Agency for Strategic Planning
and Reforms of the
Republic of Kazakhstan
Bureau of National Statistics

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS in Kazakhstan

2015-2019

Compilation of statistics

Nur-Sultan, 2020

Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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The statistical compilation “Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan” (hereinafter referred to as the Compilation) was for the first time developed and issued in 2020, thanks to the joint efforts of the Bureau of National Statistics within the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan; the Economic Research Institute JSC within the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan; and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Kazakhstan.

The purpose of issuing the Compilation is to set out a range of indicators, provide information for the wider public and meet the needs of a wide range of users in monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals within the country.

The data presented here are collected from various official sources (statistical data and administrative reports) and are divided into 17 main sections.

The Compilation is available on the website of the Bureau of National Statistics within the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan: www.stat.gov.kz.

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Symbols:
- – absent
0,0 – insignificant value
X – confidential data
... – no data available
The process of rounding explains minor inconsistencies between some of the totals and the sum of their parts.

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INTRODUCTION

The UN General Assembly Resolution 70/1, 'Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' sets out a new, ambitious and universal agenda, which requires strong political will and decisive action on the part of all interested parties. Implementation of this ambitious and reforming action plan has the potential to move the world towards sustainable and resilient development that "leaves no one behind".

Kazakhstan, as a full UN member, expressed its commitment to the new Agenda and began a phased implementation of its commitments in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.

In August 2018, the country established the Coordination Council for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan, A.Smailov. Within the Council, there are five interdepartmental working groups (People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnership) headed by ministers. The work of all five groups is coordinated by the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Economic Research Institute JSC performs the functions of the Secretariat.

In July 2019, at the UN High Level Political Forum, Kazakhstan presented its first Voluntary National Review on progress towards achieving the SDGs. The Forum focused on empowering people and ensuring their inclusion and equality (SDG 4: Quality education, SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, SDG 10: Reduced inequalities, SDG 13: Climate action, SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions, SDG 17: Partnerships for sustainable development).

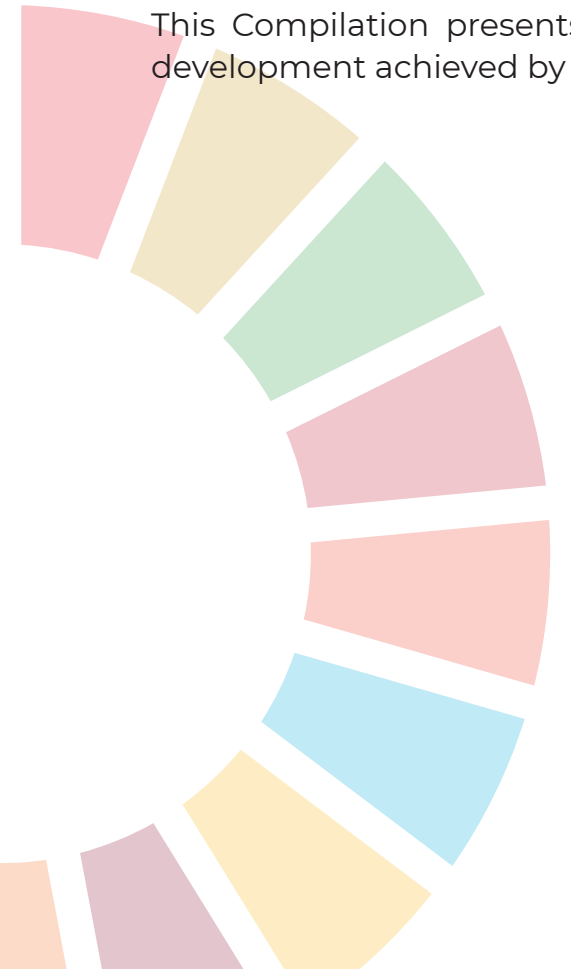
The Bureau of National Statistics within the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan coordinates the collection, dissemination and monitoring of SDG indicators. This is consistent with internationally accepted approaches, where the UN Statistics Division plays a central role in SDG monitoring.

The Bureau of National Statistics has compiled a national list of SDG indicators which is based on the UN global-indicator framework. The Bureau has developed the list in close interdepartmental cooperation with government bodies responsible for SDG implementation, the non-governmental sector and international institutions. The list includes global indicators, as well as indicators reflecting national development priorities.

The Roadmap for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan for 2020-2022 defines a set of organizational and methodological activities for generating high-quality monitoring data.

The main tool for reporting and disseminating data on SDG indicators is the National SDG Reporting Platform (https://kazstat.github.io/sdg-site-kazstat/). This is a single platform for collecting and summarizing information on progress towards achieving the SDGs as presented by the government bodies responsible for SDG implementation.

This Compilation presents the indicators that reflect the level of sustainable development achieved by the country



Preface by the Head of the Bureau of National Statistics within the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Dear users of statistical data,

I am very happy to introduce the first compilation of statistics on the topic of Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan, the issue of which coincides with the 100th anniversary of Kazakhstani statistics.

On November 8, 1920, the Government of the Kazakh SSR adopted the Regulations on State Statistics in the Kazakh SSR, which was the starting point for the establishement of statistics in the country and the creation of a centralized statistical system. During the past century, the system has gone through several stages of development and is now recognized by international experts to be the leader in Central Asia.

In September 2015, the New 2030 Agenda or 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was adopted at the 70th session of the UN General Assembly in New York as the main reference point for global development. Kazakhstan has expressed its commitment to the implementation of the SDGs at the highest level and is already moving towards sustainable development. Many strategic documents incorporate the goals and objectives in this document.

As stated by the UN Statistical Commission, a key role in this process is assigned to official statistics. The Bureau of National Statistics within the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan is actively involved in the implementation of SDGs nationally and has been making significant efforts to provide quality data for monitoring goals and targets linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The statistical data on the SDGs in Kazakhstan collected in the Compilation is intended to meet the needs of a wide range of users, including government bodies and entrepreneurs, the media, non-governmental organizations, academia and international institutions.

We hope that the data presented will help in making informed decisions about social, economic and environmental development, and will allow significant progress to be made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

We are happy to receive any comments and suggestions that will help to improve the next issue of the compilation of statistics.

N. Aydapkelov

Preface by the Chairman of the Management Board of the Economic Research Institute JSC within the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Having adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Kazakhstan committed itself to creating the conditions for implementing and further updating the SDG goals and targets.

As part of national planning and in order to ensure the effective implementation of the SDGs, Kazakhstan has created the Kazakhstani Government's Coordination Council for Sustainable Development Goals, consisting of five working groups with representatives of all stakeholders as members and tasked with discussing issues arising in the five key SDG areas. The Economic Research Institute JSC acts as the Secretariat for the Sustainable Development Goals. Timely provision of quality data relating to the SDGs plays an important role in effective interagency interaction.

To ensure continuous SDGs monitoring, the Bureau of National Statistics within the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan has developed targets linked to the seventeen goals that are comprehensive in nature and combine three sustainable development components: economic, social and environmental.

The statistical compilation "Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan" will allow state bodies, entrepreneurs, heads of organizations, financial bodies, researchers and academics to implement the data and the conclusions which arise from the analysis in policies and activities aimed at "leaving no one behind".

Statistical data on the SDG indicators should continue to be collected into the future. As a result, we will have a set of sustainable development indicators, reflecting national features and taking into account the targets set by the Government.

R. Sultanov

Preface by the UNDP Resident Representative in Kazakhstan

It is my great pleasure to present the first Statistical digest of the Sustainable Development Goals targets and indicators in Kazakhstan for 2015-2019, prepared by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan with support of the United Nations Development Programme in Kazakhstan.

The sound indicator framework allows the SDGs and their targets to be shaped into a management tool which will help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, as well as measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders in the process of attaining the SDGs. Well-developed system of monitoring of the SDG indicators is of special importance now when suctainable development worldwide is challenged by COVID-19 pandemic.

One of the important constraints for establishing an indicator framework is the gap in the existing data relating to the SDG indicators, as well as some inconsistencies between global and national methodologies for data colleation. In some cases, when data is available, more effort is required to ensure the necessary data disaggregation by gender, age, and other categories.

Against this backdrop it is important to use proxy indicators at the national level to fill the existing gaps in the SDG-related data and create effective communication channels between relevant stakeholders and the national statistical authority. Civil society involvement would help to develop clear and informative metrics and collect unbiased feedback about progress towards SDGs. This would contribute not only to the collection of additional data and evidence generation for policy makers across the Government, but also to strengthening the national statistical capacity.

While there has been a good progress in recent years, some challenges remain requiring sizable human and financial resources to build the basis for a statistical monitoring system that will work effectively on the national and subnational levels. Tangible progress in this area could be a game changer in national development allowing for more sensitive analysis of issues on the ground, especially among the most vulnerable groups, and enabling design of evidence-based policy solutions with better outcomes for people.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all partners for this joint effort. SDGs are a big deal and their implementation requires whole of the society approach. UNDP stands ready to work with multiple stakeholders for the benefit of all people in Kazakhtan in the spirit of leaving no one behind towards achieving SDGs.

Yakup Beris

Acknowledgements

From among all the government bodies that provided data for this publication, the Bureau of National Statistics wishes to express its gratitude to every member of the Interdepartmental Working Groups on SDG Monitoring for their support in the preparation of the first statistical compilation, “Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan”.

Let me offer particular thanks to our colleagues from the Secretariat for Sustainable Development Goals of the Economic Research Institute JSC within the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Bakytgul Khambar (Head of the Secretariat) and Altyngul Utebayeva (Deputy Head of the Secretariat), who contributed their valuable analytical skills to the Compilation.

We would also like to express deep gratitude to UNDP Kazakhstan for its unfailing technical and financial support of the Bureau of National Statistics initiatives, especially to the «Partnering for building a national SDG Platform» project team, Aigerim Yegemberdieva (Project Manager) and Almas Askaruly (Project Assistant) for their contribution to the preparation of this Compilation.

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GOAL 1

«END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE»

Poverty entails the lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods. Its manifestations include hunger and malnutrition, unemployment, limited access to education, social exclusion, high vulnerability to natural disasters and diseases, as well as the lack of participation in decision-making.

More than 700 million people still live in extreme poverty today, with 70% in South Asia and Africa. The issue of poverty is also relevant for developed countries, where to date more than 30 million children live below the poverty line, that is, less than USD 1.25-1.90 per day.

Jeffrey Sachs, a well-known economist, says that it is possible to eliminate poverty in the world. In his book The End of Poverty, Sachs calculates that a global campaign to end extreme poverty around the world in the next twenty years will cost USD 175 billion, or 0.7% of the total income of the world's richest countries.

SDG 1: Kazakhstan's progress:

The past twenty years has seen a dramatic decline in poverty and an increase in purchasing power.

Since 1996, the poverty rate in Kazakhstan has decreased from 34.6% to 4.3%.

Income inequality measured by the Gini index has dropped by a factor of 1.3 since 2001, reaching 0.290 (moderate inequality). The share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level has decreased from 46.7% to 4.3%. Depth of poverty has shrunk by a factor of by 37 since 2001, from 14.8% to 0.7%, while the severity of poverty has reduced by a factor of 65, from 6.5% to 0.2%.

According to the World Bank, the purchasing power of Kazakhstan is currently measured at 5.5 USD per day, which is a good level in comparison with the SDG extreme poverty level of 1.25 USD per day.

Purchasing power equivalent to 5.5 USD is a good indicator of the state of the economy of Kazakhstan. Poverty in Kazakhstan, compared to many other countries with similar income levels, is not such an acute and systemic problem. In Kazakhstan, the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of people living below the international poverty line. In the period 2015-2019, there was a decrease by 9.9% in the proportion of the population living below the international poverty line at a level of 5.5 USD per person per day, meaning that, in 2019, 6.2% of the population were at this level.

At the same time, there is still a gap in income both by place of residence and by gender. In 2019, the share of the rural population with incomes below the subsistence minimum was 6.6%, while in urban areas this figure was 2.7%.

The Government is taking systematic measures to reduce the income gap. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the amount of payments which are aimed at supporting the less well-off has increased. In 2019, payments which were triggered by job losses were made to 63.9 thousand people. This represents a 34% increase from the 2018 level of 47.7 thousand people; and an increase by a factor of 2.4 over the 2015 figure of 37.8 thousand people.

In general, in 2015-2019, the share of state expenditure on social protection in the total budget increased from 19.3% to 23.2%.

Target 1.1.

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.1.1 Proportion of population living in extreme poverty

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
$ 1,9 per day (PPP)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
$ 3,2 per day (PPP)	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,2
$ 5,5 per day (PPP)	16,1	13,7	11,4	8,5	6,2

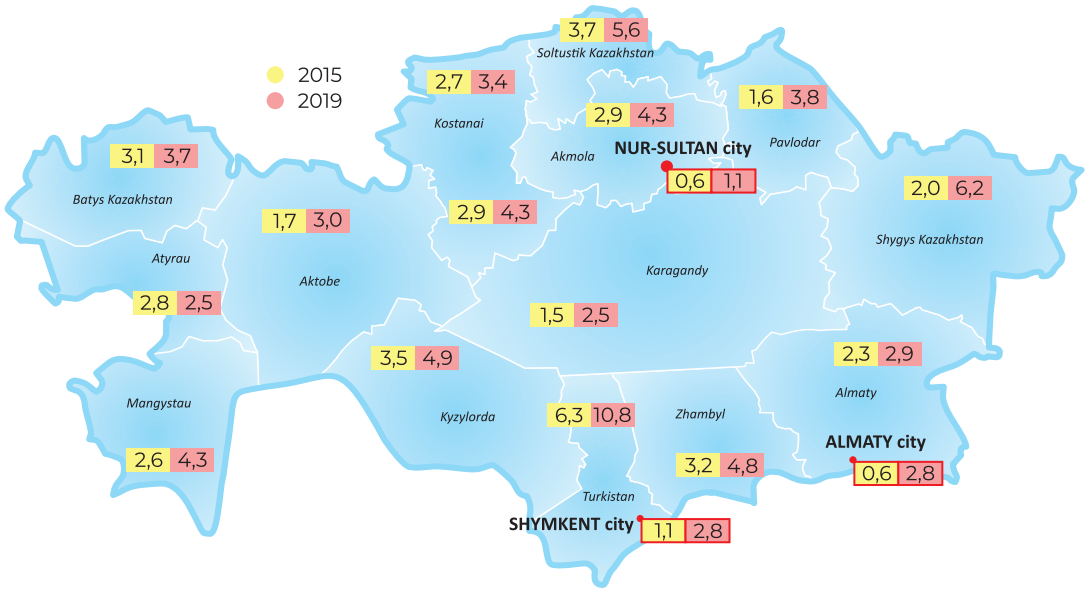
Target 1.2.

By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

1.2.1 Proportion of population with incomes below the minimum subsistence level *(as a percentage)*

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
All population	**2,6**	**2,5**	**2,7**	**4,3***	**4,3**
by type of area					
urban area	1,3	1,3	1,2	2,5	2,7
rural area	4,4	4,4	4,5	6,7	6,6
by gender					
men	2,7	2,6	2,7	4,4	4,5
women	2,6	2,5	2,6	4,2	4,2

** Since January 2018, the structure of the minimum subsistence level has changed. The fixed share of expenses on non-food goods and services is set at 45% of the cost of the minimum consumer basket (joint order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 7, 2017 No. 296 and the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 9, 2017 No. 354).*

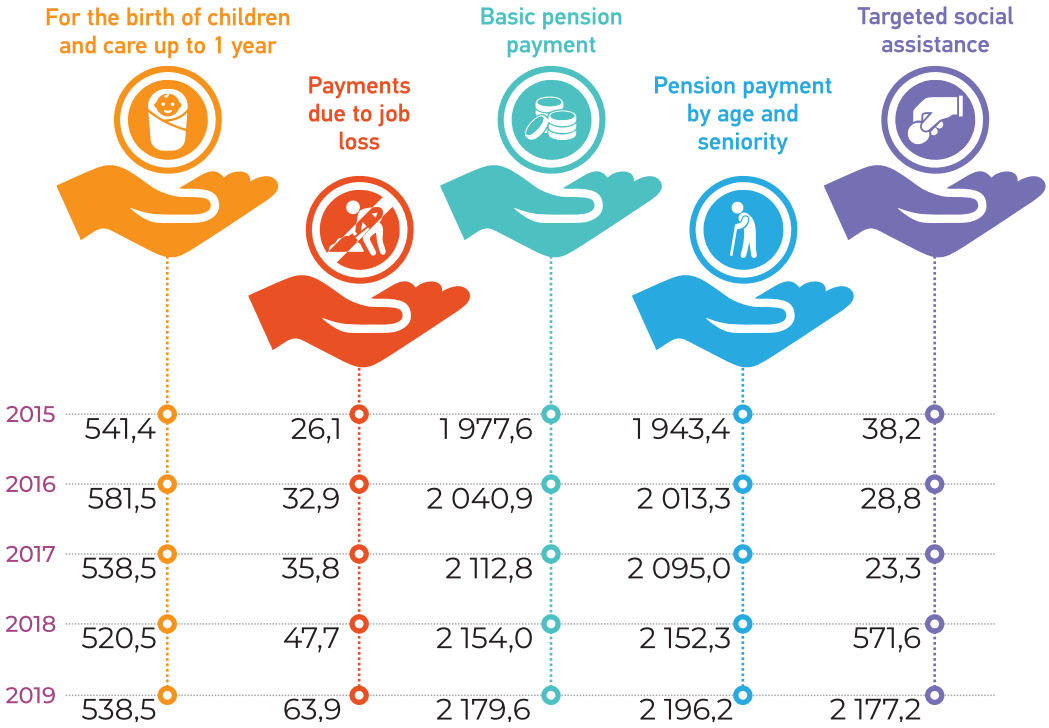


Target 1.3.

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.3.1 Number of recipients of state pensions and benefits

(thousands of people)



Target 1.4.

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro-finance

1.4.2 Proportion of the adult population having land

(owners and land users)

(as a percentage)

Target 1.5.

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

1.5.1 Number of victims and deaths attributed to natural disasters

people Number of victims, total	Number of victims per 100 000 people		Number of deaths out of total number of victims, total	*people* Number of deaths per 100 000 people
8	0,05	2015	0	0
8	0,04	2016	1	0,006
35	0,19	2017	11	0,06
8	0,044	2018	1	0,005
9	0,049	2019	2	0,011

1.5.2 Financial loss attributed to natural and man-made disasters

(thousands, KZT)

	Financial loss, total	*Including loss attributed to disasters:*	
		natural disasters	man-made disasters
2015	8 710 204,7	5 053 460,0	3 656 744,7
2016	5 003 003,0	1 266 829,0	3 736 174
2017	7 440 383,5	2 613 906,9	4 826 476,6
2018	5 234 580,1	1 219 596,0	4 014 984,1
2019	6 543 794,9	1 190 605,2	5 353 189,7

Target 1.a.2.

Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services as a percentage of total government spending

(as a percentage)

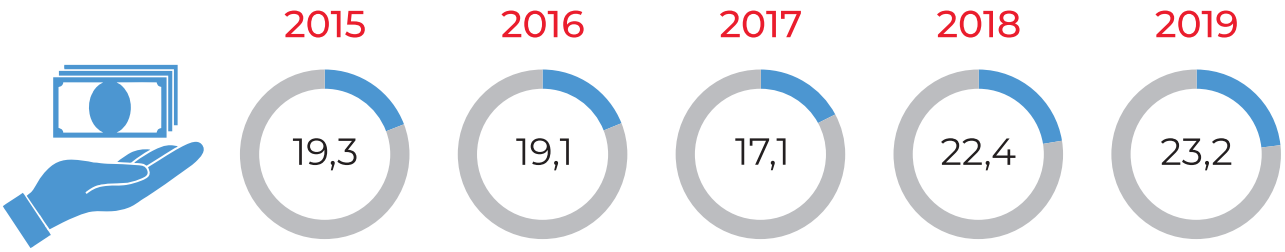
	Education	Healthcare	Social assistance and social security	Culture, sports, tourism and information space	TOTAL
2015	15,3	9,7	19,3	3,3	10,4
2016	15,9	9,9	19,1	3,1	10,7
2017	13,6	8,3	17,1	2,9	10,7
2018	15,9	9,5	22,4	3,7	10,8
2019	15,6	8,6	23,2	3,1	11,2

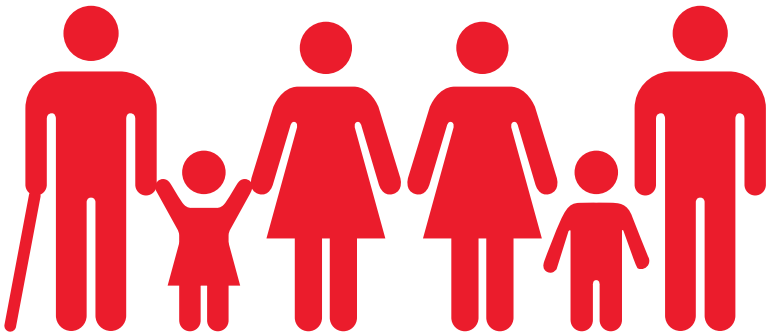
Target 1.b.

Create sound policy framework at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

1.b.1 Share of government spending on social protection as a percentage of the total budget

(as a percentage)





GOAL 2

«END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECUTITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE»

Natural disasters, crop failures, wars and waste of resources cause food shortages around the world. Hunger makes people lose their ability to work, become vulnerable to diseases, and unable to earn more and improve their living conditions. An estimated 800 million people suffer from hunger today. Most of them live in developing countries, but there is no continent where this problem is completely eradicated.

Ending hunger by 2030 will require investment in rural and urban areas and social protection to give the poor access to food and improve their livelihoods. On average, additional costs will amount to about USD 267 billion annually (according to World Bank estimates).

SDG 2: Kazakhstan's progress:

Today, local production ensures food security of more than 80%, thanks mostly to the developed agro-industrial industry and measures taken to improve agriculture. Local producers make basic goods such as flour, baked goods and pasta, cereals, meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Meanwhile, the country is experiencing a deterioration in the condition of the soil; an increase in erosion by water and wind; and a decrease in soil fertility. Around 600 thousand hectares of irrigated land require to be restored.

There is a problem with maintaining soil fertility. Agricultural producers use only 4 kg of fertilizers per hectare of land to grow crops. In comparison, Belarus uses 200 kg fertilizers; Russia up to 50 kg; and Ukraine up to 100 kg. As a result, crop yields in Kazakhstan significantly lag behind countries with similar natural and climatic conditions.

Food security is of no small importance in ensuring that the population is fed properly. In this regard, Kazakhstan is taking systematic measures to increase the productivity of agricultural labor. The analysis shows that, over the past five years, this indicator has increased by a factor of almost two. The biggest growth has been observed in the Mangystau and Pavlodar regions, where labor productivity in agriculture has increased by factors of 4 and 2.3, respectively. In order to increase labor productivity, modern technology is being introduced. In 2015-2019, for example, the area of irrigated land where water-saving technologies are being used increased by 74 thousand hectares.

Currently, Kazakhstan provides the necessary level of food security; but the term «hidden hunger» is applicable to the situation in the country. This term describes a situation where there is malnutrition, obesity and a lack of trace elements. For Kazakhstan, at the moment, the more serious problem is not hunger but the quality of food.

Low-and middle-income countries in Europe and Central Asia will have some of the highest rates of obesity in the world by 2050, according to projections from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

According to the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey, the proportion of overweight children in 2015 was 9.3%; while in 2010 this figure was 13.3%. Due to a less-active lifestyle, children in urban areas are more likely to be overweight (by a figure of 3.6%) than in rural areas.

Target 2.1.

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Population – Total	**3,1**	**4,5**	**3,6**	**4,6**	**4,1**
by type of area					
urban area	3,2	4,6	3,5	4,5	4,1
rural area	2,5	3,7	3,0	3,7	3,1

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population

(based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale)

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Moderate to severe food insecurity	7,8	7,8	7,8	4,2	5,3
Severe food insecurity	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,7	1,9

** FAO data*

Target 2.2.

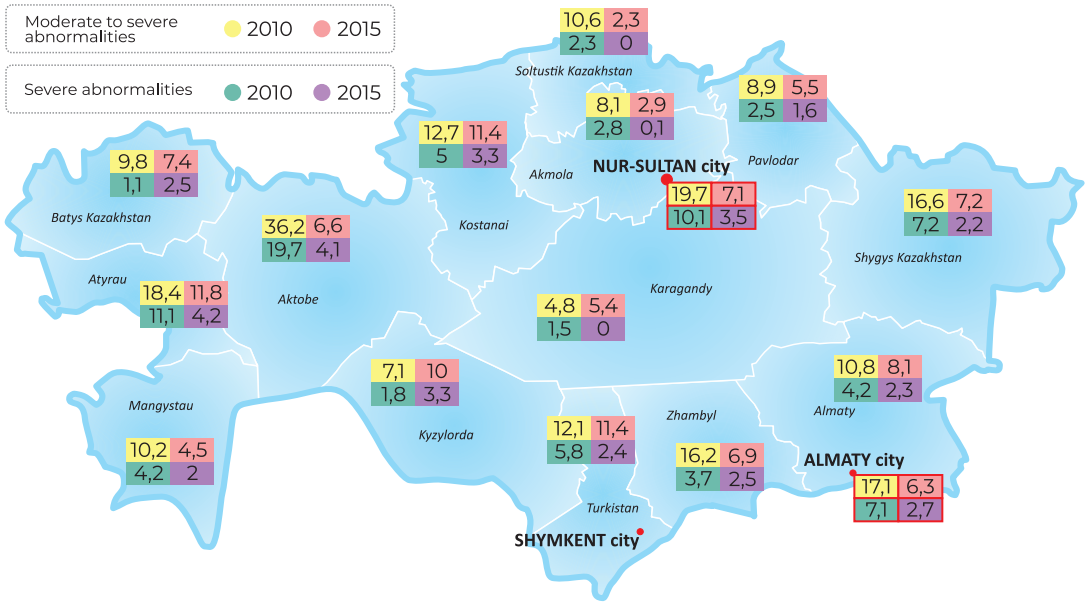
By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age

(as a percentage)

	Moderate to severe abnormalities		Severe abnormalities	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
Prevalence of stunting:	**13,1**	**8,0**	**5,4**	**2,4**
by type of area				
urban area	12,8	7,2	5,7	2,3
rural area	13,4	8,9	5,1	2,5
by gender				
boys	13,2	7,7	5,5	2,3
girls	13,0	8,3	5,3	2,6
by age				
0-5 months	10,7	5,0	3,7	1,9
6-11 months	13,8	5,8	6,6	1,6
12-17 months	-	6,8	-	3,2
18-23 months	-	11,0	-	5,0
12-23 months	18,6	-	8,1	-
24-35 months	14,4	11,5	6,5	3,0
36-47 months	11,6	8,4	5,3	2,0
48-59 months	8,1	6,0	1,7	1,4

** According to the data of the one-time survey Multi-indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the 4th and 5th rounds*

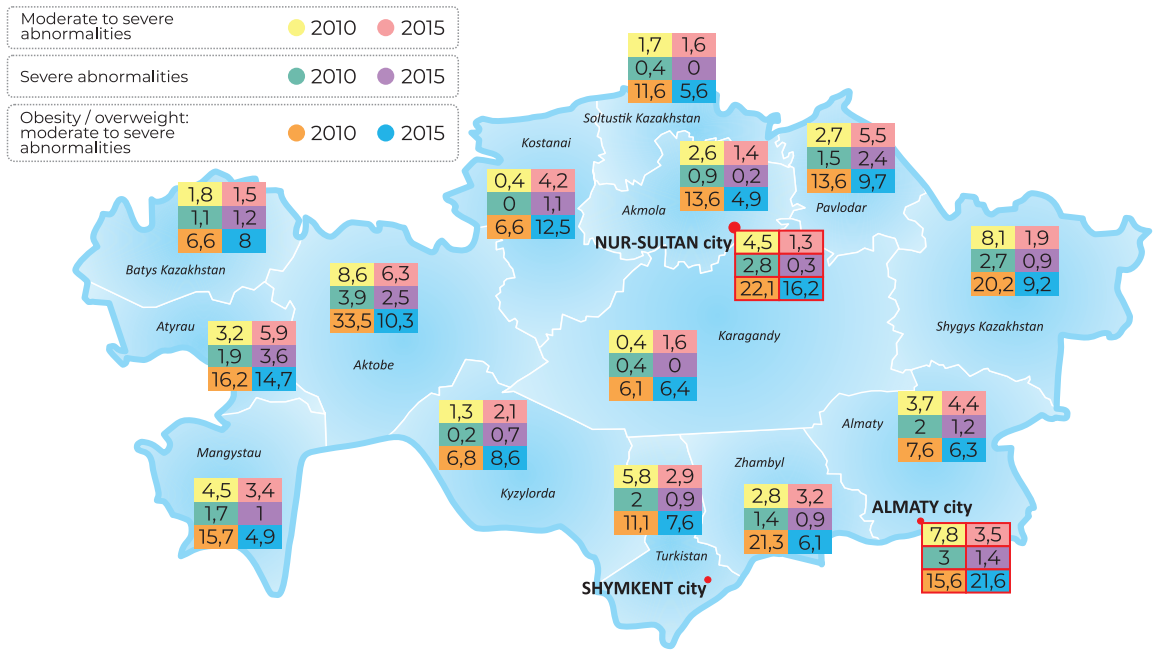


2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age

(as a percentage)

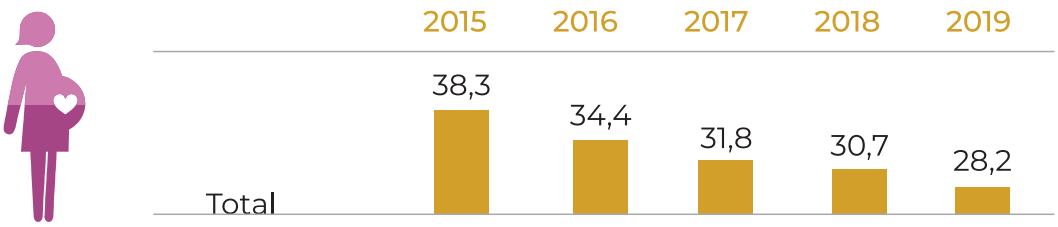
	Wasting / underweight				Obesity / overweight: moderate to severe abnormalities	
	Moderate to severe abnormalities		Severe abnormalities			
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Prevalence of stunting:	**4,0**	**3,1**	**1,6**	**1,1**	**13,3**	**9,3**
by type of area						
urban area	4,9	3,1	2,1	1,3	13,7	11,2
rural area	3,3	3,1	1,3	0,8	13,0	7,6
by gender						
boys	4,4	2,9	1,9	1,1	14,8	8,7
girls	3,7	3,3	1,4	1,0	11,8	10,0
by age						
0-5 months	13,4	13,7	7,4	4,9	9,8	5,8
6-11 months	4,4	2,8	1,0	1,0	19,0	12,5
12-17 months	-	1,7	-	0,8	-	15,1
18-23 months	-	3,5	-	0,9	-	10,1
12-23 months	2,1	-	0,6	-	17,4	-
24-35 months	2,5	1,8	1,2	0,9	12,9	10,5
36-47 months	2,4	1,7	0,7	0,2	11,6	8,0
48-59 months	4,5	1,9	1,8	0,7	9,7	6,5

**MICS survey*



2.2.3 Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women aged 15–49 years

(as a percentage)

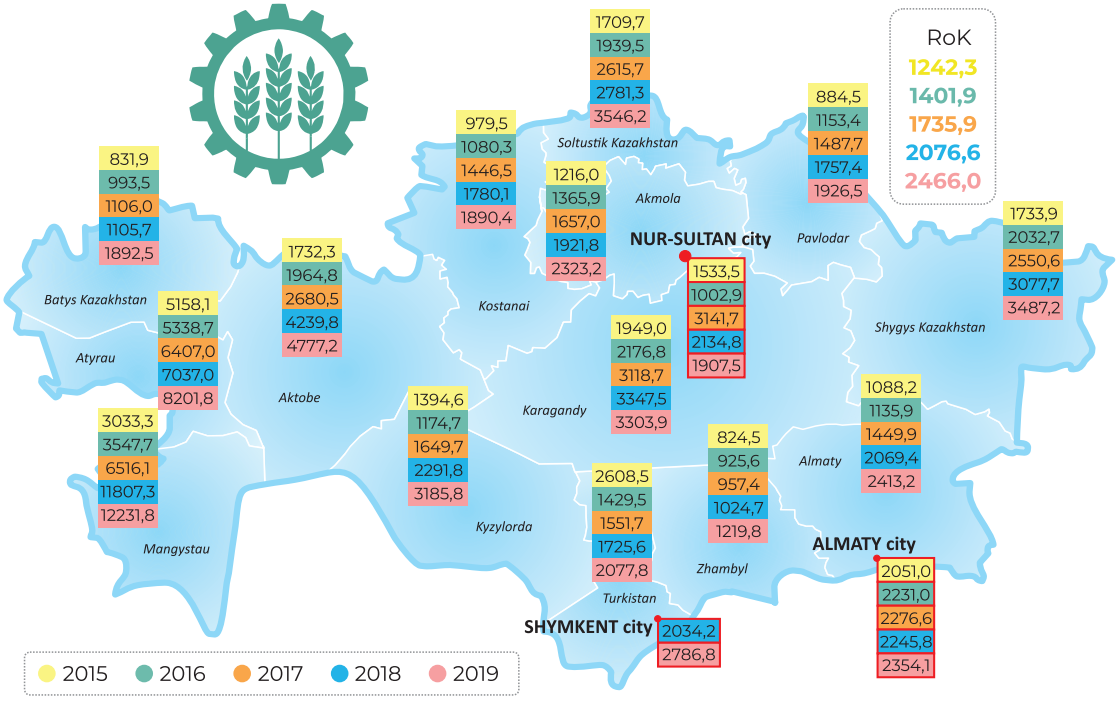


Target 2.3.

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.3.1 Labour productivity in agriculture

(thousands, KZT)



Target 2.4.

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

2.4.1 Specific weight of introduced spot farming technologies of total cropland

(as a percentage)

	2018	2019
TOTAL Republic of Kazakhstan	0,09	3,5

2.4.1.1 Irrigated land under water-saving technologies

(drip irrigation, sprinkling)

(thousands, ha)

TOTAL Republic of Kazakhstan

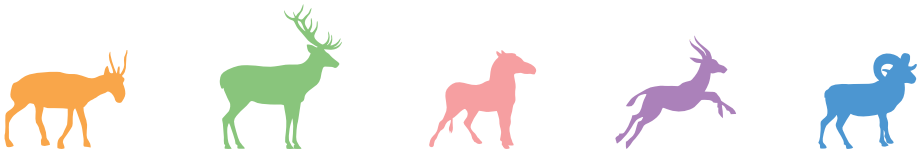
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
136,5	170,3	183,4	215,5	210,5

Target 2.5.

By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

2.5.2 Growth in the number of rare and endangered species of ungulate animals

(as a percentage)



	Saiga	Tugai red deer	Kulan	Goitered gazelle	Argali
2015	15,1	4,5	5,1	1,5	6,6
2016	-63,3	42,3	5,9	0,2	1,7
2017	40,9	15,2	4,6	3,8	5,1
2018	41,0	3,7	2,9	2,3	1,5
2019	55,5	2,5	2,3	2,3	5,2

Target 2.a.

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

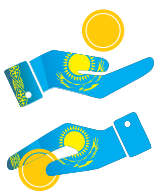
2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,6	0,8

2.a.2 Cumulative inflows of official funds to agriculture

(millions, USD)



	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kazakhstan as a recipient	68,65	4,27	45,61	15,59
Kazakhstan as a donor	...	0,003	0,003	0,801

Target 2.c.

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

(index)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	0,1	-0,4	0,0	0,1	1,2

** FAO data*

GOAL 3

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

Today, the world still faces problems in the areas of maternal and child healthcare and the fight against infectious diseases. To this day, there are still inequalities in access to healthcare in the world. Children from the poorest families are, on average, nearly twice as likely to die before reaching the age of five as those from the wealthiest families. The maternal mortality rate in developing countries is 14 times higher than in developed countries. Every year 6 million children die before they reach the age of five, and only half of women in developing countries have access to essential healthcare.

Sanitation and hygiene, access to healthcare services, and environmental education are fundamental building blocks of sustainable healthcare.

Adequate funding helps to increase the level of access to basic health services, as well as the quality of healthcare services provided.

According to experts, USD 1 billion spent on universal immunization could save a million children's lives a year.

Sustainable healthcare will require significant efforts from all and the mobilization of additional funds, where the result exceeds any costs and expenses.

