October 1994 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNDGC/UNIC/UNO.
UNEP	With the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the provisions of the SBAA signed by UNDP and the government of Kazakhstan on 4 October 1994 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNEP.
UNV	With the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the provisions of the SBAA signed by UNDP and the government of Kazakhstan on 4 October 1994 be applied, mutatis mutandis, to UNV.
For all UN agencies including UN-Habitat, UNECE, ITC, UNCTAD: assistance to the government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.	

The Cooperation Framework will, in respect of each of the signatory United Nations system agencies, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with, and in a manner that is consistent with, the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the government of Kazakhstan.

The government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in the paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the “General Convention”) or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) to the Agencies’ property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities, and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention.

The government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, where it is mutually agreed by government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the government.

- (a) “Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the United Nations or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement”.
- (b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

Annex 3: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

	Year 1 (2021)	Year 2 (2022)	Year 3 (2023)	Year 4 (2024)	Year 5 (2025)
Monitoring & Evaluation Activities					
<p>Surveys/ Studies</p> <p><i>(Investigations of a problem or assessment of the conditions of a specified population group, aimed to support the identification of root causes, and development/refinement of implementation strategies and/or baseline indicators)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Situation Analysis (PSA) (UNFPA) Preliminary results of 2020 Population and Housing Census (UNFPA) Sample Survey on Violence against women in Kazakhstan (National Committee on Statistics and UNFPA, UN Women, WHO) Resilience assessment conducted in Nur-Sultan city (UNDRR) Stigma Index for People Living with HIV (UNAIDS) HIV Recency Testing survey (UNAIDS, UNFPA) Space Temporal Modelling of HIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical report/s based on the data of Population and Housing Census (UNFPA) Report based on further analysis of MICS data on: Contraceptives Prevalence Rate and Unmet Need for Family Planning Analysis (UNFPA) Adolescents Knowledge of HIV, Sexual Behaviour and use of contraceptives (UNFPA) IBBS People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) conducted by the National Kazakh Centre for Communicable Diseases (as part of National AIDS Surveillance Plan) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further Analysis from MICS on attitudes toward domestic violence (UNFPA) Gender and Generation Survey (National Committee on Statistics, UN Women and UNFPA) The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023 (FAO) Participatory Assessments (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey on Adolescent Sexual Behaviour, access to SRH Services, Information and Education, and - awareness of contraceptive methods and family planning among adolescents and youth (UNFPA) IBBS People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) (UNAIDS) The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2024 (FAO) Participatory Assessments (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025 (FAO) Participatory Assessments (UNHCR)

	<p>infection for Kazakhstan (UNAIDS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Education Monitoring Report (UNESCO) • 5-Year Progress Review of SDG4 in the Asia-Pacific (UNESCO) • MICS 6 (UNICEF, UNFPA) • The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021 (FAO) • Participatory Assessments (UNHCR) 	<p>which will feed the data (UNAIDS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report based on health sector public expenditure review to formulate sector investment plan (UNICEF) • Report based on analysis of root causes, risks, and prevalence of sexual violence against children and developing evidence-based recommendations for prevention and addressing sexual VAC (UNICEF) • The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 (FAO) • Participatory Assessments (UNHCR) 			
<p>Monitoring Systems</p> <p><i>(UNCT support to national information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030, (National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030, (National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030, (National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030, (National 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals until 2030, (National

<p><i>systems, with regular reporting of data related to UNSDCF results)</i></p>	<p>Committee on Statistics and UNCT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National AIDS Surveillance Databases (UNAIDS) • GAM (Global AIDS Monitoring Report) and database (UNAIDS) • CRC country reports (UNICEF) • Yearbook of Children (UNICEF) • Transmonee (UNICEF) • Statelessness identification campaign (UNHCR) • Border Monitoring missions (UNHCR) • Monitoring through participation in the state RSD Commissions (UNHCR) • Interactive report on state of the environment and use of natural resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan (UNEP) 	<p>Committee on Statistics and UNCT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National AIDS Surveillance Databases (UNAIDS) • GAM (Global AIDS Monitoring Report) and database (UNAIDS) • CRC Concluding Observations (UNICEF) • Yearbook of Children (UNICEF) • Transmonee (UNICEF) • Statelessness identification campaign (UNHCR) • Border Monitoring missions (UNHCR) • Monitoring through participation in the state RSD Commissions (UNHCR) • Interactive report on state of the environment and use of natural resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan (UNEP) 	<p>Committee on Statistics and UNCT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Loss Database (UNDRR) • National AIDS Surveillance Databases (UNAIDS) • GAM (Global AIDS Monitoring Report) and database (UNAIDS) • Yearbook of Children (UNICEF) • Transmonee (UNICEF) • Statelessness identification campaign (UNHCR) • Border Monitoring missions (UNHCR) • Monitoring through participation in the state RSD Commissions (UNHCR) • Interactive report on state of the environment and use of natural resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan (UNEP) 	<p>Committee on Statistics and UNCT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National AIDS Surveillance Databases (UNAIDS) • GAM (Global AIDS Monitoring Report) and database (UNAIDS) • Yearbook of Children (UNICEF) • Transmonee (UNICEF) • Statelessness identification campaign (UNHCR) • Border Monitoring missions (UNHCR) • Monitoring through participation in the state RSD Commissions (UNHCR) • Interactive report on state of the environment and use of natural resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan (UNEP) 	<p>Committee on Statistics and UNCT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National AIDS Surveillance Databases (UNAIDS) • GAM (Global AIDS Monitoring Report) and database (UNAIDS) • Yearbook of Children (UNICEF) • Transmonee (UNICEF) • Statelessness identification campaign (UNHCR) • Border Monitoring missions (UNHCR) • Monitoring through participation in the state RSD Commissions (UNHCR) • Interactive report on state of the environment and use of natural resources in the Republic of Kazakhstan (UNEP)
<p>Reviews <i>(Drawings on United Nations</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCA update (UNCT/RCO) • Result Groups annual review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCA update (UNCT/RCO) • Voluntary National review (UNCT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCA update (UNCT/RCO) • UNSDCF midterm review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCA update (UNCT/RCO) • Result Groups annual review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCA in preparation of the new CF • Result Groups annual review

<p><i>agencies' and partners' monitoring systems as well as findings of surveys, studies and evaluations)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Programme Monitoring system platform for UNAIDS UBRAF Country Envelope annual report (UNAIDS) • Review and analysis of the national legislation, statistics, VNR and other human rights instruments' recommendations related to refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result Groups annual review • National strategies are aligned with the Sendai Framework priorities. Plans of action for implementing the strategies are developed (UNDRR) • Joint Programme Monitoring system platform for UNAIDS UBRAF Country Envelope annual report (UNAIDS) • Review and analysis of national legislation, statistics, VNR and other human rights instruments' recommendations related to refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result Groups annual review • Joint Programme Monitoring system platform for UNAIDS UBRAF Country Envelope annual report (UNAIDS) • CEDAW 6th periodic review of Kazakhstan (UN Women) • FAO Country Programme Framework mid-term review • Review and analysis of national legislation, statistics, VNR and other human rights instruments' recommendations related to refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Programme Monitoring system platform for UNAIDS UBRAF Country Envelope annual report (UNAIDS) • Review and analysis of the national legislation, statistics, VNR and other human rights instruments' recommendations related to refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people (UNHCR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Programme Monitoring system platform for UNAIDS UBRAF Country Envelope annual report (UNAIDS) • Beijing +30 National Review • Review and analysis of the national legislation, statistics, VNR and other human rights instruments' recommendations related to refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people (UNHCR)
<p>Evaluations <i>(Evaluations of United Nations agencies' programmes and projects contributing to</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF projects portfolio midterm and final evaluations (UNDP) • Joint evaluation of implementation of reforms in Inclusive Education (UNICEF) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF projects portfolio midterm and final evaluations (UNDP) • UN SWAP Gender Score Card for UNCT (Gender Theme Group) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic Evaluation: UNDP contribution to effective, transparent, and accountable institutions (UNDP) • Thematic Evaluation: UNDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final Evaluation of the UNSDCF • GEF projects portfolio midterm and final evaluations (UNDP) • Thematic Evaluation: UNDP contribution to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF projects portfolio midterm and final evaluations (UNDP) • Evaluation of state reforms and programmes on deinstitutionalisation and alternative