SDG 3: Kazakhstan's progress:

Kazakhstan treats the development of healthcare as a high-priority matter.

The country has identified a number of long-term objectives which will improve the availability and quality of healthcare services, improve financing and ensure digitalization.

Over the next five years, spending on health and education is planned to increase from 7.4% to 10% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Today, Kazakhstan spends about 3.4% of its GDP on healthcare. As a result of measures taken over the past 18 years, life expectancy has increased by 7.55 years.

Thanks to the adoption of effective measures for the protection of mothers and children, maternal mortality has decreased by almost fivefold since 2000 and now stands at 13.7 per 100 thousand live births; and infant mortality has decreased by a factor of 2.3, with a current figure of 10.69 per 1000 live births. At the same time, in 2015-2019, a significant increase in maternal mortality was observed in particular regions: Almaty region (from 9.8 to 25.4); Zhambyl (from 3.8 to 11.8); and Almaty city (from 2.4 to 15.4). Regarding infant mortality, it should be noted that the mortality rate among girls is significantly lower than that for boys. Thus, in 2019, mortality for boys under the age of five was 12.03 per 1000 births, while girls' mortality was 9.25 per 1000 births.

The measures taken to increase life expectancy are yielding positive results. Thus, in 2015-2019, the mortality rate for cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases decreased from 21.12% to 17.41%. There has also been a steady decline in deaths from suicide. At the same time, it should be noted that deaths from suicide are more common in men. In 2019, the death rate from suicide in men was 22.39 per 100,000 people, while in women it was 3.82 per 100,000 people. A similar situation may be observed in the mortality rate as a result of road accidents. In 2019, this figure was 22.16 per 100,000 men and 7.41 per 100,000 women.

Kazakhstan has achieved good results in minimizing the primary incidence of tuberculosis, reducing this indicator by 22% over the past five years.

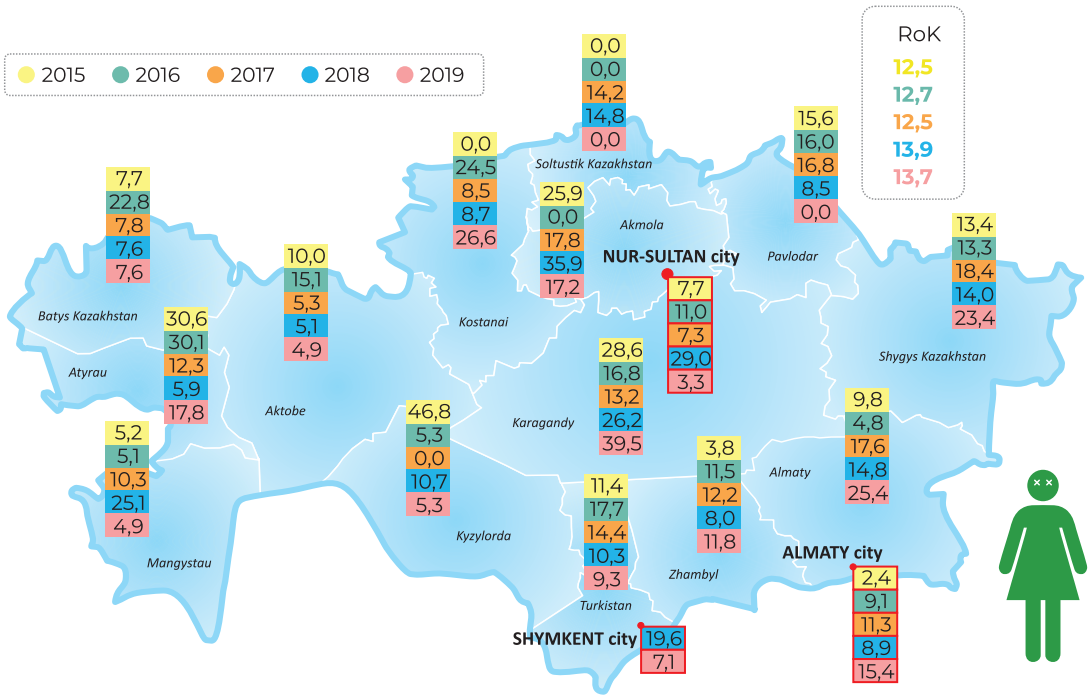
In the republic as a whole, There are 37 doctors per 10,000 people, which is comparable to the average of the OECD countries (30.8). At the same time, there remains a significant gap in the provision of doctors as between urban and rural areas.

Target 3.1.

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

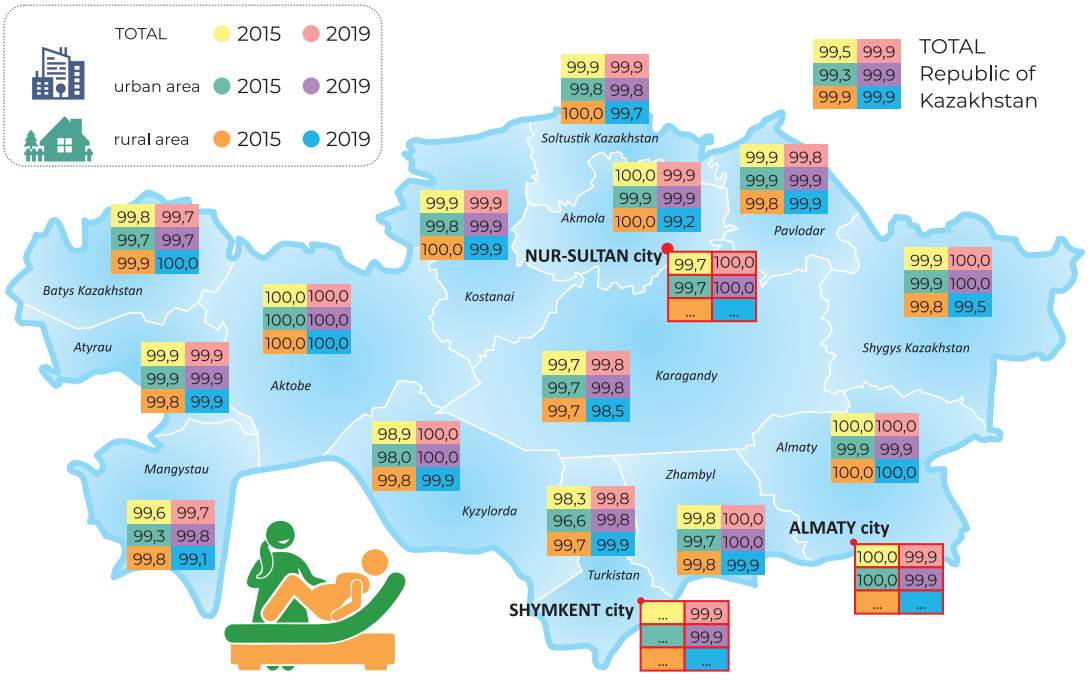
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio

(per 100,000 births)



3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

(as a percentage)



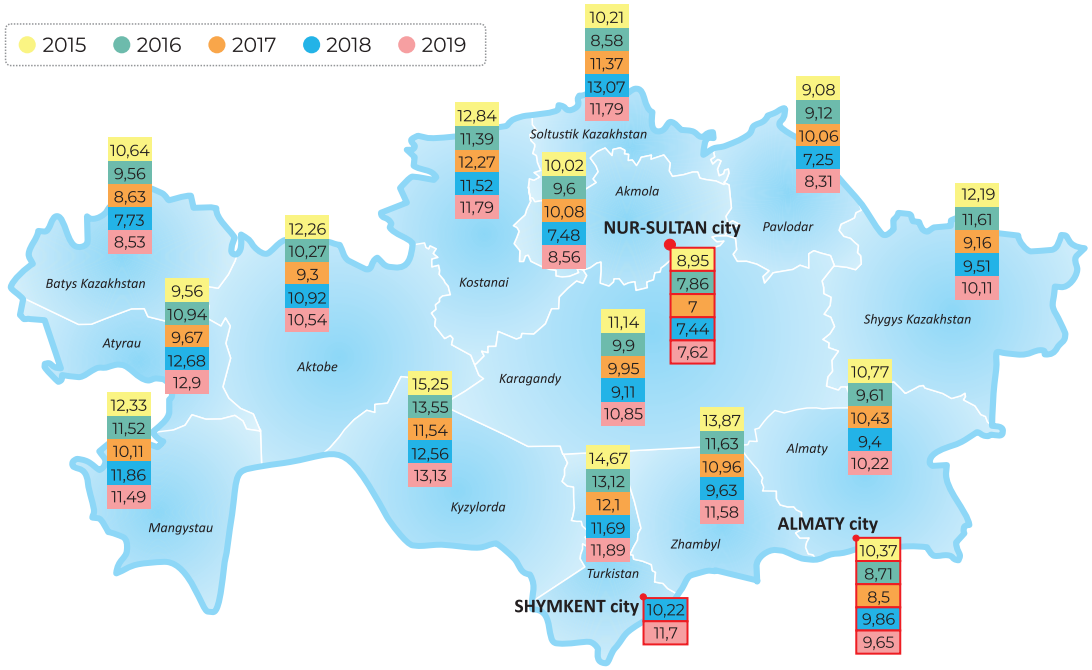
Target 3.2.

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

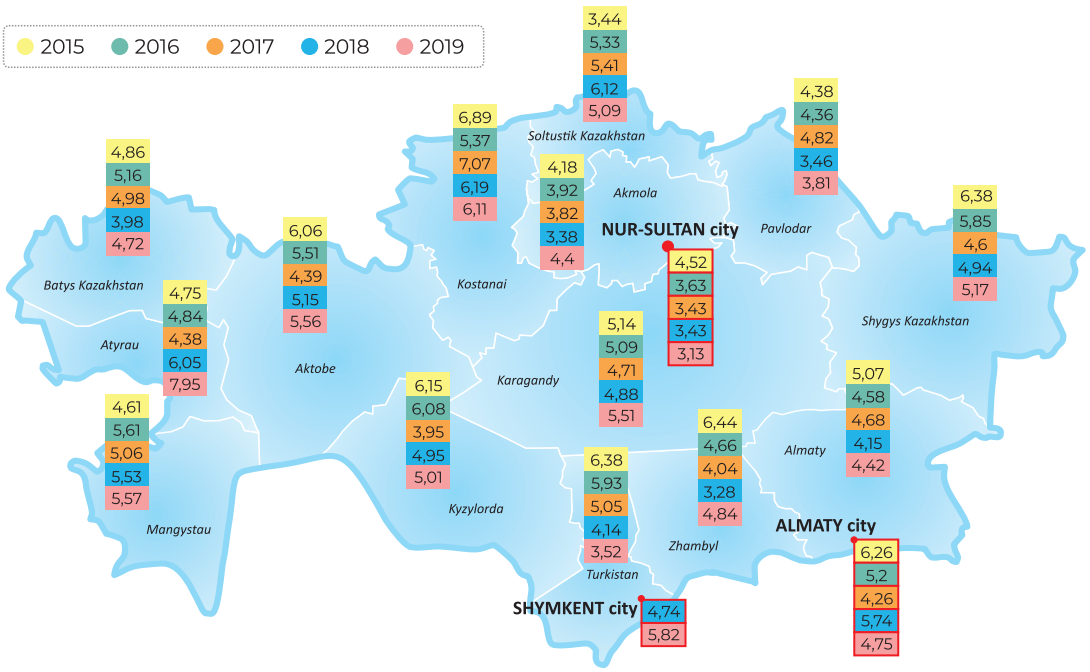
(per 1,000 births)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL: Republic of Kazakhstan	**12,04**	**10,79**	**10,24**	**10,11**	**10,69**
by type of area					
urban area	11,78	10,13	9,35	9,56	10,51
rural area	12,37	11,68	11,49	10,90	10,96
by gender					
boys	13,35	12,04	11,25	11,64	12,03
girls	10,64	9,45	9,17	8,48	9,25



3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
(per 1,000 births)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL: Republic of Kazakhstan	**5,61**	**5,16**	**4,61**	**4,58**	**4,81**
by type of area					
urban area	6,23	5,31	4,49	4,89	5,26
rural area	4,84	4,94	4,79	4,13	4,14
by gender					
boys	6,41	5,87	5,15	5,32	5,53
girls	4,76	4,39	4,04	3,79	4,03



Target 3.3.

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by gender, age and population group

(per 1,000 uninfected population)

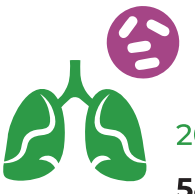
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
TOTAL:	**0,14**	**0,16**	**0,16**	**0,17**	**0,19**
by type of area					
urban area	0,18	0,20	0,20	0,22	0,25
rural area	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,11
by gender					
men	0,16	0,19	0,20	0,22	0,26
women	0,11	0,13	0,12	0,13	0,13
by age					
0-14	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
15-24	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,11
15-49	0,23	0,26	0,27	0,29	0,33
50+	0,07	0,08	0,09	0,10	0,11

3.3.1.1 New HIV diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use

(people)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	768	810	834	877	1146

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Population - Total:	**58,5**	**52,7**	**52,2**	**48,2**	**45,6**
by type of area					
urban area	63,2	55,6	54,4	50,2	47,7
rural area	52,1	48,9	49,2	45,3	42,6

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	0,95	0,54	0,54	0,58	0,6

Target 3.4.

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.4.1 Mortality attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases

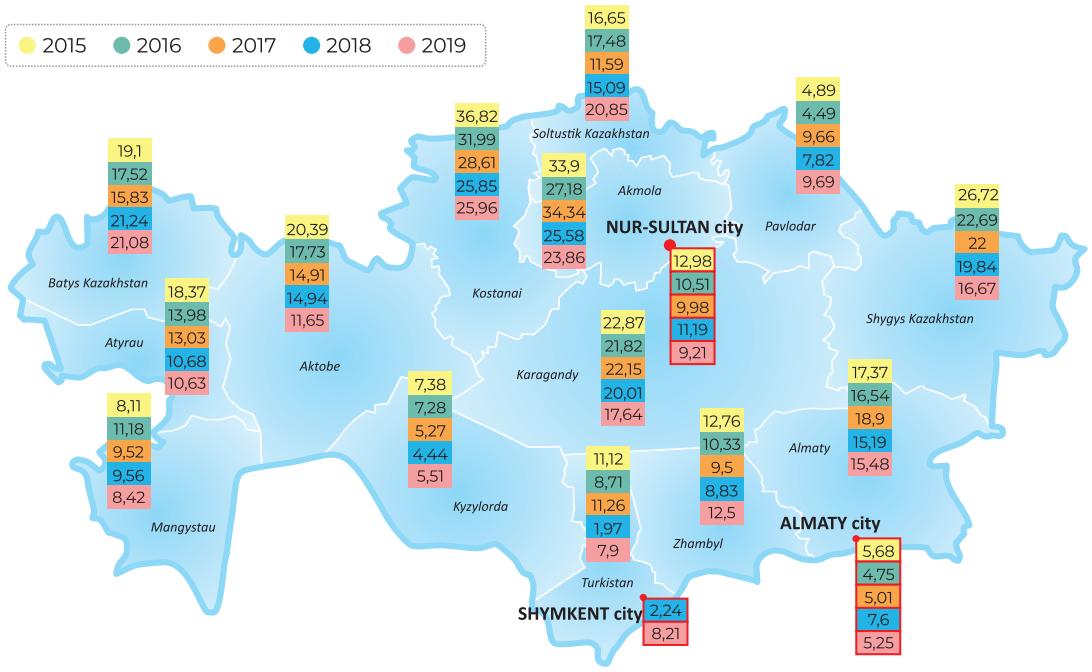
(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**21,12**	**20,84**	**19,73**	**19,28**	**17,41**
by gender					
men	29,40	29,25	27,66	27,09	24,18
women	14,38	13,98	13,29	12,92	11,61

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

(per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**16,52**	**14,47**	**14,77**	**13,65**	**12,82**
by type of area					
urban area	13,49	11,95	12,35	12,36	11,05
rural area	20,48	17,81	18,02	15,42	15,31
by gender					
men	27,87	24,59	24,81	23,55	22,39
women	5,90	4,98	5,36	4,34	3,82
by age					
5-9	0,19	0,30	0,17	0,55	0,11
10-14	3,38	3,71	3,60	3,46	2,92
15-19	15,39	11,33	12,77	9,87	10,29
20-24	18,62	15,37	18,55	18,76	15,38
25-29	22,17	19,10	18,22	18,66	16,29
30-34	25,65	21,64	21,60	20,33	18,56
35-39	26,63	24,99	25,81	23,02	21,08
40-44	26,81	24,67	26,49	22,29	23,50
45-49	25,45	23,00	24,30	20,75	22,18
50-54	23,59	21,05	20,21	22,89	18,22
55-59	22,55	19,93	17,48	17,26	17,32
60-64	17,90	16,45	16,49	16,39	14,48
65-69	15,11	13,89	12,39	12,80	12,81
70-74	17,19	13,65	16,75	12,04	16,67
75-79	17,84	17,17	24,21	11,80	15,32
80-84	28,95	23,05	21,92	14,94	19,19
85+	32,19	24,61	24,68	24,74	26,13



Target 3.5.

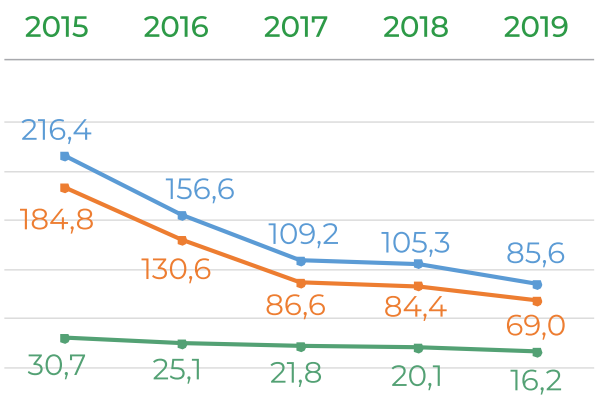
Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

3.5.1 Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use

(per 100,000 population)

Incidence of mental and behavioral disorders due

- to psychoactive substance use
- to alcohol use
- to drug use



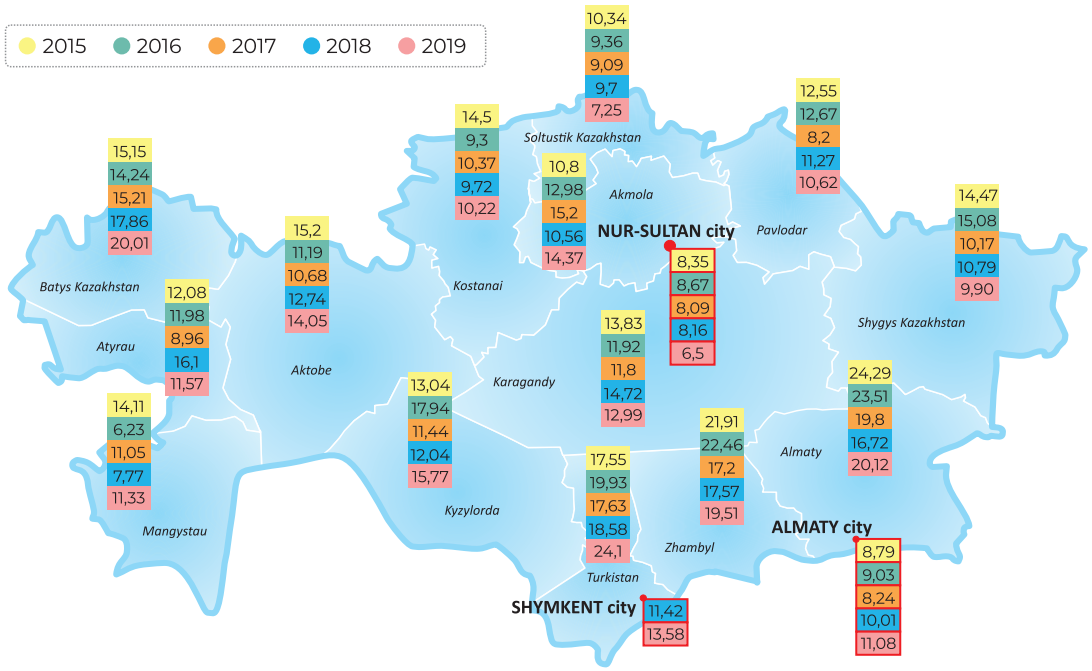
Target 3.6.

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

(per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**15,16**	**15,27**	**13,04**	**13,20**	**14,56**
by type of area					
urban area	13,0	12,49	10,82	11,49	12,02
rural area	17,97	18,98	16,04	15,58	18,15
by gender					
men	23,38	23,3	19,35	20,02	22,16
women	7,47	7,76	7,13	6,8	7,41
by age					
0	0,00	0,50	0,76	0,26	0,76
1-4	1,80	1,70	1,03	1,85	1,40
5-9	2,68	2,49	2,39	1,83	2,50
10-14	1,40	1,11	1,50	2,40	1,53
15-19	3,22	3,21	4,58	5,51	4,32
20-24	5,27	5,89	6,81	7,74	7,39
25-29	6,25	6,24	6,84	5,69	7,02
30-34	5,85	6,49	6,57	7,77	5,81
35-39	7,62	5,98	7,57	7,41	6,54
40-44	7,61	6,50	7,58	9,16	8,46
45-49	8,48	6,87	8,01	8,74	7,55
50-54	7,86	8,94	8,98	9,51	6,71
55-59	6,20	5,89	7,14	7,47	7,37
60-64	7,74	7,20	5,78	7,93	5,51
65-69	6,67	3,83	3,81	3,84	3,51
70-74	8,78	13,65	9,57	11,33	12,13
75-79	6,28	7,45	6,72	7,74	6,38
80-84	7,89	7,95	8,22	8,37	4,80
85+	5,96	7,03	9,40	3,53	3,56



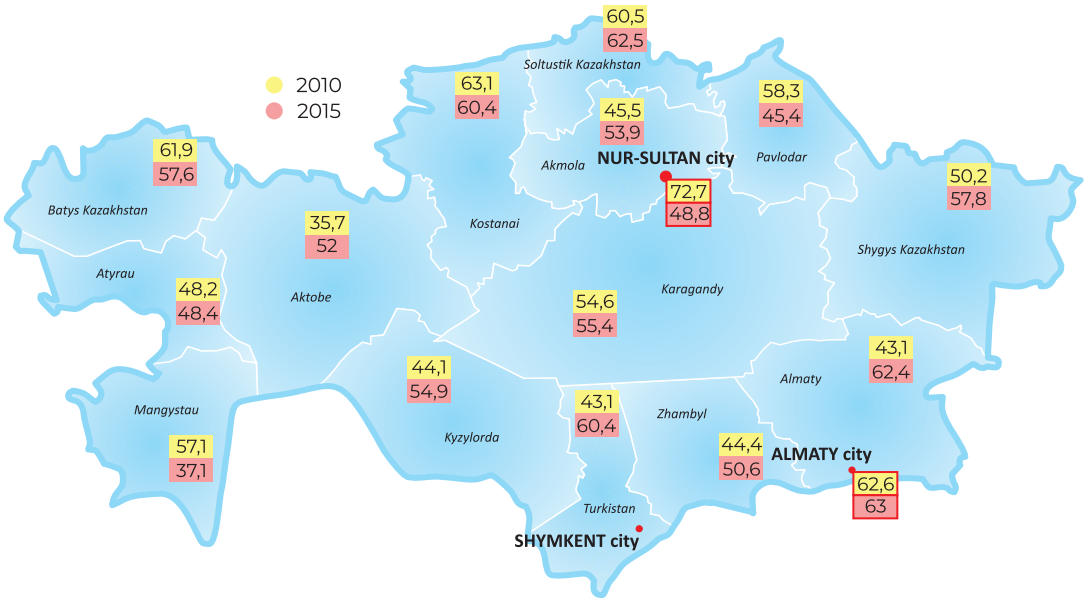
Target 3.7.

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.7.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for contraception satisfied

(as a percentage)

	2010	2015
Total:	**51,0**	**55,7**
by type of area		
urban area	53,9	55,8
rural area	47,7	55,6
by age		
15-19	19,2	28,6
20-24	35,3	44,3
25-29	52,9	56,3
30-34	56,8	60,8
35-39	61,0	65,6
40-44	57,0	61,9
45-49	39,1	39,8



3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate

(per 1,000 women in a given age group)

	aged 10-14		aged 15-19	
	2015	2019	2015	2019
Total:	**0,03**	**0,02**	**30,95**	**23,20**
by type of area				
urban area	0,04	0,02	27,56	20,61
rural area	0,03	0,03	34,35	26,04

3.7.2.1 Number of abortions in adolescents

(cases)

	under 15	aged 15-18
2015	27	1069
2016	16	1418
2017	19	1286
2018	27	1237
2019	21	1147

Target 3.8.

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

3.8.2 Proportion of private household spending as a share of total healthcare spending

(as a percentage)

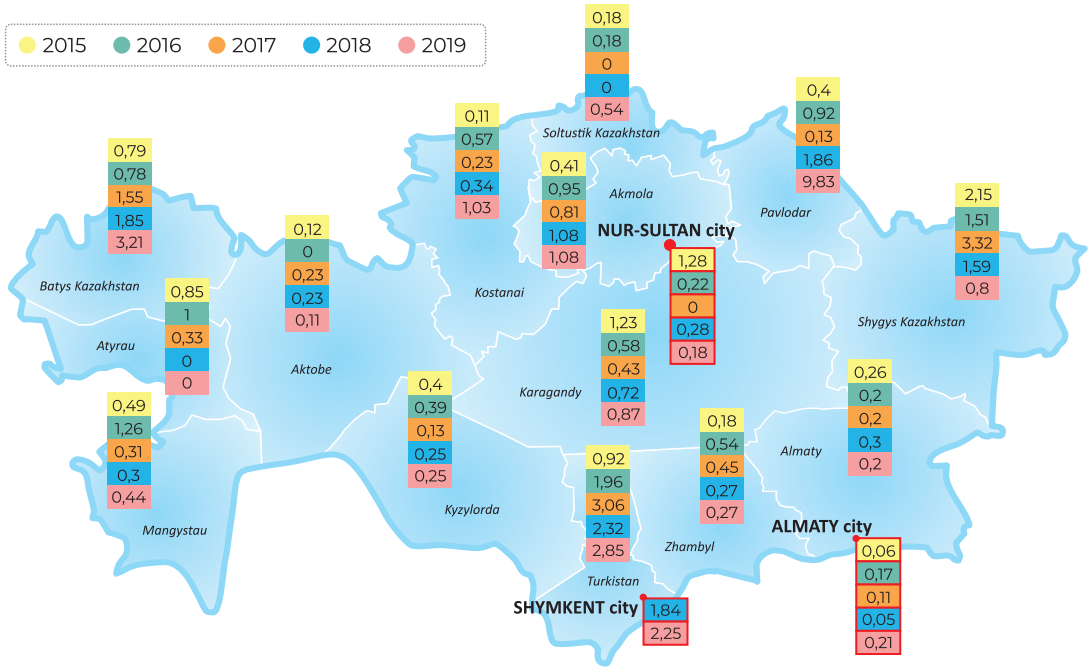
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
32,0	32,0	33,0	31,0	32,0

Target 3.9.

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene

(per 100,000 population)

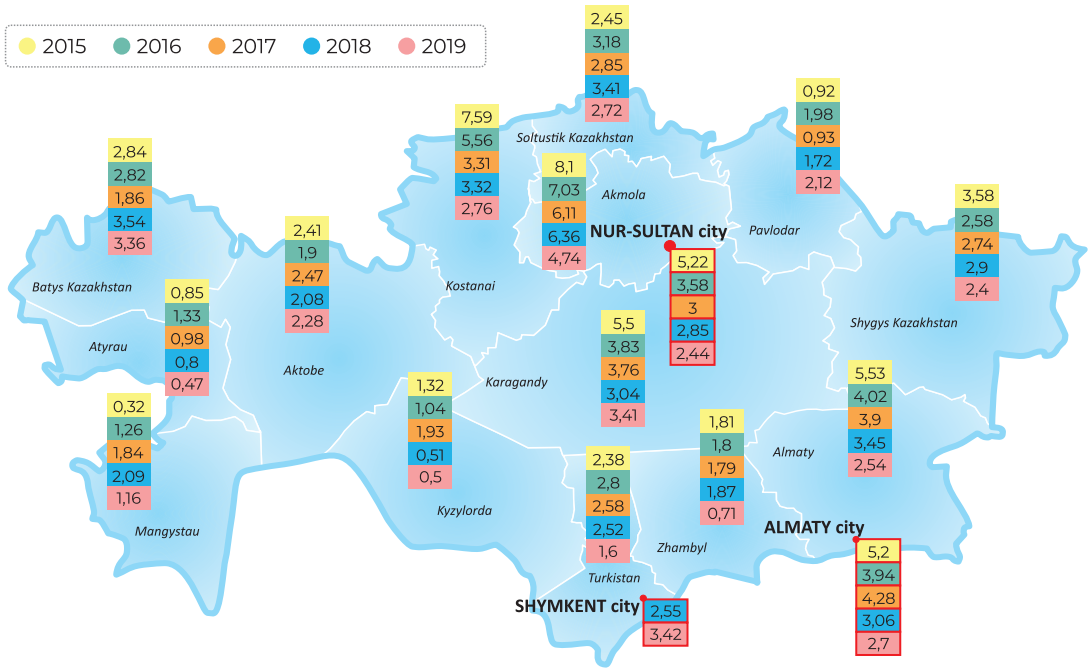


	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**0,67**	**0,80**	**0,99**	**0,83**	**1,28**
by type of area					
urban area	0,72	0,64	0,63	0,62	1,40
rural area	0,59	1,01	1,47	1,12	1,11
by gender					
men	0,57	0,81	0,82	0,84	1,06
women	0,76	0,78	1,14	0,83	1,49
by age					
0	2,53	2,02	1,78	2,05	2,27
1-4	1,13	1,05	0,77	0,26	0,51
5-9	0,12	0,12	0,06	0,17	0,16
10-14	0,08	0,00	0,15	0,07	0,20
15-19	0,09	0,27	0,00	0,18	0,09
20-24	0,14	0,07	0,08	0,00	0,25
25-29	0,25	0,00	0,06	0,06	0,00
30-34	0,22	0,21	0,27	0,19	0,25
35-39	0,41	0,49	0,40	0,16	0,15
40-44	0,18	0,18	0,09	0,26	0,17
45-49	0,10	0,48	0,47	0,56	0,64
50-54	0,19	0,67	0,98	0,59	1,00
55-59	0,56	0,96	0,52	0,61	1,39
60-64	1,97	1,47	2,26	1,88	2,56
65-69	1,78	3,02	3,43	2,19	3,86
70-74	2,67	4,55	3,99	7,44	6,06
75-79	3,63	3,89	12,77	8,11	8,51
80-84	3,51	10,33	13,02	13,15	20,25
85+	22,66	22,27	27,03	18,85	61,77

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

(per 100,000 population)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**3,73**	**3,15**	**2,95**	**2,77**	**2,33**
by type of area					
urban area	4,02	3,09	3,12	2,84	2,50
rural area	3,37	3,24	2,73	2,67	2,10
by gender					
men	5,25	4,43	4,08	3,89	3,11
women	2,32	1,96	1,89	1,72	1,60
by age					
0	1,77	0,50	1,02	0,26	0,76
1-4	1,13	1,37	1,42	1,40	0,64
5-9	0,50	1,19	0,74	0,55	0,16
10-14	0,91	0,24	0,75	0,56	0,60
15-19	1,30	1,25	0,99	1,96	0,69
20-24	2,19	1,58	0,98	1,36	1,01
25-29	2,70	2,45	2,49	1,73	1,39
30-34	4,70	3,98	3,29	3,04	2,53
35-39	7,05	5,26	4,38	3,98	3,04
40-44	4,69	4,57	5,23	4,23	4,10
45-49	5,49	4,87	3,96	3,81	3,59
50-54	6,44	3,84	3,81	4,46	3,90
55-59	6,09	4,39	4,65	4,34	4,78
60-64	6,52	5,58	5,36	4,97	4,10
65-69	4,89	7,45	6,48	5,30	4,74
70-74	8,02	3,72	6,38	4,60	5,46
75-79	9,91	7,45	7,40	7,01	6,38
80-84	8,77	12,72	7,54	9,56	7,46
85+	7,15	9,38	11,75	10,60	7,13



Target 3.a.

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

(as a percentage)

2014 Global Adult Tobacco Survey: the prevalence of tobacco smoking in Kazakhstan

Target 3.b.

Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Population immunization - total:	**98,2**	**95,0**	**96,9**	**97,8**	**96,7**
including					
DPT (3 doses)	97,9	82,5	100,0	98,3	97,4
Measles vaccine (2 doses)	98,4	99,3	98,7	98,4	97,8
Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (3 doses)	73,7	97,3	98,3	95,5	89,4

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

(millions, USD)

Kazakhstan as a recipient			Kazakhstan as a donor	
gross	*net*		*gross*	*net*
9,05	9,04	2014	0,04	0,04
4,49	4,49	2015	...	...
6,83	6,83	2016	...	...
12,12	11,48	2017	...	...
5,93	5,93	2018	...	...

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines to patients under dispensary treatment	55,0	56,0	57,0	61,0	69,0

Target 3.c.

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

(per 1,000 population)

Health worker density:	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
doctors (excluding dentists)	3,95	4,16	3,97	3,04	3,7
nurses	7,22	7,28	7,56	7,47	9,7
dentists (including dental technicians)	0,36	0,42	0,37	0,24	0,4
pharmaceutical workers (including pharmacists)	0,81	0,69	0,49	0,46	0,3

GOAL 4

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

Quality education is an essential part and the key to achieving most Sustainable Development Goals.

Education serves as a foundation for reducing poverty and inequality, guiding millions of people towards more stable and sustainable lifestyles.

According to UNESCO, global poverty would be cut in half if all adults completed secondary education. Ensuring access to education, especially to vulnerable groups, remains a major focus of all governments.

Despite the measures being taken, over 265 million children are out of school today.

Enrolment in primary education in developing countries has reached 91%; however, 57 million children still remain out of school.

Worldwide, 103 million young people lack basic literacy skills, and more than 60% of them are women.

The factors impeding the access to education are the lack of qualified teachers and access to adequate educational institutions. Investments are needed to provide scholarships for rural schoolchildren, improve teachers' qualifications, build modern educational institutions, improve water supply and electrify schools.

SDG 4: Kazakhstan's progress:

According to the UNESCO Education Development Index, Kazakhstan has been among the top eight countries in the world for ten years thanks to its high rates of primary-education enrolment; adult literacy; the proportion of students reaching grade 5; and gender equality.

Today, 99.8% of citizens aged 15 and over are literate.

98.5% of children aged 3-6 have access to education. There is also a high level of provision at secondary-education level: this figure stands at 98.1%. High levels of access and equality are maintained. Kazakhstan is traditionally among the world's countries with the highest level of provision of secondary education.

At the same time, provision of education for children aged 1-3 in Kazakhstan is still at a low level, standing at 42.7%.

Since 2011, the country has been actively promoting inclusive education. Currently, there are 41 special preschool organizations and 519 special groups which are part of 218 preschool organizations for children with special educational needs. These organizations and groups providing psychological, medical and pedagogical support and help. Over the past five years, the number of educational organizations that have created conditions for inclusive education has increased significantly. The proportion of these general-education schools has increased from 21.8% to 64.9%; while the proportion of technical and vocational education centres working inclusively has increased from 15.0% to 41.1%; and universities from 12.0% to 100%. Among preschool organizations in 2019, however, only 28.7% had created the conditions for the upbringing and education of children with special educational needs.

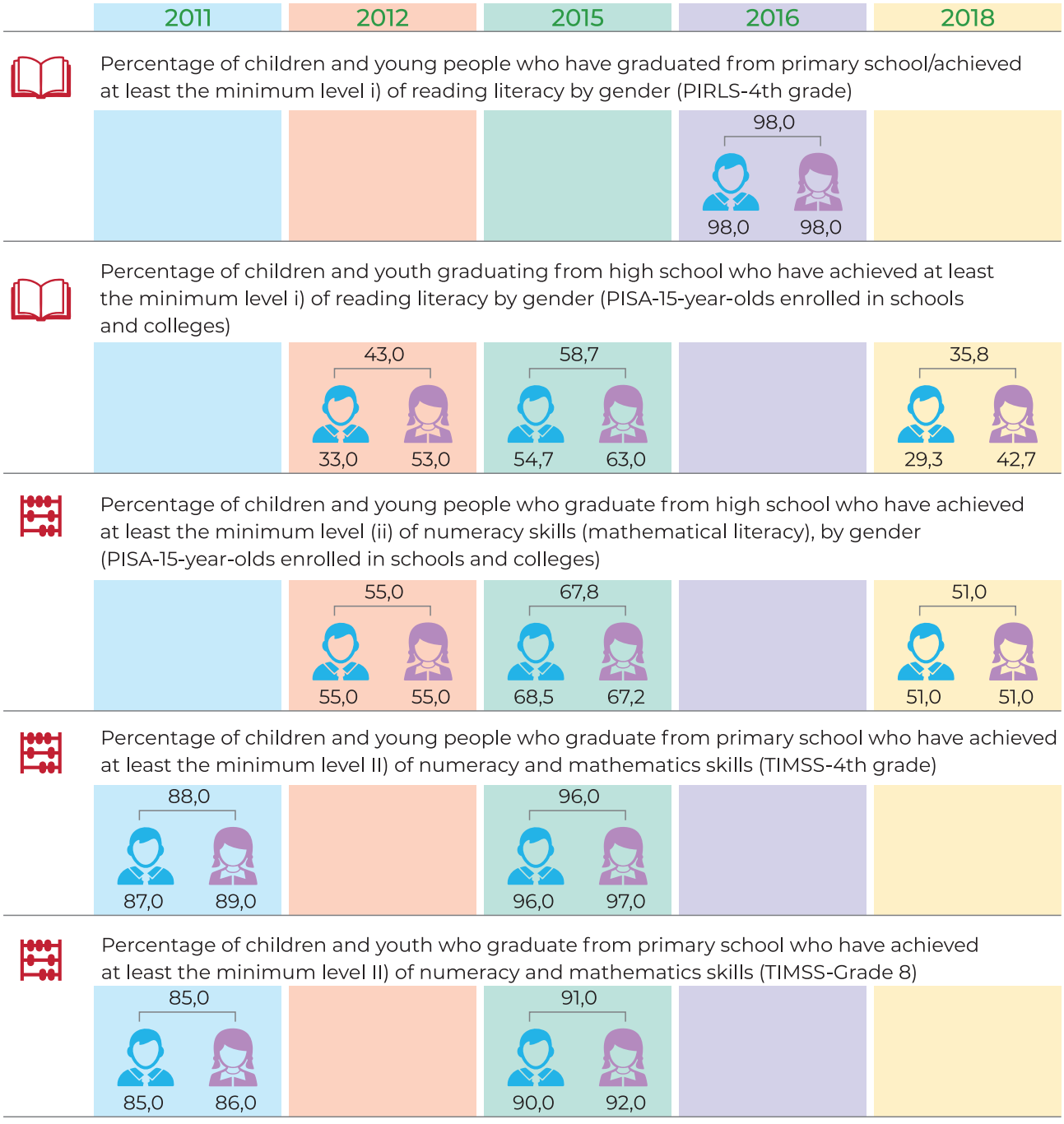
Across the country, 94.1% of schools have internet access with a speed of 4 mbit/s or higher.

Thanks to the measures taken by the state, the level of digital literacy of the population is growing. Thus, compared to 2015, the number of young people and adults in 2019 able to develop computer programs using a programming language had doubled and stood at 7.1%. In the regional context, the level of digital literacy among the population aged 6-74 varies between 74% and 89%.

Target 4.1.

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.1.1 Percentage of children and young people in (a) grades 2 and 3; (b) primary school graduates; and (c) lower secondary school graduates who have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by gender

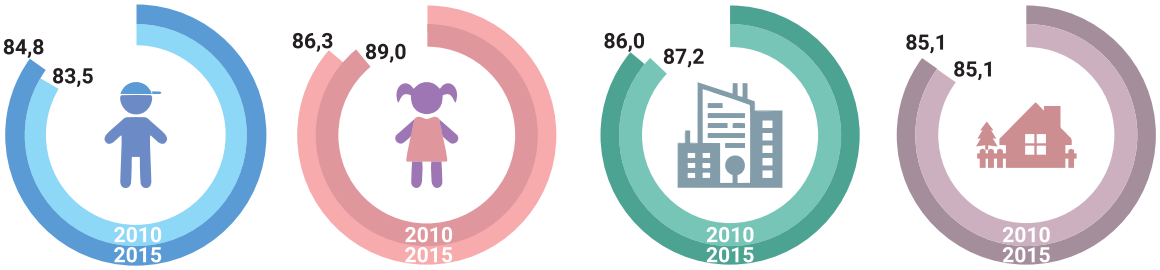


Target 4.2.

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

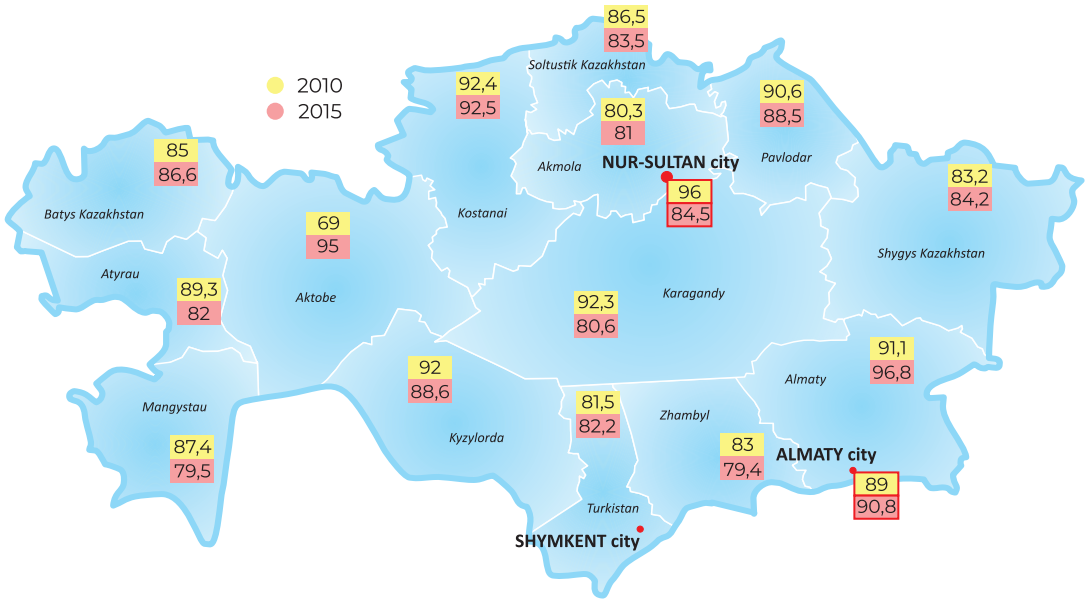
4.2.1 Proportion of children under five developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being

(as a percentage)



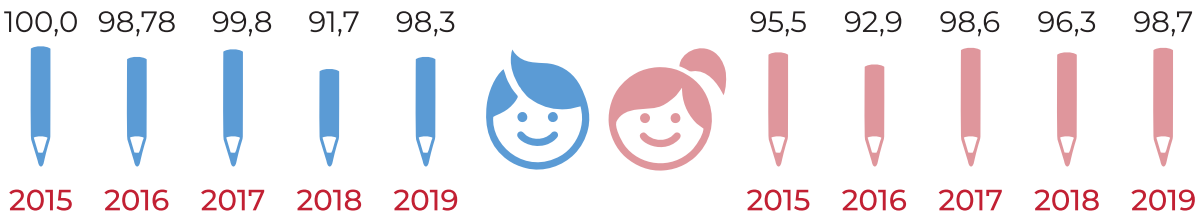
Total - Republic of Kazakhstan	
2010	86,1
2015	85,5

** According to the data of the one-time survey Multi-indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the 4th and 5th rounds*



4.2.2 Proportion of children enrolled in preschool education

(as a percentage)

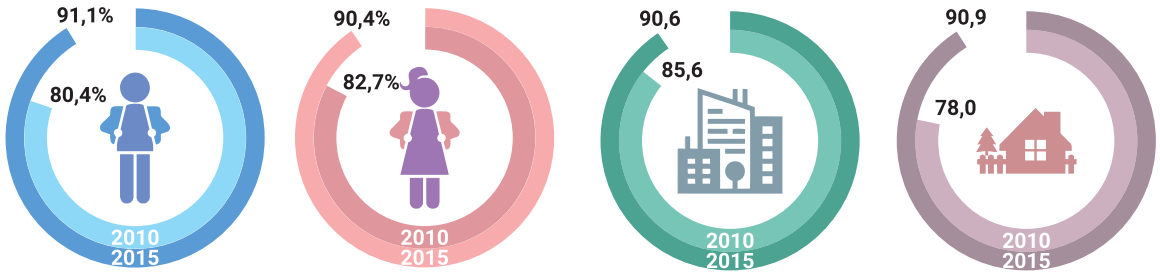


Total – Republic of Kazakhstan

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
99,8	95,9	99,2	93,8	98,3

4.2.2.1 Readiness level among preschool children

(as a percentage)



Total - Republic of Kazakhstan

2010	81,6	2015	90,8

** According to the data of the one-time survey Multi-indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of the 4th and 5th rounds*

Target 4.3.

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.3.1 Participation rate of 16-65 year-olds in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months

(as a percentage)

2018	total	men	women
In non-formal education and training	17,10	13,85	20,08
In formal education and training			
by education level			
x No education	0,85	1,02	0,69
Elementary/primary education	0,87	0,91	0,85
Basic secondary education	12,73	14,24	11,31
General secondary education	16,84	17,72	16,02
Technical and professional education on the basis of grade 9	21,03	23,70	18,54
Technical and professional education on the basis of grade 11	16,92	16,04	17,75
Bachelors degree	28,83	24,87	32,56
Master's degree	1,72	1,27	2,15
Postgraduate education, Doctor of sciences or Ph.D	0,12	0,09	0,14
Foreign education	0,08	0,14	0,02

** Data based on the results of OECD programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competences (PIAAC)*

Target 4.4.

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

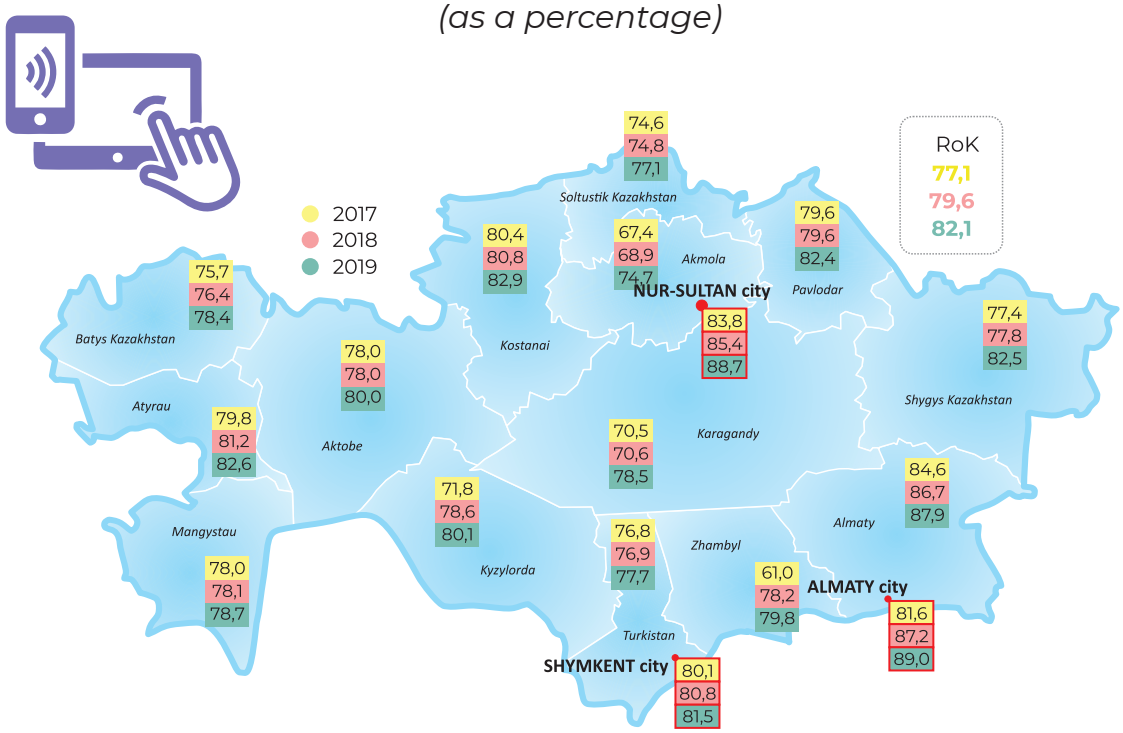
4.4.1 Proportion of youth/adults with ICT skills

(as a percentage)

Skills	aged 15-24		aged 15 and over	
	2015	2019	2015	2019
Copying or moving a file or folder	13,2	32,1	25,3	26,8
Using tools to copy and paste information or a piece of information to make copies or move information in a document	19,5	18,5	17,8	15,8
Sending an email with attachments (document, photo, video)	45,2	61,9	46,2	55,1
Working in the Excel spreadsheet editor (using basic arithmetic formulas in tables)	37,2	52,9	34,1	42,2
Connecting and installing new devices (printer, modem and others)	13,2	18,6	11,2	16,2
Searching, downloading and installing software	14,7	22,5	11,9	18,8
Working in a graphic editor (including presentations, text, images, sound, video or diagrams)	20,0	27,1	16,7	20,6
Transferring files between computers and other devices	19,5	26,0	18,2	21,7
Developing computer programs using a special programming language	3,5	7,8	3,0	7,1

4.4.1.1 Digital literacy rate among the population aged 6-74

(as a percentage)



Target 4.5.

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

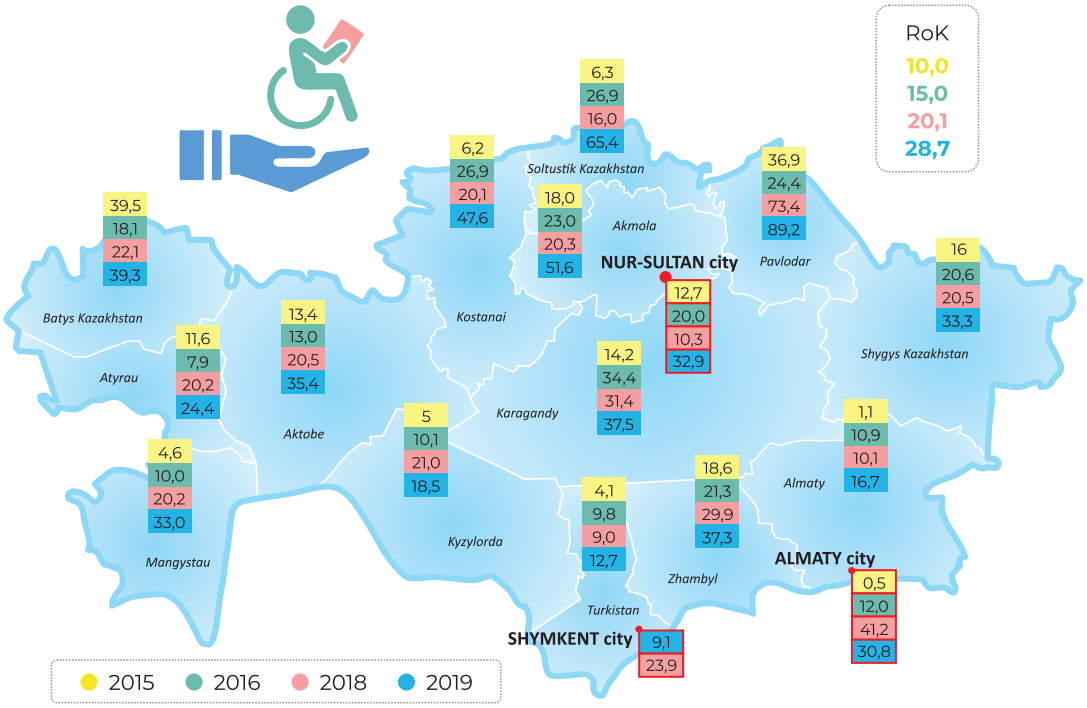
4.5.1 Gender parity index by education level

(as a percentage)

	Total		rural area		urban area	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Primary education	1,00	1,00	0,99	0,99	1,00	1,00
Secondary education	1,00	1,00	0,99	1,03	1,01	0,98
Basic secondary education	-	1,00	-	1,00	-	1,00
General secondary eduction	-	1,01	-	1,03	-	0,98

4.5.1.1 Proportion of preschool facilities that have created conditions for the upbringing and education of children with special educational needs

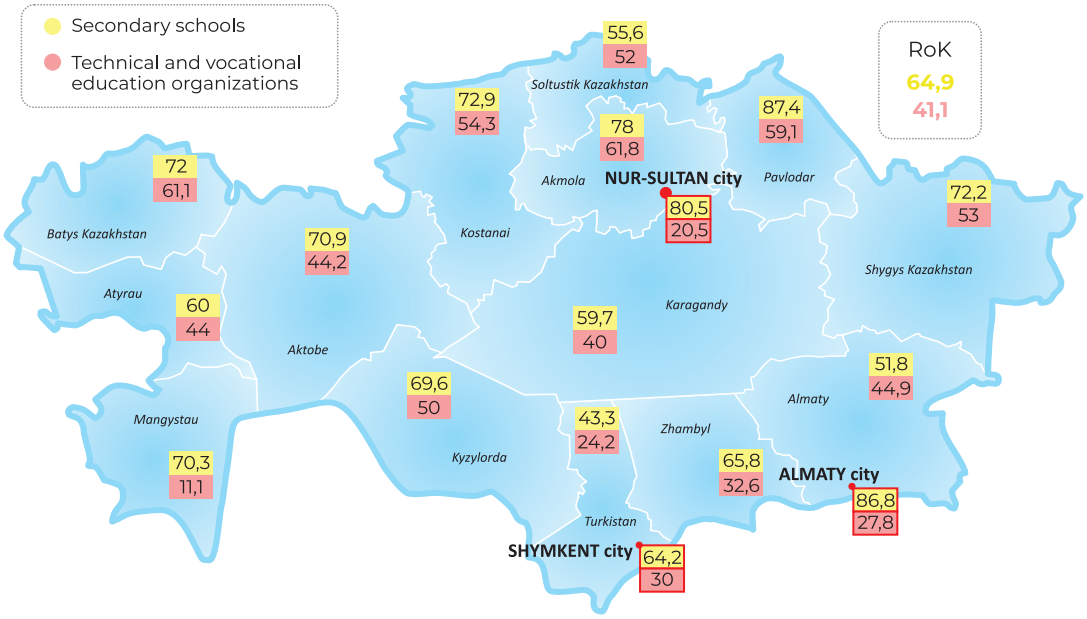
(as a percentage)



4.5.1.2 Proportion of educational facilities that have created conditions for inclusive education

(as a percentage)

	Secondary schools	Technical and vocational education organizations	Higher education institutions
2015	21,8	15,0	12,0
2016	44,7	20,0	15,2
2017	55,0	25,0	25,0
2018	60,0	30,1	50,0
2019	64,9	41,1	100,0



Target 4.6.

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

4.6.1 Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional a) literacy and b) numeracy skills

(as a percentage)

2018	men	women
Functional literacy	72,6	74,6
Numeracy skills	72,9	73,5

Target 4.a.

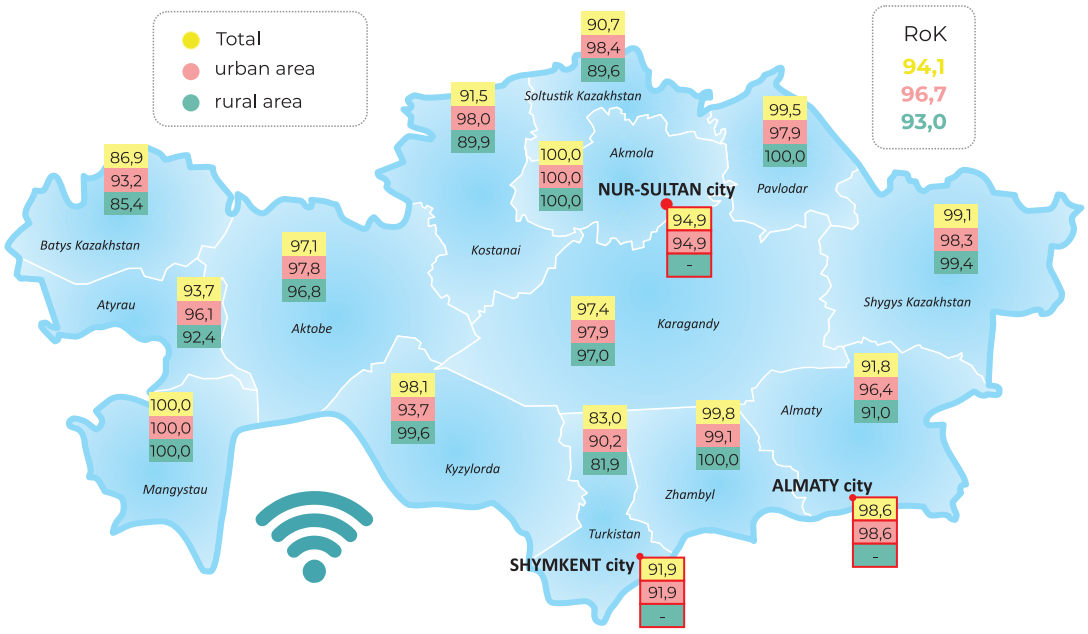
Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.a.1 Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

a) proportion of schools provided with Internet access at a speed of 4 Mbps and higher

(as a percentage)

2019



b) proportion of schools provided with basic sources of drinking water

(as a percentage)

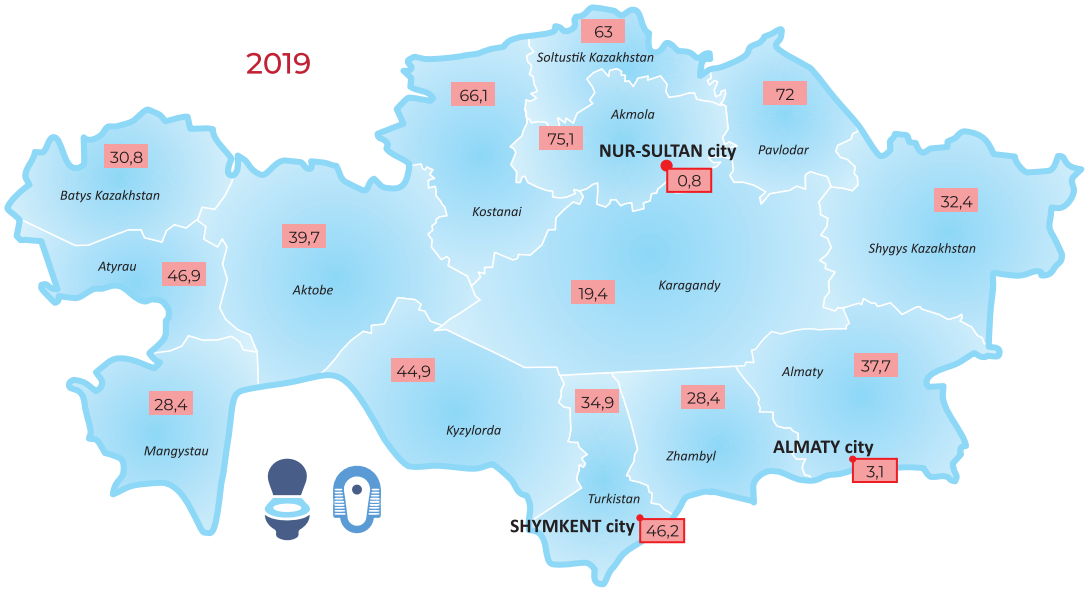
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

c) proportion of schools provided with separate toilets equipped to the minimum standard, by location

(outside and inside the school)

(as a percentage)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan *including:*	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
warm (inside) and outside toilets available	-	-	-	41,6
only outside toilets available	-	-	-	31,3
only warm (inside) toilets available	-	-	-	27,1

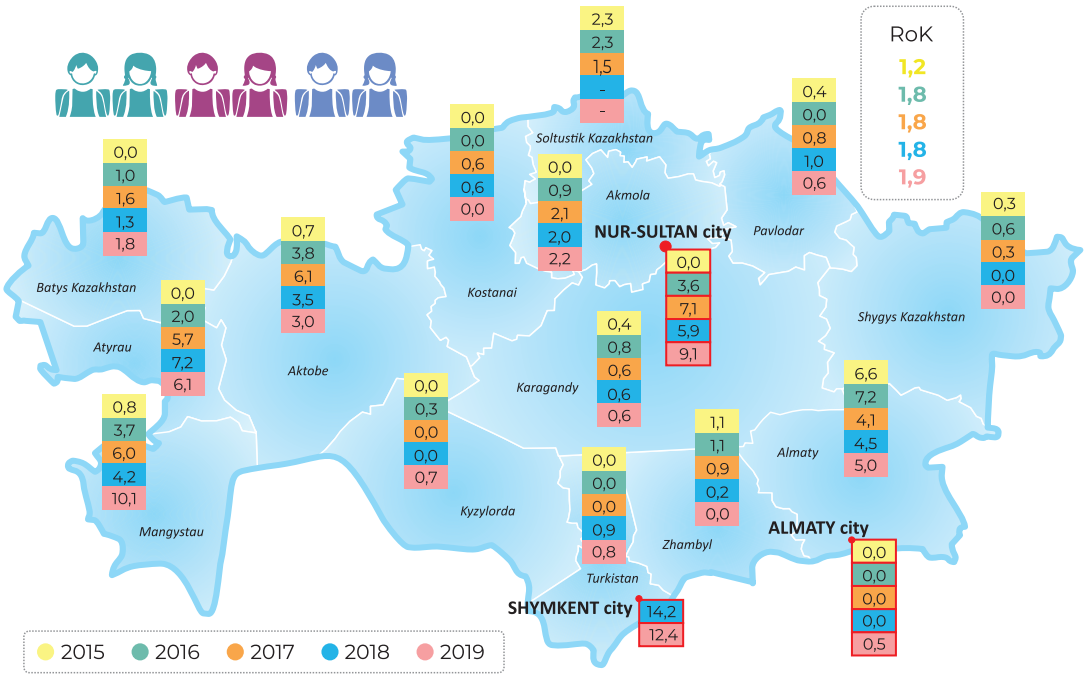


4.a.1.1 Proportion of classrooms equipped with modern equipment in secondary education organizations of a total number

(as a percentage)

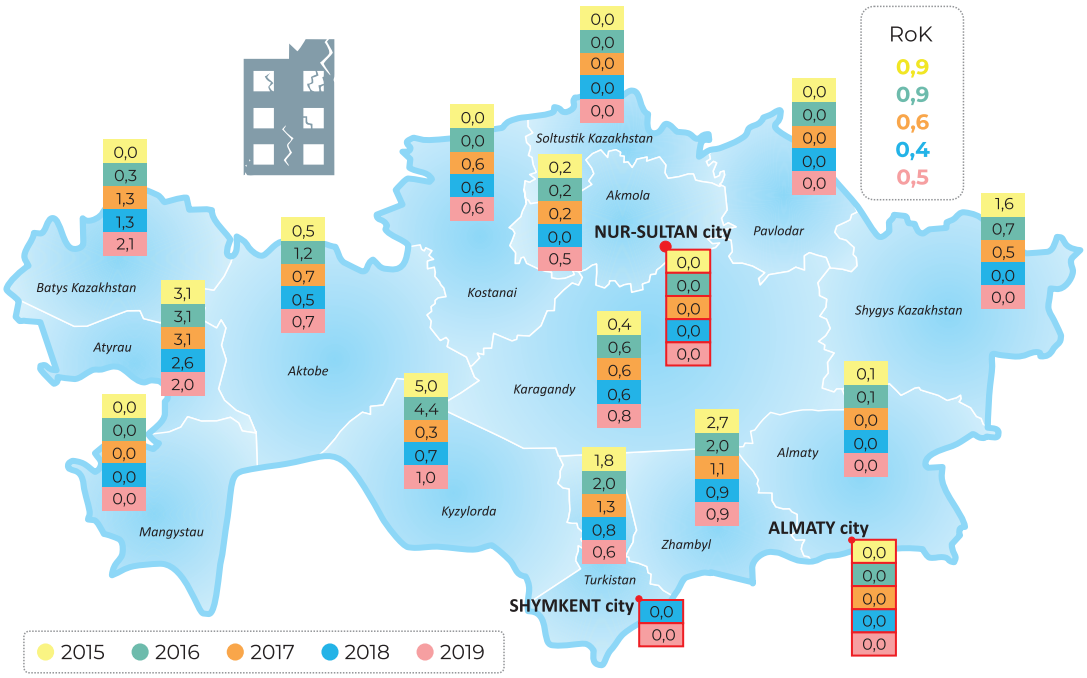
4.a.1.2 Proportion of three-shift schools

(as a percentage)



4.a.1.3 Proportion of schools in disrepair

(as a percentage)



Target 4.b.

By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries

4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships, by sector and type of study

(millions, USD)

Kazakhstan as a receipient		Kazakhstan as a donor
3,20	2015	...
3,91	2016	2,03
5,14	2017	0,05
4,39	2018	4,69

Target 4.c.

By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers who have received teacher training, by type of organization

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Preschool organizations	99,3	97,0	98,4	98,3	97,5
Primary school (grades 1-4)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Basic secondary school (grades 5-9)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

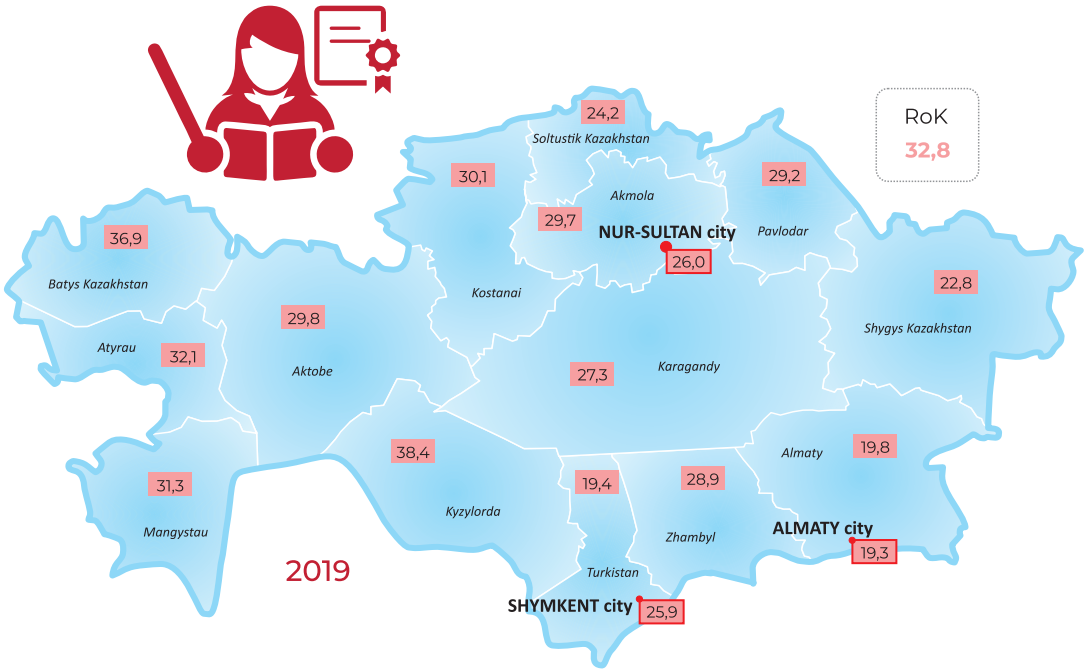
4.c.1.1 Proportion of secondary school teachers who have undergone professional advanced training on the updated educational program of their total number

(as a percentage)

	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	37,1

4.c.1.2 Proportion of teachers who have the qualification level of master-researcher, teacher-expert and teacher-moderator of a total number of secondary education teachers

(as a percentage)



GOAL 5

«ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS»

Gender equality is one of the important features of proactive and sustainable society in which men and women have equal rights and opportunities. It is one of the key targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. Almost in all countries of the world there are still cases of women and girls' rights violation.

In 49 countries, there is no specific law against domestic violence.According to some expert estimates, one in five women and girls aged 15-49 experiences physical or sexual violence once in her life.

In many developing countries, girls are much more likely than boys to be victims of forced marriages. Every day 37,000 girls under 18 are married against their will, which is about 15 million girls annually. Most are unable to continue their education and join 103 million young people without basic education.

As a result, the unequal rights and opportunities of women and girls lead to a decrease in their social status, access to educational and health services, and a noticeable difference in wages. The trend of unequal opportunities in the labor market continues to this day, women on average still earn 47.6% less than men.

Providing women and girls with equal access to education, healthcare, decent work and participation in political and economic decision-making will contribute to economic resilience and benefit society and humanity as a whole.

SDG 5: Kazakhstan's progress:

Two important laws on gender equality in Kazakhstan are the Law "On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women" and the Law "On Prevention of Domestic Violence". The first law aims to create an enabling environment for gender equality in all spheres of political and social life. The second law defines the scope of the term "domestic violence" and sets out measures to prevent it.

In order to further improve the legislation, a draft law «On Countering Family and Domestic Violence» has been developed, which is supposed to streamline the legal mechanisms for implementing state policy in this area; identify an authorized body for family issues; introduce forms of public control; and improve measures to ensure the safety and protection of victims of family and domestic violence. This draft law is under consideration by the Majilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In addition, Kazakhstan was one of the first former-Soviet countries to adopt a number of important documents that laid the foundation for the development of gender equality. We were among the first to adopt the Strategy for Gender Equality (2006), as well as the Concept of Family and Gender Policy in Kazakhstan for 2030 (2016), which were developed with the help of leading UN experts working in Kazakhstan.

The main purpose of these documents is to empower men and women and overcome gender discrimination in all its forms and manifestations.

Over the past ten years, Kazakhstan has been making a steady progress in this area.The share of seats held by women in Parliament is gradually increasing and amounts to 27.6%. The percentage of women working in the civil service has reached 55.5%. About 28% of women in Kazakhstan are heads of small, medium and large enterprises.

Gender inequality is also measured by the pay level of men and women. In 2019, the gender pay gap was 32.2%, which shows a slight improvement (34.1%) compared to 2015. But, given the fact that the economy of our country is focused on the raw-materials sector and in industry and in metallurgy, where men are the main labor force, it should be noted that achieving gender balance in the area of pay is not an easy task. In this regard, women are mainly employed in areas such as education, health, social services, and culture, where pay is generally much lower.

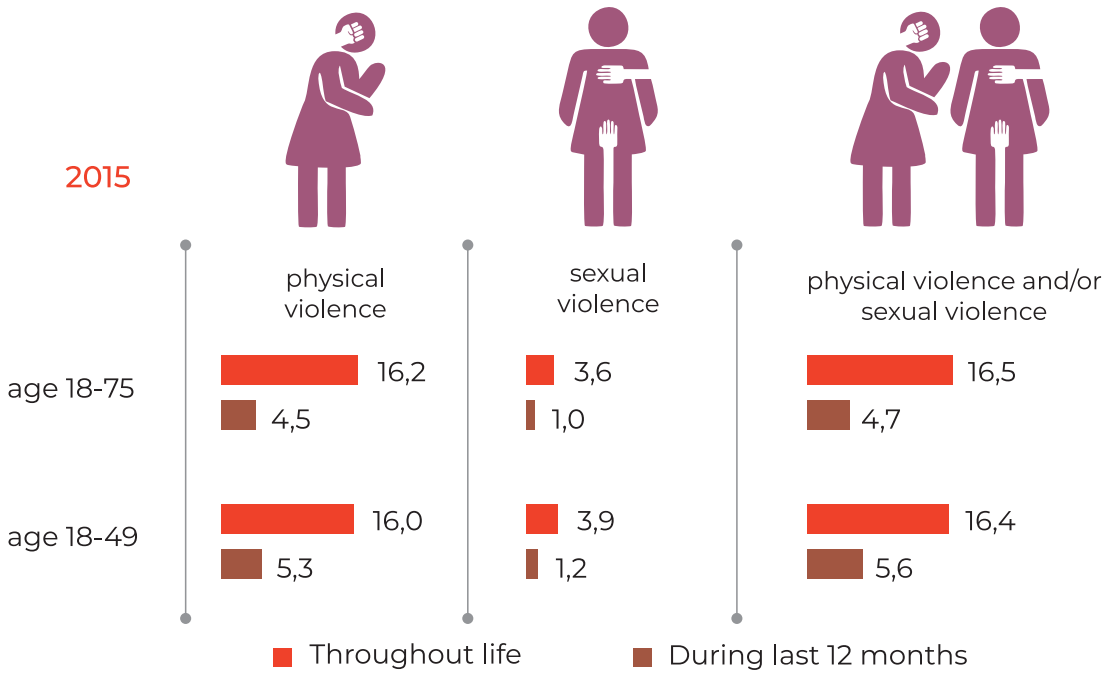
Almost all over the world, women spend much more time on unpaid domestic work, and Kazakhstan is no exception. Thus, in 2018, the proportion of time spent by women on unpaid household services for the household and its members was 17.7%, which is almost three times greater than for men.