<p><i>UNSDCF evaluation)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of the Comprehensive GEWE, WEE and EVAW Programme (UN Women with participation of UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF) 		<p>contribution to green economy transition (UNDP)</p>	<p>gender equality and women empowerment across CPD (UNDP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent Country Programme Evaluation (UNDP) Country level programme evaluation (2024, UNFPA) Evaluation of Kazakhstan – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2016-2020 (UNICEF) 	<p>care of children in Kazakhstan (UNICEF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Women Country Portfolio Evaluation (2021-2025)
<p>M&E Capacity Development</p> <p><i>(Major capacity development activities to strengthen partner M&E capabilities)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development to national partners and stakeholders on monitoring of Human Development and Equal Participation; Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality; Environmental Sustainability and Inclusive Economic Growth (UNCT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development to national partners and stakeholders on monitoring of Human Development and Equal Participation; Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality; Environmental Sustainability and Inclusive Economic Growth (UNCT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development to national partners and stakeholders on monitoring of Human Development and Equal Participation; Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality; Environmental Sustainability and Inclusive Economic Growth (UNCT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development to national partners and stakeholders on monitoring of Human Development and Equal Participation; Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality; Environmental Sustainability and Inclusive Economic Growth (UNCT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity development to national partners and stakeholders on monitoring of Human Development and Equal Participation; Effective Institutions, Human Rights and Gender Equality; Environmental Sustainability and Inclusive Economic Growth (UNCT)
<p>Use and Users of M&E Information</p> <p><i>(Decision-making processes and</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One UN Country Results Report (RCO/M&E) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One UN Country Results Report (RCO/M&E) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One UN Country Results Report (RCO/M&E) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One UN Country Results Report (RCO/M&E) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One UN Country Results Report (RCO/M&E)

<p><i>events drawing on the findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learned from the M&E activities above)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF Steering Committee (annual meeting) • UNSDCF Result Groups • UN Joint Communication Group • Gender Theme Group • UNJT on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) • SDG Coordination Council/Economic Research Institute (meetings/annual reports) • Relevant ministries and governmental agencies • PEPFAR/USAID/CDC /GFATM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF Steering Committee (annual meeting) • UNSDCF Result Groups • UN Joint Communication Group • Gender Theme Group • UNJT on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) • SDG Coordination Council/Economic Research Institute (meetings/annual reports) • Relevant ministries and governmental agencies • PEPFAR/USAID/CDC /GFATM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF Steering Committee (annual meeting) • UNSDCF Result Groups • UN Joint Communication Group • Gender Theme Group • UNJT on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) • SDG Coordination Council/Economic Research Institute (meetings/annual reports) • Relevant ministries and governmental agencies • PEPFAR/USAID/CDC /GFATM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF Steering Committee (annual meeting) • UNSDCF Result Groups • UN Joint Communication Group • Gender Theme Group • UNJT on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) • SDG Coordination Council/Economic Research Institute (meetings/annual reports) • Relevant ministries and governmental agencies • PEPFAR/USAID/CDC /GFATM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNSDCF Steering Committee (annual meeting) • UNSDCF Result Groups • UN Joint Communication Group • Gender Theme Group • UNJT on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) • SDG Coordination Council/Economic Research Institute (meetings/annual reports) • Relevant ministries and governmental agencies • PEPFAR/USAID/CDC /GFATM
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