Target 5.2.

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women subjected to physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner

(as a percentage)



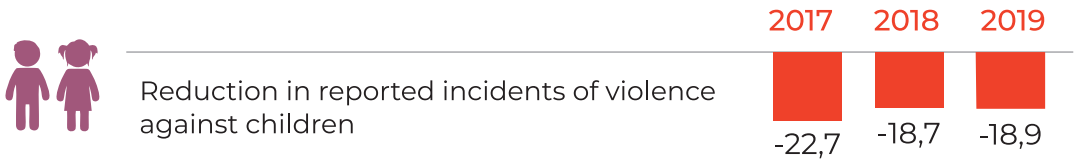
* *Sample survey on violence against women, 2015*

5.2.1.1 Reduction in reported cases of domestic violence against women

(compared to the base year of 2016)

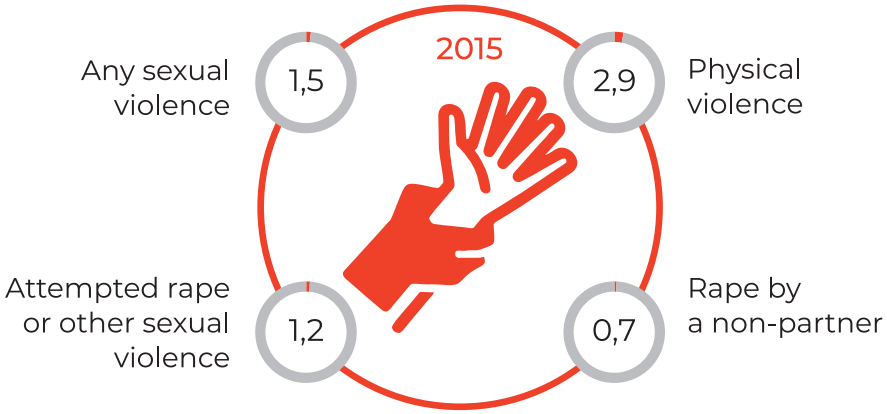
5.2.1.2 Reduction in reported incidents of violence against children *(compared to the base year of 2016)*

(as a percentage)



5.2.2 Proportion of women aged 18-75 who have experienced sexual violence committed by a non-partner in the last 12 months

(as a percentage)



** Sample survey on violence against women, 2015*

Target 5.3.

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18

(as a percentage)

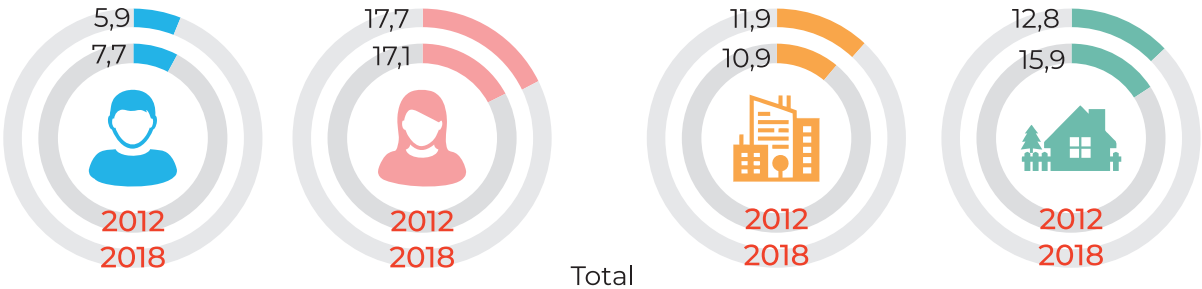
	Proportion of women aged 20-24 who got married before the full age of 15	Proportion of women aged 20-24 who got married before the full age of 18
2010	0,3	6,1
2015	0,2	7,0

Target 5.4.

Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid household services for the household and its members

(as a percentage)



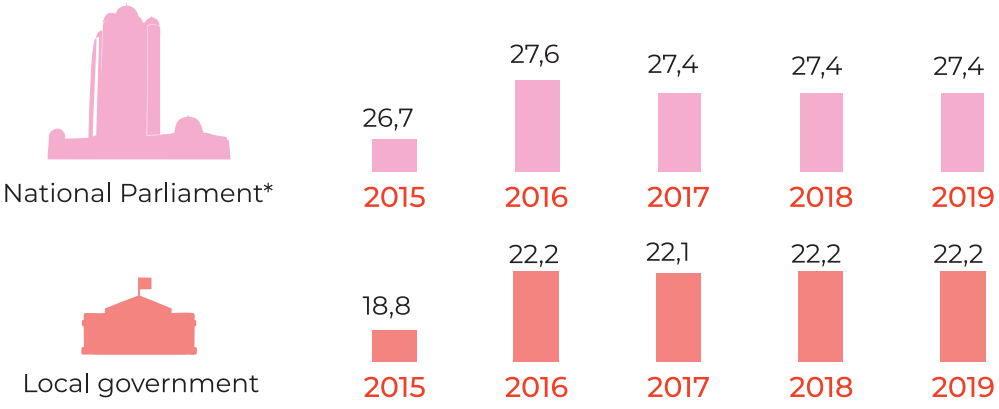
Total	
2012	12,8
2018	12,3

Target 5.5.

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local government

(as a percentage)

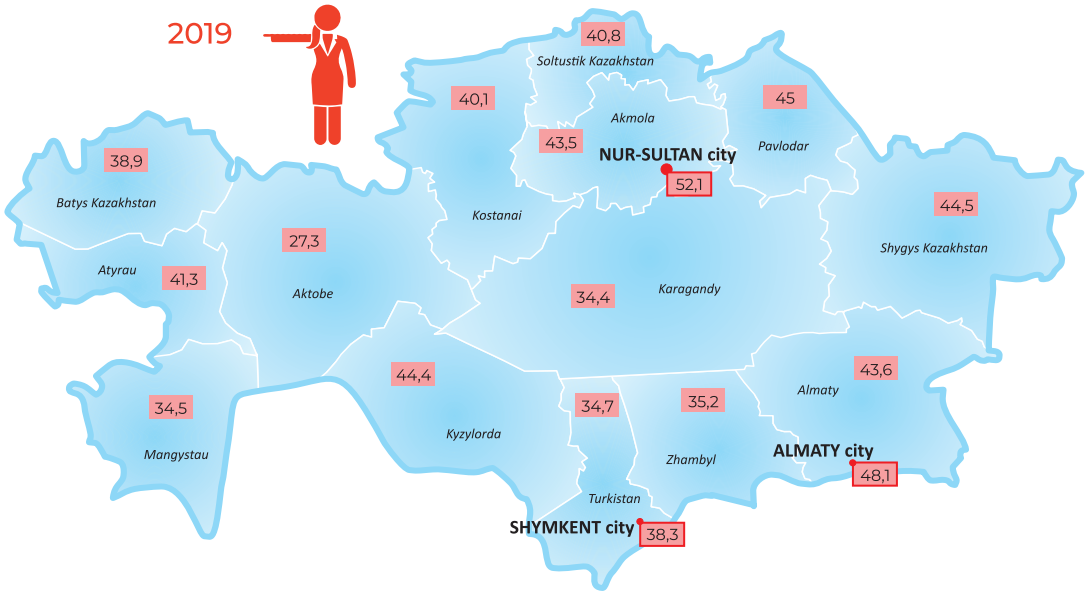


** Data by the Mazhilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	37,0	37,3	37,0	41,2	43,0
by type of area					
urban area	38,4	38,3	37,8	41,7	43,9
rural area	32,1	32,9	33,3	39,5	40,0
by age					
16-24	38,3	37,9	41,2	45,2	42,4
25-28	36,7	36,1	35,0	42,0	47,7
29-34	37,1	35,6	36,9	37,2	41,2
35-44	35,9	35,4	37,0	41,7	41,3
45-54	39,4	41,5	39,6	44,5	46,9
55-64	34,3	36,7	31,4	37,8	39,8
65 and over	28,4	29,8	35,3	32,7	42,5



Target 5.6.

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

5.6.2 Existence of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

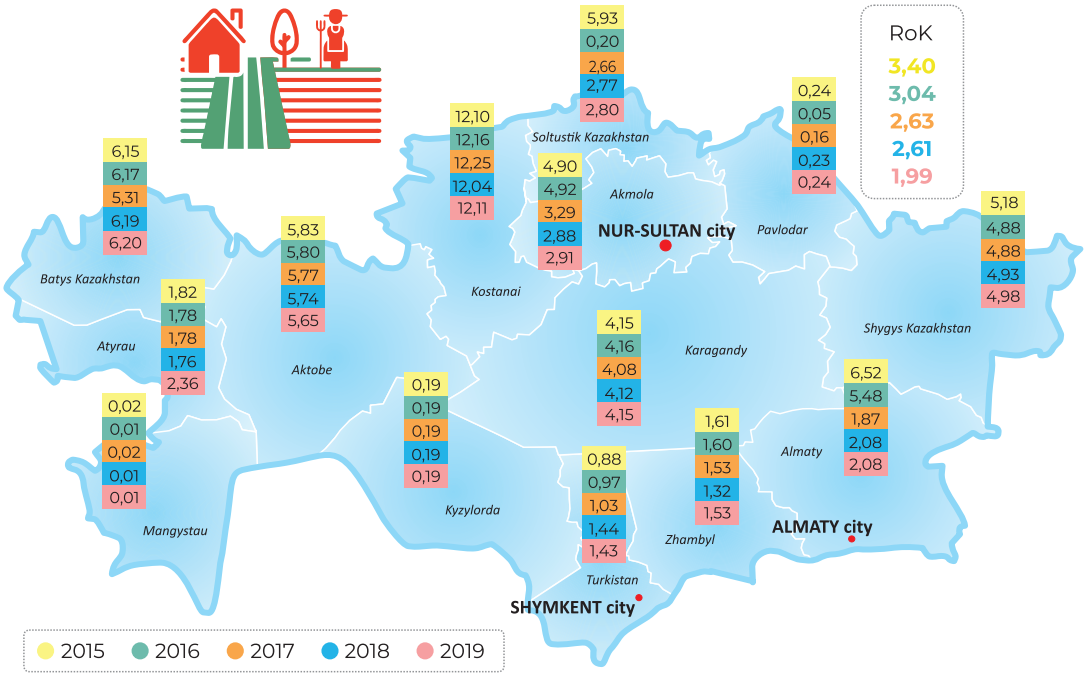
	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	0,63

Target 5.a.

Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.a.1 Proportion of women who own agricultural land

(as a percentage)



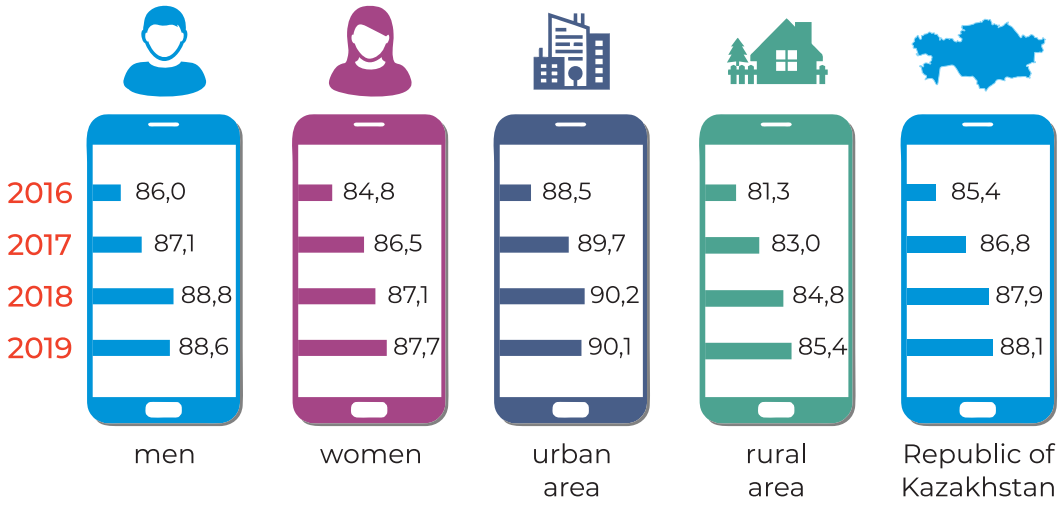
Target 5.b.

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.b.1 Proportion of people aged 6 and over who own a mobile phone

(mobile phone owners)

(as a percentage)



GOAL 6

«ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL»

Water is a vital resource that should be used sustainably and wisely to ensure prosperity for future generations. According to various estimates, fresh water makes up only about 2.5-3% of all water resources. Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge. Water scarCity affects more than 40 percent of the global population and is projected to rise.

Poorly-designed economic policy, groundwater depletion, underdeveloped infrastructure and the effects of climate change have affected more than 800 million people who do not have access to drinking water.

According to experts' forecasts, by 2050, almost every fourth planet's inhabitant will live in countries experiencing high water stress.

Ensuring and maintaining sanitation is also an important condition for keeping public health, preventing the spread of infectious diseases and epidemiological disasters.

Around 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines. More than 80% of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any pollution removal.

To prevent this, it is necessary to invest in research and development of water supply, to encourage the participation of women, youth and indigenous communities in water resources management.

SDG 6: Kazakhstan's progress:

Water-resources management in Kazakhstan is carried out in an integrated manner on the basis of the basin principle. Eight river-water basins were identified with eight basin councils created from among local government bodies and representatives of water users, including public associations. At the same time, 55.6% of the runoff lies within the country, while the remaining 44.4% is outside, with transboundary agreements on water allocation. However, most of the basins lack both surface and groundwater. The existing mechanism of water-resources management still allows the country's needs to be fully met.

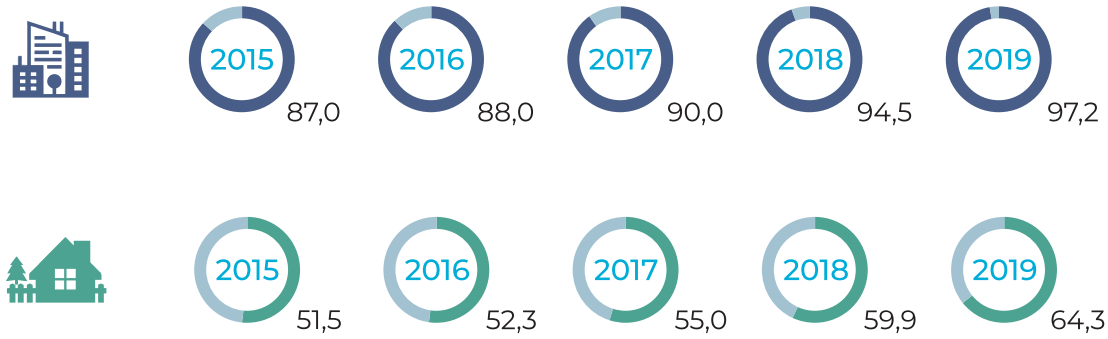
Providing the population with high-quality drinking water is carried out primarily through access to a centralized water supply. In 2019, access to a centralized water supply reached 97.2 % of the urban and 64.3% of the rural population. At the same time, 70.5% of the urban and only 8.8% of the rural population have access to wastewater treatment. In general, the share of water bodies with good water quality in the republic is 24.7%. There has been a significant increase in water bodies with good quality in recent years, from 9.3% in 2015 to 24.7% in 2019. However, there are still regions that do not have access to good-quality water.

Target 6.1.

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water services

(as a percentage)

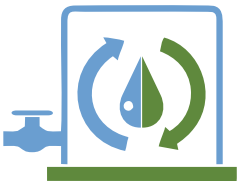


Target 6.2.

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.2.1 Proportion of population covered by wastewater treatment

(as a percentage)



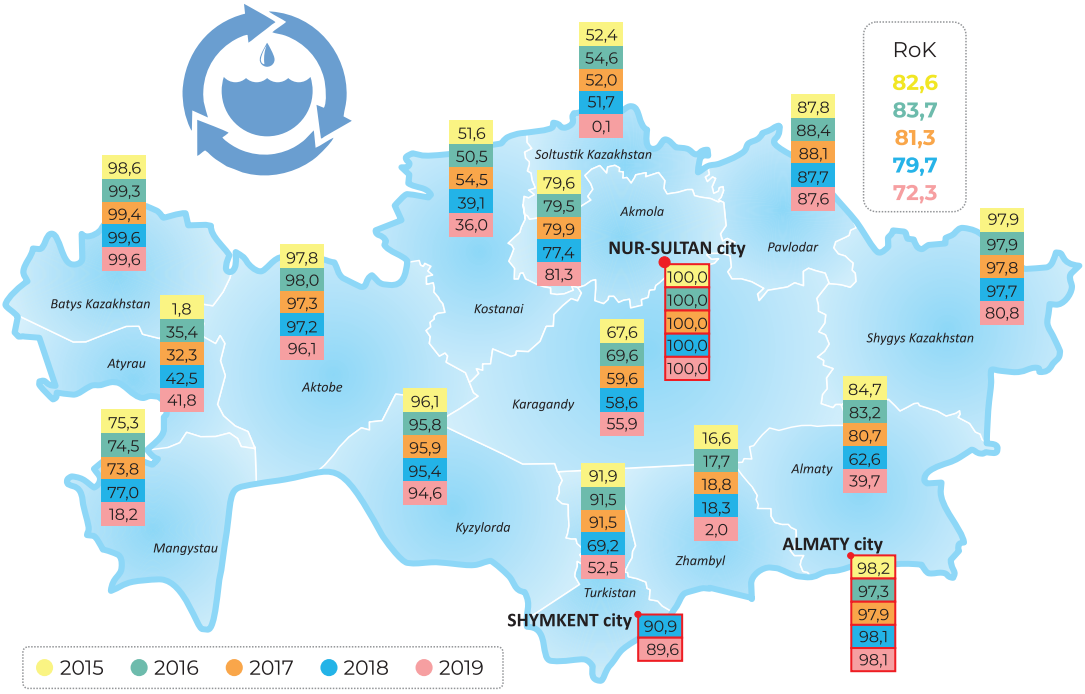
	2018*	2019
by type of area		
urban area	68,7	70,5
rural area	8,6	8,8

* *The indicator is calculated from 2018*

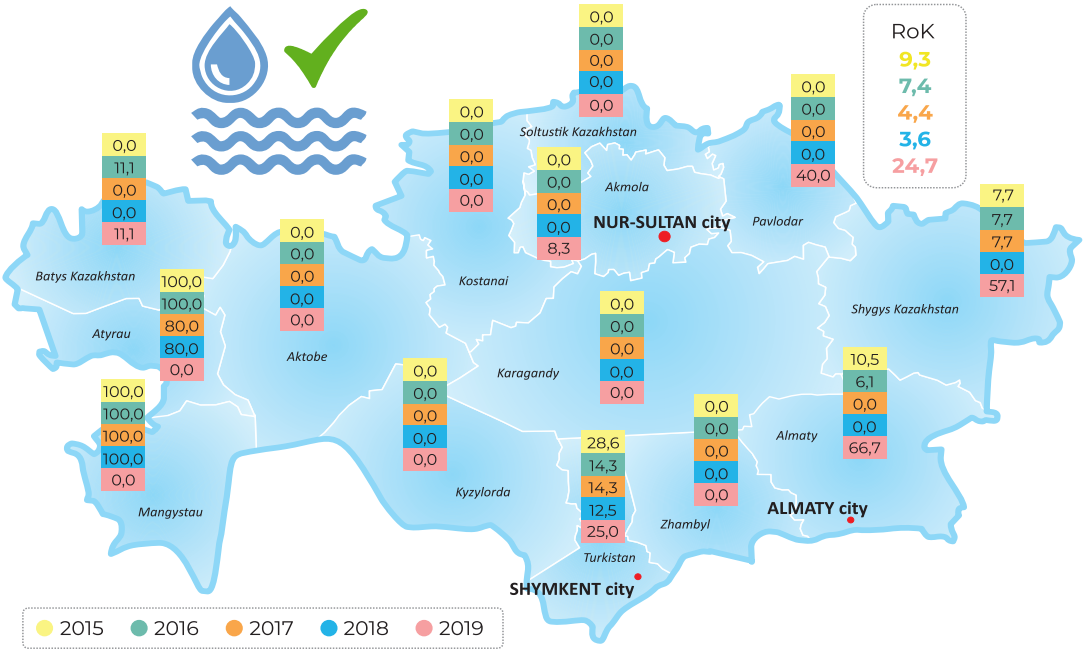
Target 6.3.

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater treated through complete biological treatment (including additional treatment) of the total volume of passed wastewater *(as a percentage)*



6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality *(as a percentage)*

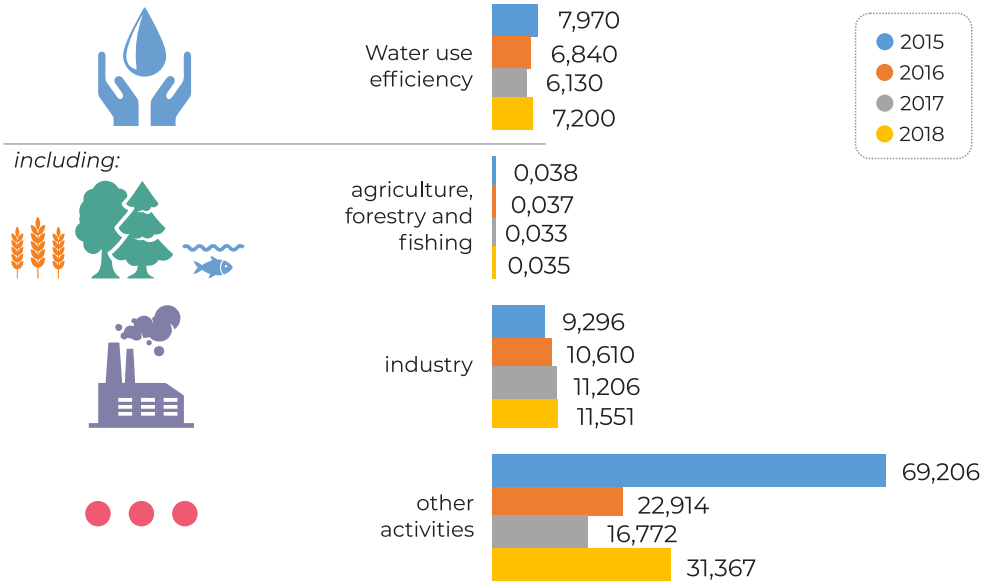


Target 6.4.

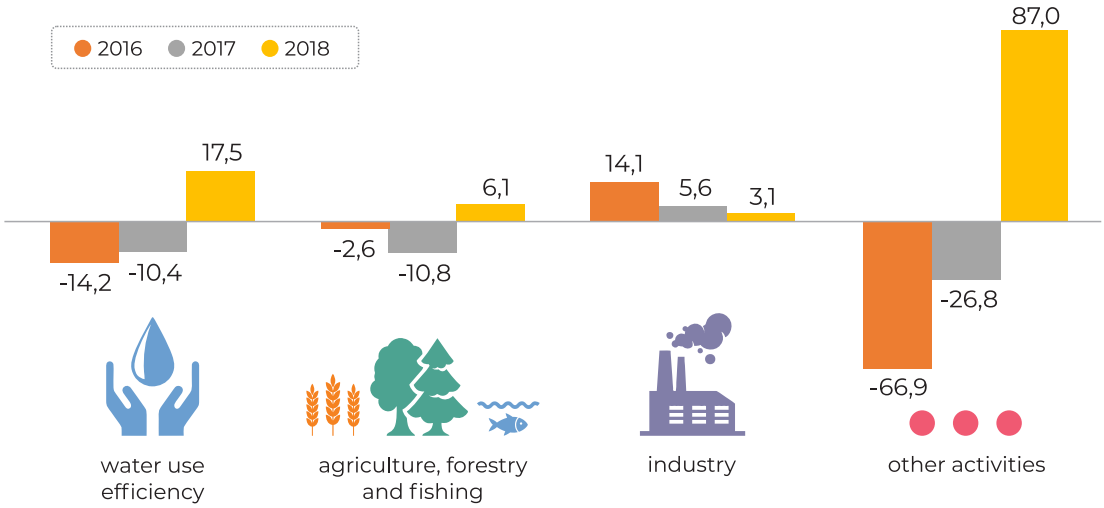
By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time, by type of economic activity

(USD in prices of 2015/m³)



Changes in water use efficiency
(growth rates compared to the previous year)
(as a percentage)



** Calculated in accordance with the international AQUASTAT survey by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).*

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

(as a percentage)

2016	2017	2018	2019
30,01	31,14	32,65	32,62

** Calculated in accordance with the international AQUASTAT survey by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).*

GOAL 7

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

Fossil fuels today account for 80 percent of global primary energy demand. Thus, the power system is responsible for about two-thirds of the world's CO_2 emissions.

At the same time, the level of electricity consumption around the world is growing rapidly, and its absence can stop the global economy.

One in five people worldwide does not have access to electricity.

3 billion people are still relying on traditional biomass, such as wood and crop wastes, for cooking and heating.

Electricity consumption is the key factor behind climate change, accounting for about 60 percent of total global greenhouse gas emissions.

Air pollution from cooking and heating using combustible fuels claimed 4.3 million lives in 2012, with 6 out of 10 people killed being women and girls.

To date, 2.8 billion. People use wood, charcoal and manure for cooking and heating their homes, which leads to more than 4 million deaths from indoor air pollution each year.

It is possible to provide the growing population of the planet with energy and not to deplete natural resources with the transition to more sustainable energy sources. According to experts, all countries of the world need to triple the annual investment in sustainable energy infrastructure from the current level of about 400 billion US dollars to 1.25 trillion US dollars by 2030.

SDG 7: Kazakhstan's progress:

In Kazakhstan today, 100% of the population have electricity in their homes. The country is taking active steps to develop and introduce green technologies. From 2015 to 2019, the level of the gas supply in the republic has seen a gradual increase, from 42.3% to 51.5%.

In 2019, the percentage of electricity generated by renewable energy sources was 10.4%.

The proportion of renewable energy sources is 1% and it is planned to increase this to 3%. The energy intensity of GDP is gradually decreasing (1.78 toe per thousand US dollars in 2011 and 1.54 toe per thousand US dollars in 2016). Today, the number of enterprises using renewable energy sources is about 115; and this figure is growing year on year.

The energy intensity of the republic's GDP is on average 0.34 tons per thousand US dollars. In the context of the regions, the value of this indicator is very variable. The highest level of energy intensity is observed in the Batys Kazakhstan (5.41), Kyzylorda (6.54) and Mangystau regions (3.64). The least energy-intensive regions are the Kostanai (0.01), Soltustik Kazakhstan (0.01), Almaty (0.08) regions and the City of Nur-Sultan (0.06). The number of enterprises implementing an energy efficiency system is growing: in the period from 2015 to 2019, their percentage rose from 9.7% to 41.7%.

Target 7.1.

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.1.1 Uninterrupted power supply in regions

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	100	100	100	100	100

7.1.2 Level of gas supply nationally

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	42,98	46,35	47,38	49,68	51,47

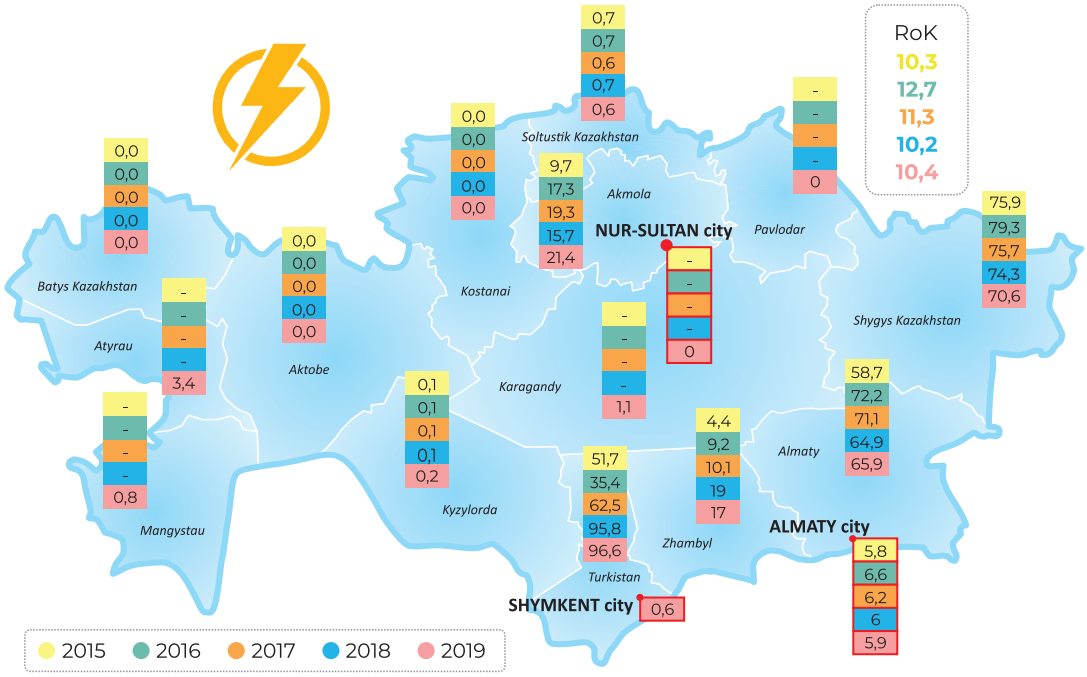
Target 7.2.

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.2.1 Renewable energy share of total electricity production

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
including large hydroelectric power plants	10,3	12,7	11,3	10,2	10,4
excluding large hydroelectric power plants	0,77	0,98	1,30	1,30	1,60

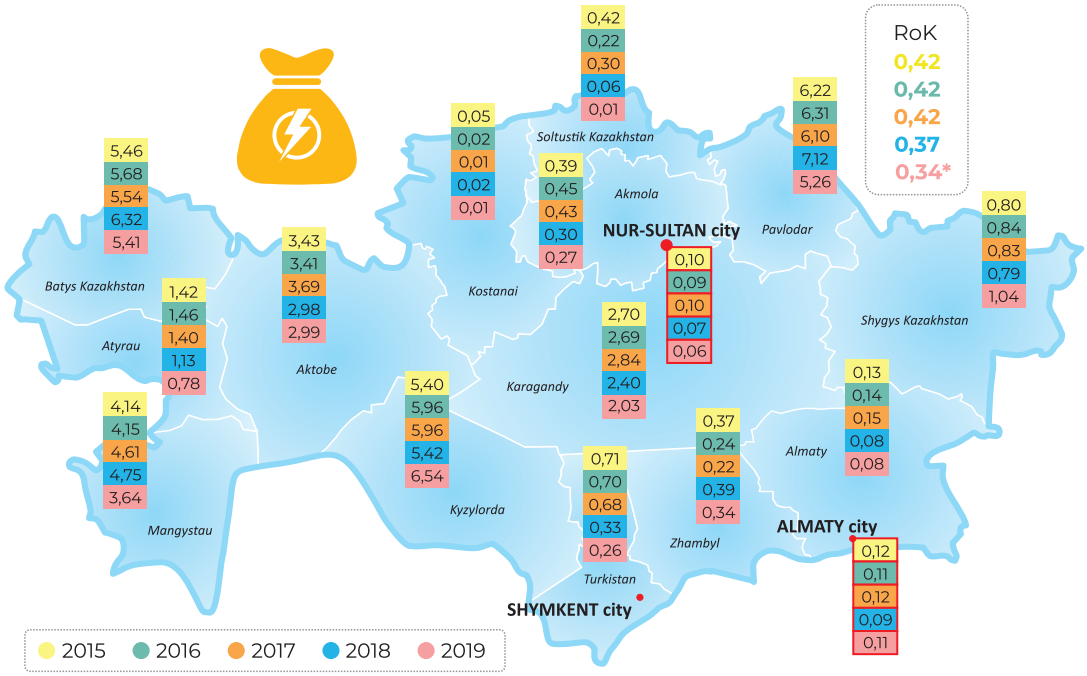


Target 7.3.

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.3.1 Energy intensity of GDP

(toe per thousand US dollars, in 2010 prices)



** Preliminary data*

Target 7.b.

By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

7.b.1.1 Proportion of enterprises introducing an energy efficiency system

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	9,70	29,01	39,82	49,96	41,70

GOAL 8

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

Today, about half of the world's population lives below the poverty line. Their daily costs are equivalent to about $ 2 per day. The global unemployment rate in 2019, according to the International Labor Organization, is 5.4 percent. Therefore, achieving Goal 8 requires the revision of socio-economic policies and measures implemented by countries.

Even for developed countries, it is currently not easy to maintain the target level of GDP and contain unemployment. Achieving GDP growth of 7 percent annually is an even more difficult task for developing countries.

The number of unemployed people is constantly growing, and most of them are young people. For almost all economies, creating quality jobs remains a challenge. According to preliminary estimates, 470 million jobs will be needed to absorb new entrants to the labour market between 2016 and 2030.

It is not an easy target and achieving it requires appropriate measures to increase productivity, reduce unemployment, especially among young people, and increase access to financial services and benefits.

SDG 8: Kazakhstan's progress:

Over the years of independence, Kazakhstan's GDP has grown 14-fold (from USD 11.4 to 159.4 billion); and in real terms by a factor of 2.2. The poverty level has decreased 23-fold (from 60% to 2.6%); and the unemployment rate has fallen to 4.8%. At the same time, unemployment is more common among women (5.3%) than among men (4.3%). More than one third of young people who applied to employment centers are not employed in permanent jobs.

In 2019, the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita by 2005 was 161.6%, and the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was 103.7%.

In 2019, the number of employed people was 8.8 million, including 6.7 million employees and 2.1 million self-employed. There has been a steady decline in the number of casually employed people as a percentage of the total number of employed: from 22.9% in 2015 to 13.7% in 2019.

The government has paid special attention to raising the income level of the population.

Since 2019, the minimum wage has been raised by a factor of 1.5 for more than 1 million people. Today, the minimum wage is about 25% of the average monthly wage in the country. (In 2019, the average monthly nominal salary of one employee was 186815 tenge).

In addition, Kazakhstan is taking steps to increase the wages of low-paid public sector employees by up to 30% .

One of the effective social policy tools is the Program for the Development of Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship for 2017-2021.

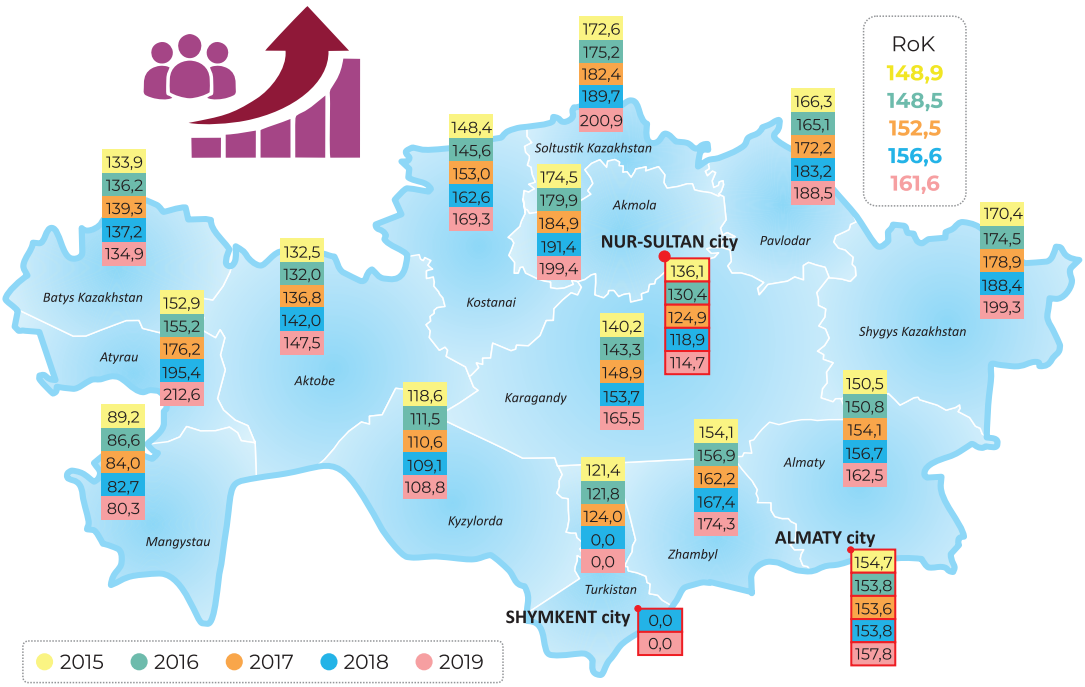
To date, 40.2 thousand people are involved in vocational and technical training, and 41.5 thousand people do short-term courses. Microloans have been given to 14,006 people (12,760 (91%) in rural areas and 1,246 (9%) in cities). Social jobs employ 22 thousand people; 27 thousand people are involved in youth practical training; and 80 thousand people are employed in public works.

Target 8.1.

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

(as a percentage to 2005)



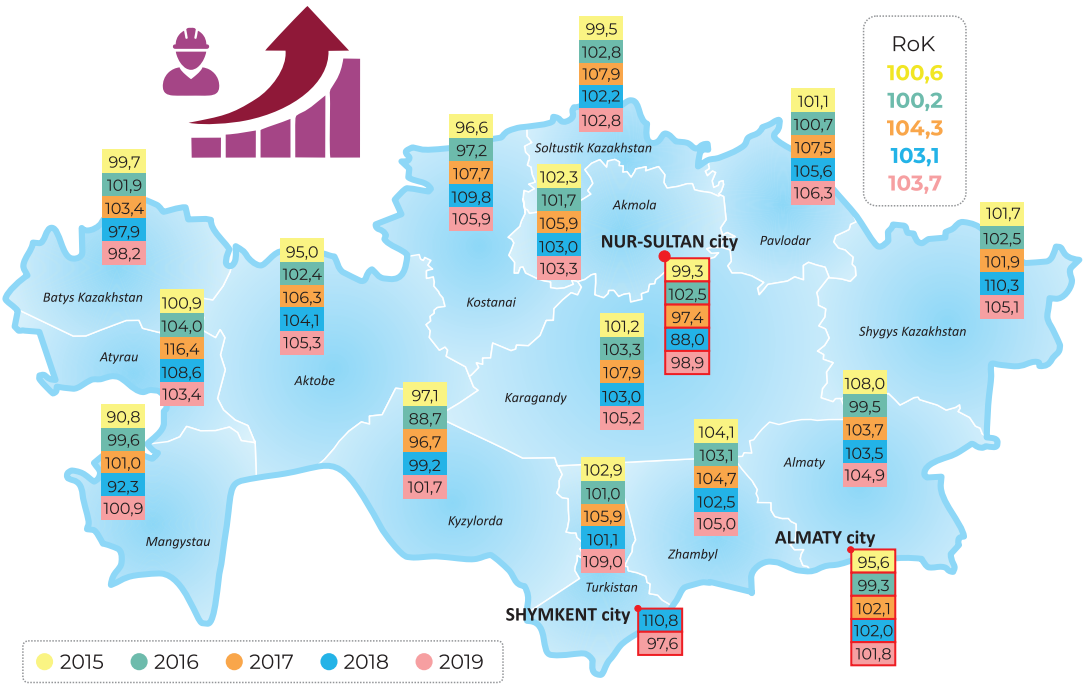
** According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 10. 2018 №702, the City of Shymkent joined the category of cities with the status of national significance. Here and further data for 2015-2017 for the South Kazakhstan region*

Target 8.2.

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per person employed

(as a percentage to the previous year)



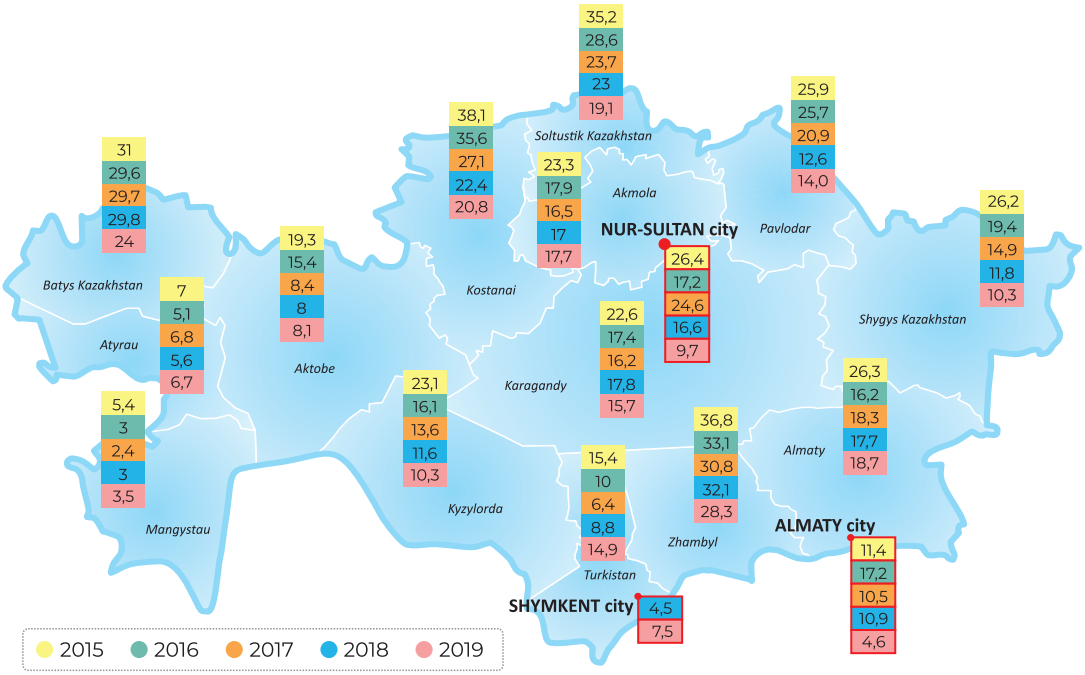
Target 8.3.

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment

(as a percentage)

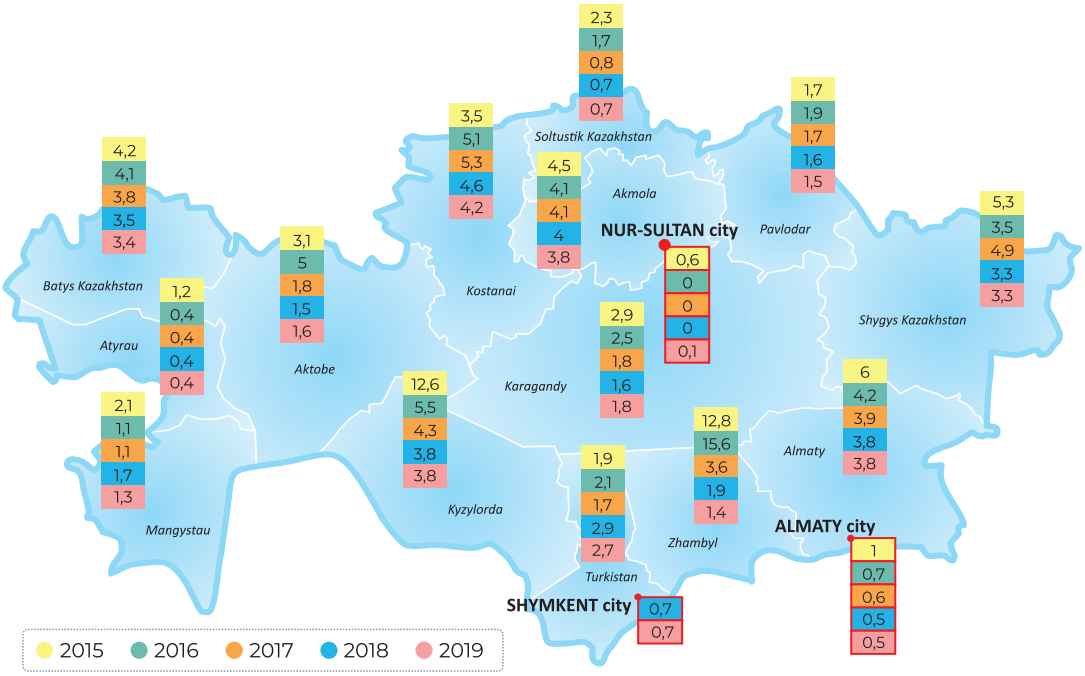
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**22,9**	**18,6**	**16,2**	**14,9**	**13,7**
by gender					
men	22,7	18,3	16,3	15,1	13,8
women	23,2	18,9	16,1	14,7	13,6
by type of area					
urban area	16,9	14,9	11,7	10,4	8,3
rural area	30,8	23,5	22,2	21,1	21,4



8.3.1.1 Proportion of unproductive employment in total employment

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	**3,9**	**3,5**	**2,5**	**2,2**	**2,1**
by gender					
men	4,4	3,4	2,5	2,3	2,3
women	3,4	3,7	2,5	2,2	2,0
by type of area					
urban area	2,5	2,1	1,5	1,1	1,1
rural area	5,9	5,4	4,0	3,9	3,6



Target 8.5.

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

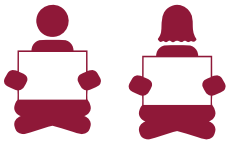
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings

(in KZT)

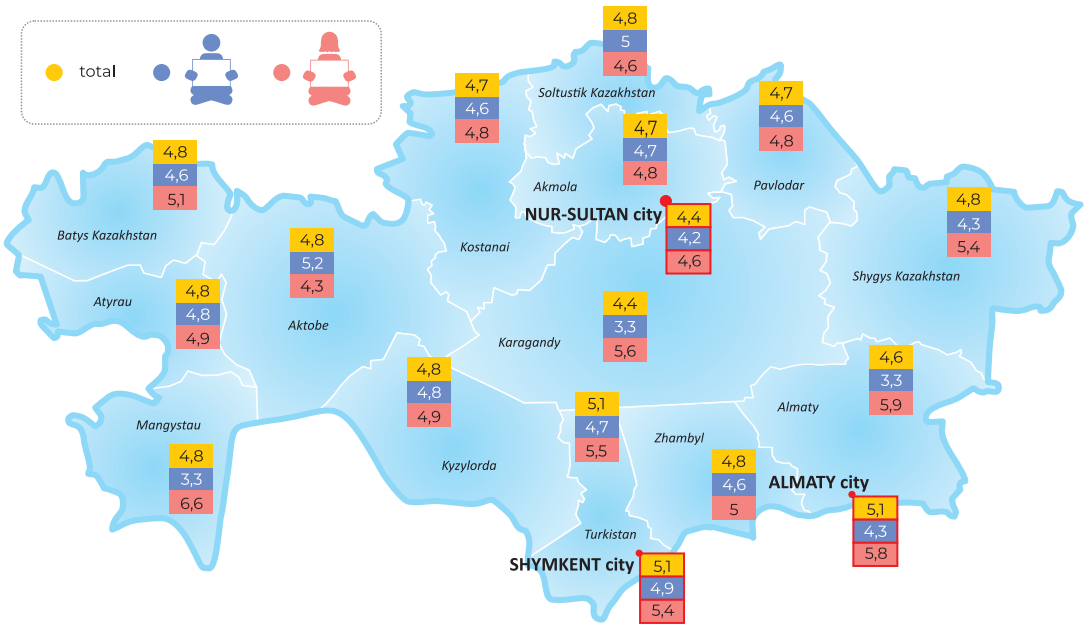
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	880	950	927	959	1038

8.5.2 Unemployment rate

(as a percentage)



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	**5,1**	**5,0**	**4,9**	**4,9**	**4,8**
by gender					
men	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,3	4,3
women	5,9	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,3
by type of area					
urban area	5,0	5,1	5,2	4,9	4,8
rural area	4,9	4,8	5,1	4,8	4,7
by age					
16-24	4,2	3,8	3,8	3,7	3,6
25-28	4,6	4,3	4,0	4,0	3,9
29-34	7,6	7,0	6,7	7,0	6,7
35-44	4,5	4,8	4,6	4,3	4,5
45-54	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,2	4,3
55-64	5,4	4,6	5,2	5,6	5,1



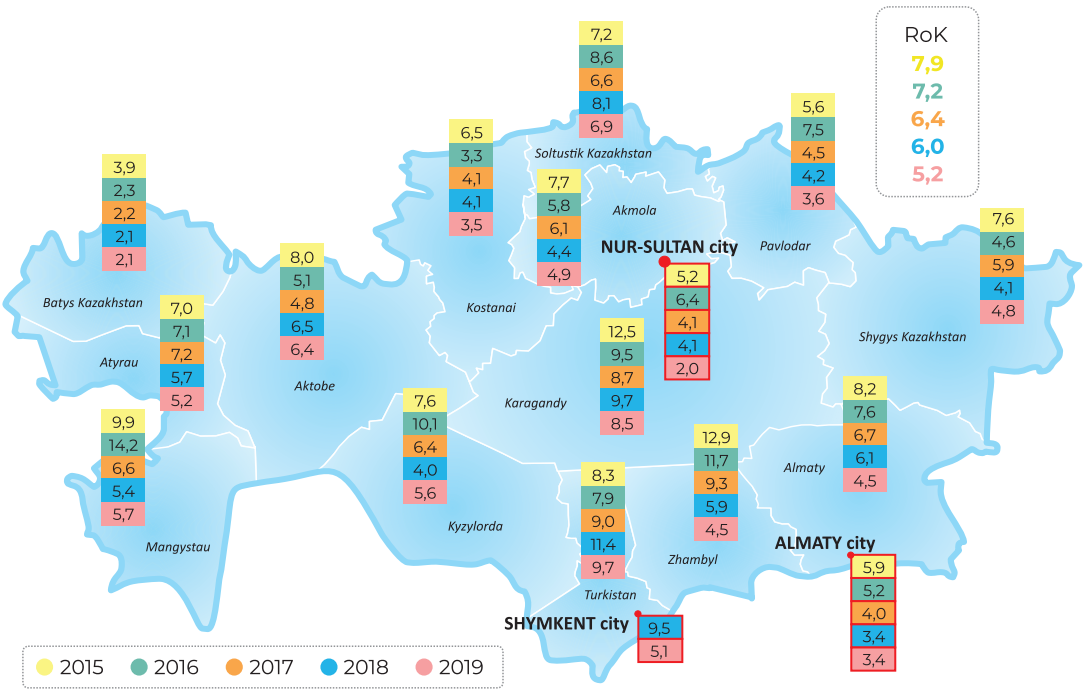
Target 8.6.

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.6.1 Share of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	**7,9**	**7,2**	**6,4**	**6,0**	**5,2**
by gender					
men	6,0	5,3	5,1	5,2	3,6
women	9,7	9,1	7,6	6,8	6,7
by type of area					
urban area	6,6	5,8	4,9	5,4	4,6
rural area	9,6	9,2	8,4	6,9	6,0



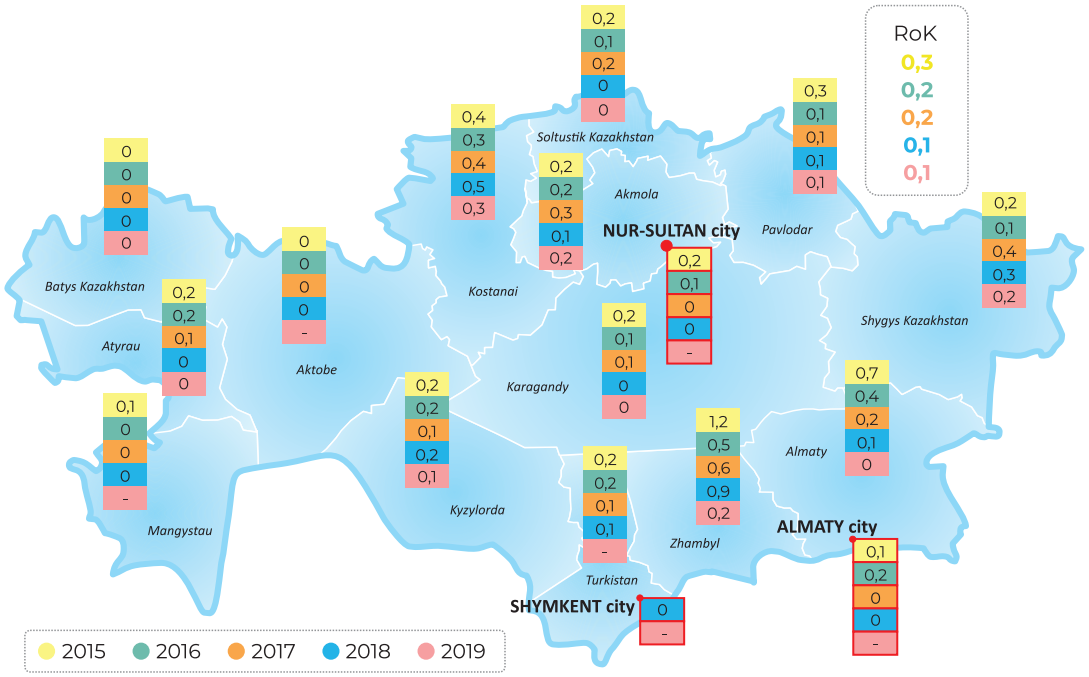
Target 8.7.

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

8.7.1 Proportion of the employed people aged 15-17 in the total number of employed

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	**0,3**	**0,2**	**0,2**	**0,1**	**0,1**
by gender					
men	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
women	0,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
by type of area					
urban area	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
rural area	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,1



Target 8.8.

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injury rate among workers

(per 1,000 employees)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Occupational injury rate	0,33	0,32	0,29	0,25	0,21
Fatal occupational injury rate among workers	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,03	0,03

8.8.2 Proportion of enterprises covered by the system of collective agreement relations among large and medium-sized enterprises

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	93,1	93,3	93,3	94,4	95,5

Target 8.9.

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8.9.1 Share of gross value added, directly in tourism in GDP

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,3	...

8.9.1.1 Gross value added, volume index (by tourism)

(as a percentage to previous year)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	115,3	124,0	118,7	107,2	...

Target 8.10.

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

8.10.1 Number of a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and b) ATM machines for 100,000 adults

(per 100,000 adults)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	3,4	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,3
Number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	75,2	78,0	78,6	88,8	87,1

Target 8.a.

Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

(millions, USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kazakhstan as a recipient	16,4	35,2	8,1	8,4
Kazakhstan as a donor	0,71	1,92	0,13	4,48
Kazakhstan: commitments	16,4	5,7	18,2	13,5

Target 8.b.

By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization

8.b.1 Proportion of young people employed in permanent jobs from among those who applied to employment centers

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	77,0	73,20	73,10	59,30	64,00

GOAL 9

«BUILD RESILIENT INFRASRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION»

At the current rate of growth and urbanization, there is a need for additional investment in creating a sustainable infrastructure that will enable cities to move towards sustainable development. Industrialization and infrastructure are the basic elements for economic growth. For example, an additional job created in the processing industry has a multiplier effect on other related industries, contributing to the creation of 2.2 jobs. In turn, a well-developed infrastructure is an important condition for ensuring that all people have access to the goods produced.

To this day, many countries have basic infrastructure (roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, electricity and water supply) it is still not at the proper level, and in some countries it is completely absent. Thus, 1-1.15 billion people do not have access to reliable communication services. 2.5 billion people worldwide do not have access to basic sanitation, and nearly 800 million people do not have access to water.

Industrialization in developing countries provides an opportunity to improve the well-being of people, expand their opportunities by introducing them to economic activity and decent work.

Investment in infrastructure is critical to achieving sustainable development and empowering communities in many countries.

SDG 9: Kazakhstan's progress:

Within the framework of the «Nurly Zhol» large-scale infrastructure-development program, the country has built an effective transport infrastructure in order to develop the country's exports as well as transit. Within the framework of the program, about 1.6 thousand km of roads have been built and reconstructed. In addition, the main transport corridor between Western Europe and Western China has been opened.

The country has built and reconstructed more than 12.5 thousand km of roads and 2.5 thousand km of railways. Over the past ten years, the volume of freight turnover of all types of transport has grown by a factor of 1.8 (to 597.6 billion tkm); while the volume of passenger traffic has increased by a factor of 2.3 (to 295.5 billion tkm). In 2019, 84.1% of cargo was transported by road, 6.5% by pipeline, and 9.4% by rail. Road transport occupies the leading position in terms of passenger movement.

The gross value added (GVA) of the manufacturing industry per capita has increased by 11.7% over the past 5 years. There is also an increase in the volume of exports of manufacturing products, which increased to 15.2%. However, the number of new jobs in the manufacturing industry has been declining: from 2015 to 2019, this indicator decreased from 21,497 thousand people to 6,152 thousand people.

It should be noted that the volume of environmental emissions has been growing from year to year. CO_2 emissions per capita increased from 20.25 to 21.96 tons of CO_2-eq/per capita between 2015 and 2018.

The level of spending on R&D in Kazakhstan remains low, and its share of GDP in 2019 was only 0.12%. Compared to 2015, the share of business expenses within total R&D spending increased slightly in 2019 (by 0.9%) to 41.2%.

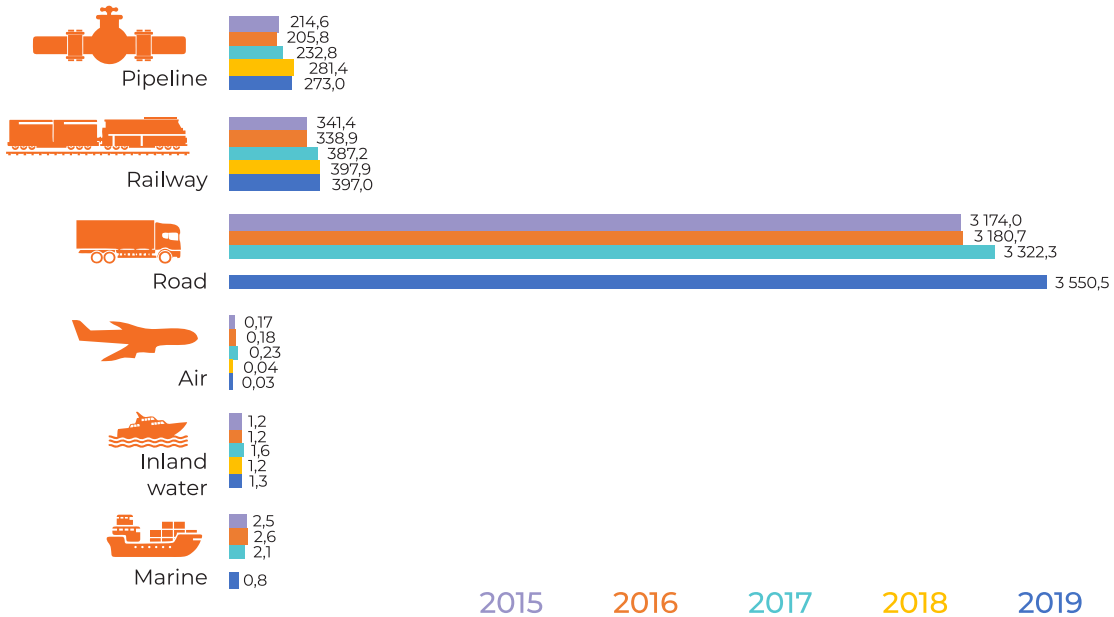
The number of research specialists (full-time equivalent) undertaking R&D in the republic has decreased by 16% over the past five years. Within the total volume of GVA, the share of GVA products produced by medium and high-tech industries is 1.4%.

Target 9.1.

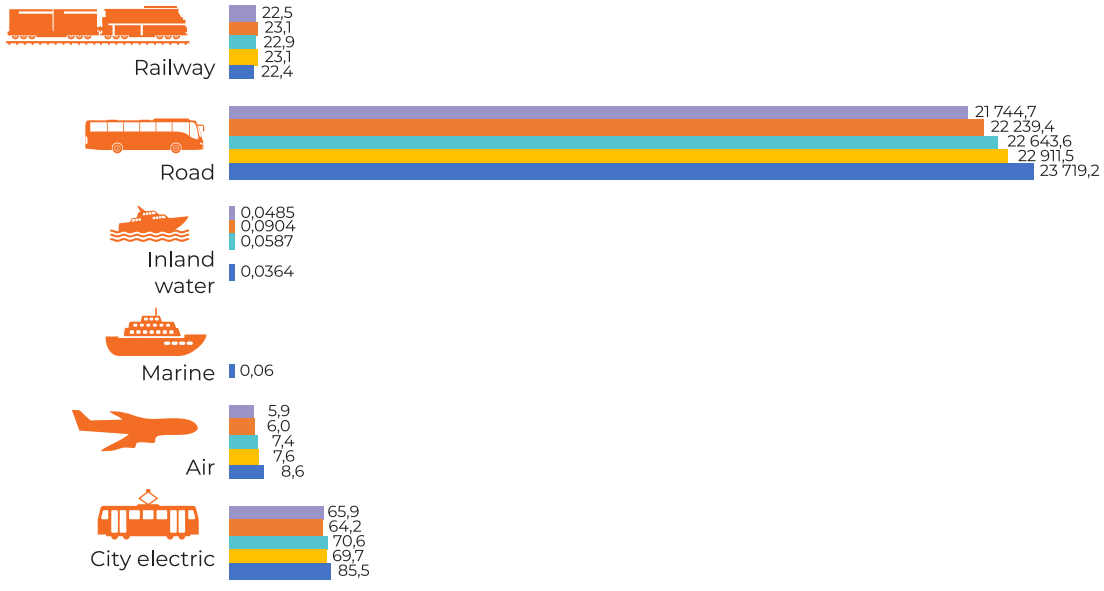
Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

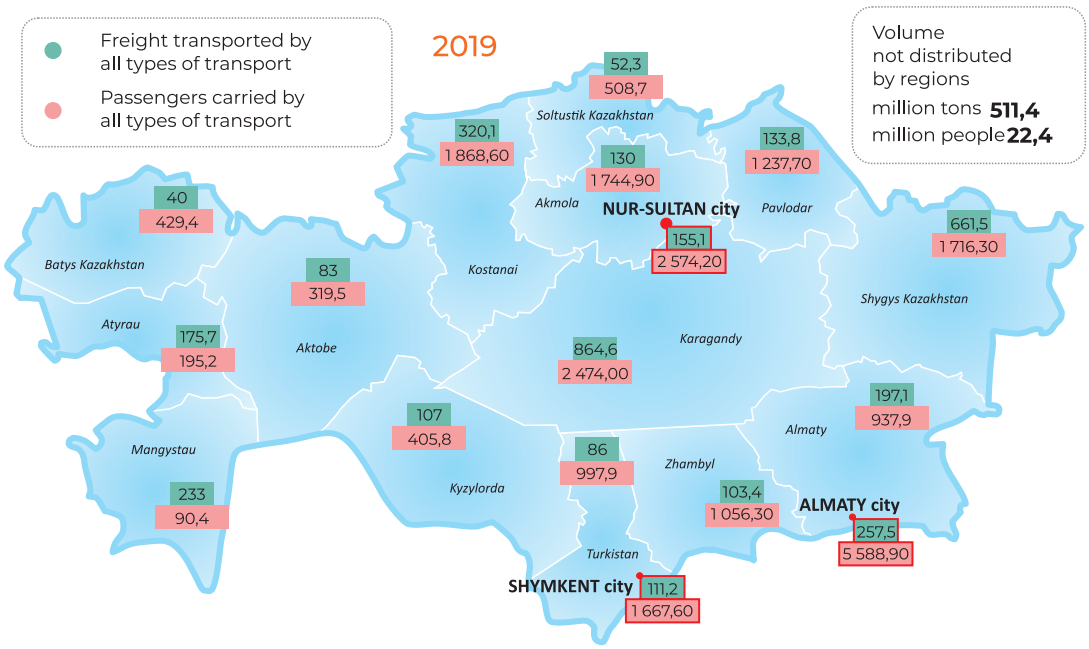
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Freight transported by all types of transport, million tons	3 733,8	3 729,2	3 946,1	4 103,8	4 222,7



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Passengers carried by all types of transport, million people	21 839,1	22 332,8	22 744,7	23 021,6	23 835,8





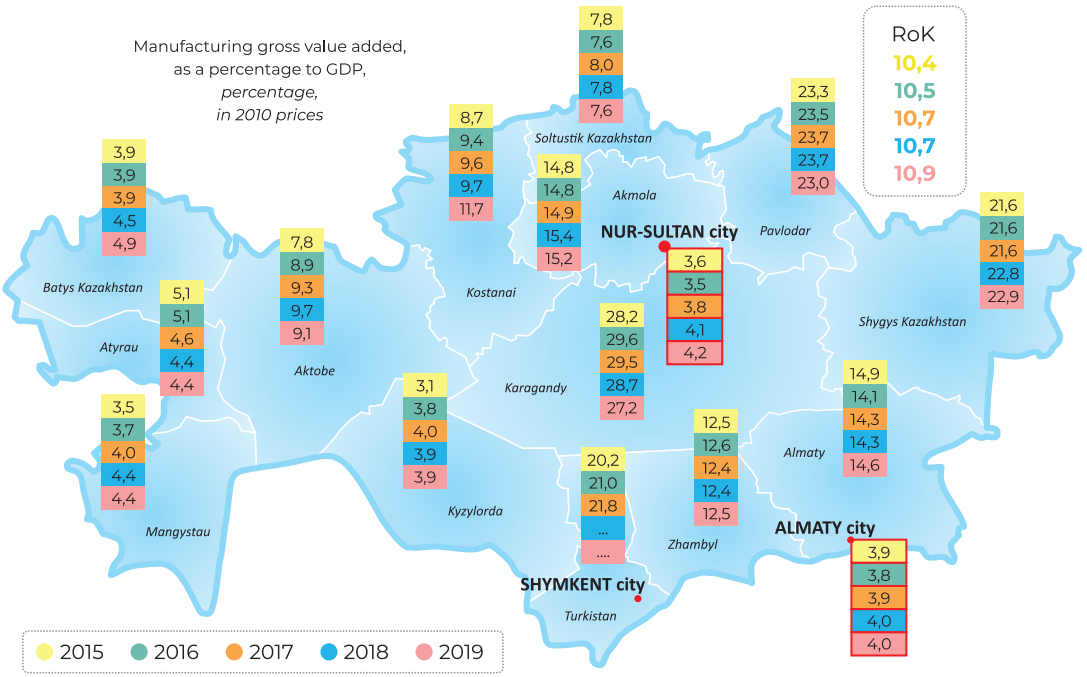
Target 9.2.

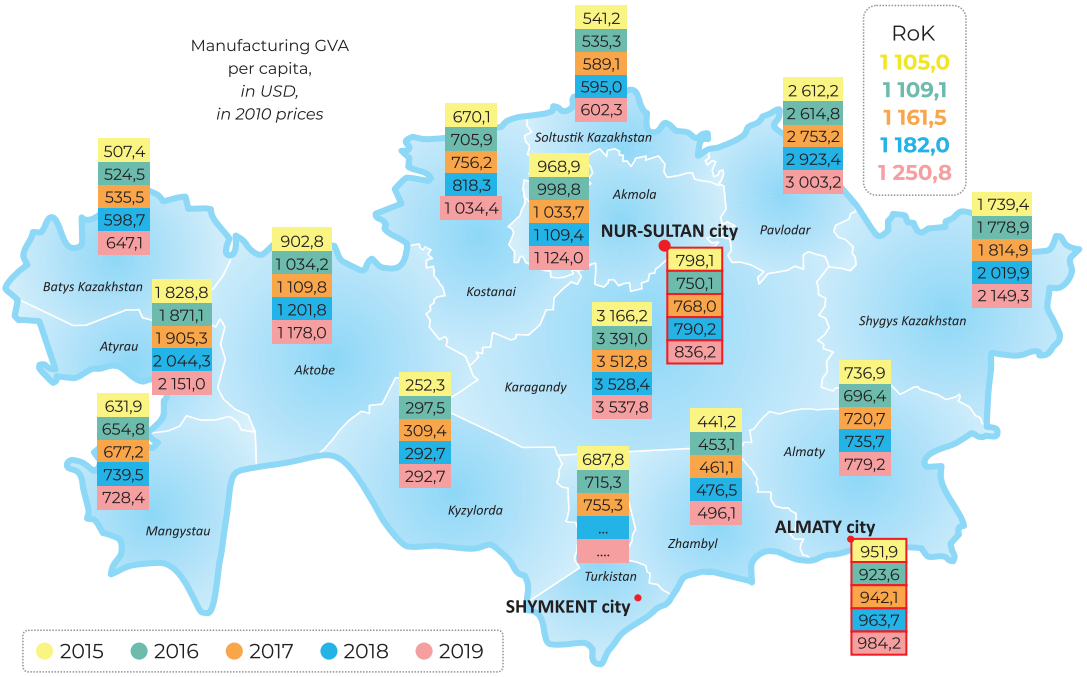
Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

9.2.1 Value added created in manufacturing, as a percentage of GDP and per capita

(in 2010 prices)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Manufacturing gross value added, as a percentage to GDP – total for the Republic of Kazakhstan, *percentage*	10,4	10,5	10,7	10,7	10,9
Manufacturing GVA per capita – total for the Republic of Kazakhstan, *in USD*	1 105,0	1 109,1	1 161,5	1 182,0	1 250,8


Manufacturing gross value added,
as a percentage to GDP,
percentage,
in 2010 prices
RoK
10,4
10,5
10,7
10,7
10,9
Soltustik Kazakhstan
Akmola
NUR-SULTAN city
Pavlodar
Batys Kazakhstan
Kostanai
Shygys Kazakhstan
Atyrau
Aktobe
Karagandy
Almaty
Kyzylorda
Zhambyl
ALMATY city
Mangystau
SHYMKENT city
Turkistan
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019


Manufacturing GVA
per capita,
in USD,
in 2010 prices
RoK
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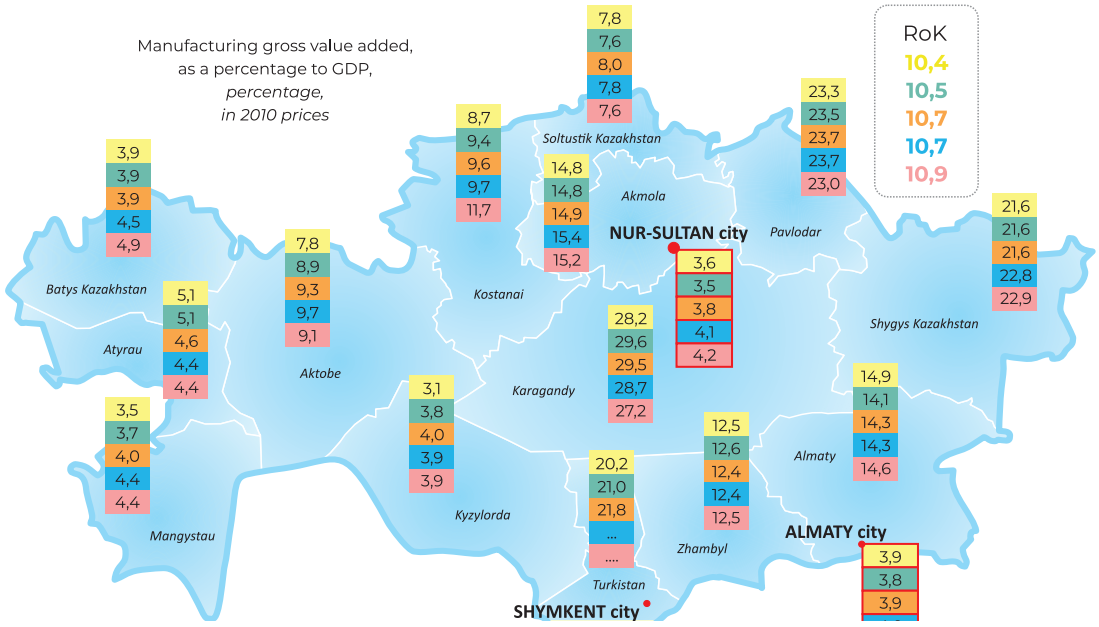
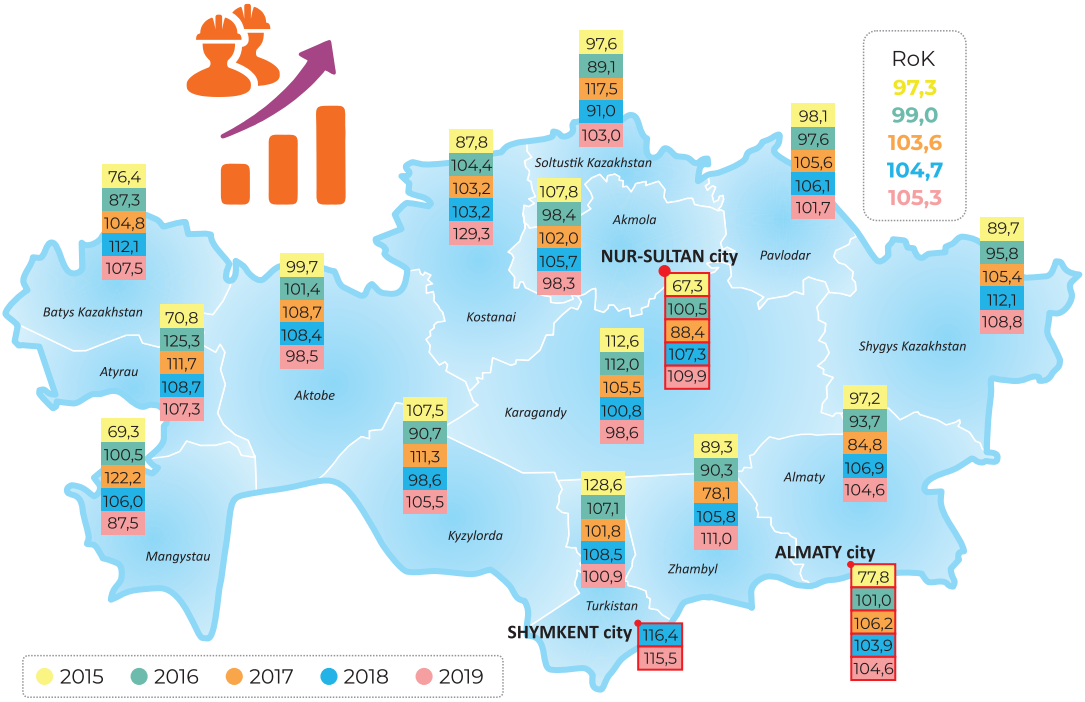


9.2.1.1 Growth in labor productivity of manufacturing

(as a percentage to the previous year)



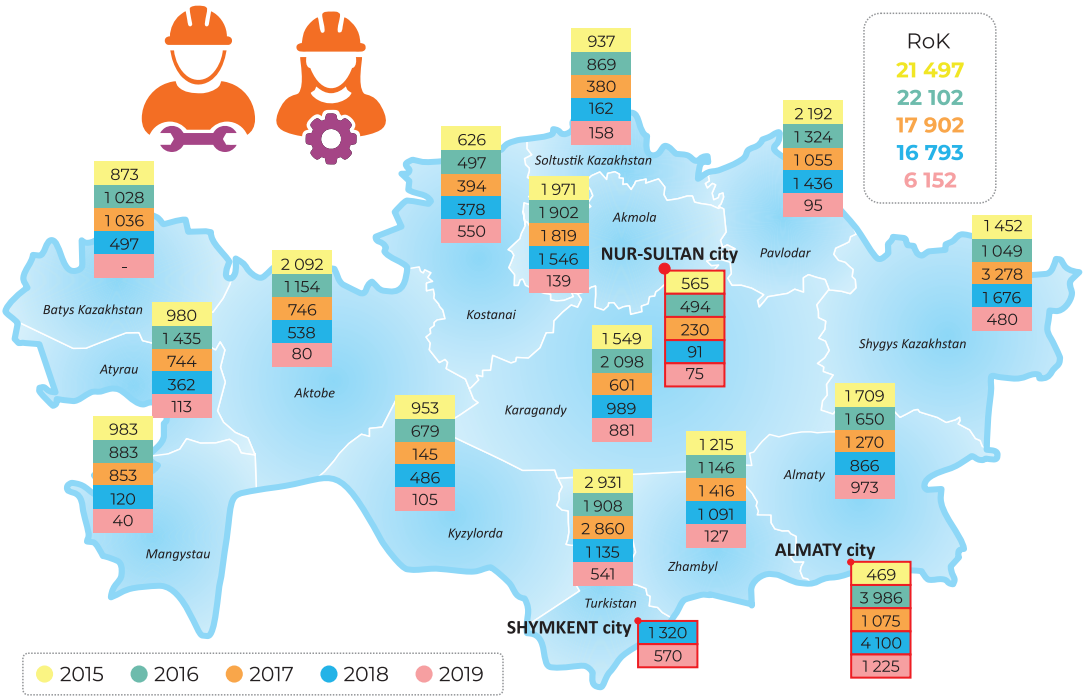
9.2.1.2 Growth in exports of manufacturing industry products

(as a percentage to previous year)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	14,1	12,9	15,6	15,7	15,2

9.2.2 Jobs created by manufacturing industry

(person)



Target 9.3.

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.3.1 Production volume of small and medium-sized enterprises in manufacturing industry

(billions, KZT)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	...	...	...	3 248,2	3 959,1

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	2,3	2,4	2,1	2,0	2,2

Target 9.4.

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

9.4.1 CO_2 emissions per GDP*

(kg CO_2-eq / int. USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019**
Republic of Kazakhstan	0,83	0,83	0,85	0,86	...

** The calculation was made to GDP in constant prices in 2017 (PPP, in int. dollars. Source: Worldbank)*

9.4.1.1 CO_2 emissions per capita

(tons of CO_2-eq/capita)

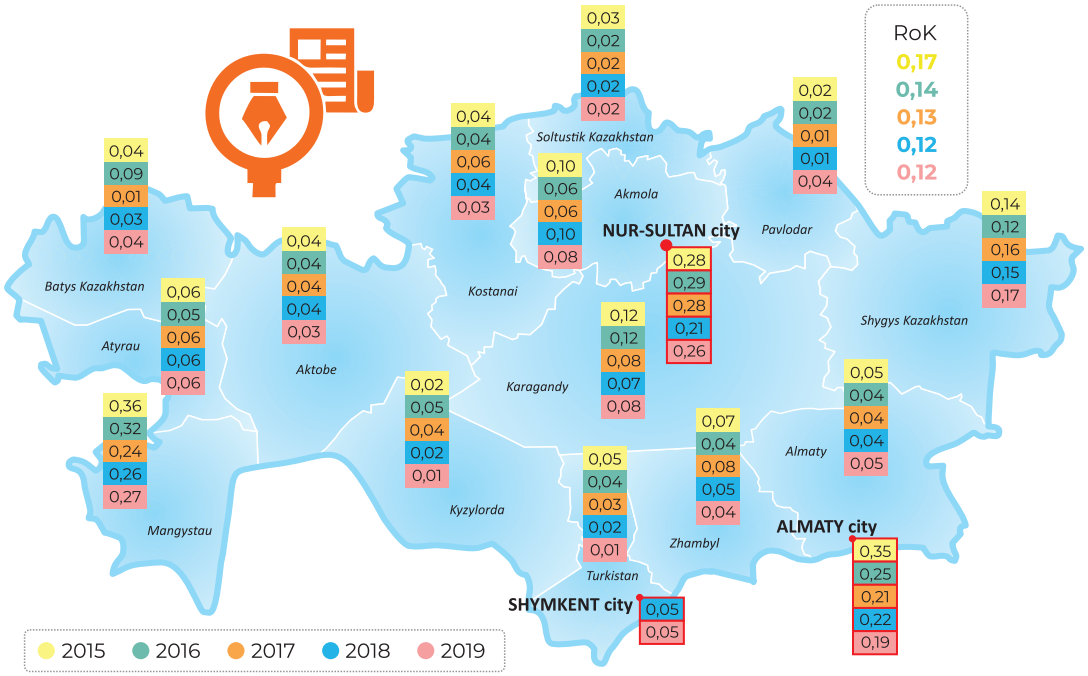
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Republic of Kazakhstan	20,25	20,12	21,26	21,96	...

Target 9.5.

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

9.5.1 Domestic R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP

(as a percentage)



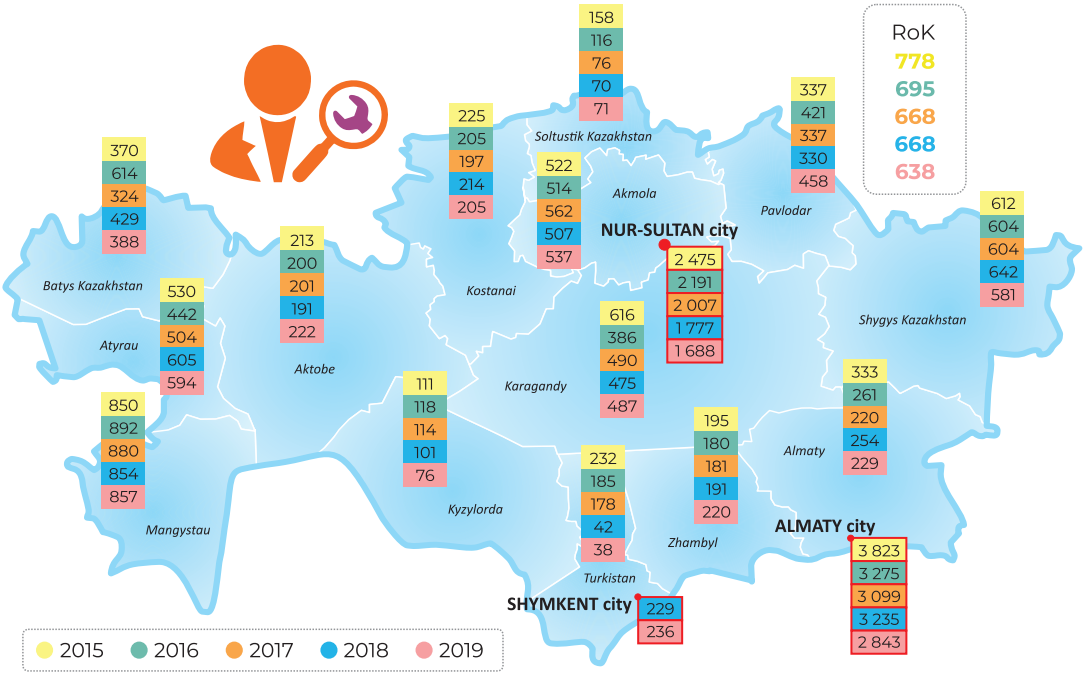
9.5.1.1 Proportion of business expenses in total R&D expenses

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	40,1	43,4	41,6	42,9	41,2

9.5.2 **Number of researchers** (full-time equivalent) **in R&D**

(people per 1,000,000 inhabitants)



Target 9.a.

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.a.1 **Total official international support**

(official development assistance and other official funding flows)

to infrastructure

(millions, USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kazakhstan as a recipient	619,4	1465,6	409,1	299,5
Kazakhstan as a donor	0,69	1,84	0,11	3,53

Target 9.b.

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,4

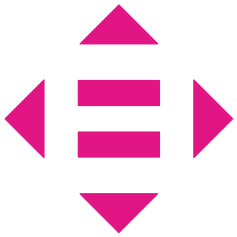
Target 9.c.

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by mobile networks, by technology

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GSM standard (percentage of population coverage by mobile network)	96,6	96,1	96,6	96,6	98,0
UMTS standard (percentage of population coverage by 3G mobile network)	72,7	86,8	87,5	87,9	88,8



GOAL 10

«REDUCED INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES»

Over the last 20 years, more than a billion people have lifted themselves out of extreme poverty. This is an unprecedented achievement in the history of mankind. Despite this, about 800 million people in the world today still live in poverty.

To this day, income inequality remains one of the most pressing economic problems. There has been a significant progress in reducing poverty and increasing the size of middle class. However, it is worth noting that inequality has decreased significantly among countries, but not within countries.

To “leave no one behind”, governments should focus on the root causes of inequality, spotting and eliminating all forms of discrimination.

In particular, there is a need to focus on improving the living standards of the poor, especially of the poorest 40%.

The gap between the poor and the rich is widening, also in developed countries. Thus, the poorest 40% of the population in such countries have only 3% of all wealth, while the richest 10% have more than half of all wealth.

The situation is that in all countries income and wealth are extremely concentrated. This means that in many societies there are unequal opportunities and access to benefits.

SDG 10: Kazakhstan's progress:

The main task of inclusive economic growth in Kazakhstan is to steadily increase the welfare of the population. At the same time, GDP growth is accompanied by an increase in household incomes through the growth of productive employment and the creation of new jobs with decent wages.

Reducing inequality is still however very relevant for Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan's large area is a huge asset; and at the same time an important factor impacting the differences between regions as expressed in significant differences in population income. For five years, the state-budget deficit averaged 1,045,424.24 million tenge.

Today, there is a GRP gap between the regions which is equal to a factor of 3.2. The government has set itself the task of reducing this gap to a factor of 2.7 by 2025.

The 20% of the population with the highest income level has 39.25% of total population income. Meanwhile, the 20% of the population with incomes below the subsistence level has 9.36% of total population income.

In this regard, one of the key national targets under the Strategic Development Plan for 2025 is the increase in the share of income for the poorest 40% of the population from 22.8% to 27% by that date.

Today, the growth rate of household spending per capita among the least-affluent 40 percent of the population is about 110%. At the same time, the share of GDP attributable to labor remuneration is decreasing. In 2019, the indicator was 30.5%, which is lower by 1.7 pp. compared to 2015.

International cooperation plays an important role in improving the well-being of the country's population. Today, Kazakhstan is a member of 158 international organizations, which allows it to take an active part in the decision-making processes in global international economic and financial institutions. The total volume of resource flows sent by Kazakhstan to other countries in the form of official assistance and other financial flows amounted to 150.9 million US dollars.

Target 10.1.

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

10.1.1 Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income among the poorest 40 percent of the population and population in general

(as a percentage to previous year)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Household expenditure per capita[1)]	103,7	108,7	110,7	110,5	109,0
Household income per capita among population in general[2)]	105,5	108,2	107,0	110,2	110,1
Household expenditure per capita among the poorest 40 percent of the population	103,1	109,3	109,2	111,1	108,9
Household income per capita among the poorest 40 percent of the population	103,6	109,5	106,0	111,8	109,7

[1] *Monetary expenditures of the population, average per capita (according to the sample survey of households (12000) on the assessment)*

[2] *Monetary expenditures of the population, average per capita (according to the sample (12000) survey of households on the assessment of the standard of living)*

Target 10.4.

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	32,2	30,3	30,5	30,5	30,5

Target 10.5.

Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

10.5.1 Government debt-to-GDP ratio

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	22,1	24,3	24,8	24,9	24,0

10.5.1.1 Government budget deficit

(millions ,KZT)

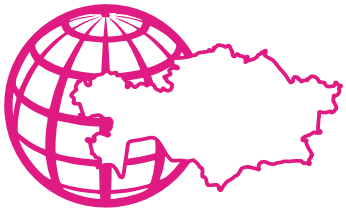
	Republic of Kazakhstan
2015	-915 704,8
2016	-737 717,6
2017	-1 455 319,8
2018	-833 072,3
2019	-1 285 306,7

Target 10.6.

Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

10.6.1 Number of international organizations of which Kazakhstan is a member

(unit)



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Target 10.a.

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	21,4	21,5	21,1	21,8	21,8

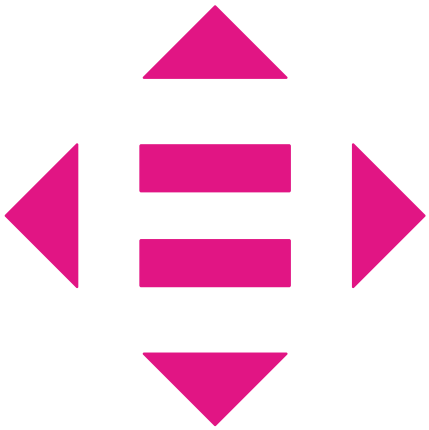
Target 10.b.

Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

(millions, USD)

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kazakhstan as a recipient	4428,9	418,7	-3796,5	-8163,7
Kazakhstan as a donor	43,0	30,8	35,2	40,34



GOAL 11

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

Cities are hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. Sustainable cities allow people to evolve socially and economically.

Half of humanity – 3.5 billion people – live in cities today. By 2030, the number of people in urban areas is projected to reach 5 billion.

This trend requires the introduction of effective urban planning and management – in other words, the need to be prepared for the upcoming challenges of urbanization.

However, many challenges exist to maintaining cities in a way that continues to create jobs and prosperity while not putting pressure on land and resources. Common urban challenges include congestion; lack of funds to provide basic services; a shortage of adequate housing; and declining infrastructure.

The process of urbanization must be sustainable and accompanied by the efficient use of resources and the reduction of environmental pollution and poverty.

The future we want includes cities of opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

SDG 11: Kazakhstan's progress:

The share of rural housing stock equipped with a water supply has quadrupled, from 24% in 2008 to 96% in 2019.

Over the past ten years, more than 90 million square meters of housing have been commissioned in the country. The volume of annual housing commissioning in 2019 has doubled compared to 2010. At the same time, the housing supply is growing at a moderate pace and currently amounts to 22.2 sq. m. per resident. At the same time, in rural areas, the level of housing provision is 18.9 sq. m. m per resident, which is lower than the national average. However, measures aimed at ensuring universal access to adequate, safe and affordable housing are yielding positive results. Over the past five years, the number of people living in emergency housing has been reduced from 108,673 to 69,389. 71.5% of those living in emergency housing live in the city of Almaty.

Kazakhstan has the highest level of urbanization among Central Asian countries – at the beginning of 2019, the rate of urbanization was 57.8%.

The country is actively promoting the goal of significantly increasing the number of cities and towns that have adopted and implemented comprehensive strategies and plans aimed at removing social barriers, improving resource efficiency, mitigating the effects of climate change, adapting to its changes and being able to withstand natural disasters. Within the framework of this task, local strategies covering disaster-risk reduction in accordance with national disaster risk-reduction strategies have been adopted and implemented in all regions of Kazakhstan.

Thanks to the purposeful policy of Kazakhstan to reduce the negative environmental impact of cities, the country has achieved a number of results, including:

- during 2016-2019, the provision of waste collection and disposal services to the population increased from 66.4% to 85.1%
- during 2015-2019, the share of recycling and disposal of solid household waste increased from 1.8% to 14.9%
- during 2016-2019, the share of landfills that meet environmental requirements and sanitary standards increased from 15% to 20.1%.

In all regions of Kazakhstan, urban and regional development plans are being implemented that take into account population-growth forecasts and resource requirements in order to maintain positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, suburban and rural areas. However, there is still insufficient access to the environment for people with disabilities, as well as poor socio-economic development of «second-level» cities and adjacent settlements.

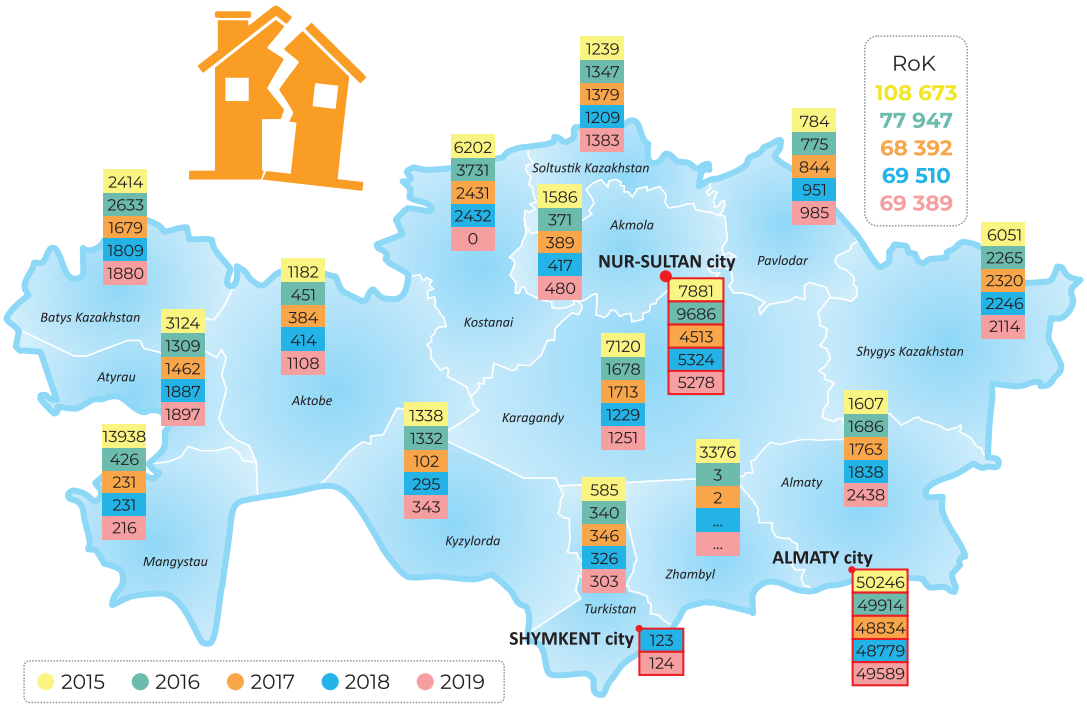
One of the important goals of the SDGs is to provide safe, affordable, accessible and environmentally sustainable transport systems for all by 2030, with particular attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, the disabled and the elderly. At the same time, not all regions of Kazakhstan have such conditions as yet. It is only in the Mangystau region that more than 90% of local roads are in good and satisfactory condition. By contrast, only 28.7% of roads in the Batys Kazakhstan region are in good and satisfactory condition. In six of the 14 regions that have local roads, the proportion of local roads that are in good and satisfactory condition is less than 70%.

Target 11.1.

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.1.1 Number of people living in houses in disrepair

(people)

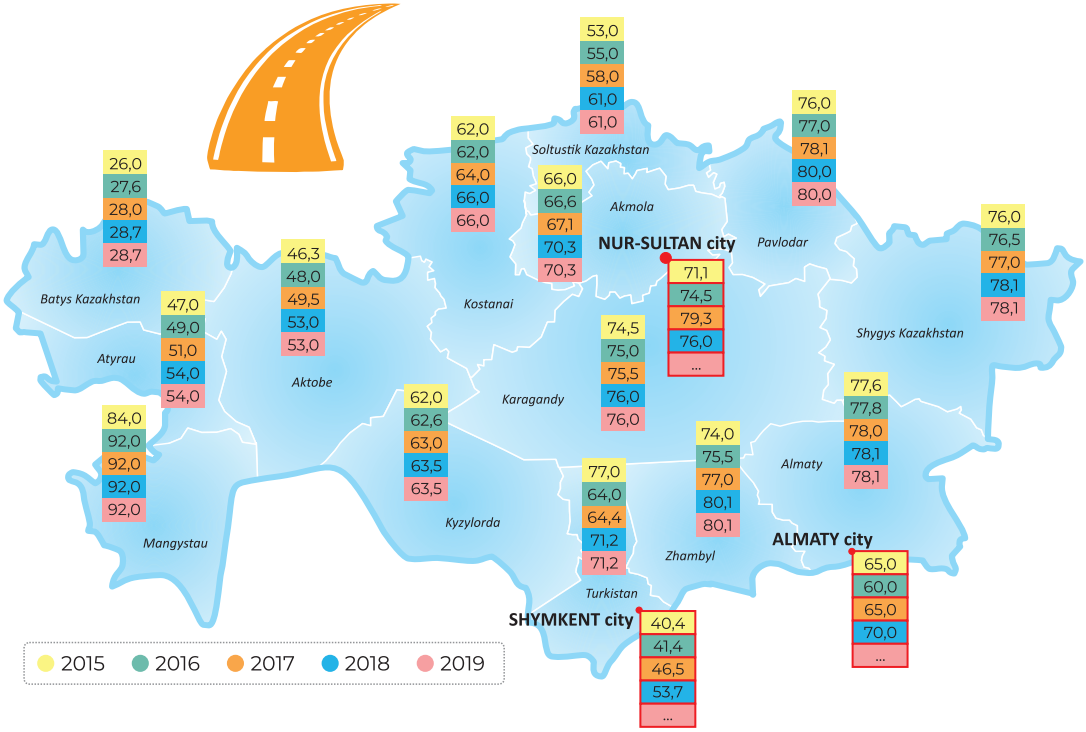


Target 11.2.

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.2.1.1 Proportion of local roads in good and satisfactory condition

(as a percentage)



Target 11.3.

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

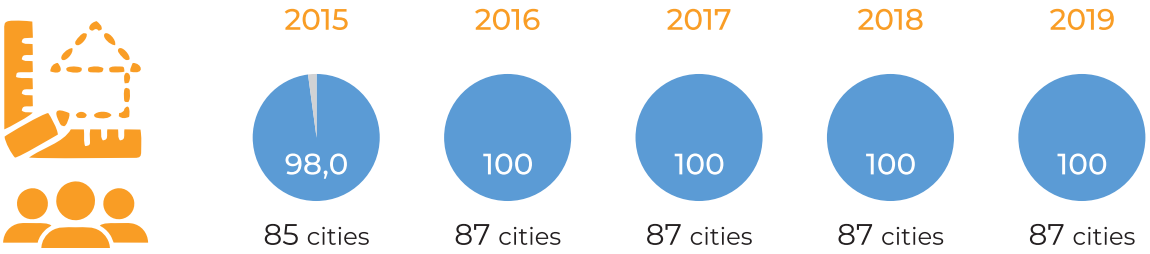
11.3.1 Housing provision per resident

(square meters)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	21,0	21,4	21,6	21,9	22,2
by type of area					
urban area	23,5	24,0	24,1	24,2	24,7
rural area	17,8	18,0	18,2	18,6	18,9

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

(as a percentage)



Target 11.4.

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.4.1 **Total expenditures per capita for the preservation and protection of the entire cultural and natural population, by source of funding** (private, public), type of heritage (cultural, natural), and level of government jurisdiction (national, regional, and local / municipal)

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Share of historical and cultural monuments of national significance restored of the total number of historical and cultural monuments of national significance	14	12	11	12	23

Target 11.6.

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.6.1 **Proportion of population with access to basic waste collection services**

(as a percentage)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	66,4	68,6	80,0	85,1

11.6.1.1 Proportion of solid household waste processed and disposed of total solid waste generated

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	1,8	2,6	9,0	11,5	14,9

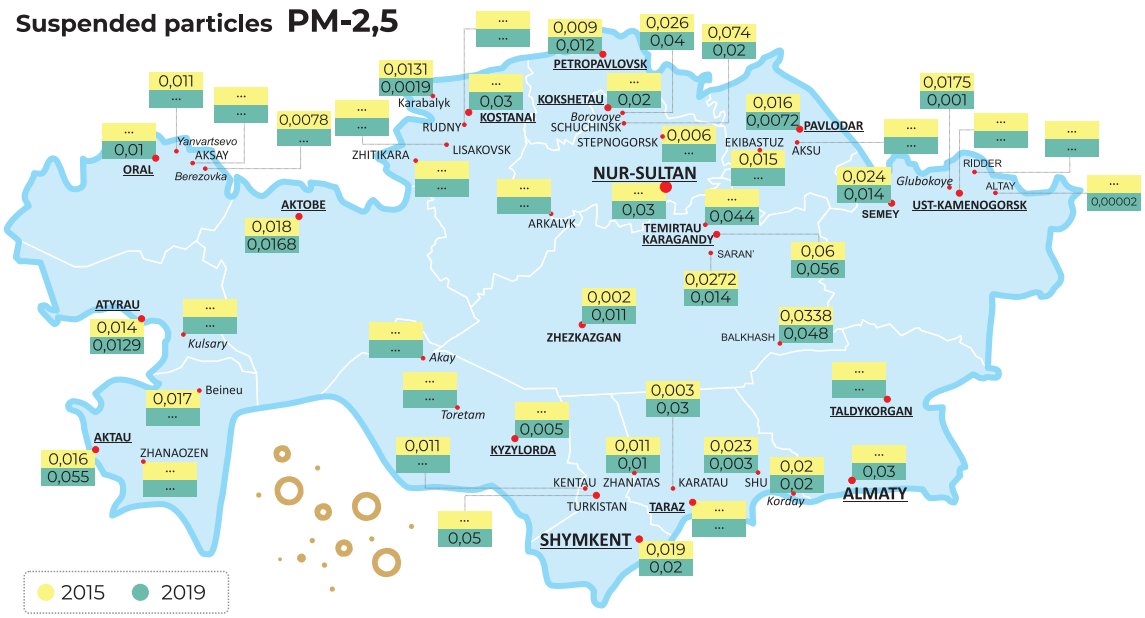
11.6.1.2 Proportion of landfills meeting environmental and sanitary requirements

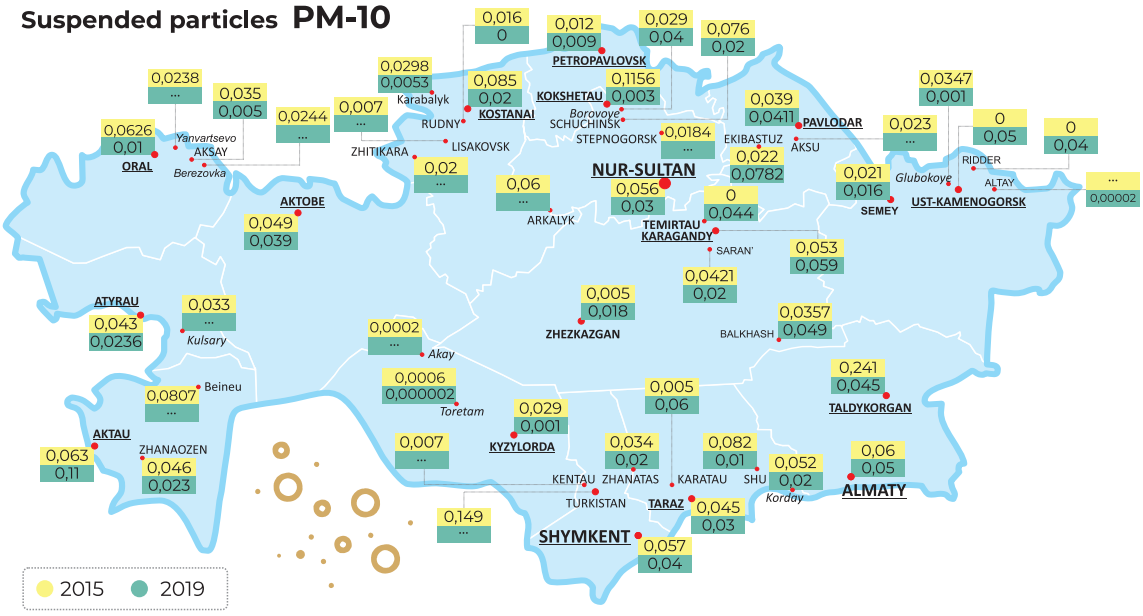
(as a percentage)

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	15,0	16,0	17,5	20,1

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities

(μg/m³)



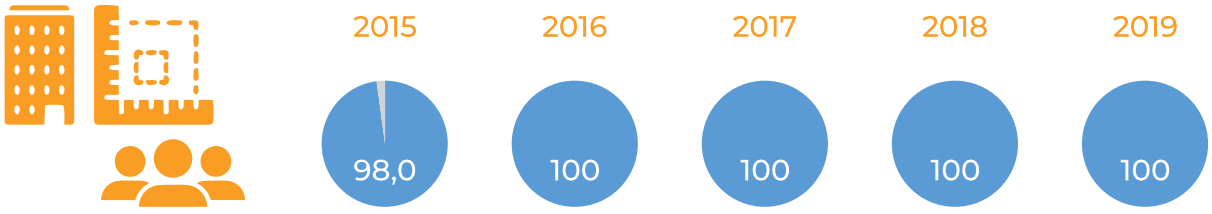


Target 11.a.

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of City

(as a percentage)

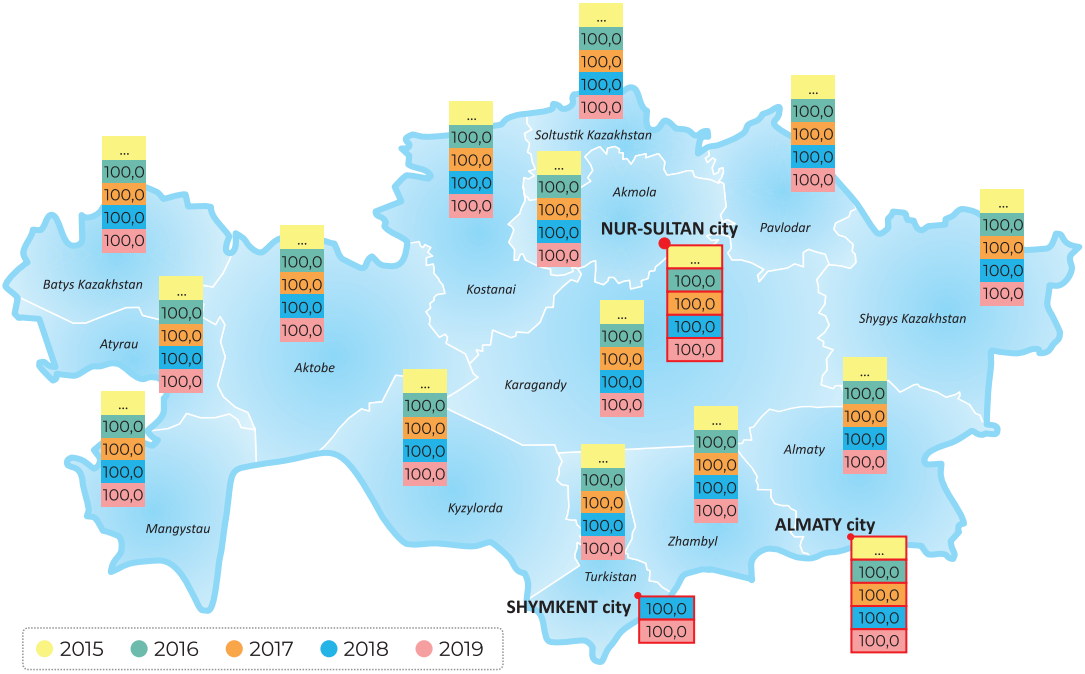


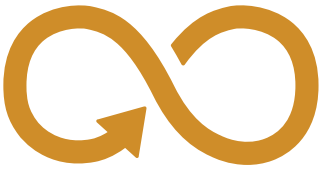
Target 11.b.

By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

(as a percentage)





GOAL 12

«ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS»

Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. The implementation of these conditions will allow us to achieve our goals more effectively at the lowest economic, environmental and social costs, which in the future will affect the country's competitiveness.

Recently, there has been an increase in resource consumption, especially in the countries of East Asia. Many countries face problems of air, water and soil pollution.

Sustainable consumption and production aims at increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation, and pollution, while increasing the quality of life. It requires a systemic approach and co-operation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. This involves engaging consumers through education and training initiatives on sustainable consumption and lifestyle issues; providing consumers with sufficient information through standardization and labeling; organizing public procurement based on sustainability principles, and so on.

Of the world's largest 250 companies, 93 percent publish annual sustainability reports.

Water resources

Fresh (drinking) water accounts for less than 3 percent of the world's water resources, of which 2.5 percent is found in the glaciers of the Antarctic, Arctic and mountainous regions. Therefore, humanity must rely on 0.5 percent of water resources to meet the needs of all anthropogenic ecosystems and the needs for fresh water.

More than 1 billion people still lack access to fresh water.

Energy

If the world's population switched to using energy-efficient light bulbs, this would help save up to 120 billion dollars annually.

Households account for 29 percent of global energy consumption and, accordingly, 21 percent of carbon dioxide emissions from their activities.

In 2015, 17.5 percent of final energy consumption came from renewable energy sources.

Food

Each year, one third of the food produced – 1.3 billion tonnes worth of USD 1 trillion – is wasted as a result of inadequate transportation and collection conditions.

The food sector accounts for 30 percent of global energy consumption and approximately 22 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions.

SDG 12: Kazakhstan's progress:

In Kazakhstan, active measures are being taken to minimize the negative impact of chemicals and all aspects of waste on human health and the environment.

Nationwide, about 130 companies are involved in sorting and processing waste. In the regions, more than 260 enterprises are involved in the processing and disposal of industrial waste. From 2015 to 2019, the proportion of industrial waste processed and recycled increased from 23.12% to 34%. During the same period, the proportion of solid household waste recycled and disposed of increased by a factor of 8.3.

Since 2016, there has been a ban on disposing of lamps and devices containing mercury, scrap metal, waste oils, and liquids, batteries, and electronic waste.

Since January 2019, there has been a ban on burying plastic, paper and glass.

As a result, during the period 2015 to 2019, hazardous waste was reduced in quantity from 14.34 to 9.75 tons per capita. The generation of hazardous waste at the red and amber hazard levels was reduced 18.5-fold. According to the 2019 data, the generation of hazardous waste at the red and amber hazard levels amounted to 225.1 kg per capita.

Total domestic-material consumption to GDP is 0.4417 kg / USD (at constant 2010 prices), which is more than 20 times higher than the OECD average.

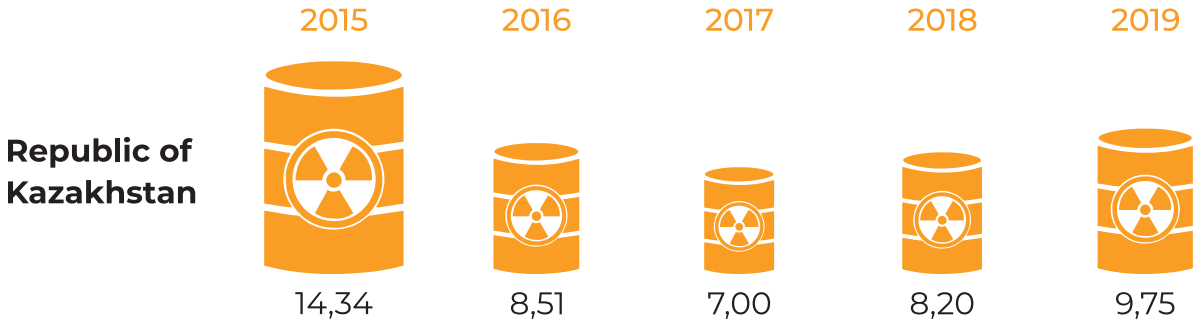
Target 12.4.

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated

(all levels of danger)

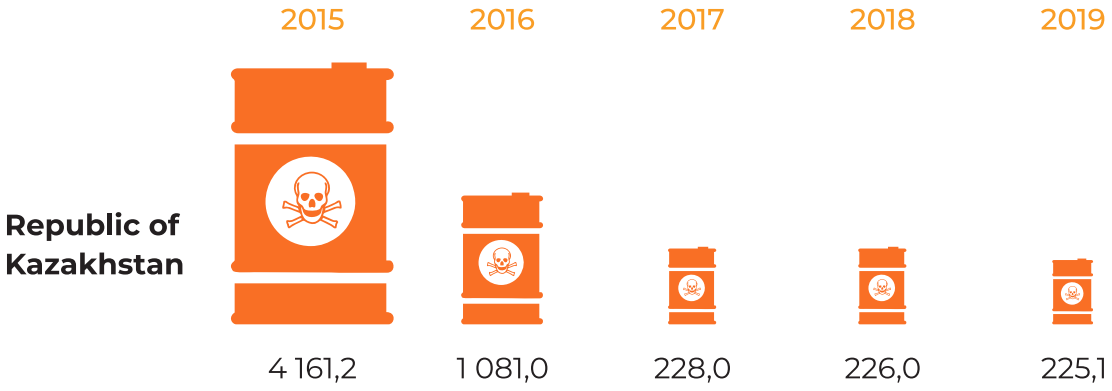
(tons per capita)



Hazardous waste generated

(red and amber hazard levels)

(kg per capita)



Target 12.5.

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

12.5.1 National waste processing rate, tons of material disposed of

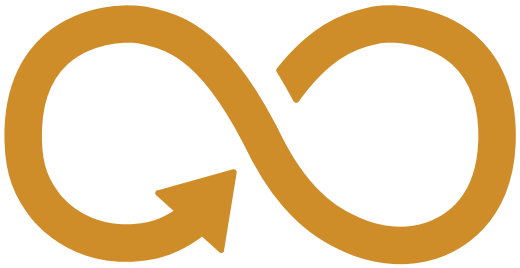
(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	23,12	26,80	30,86	32,20	34,00

12.5.1.1 Share of solid household waste processed and disposed of out of total waste generated

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	1,80	2,60	9,00	11,51	14,90



GOAL 13

«TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS»

A key to achieving sustainable development is the fight against climate change as it has a significant impact on economic development, people and natural systems. Effective and timely solutions to this problem and its consequences will help to avoid reversing the progress of recent decades and will provide countries with the possibility of a future transition to a low-carbon economy.

Greenhouse gas emissions associated with human activities have reached unprecedented levels. According to available forecasts, the temperature of the Earth's surface will continue to increase during the 21st century.

As of April 2018, the Paris Climate Agreement has been ratified by 175 parties and 168 parties have submitted their national plans to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Since 1990, global carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions have increased by almost 50 percent. Emissions grew faster between 2000 and 2010 than in each of the three preceding decades.

It is still possible to keep the increase in the global average temperature at the level of 2 degrees Celsius higher than before the onset of the industrialization era provided that a wide range of technical measures are taken and the behavior model is changed.

SDG 13: Kazakhstan's progress:

Kazakhstan is currently implementing various measures to adapt to climate change, including active measures to increase the country's resilience to natural disasters. Kazakhstan is among the countries that have adopted and are implementing national disaster risk-reduction strategies in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Kazakhstan's emissions trading system, which was launched in 2013, is the first of its kind in the Central Asian region. The greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions trading system covers 225 facilities across 129 businesses. There are quotas worth 485 million tons of CO_2 envisaged for 2018-2020 , and the reserve is 35 million tons of CO_2.

Kazakhstan is one of the largest GHG emitters in Europe and Central Asia. National emissions which had been growing since 2000, reached 338 million tons of CO_2 eq. in 2016. It is predicted that by 2030 the level of GHG emissions will increase significantly, given the current pace of development and the high-energy intensity of the economy. As a consequence, the average annual air temperature is expected to increase by another 1.5-1.7 °C by 2030

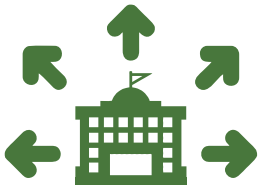
The volume of electricity generated by RES as a proportion of the total volume of electricity production will reach 3% in 2020. The selection of renewable-energy projects through the auction mechanism made it possible, on the one hand, to make the process of selecting projects and investors transparent and understandable; and, on the other, to rely on more efficient technologies and projects that allow for minimizing the impact on tariffs for end-users from the introduction of renewable-energy capacities.

Educating young people has an important role to play in the fight against climate change. In recent years, Kazakhstan has achieved significant success in reaching out to climate-change education. From 2016 to 2019, the percentage of children receiving the updated school curriculum increased from 12.6% to 96%. In 2015-2019, the percentage of students in higher-education institutions who were involved in socially useful activities aimed at protecting the environment doubled narionally. At the end of 2019, the share of TVE students involved in socially useful activities aimed at protecting the environment was 60.7%. The leading positions in this area are occupied by the North Kazakhstan (98.4%), East Kazakhstan (93.4%) and Zhambyl (77.5%) regions.

Target 13.1.

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030



2017

Ministry of Emergency Situations is the national coordinator

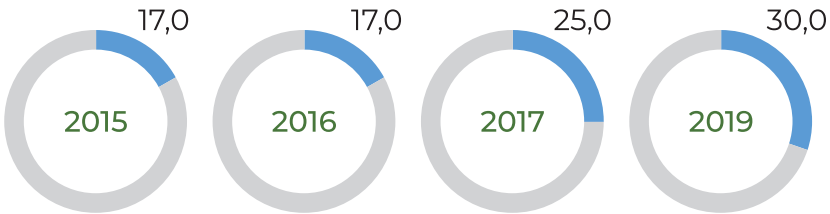
Target 13.3.

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

13.3.1 a) Proportion of university students involved in community service

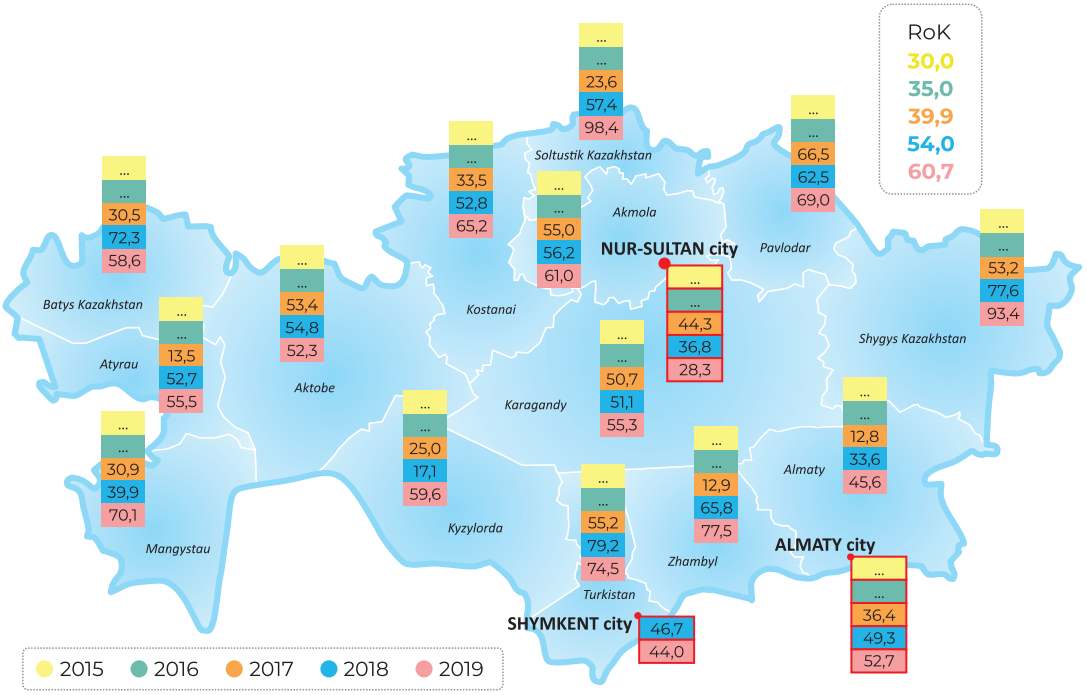
(as a percentage)

Republic of Kazakhstan



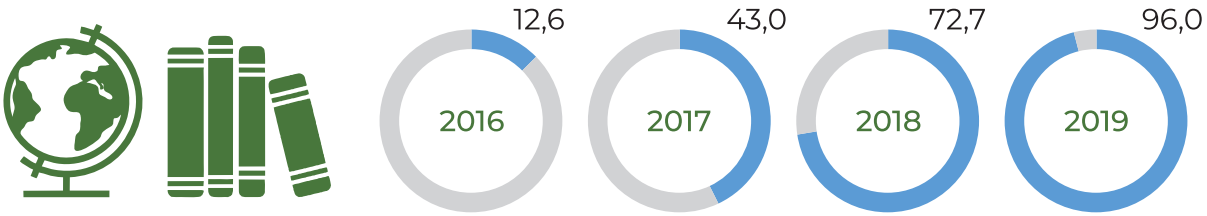
6) Proportion of VET students involved in community service

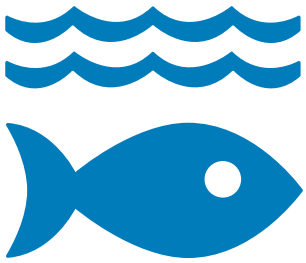
(as a percentage)



13.3.1.1 Proportion of children covered by updated educational program

(as a percentage)





GOAL 14

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

The world ocean, being a powerful regulator of the climate and weather of our planet, plays a huge role for nature and man. Rational use of the resources of the world's oceans and solving the problem of its pollution is the key to the life of all mankind and its sustainable future.

Oceans cover three-quarters of the Earth's surface, contain 97 percent of the Earth's water, and represent 99 percent of the living space on the planet by volume. They absorb about 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans, helping to neutralize the effects of global warming.

The progress achieved in protecting the world's oceans are threatened by the adverse effects of climate change (including ocean acidification), overfishing of commercial fish species and marine pollution. Current levels of ocean acidification have increased by 26 percent since the start of the industrial revolution.

Currently, there is a continuous deterioration of coastal waters owing to pollution and eutrophication (excessive nutrients in the water, often due to wastewater from land, which leads to active growth of plants and death of animals due to lack of oxygen).

SDG 14: Kazakhstan's progress:

Currently, Kazakhstan has in place a state conservation area in the northern part of the Caspian Sea. With the support of the World Bank, the country is implementing the third Aral Sea Basin Program (ASBP-3), by means of which a forest nursery was created and 61 thousand hectares of saxaul have been planted on the drained sea bottom.

Together with the World Bank, Kazakhstan is implementing the second phase of «Regulation of the Syrdarya River Flow and Preservation of the Northern Part of the Aral Sea» project, aimed at bringing the coast 1 km closer to Aralsk town.

Meanwhile, one can see the systematic acidification of sea waters by oil and gas companies, which negatively affects biodiversity. Over the past 20 years, the number of Caspian seals has decreased fourfold.

On the territory of the state-protected area of the northern part of the Caspian Sea, the functional and territorial zoning provided for by the Environmental Code (n-r, migration zone, etc.) has not been carried out, which, given the presence of oil fields in this territory, makes it difficult to carry out environmental protection measures. In 2017-2019, the share of the state-protected area of the northern part of the Caspian Sea, specifically lake ecosystems as a part of the total share of specially protected natural areas (SPNA), decreased from 2.67% to 2.52%.

In Kazakhstan, fishing and aquaculture makes up 0.2% of GDP. At the same time, this area is actively developing in 12 of the 17 regions. The average share of fishing and aquaculture in the GRP in the regions is less than 1%, with the exception of the Kyzylorda and Turkestan regions, where it accounts for 1% and 1.2%, respectively.

Target 14.3.

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
8,14	8,51	7,95	8,26	8,04

Target 14.5.

By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

14.5.1 Proportion of the state protected area of the northern Caspian Sea, lake ecosystems of the total proportion of specially protected natural areas (SPNA)

(as a percentage)

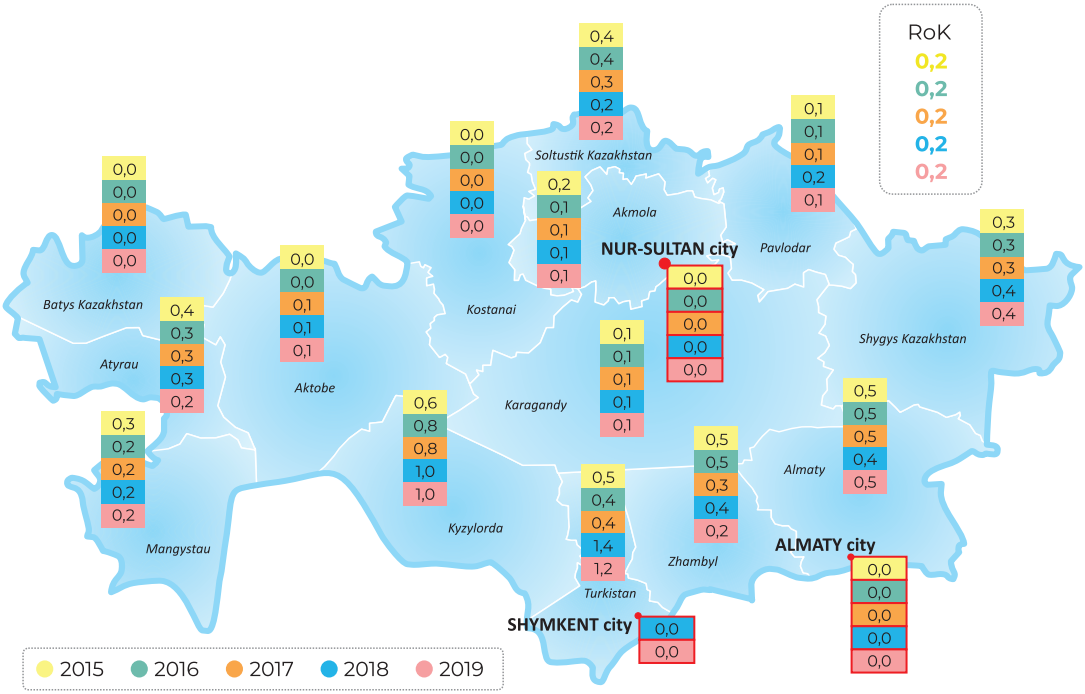
2017	2018	2019
2,67	2,52	2,52

Target 14.7.

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

14.7.1 Contribution of aquaculture and fisheries to GDP

(as a percentage)



GOAL 15

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

Forests play a key role in combating climate change, help conserve biodiversity, and are home to indigenous peoples. They cover about 31 percent of the Earth's surface. Unsustainable forest management, constant land degradation in drylands lead to desertification, which has a negative impact on the lives and livelihoods of millions of people.

Forests are home to over 80 percent of terrestrial species of animals, plants and insects.

About 1.6 billion people, including 70 million indigenous people, depend on forests for their livelihoods.

Currently, there is a positive trend towards more rational forest management and biodiversity protection. However, trends towards declining land fertility, loss of biodiversity, as well as poaching and illegal wildlife trade are of serious concern.

Currently, 2.6 billion people depend on agriculture; however, 52% of the land used for agriculture is moderately or severely affected by soil degradation.

SDG 15: Kazakhstan's progress:

There is a wide variety of flora and fauna in Kazakhstan: 387 plant species and 224 animal species are included in the Red Book. Within the framework of UNDP projects, the country is working to include the value of biodiversity in the new Environmental Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Habitat degradation and poaching have made 27 bird species, 16 mammal species and 16 plant species extinct.

Approximately 2/3 of the country's territory is degraded (the Aral and Caspian regions, and the northern regions where grain crops were grown).

A significant proportion of the population – 2.4 times the world average – lives on degraded land.

Currently, international projects are being implemented to preserve ecosystems.

In Kazakhstan, the area of forests in relation to the total land area is 5%. At the same time, in four regions (Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, and Turkestan), this indicator is more than 10% and in Zhambyl region the figure reaches 16.5%.

Over the past five years, the area of the republic's land covered by forest has increased by 3.7%; and in 2019 it reached 13.1 million hectares. 85.7% of the territory covered by forest is located in the Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, Turkestan and East Kazakhstan regions, where the forest area is more than 1.6 million hectares. The smallest share is found in the Atyrau region, where the land area covered by forest is only 18.7 thousand hectares.

In 2019, the total area of mountain forests in the country was almost 6.0 million hectares, located in eight regions of the republic. In 2015-2019, the area of mountain forests increased in six regions, with the exception of the North Kazakhstan and Turkestan regions.

In general, the share of specially protected natural areas in the country is less than 10%. At the same time, there is a small annual increase in the share of specially protected natural areas.

There is a steady increase in plant genetic resources for the conservation of biodiversity. From 2015 to 2019, the volume of plant genetic resources for the conservation of biodiversity, including genetic resources for agriculture and food production, increased by 19.4%.

The number of rare and wild ungulates is growing. There are fewer than 1000 tugai red deer; but over the past five years their number has increased by 74.6%. The number of jeyran has grown by the much lower figure of 9%; kulan by 16.7%; and argali by 14.3%.

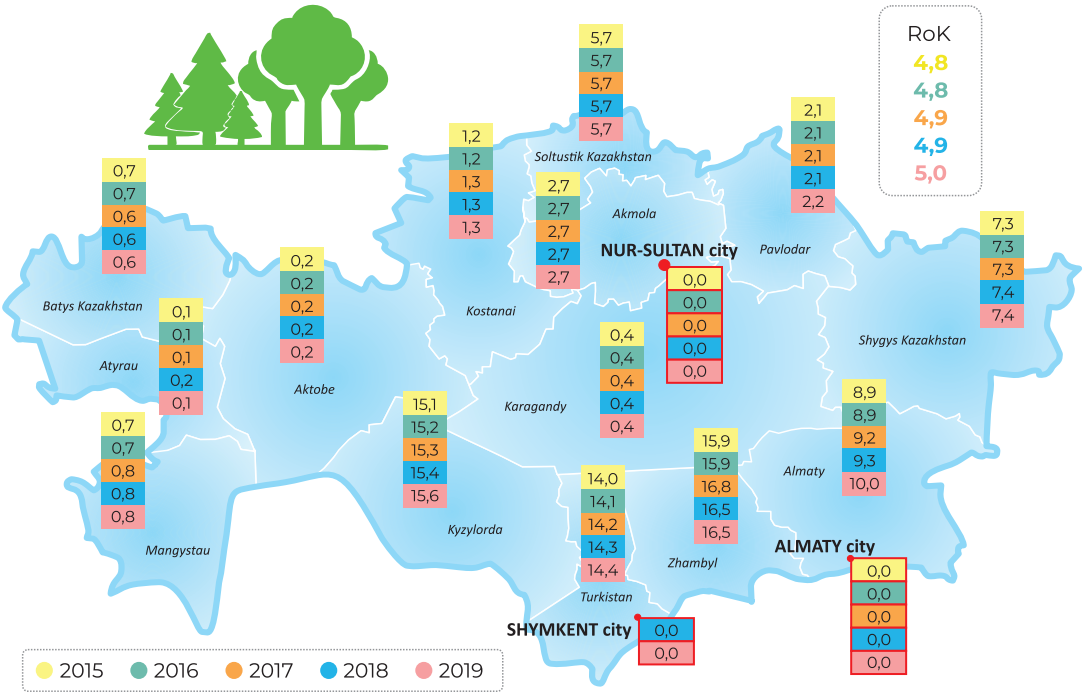
During the period from 2015 to 2016, the number of saigas sharply decreased, due to a decrease in the population in the Betpakdala area, from 242,000 to 26,200. Nevertheless, since 2016, the number of all saiga species has been growing, and over the past three years, their number has trebled. The largest increase has been recorded among the population of saigas in the Ural area, where their numbers have more than quadrupled in five years.

Target 15.1.

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

(as a percentage)



15.1.2 Share of specially protected natural areas

(as a percentage)

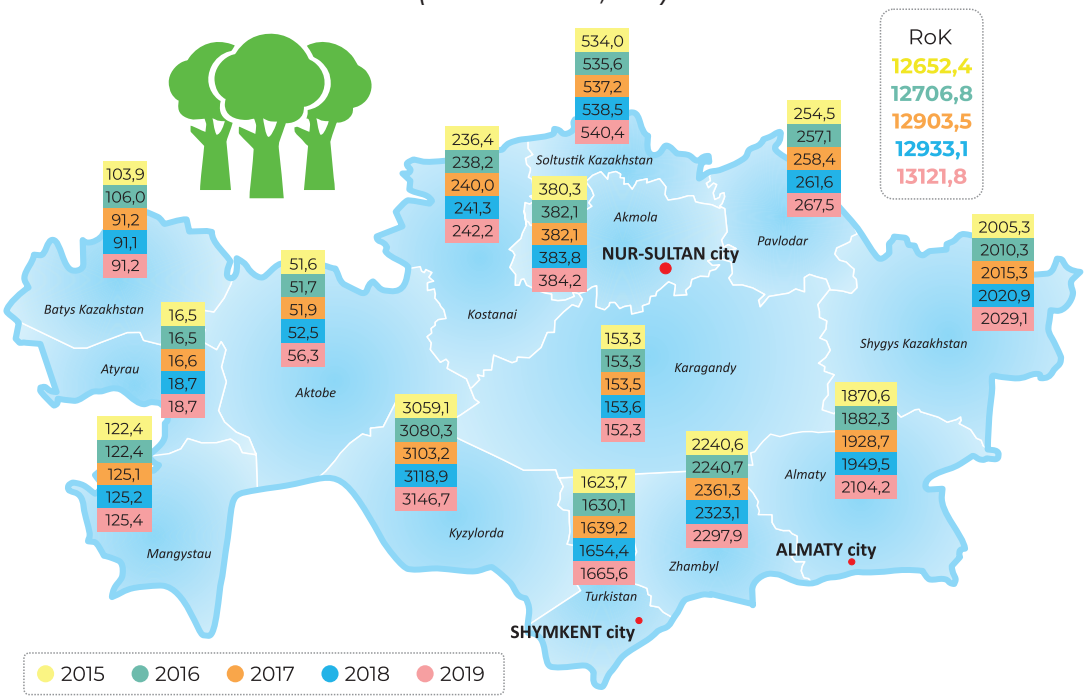
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
9,3	9,3	9,5	9,6	9,6

Target 15.2.

By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

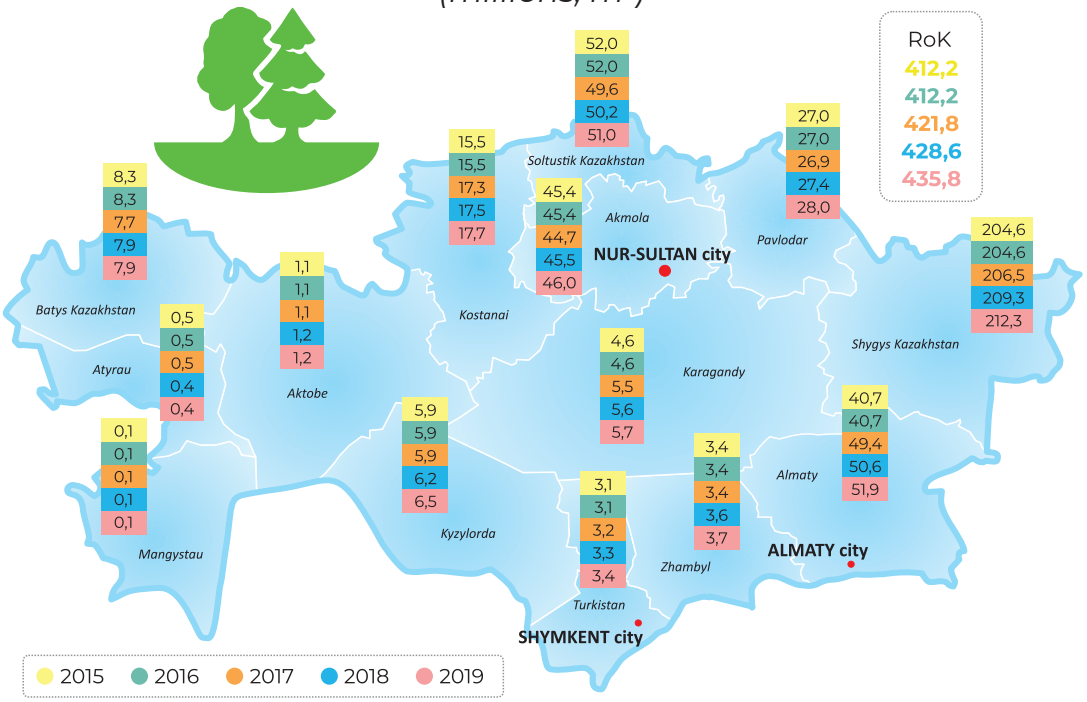
15.2.1 Area covered by forest

(thousands, ha)



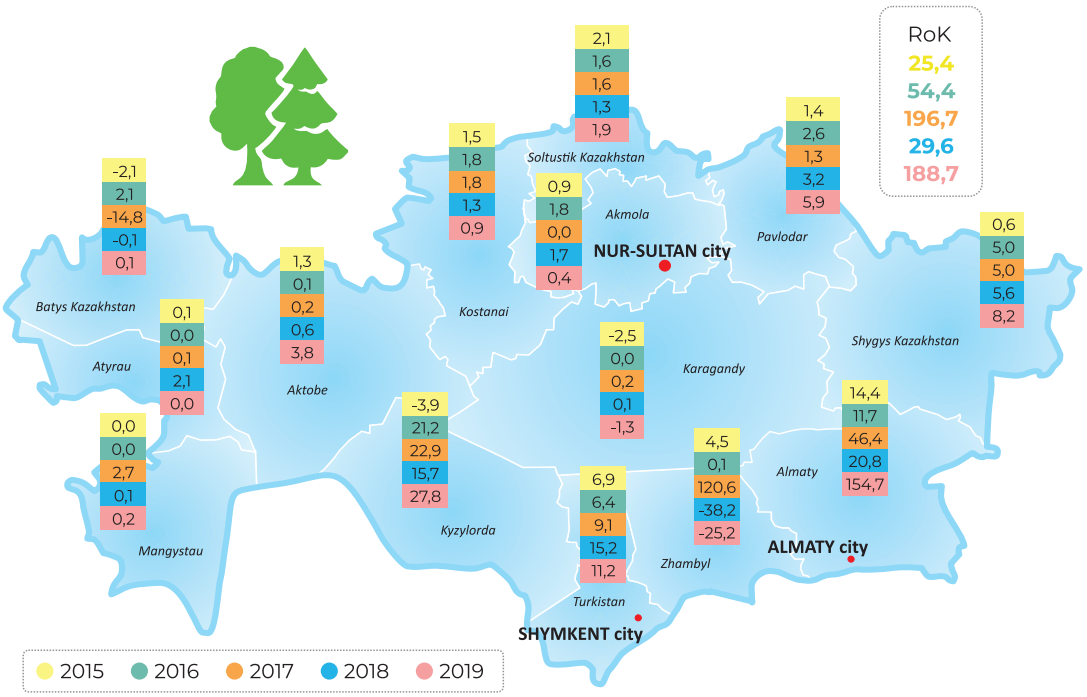
Forest aboveground biomass

(millions, m³)



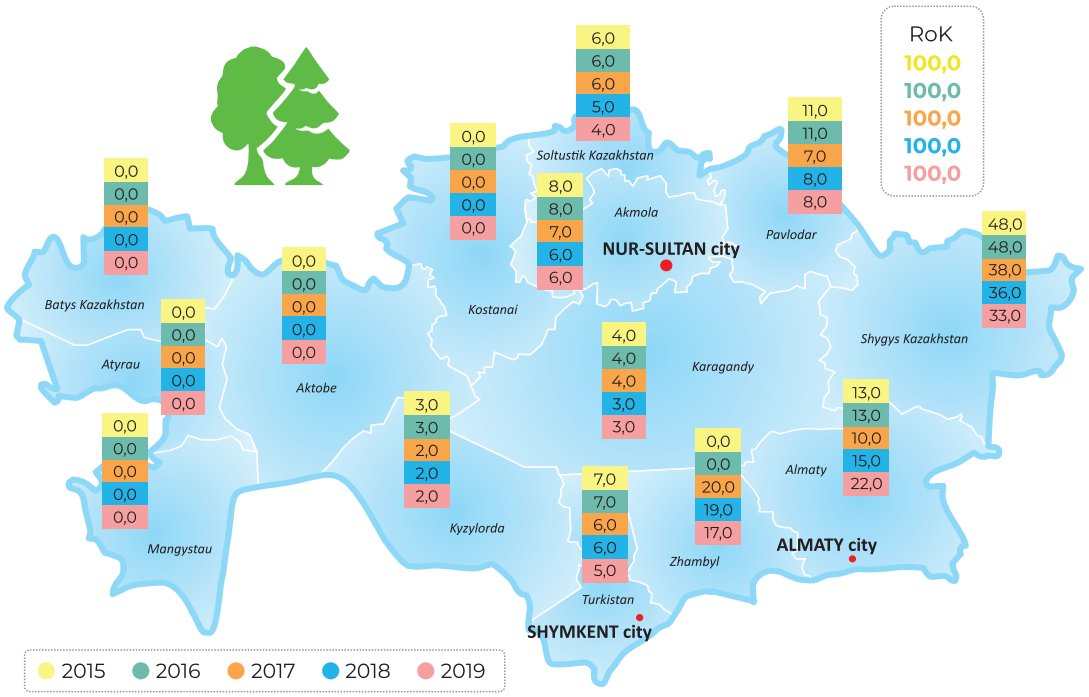
Change in net forest area

(thousands, ha)



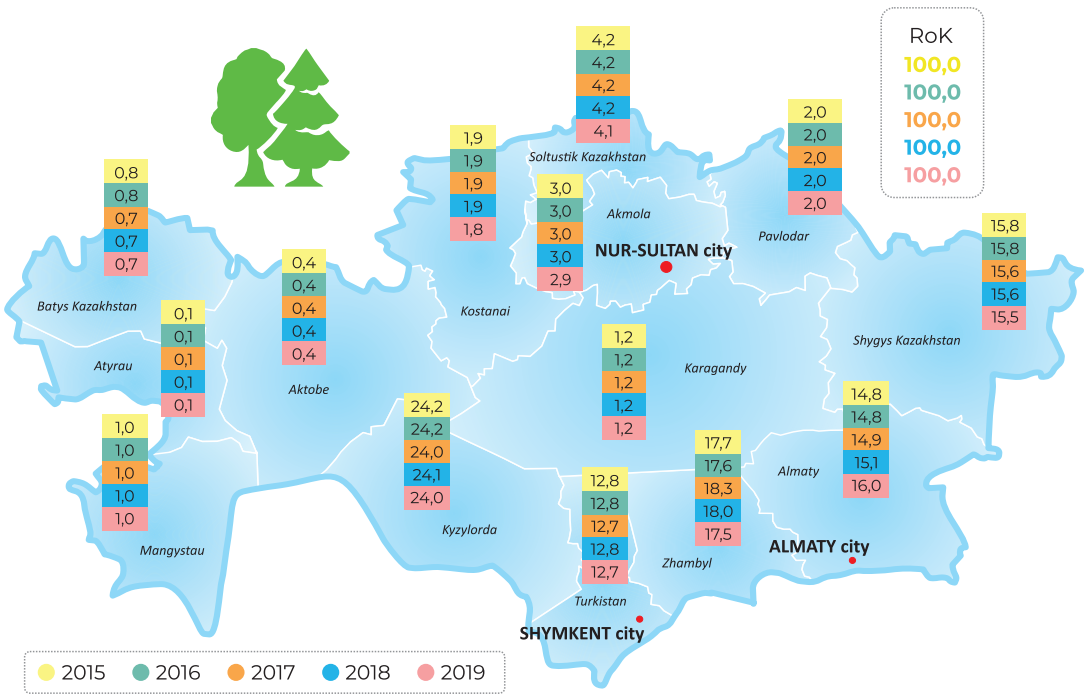
Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas

(as a percentage)



Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan

(as a percentage)

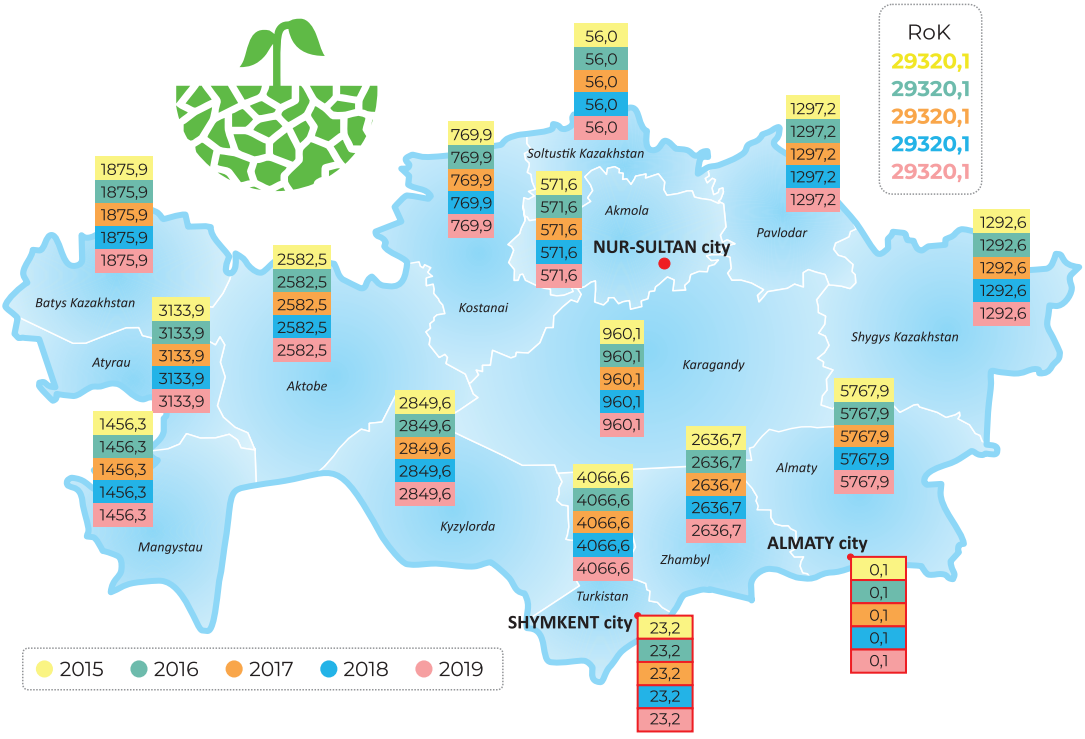


Target 15.3.

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

15.3.1 Proportion of agriculture land that is degraded over total land area

(thousands, ha)

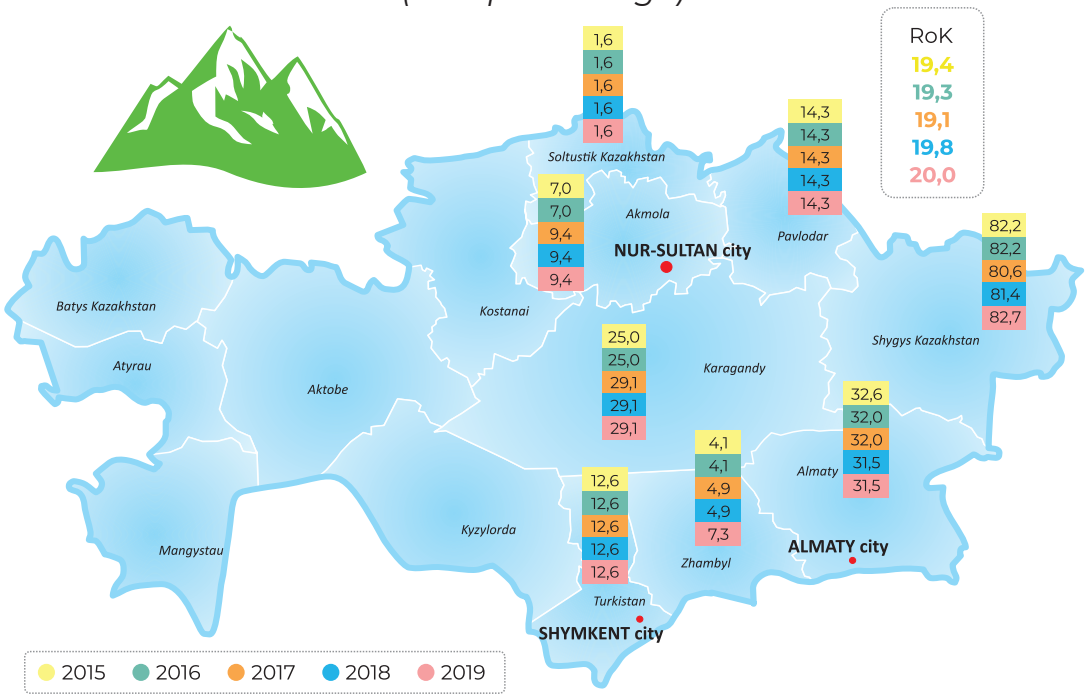


Target 15.4.

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

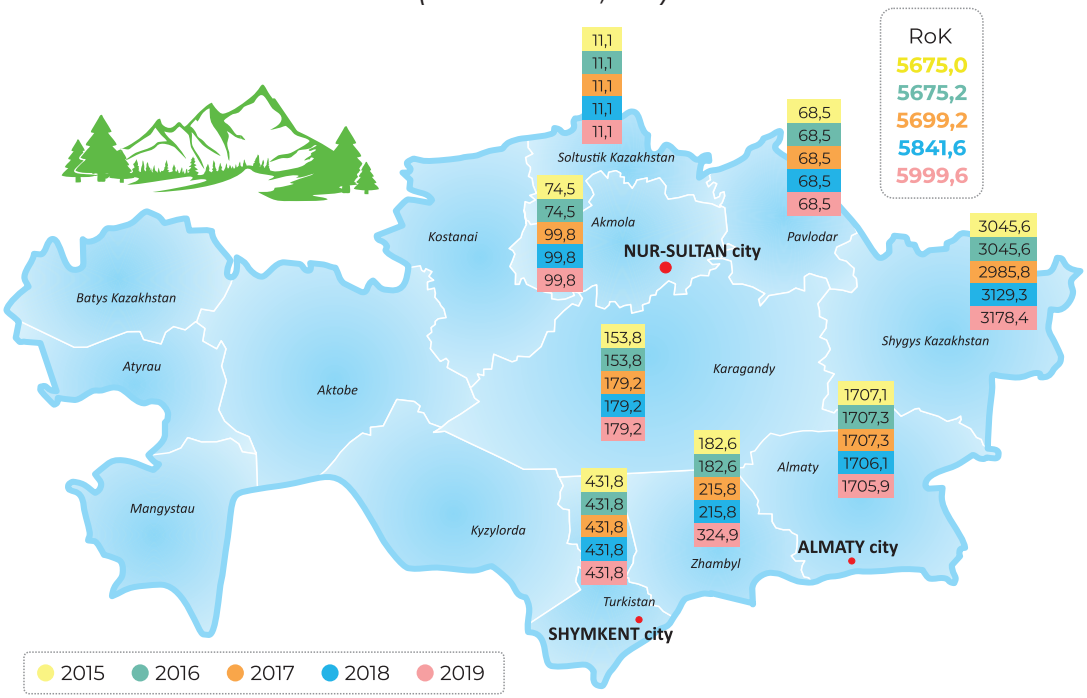
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

(as a percentage)



15.4.2 Mountain green cover area

(thousands, ha)



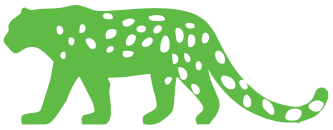
Target 15.5.

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.5.1 Rare and endangered species

(number of species)

plant species		animal species
387	2015	224
387	2016	224
387	2017	224
387	2018	224
387	2019	224



Target 15.6.

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

15.6.1 Plant genetic resources for biodiversity conservation, including genetic resources for agriculture and food production

(number of resources)

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
314	336	357	375	375

Target 15.7.

Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife product

15.7.1 Number of rare wild ungulates

(number of ungulates)

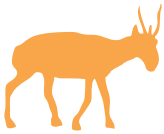
	Tugai red deer	Goitered gazelle	Kulan	Argali
2015	503	13197	3595	15710
2016	716	13218	3807	15979
2017	825	13727	3984	16802
2018	856	14055	4103	16980
2019	878	14391	4197	17954

Target 15.c.

Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

15.c.1 Saiga number

(number of saiga)



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	**295 470**	**108 300**	**152 600**	**215 100**	**334 400**
Ural population	51 700	70 200	98 200	135 000	217 000
Ustyurt population	1 270	1 900	2 700	3 700	5 900
Betpakdala population	242 000	26 200	51 700	76 400	111 500

GOAL 16

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

Peaceful and inclusive societies can only be built if there is access to justice for all and effective and accountable institutions that address the issues of homicide, trafficking, child abuse and sexual violence.

While homicide and trafficking cases have seen a significant reduction over the past decade, there are still thousands of people at greater risk of intentional murder within Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa and around Asia. Impunity and lack of data on aggression and sexual violence further aggravate this problem in many countries of the world.

Corruption, bribery, theft and tax evasion cost around USD 1.26 trillion to developing countries every year.

Approximately 28.5 million primary school age children out of school live in conflict-affected areas.

The rule of law and economic development are highly interconnected, which makes sustainable development at the national and international levels necessary.

SDG 16: Kazakhstan's progress:

The World Bank's Doing Business ranking has placed the Kazakhstani judicial system in the top ten (fourth place) for the last four years, including first place among 190 countries in terms of the quality of legal proceedings.

The prison population decreased from 47,939 in 2015 to 33,989 in the first half of 2018.

The country has adopted the law «On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on issues related to the activities of organizations carrying out functions to protect children's rights». The main purpose of the law is to improve the current legislation relating to the protection of children's rights.

The 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index placed Kazakhstan in 124th place out of 180 countries (Kazakhstan scored 31 points). Five rating agencies, on whose research the Corruption Perceptions Index is based, positively assessed Kazakhstan's efforts to fight corruption. However, progress in building democracy was questionable. Three rating agencies raised their assessment of the anti-corruption measures taken by Kazakhstan; and two more considered them insufficient.

Data analysis shows that measures to reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms are gradually yielding positive results. The level of public perception of the level of corruption decreased from 73% in 2016 to 62.6% in 2019.

Analysis of the country's spending in relation to the approved budget shows that this indicator has been fluctuating. Thus, for the period from 2015 to 2017, the indicator increased from 91.2% to 130.3%, before decreasing to 104.5% in 2018; and in 2019 it increased again so that the share of actual spending on the republican budget in relation to the approved budget was 112.1%.

In 2019, the percentage of restored rights of service recipients based on the results of violations identified during inspections on appeals amounted to 88.4%, which is 28.4% more than in 2015. Over the past five years, there has been a slight decrease in the number of citizens held liable in terms of the administration. 21.1 thousand people per 100 thousand people were held liable in this way in 2015; but by 2019 the number of such citizens had decreased to 20.7 thousand per 100 thousand people.

In recent years, there has been a steady decline in the number of crimes committed as part of an organized criminal group (OCG). Thus, for 2016-2019, the number of crimes committed as part of an organized criminal group almost halved. The number of cases of pre-sentence detention

is increasing; and during the period under review, the proportion of pre-sentence detainees increased from 24.1% to 41.0% of the total number of persons in custody.

At the same time, there is a steady increase in the number of court cases resolved through conciliation procedures. Thus, in 2015-2019, the proportion of court cases resolved through conciliation procedures in relation to the total number of cases considered increased by just over a factor of four.

It should be noted that the number of people who feel safe on the street and in the dark is growing. In 2019, 49.6% of respondents felt completely safe walking down the street alone in the area of their residence. 42.8% felt safe enough; 5.4% not safe; and 0.9% felt they were not safe at all.

Target 16.1.

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

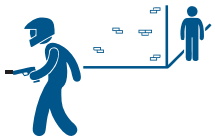
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

(per 100,000 people)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**4,9**	**4,8**	**5,1**	**4,4**	**3,9**
by gender					
men	7,2	7,2	8,0	6,5	6,0
women	2,9	2,6	2,4	2,5	1,8
by age					
0-17	0,9	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,3
18-24	5,8	6,5	5,9	5,1	3,9
25-54	8,6	9,8	8,6	9,2	8,3
55-59	9,2	8,4	7,0	6,3	5,6
60+	4,9	5,0	5,3	4,9	3,2

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

(as a percentage)



Population	2016	2019
Total:	**100,0**	**100,0**
including those feeling:		
very safe	42,4	49,6
fairly safe	48,7	42,8
unsafe	8,9	5,4
very unsafe	...	0,9
did not know	...	1,2

Target 16.2.

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

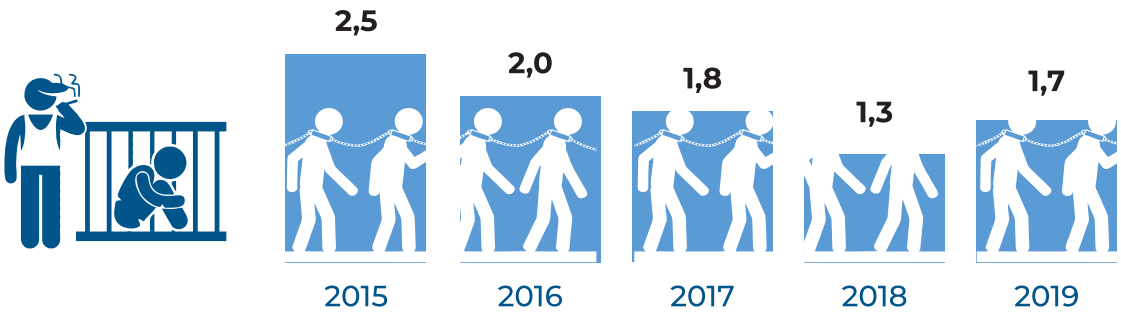
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in last month

(as a percentage)

	2010	2015
Total:	**49,4**	**52,7**
by type of area		
urban area	48,9	51,7
rural area	49,9	53,5
by gender		
boys	53,7	55,2
girls	45,1	49,9
by age		
1-2	...	38,3
3-4	...	53,2
5-9	52,7	47,4
10-14	57,8	53,9

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population

(per 100 000 people)

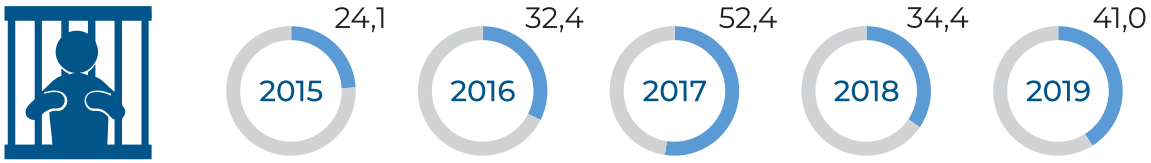


Target 16.3.

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

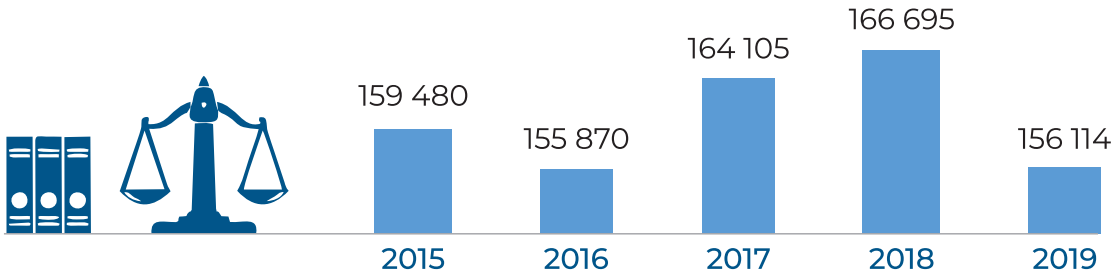
16.3.2 Percentage of pre-sentence detainees in the total prison population

(as a percentage)



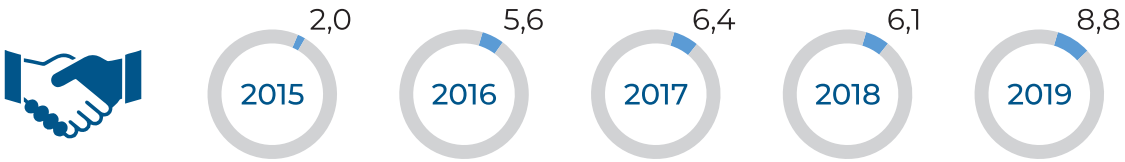
16.3.2.1 Number of people who received state-guaranteed free legal assistance

(number of people)



16.3.3.1 Proportion of court cases resolved through conciliation out of total number of cases resolved

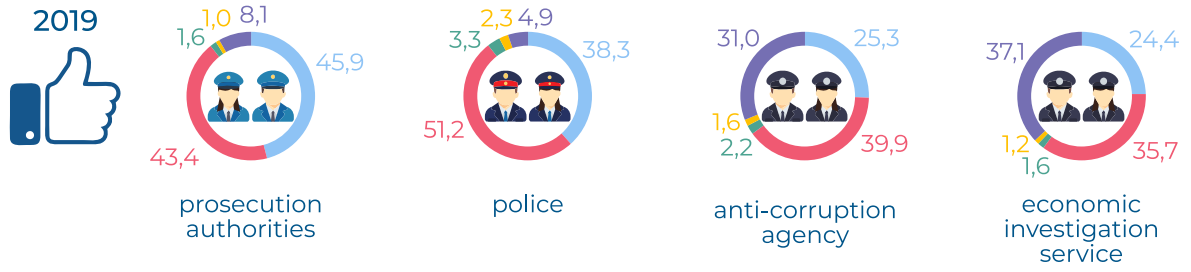
(as a percentage)



16.3.3.2 Level of trust in law enforcement agencies

(as a percentage)

Proportion of population who trust:

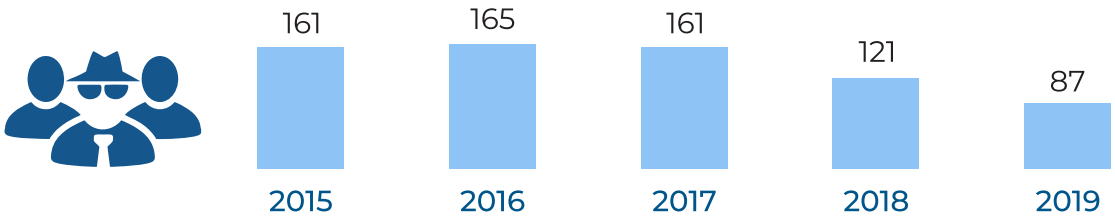


Target 16.4.

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime

16.4.2.1 Number of crimes committed by organized crime groups

(cases)

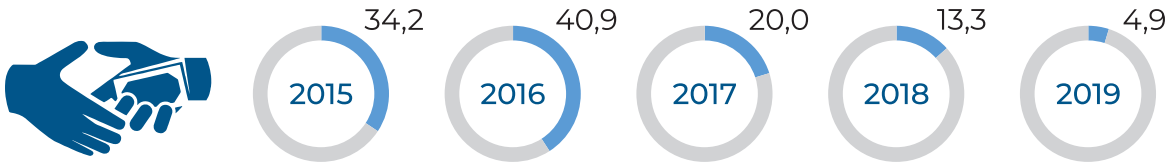


Target 16.5.

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

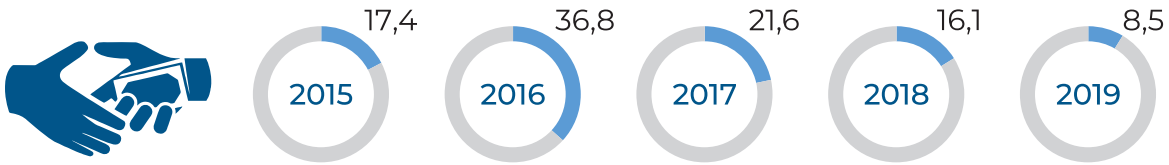
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

(as a percentage)



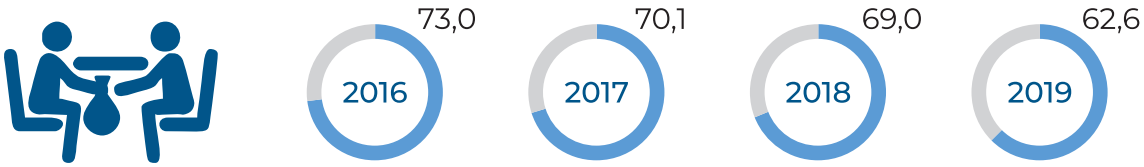
16.5.2 Proportion of commercial companies that had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

(as a percentage)



16.5.2.1 Corruption perception

(as a percentage)



Target 16.6.

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.6.1 State budget expenditure of the approved budget, by expenditure item

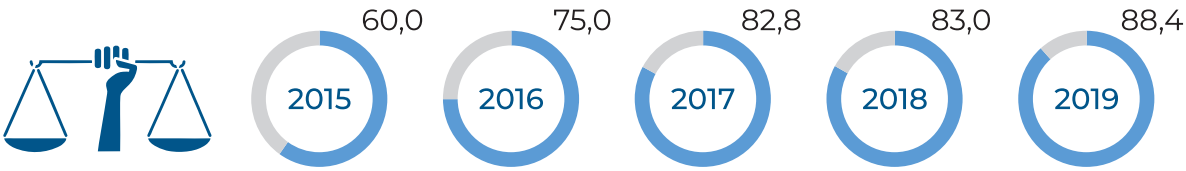
(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**91,2**	**110,9**	**130,3**	**104,5**	**112,1**
General state services	149,4	129,5	109,3	114,1	129,7
Defense	98,4	106,5	104,6	99,5	116,2
Public order, security, legal, judicial, penal enforcement	89,3	108,6	113,9	120,1	106,0
Education	82,9	119,0	106,8	123,6	98,6
Healthcare	93,8	112,7	99,9	100,4	107,3
Social assistance and social security	94,4	99,5	103,7	98,7	110,2
Housing and utilities	80,9	167,1	104,5	120,1	135,7
Culture, sports, tourism and information space	88,1	126,0	140,0	124,7	110,9
Fuel and energy complex of subsoil use	104,6	136,4	179,4	111,7	139,8

Agriculture, water, forestry, fisheries, specially protected natural areas, environmental and wildlife protection, land relations	105,5	157,8	134,2	139,0	99,9
Industry, architecture, urban planning and construction	87,1	106,8	418,6	245,3	121,8
Transport and communication	88,3	121,6	116,9	99,3	104,5
Others	51,2	99,7	651,2	98,2	169,9
Debt service	97,9	115,9	87,7	97,6	101,1
Transfers	100,0	100,1	100,6	100,5	100,0

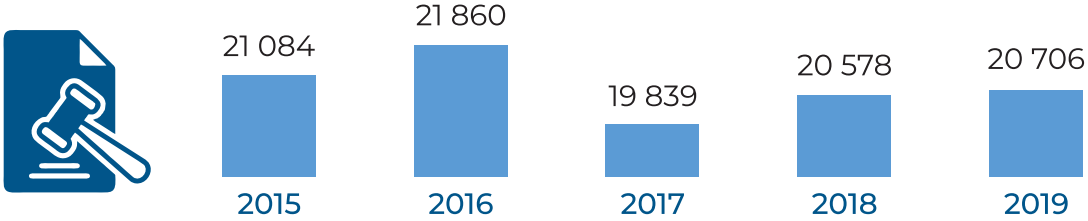
16.6.2.1 Percentage of service recipients whose rights were restored after carried inspections on rights violation

(as a percentage)



16.6.2.3 Number of citizens held administratively liable

(per 100 000 people)



Target 16.9.

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority

(as a percentage)

	2010	2015
Total:	99,7	99,7
by type of area		
urban area	99,9	99,9
rural area	99,6	99,5
by gender		
boys	99,8	99,7
girls	99,7	99,7
by age		
0-11 months	99,1	98,7
12-23 months	99,9	100,0
24-35 months	99,9	100,0
36-47 months	99,9	99,8
48-59 months	100,0	100,0

GOAL 17

«STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT»

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships of governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the center, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.

Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives in such critical fields, as sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, and information and communications technology in developing countries.

In 2017, net official development assistance accounted for USD 146.6 billion, representing a slight fall of 0.6% in real terms compared to 2016.

The number of Internet users in Africa has almost doubled in recent years. However, more than 4 billion people still do not use the Internet, 90 percent of whom live in developing countries.

SDG 17: Kazakhstan's progress:

As the country has moved from the category of a recipient country to a donor country, Kazakhstan in 2017 provided assistance to other countries through bilateral and multilateral channels, including humanitarian aid worth USD 43.3 million (ODA of USD 35.23 million).

In general, there has been an upward trend in foreign direct investment in the country's economy. Against the backdrop of an improved investment climate, positive business expectations and a stable macro environment, gross FDI inflows in 9M 2018 increased by 8.4% and exceeded USD 17.3 billion.

Kazakhstani products are exported to 117 countries worldwide. The Astana International Financial Centre makes it possible to formulate a long-term policy for the development of the capital market. It provides a platform for more efficient management of the sovereign-wealth funds; and also ensures that leading experts in the field of financial services are operating locally.

According to the UNCTAD World Investment Report 2019, the world as a whole has seen a decline in foreign direct-investment flows in recent years, which has also affected the activity of Kazakh companies investing abroad in the period 2017-2019. Thus, there is a reduction in the outflow of direct investment abroad from Kazakhstan's direct investors to GDP from 3.1% in 2016 to 1.2% in 2017. In 2019, the indicator stood at 1.5%, which is 0.8% higher than the previous year.

There has been a steady increase in the volume of government revenues in relation to GDP. Thus, in 2015-2019, the total volume of state revenues as a percentage of GDP increased from 11.9% to 13.4%. At the same time, the share of the national budget financed by internal taxes has almost doubled in recent years.

The analysis of the volume of state revenues in relation to GDP, broken down by sources, shows that the growth was mainly due to the growth of value-added tax; single land tax; taxes on international trade and foreign operations; excise taxes; and revenues for the use of natural and other resources.

In addition, during the period under study, the gross inflow of direct investment into the country from foreign direct investors fluctuated markedly. In 2015-2016, this indicator almost doubled amounting to 15.6%. At the end of 2019, the ratio of the gross inflow of direct investment in Kazakhstan from foreign direct investors to GDP was 13.4%, which is lower by 0.1 pp. compared to the previous period. In recent years, the ratio of the gross outflow of direct investment abroad from Kazakhstan's direct investors to GDP has also been declining.

Having committed itself to providing official development assistance, Kazakhstan is gradually increasing the amount of technical and financial support provided to other countries. In 2018, the volume of technical and financial support amounted to 44.1 million US dollars, which is more than 25.3% compared to the previous period.

At present, the level of development of the Internet plays an important role in expanding international cooperation. Kazakhstan is taking targeted measures in this direction, which is increasing the share of the population using the Internet. Thus, during the period 2015-2019, this indicator increased by 11.3 pp. At the same time, the greatest growth is observed in rural areas. In five years, the share of the rural population using the Internet has increased from 68.3% to 81.4%. Over the same period, the number of fixed (fixed wired and wireless) broadband internet subscribers has also increased: from 2,301 thousand units up to 2,512 thousand units. At the same time, most subscribers are switching to higher speed broadband. Thus, over the past five years, the number of fixed (wired) broadband internet subscribers who chose a connection with a speed above 10 Mbit/s has increased to 35.4%; and for a speed from 2 Mbit/s to under 10 Mbits the increase is to 31.3%.

Target 17.1.

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

(as a percentage)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	11,9	12,8	12,8	13,4	13,4
Corporate income tax	3,0	3,1	2,9	2,9	2,9
Individual income tax	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,3
Social tax	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0
Property taxes	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,4
Land tax	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Vehicle tax	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Unified land tax	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5
Value added tax	2,3	3,2	3,1	3,5	3,9
Revenues from the use of natural and other resources	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
Registration fees	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Gambling business tax	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
International trade and foreign transactions taxes	2,2	2,0	2,3	2,4	2,3
Excise taxes	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5
State fee	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1

17.1.2 Share of the national budget financed by internal taxes

(as a percentage)

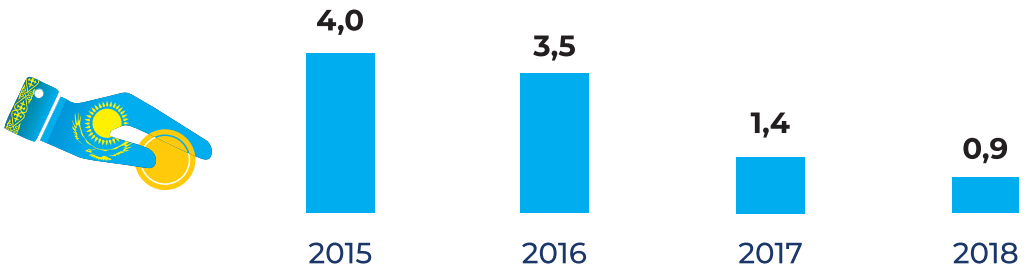
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	12,9	14,1	18,5	24,1	22,6
Corporate income tax	4,5	5,5	7,2	10,4	9,9
Revenues from the use of natural and other resources	8,4	8,6	11,3	13,8	12,7

Target 17.2.

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

17.2.1 Net official development assistance (ODA) to LDCs as a percentage of OECD-DAC donors' GNI by donor countries

(as a percentage)

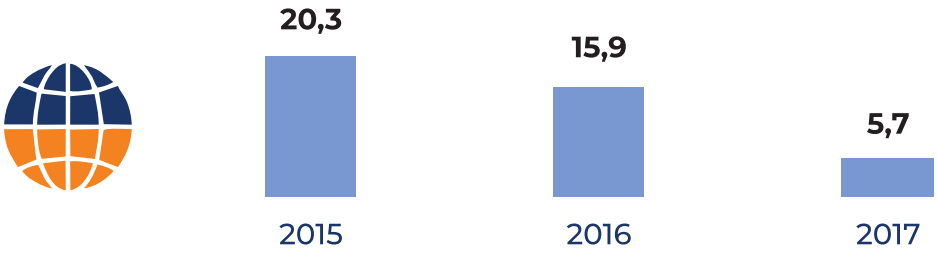


Target 17.3.

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

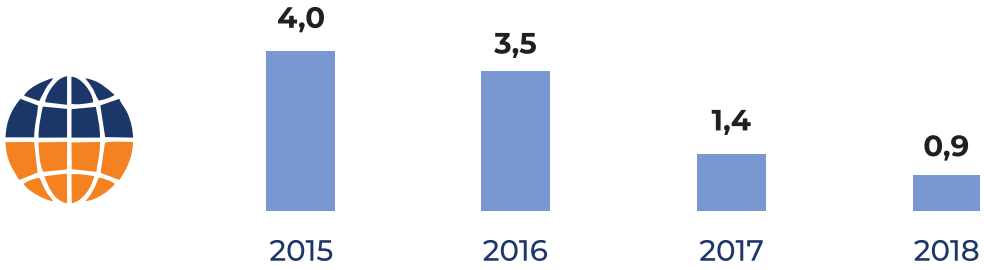
17.3.1 Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income

(as a percentage)



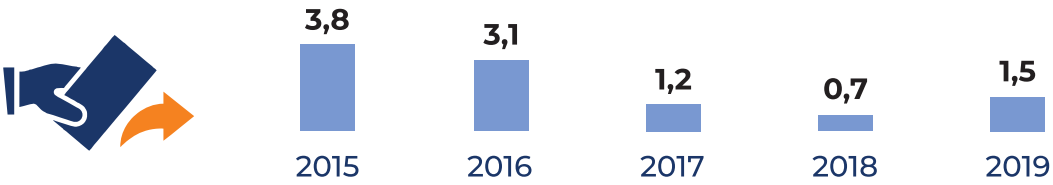
17.3.1.1 Official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income

(as a percentage)



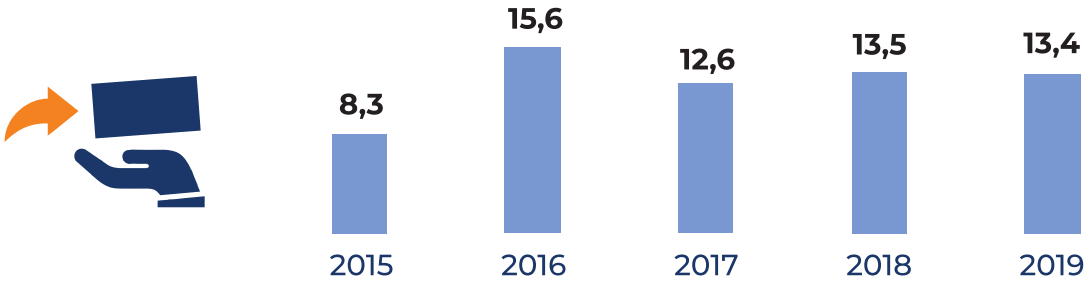
17.3.1.2 Gross outflow of direct investment from Kazakhstani investors as a proportion of GDP

(as a percentage)



17.3.1.3 The ratio of the gross inflow of direct investment in Kazakhstan from foreign direct investors to GDP

(as a percentage)



17.3.2 **Personal remittances received** (personal transfers and compensation of employees) **as a proportion of GDP**

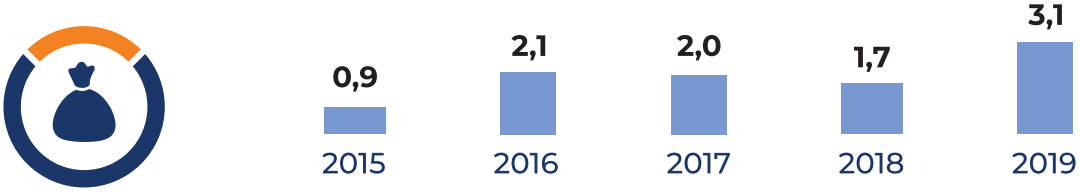
(as a percentage)

Target 17.4.

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

17.4.1 Debt service (public and publicly guaranteed external debt) as a proportion of exports of goods and services

(as a percentage)

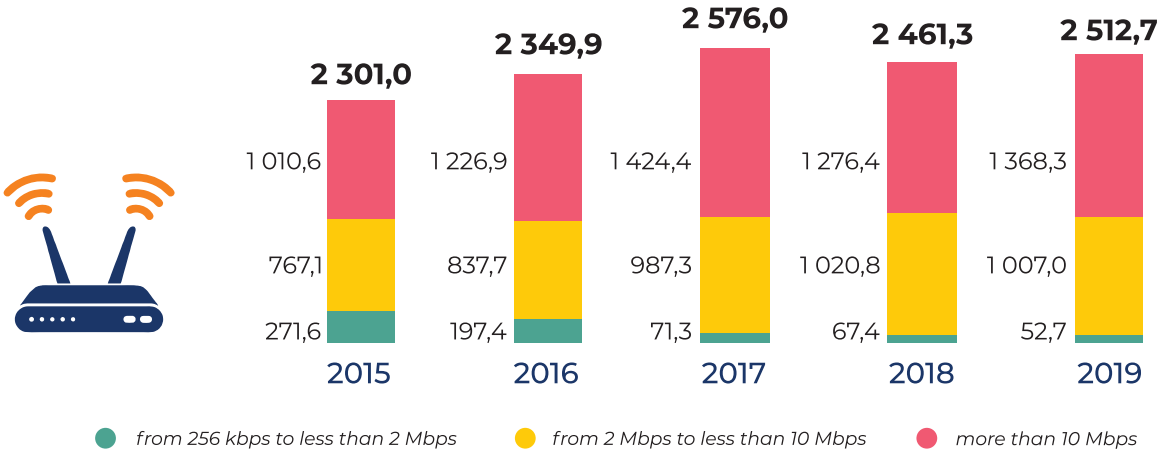


Target 17.6.

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.6.2 Number of fixed line and wireless broadband Internet subscribers

(thousands)



Target 17.8.

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capaCity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

(as a percentage)

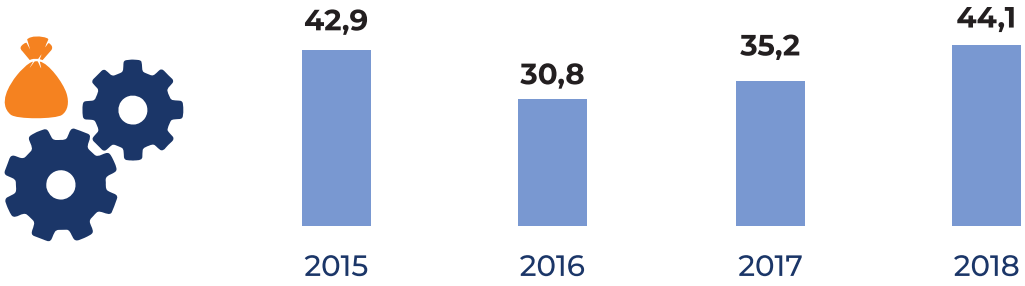
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total:	**72,9**	**76,8**	**78,8**	**81,3**	**84,2**
by type of area					
urban area	76,4	81,3	82,5	84,1	86,3
rural area	68,3	70,9	73,9	77,5	81,4
by gender					
men	73,0	77,5	79,0	81,6	84,3
women	72,7	76,2	78,7	81,1	84,2

Target 17.9.

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

17.9.1 Technical and financial support provided by Kazakhstan to other countries, including through ODA

(millions, USD)

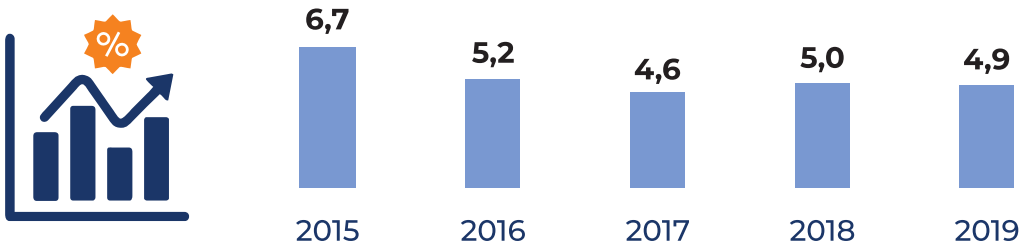


Target 17.10.

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.10.1 National weighted tariff-average

(as a percentage)

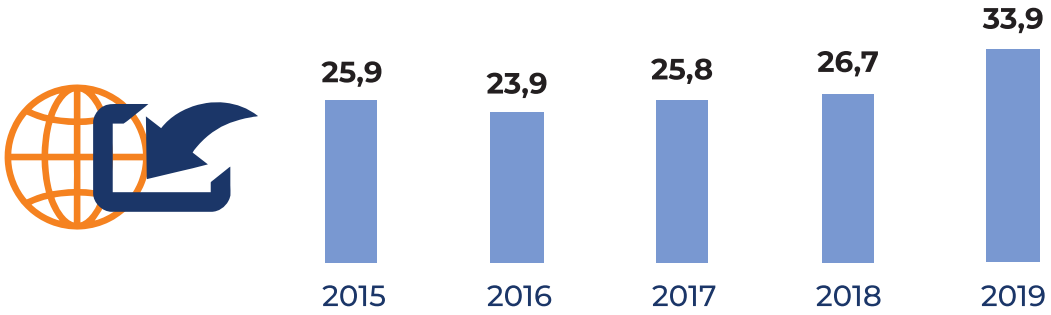


Target 17.11.

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of national import

(as a percentage)

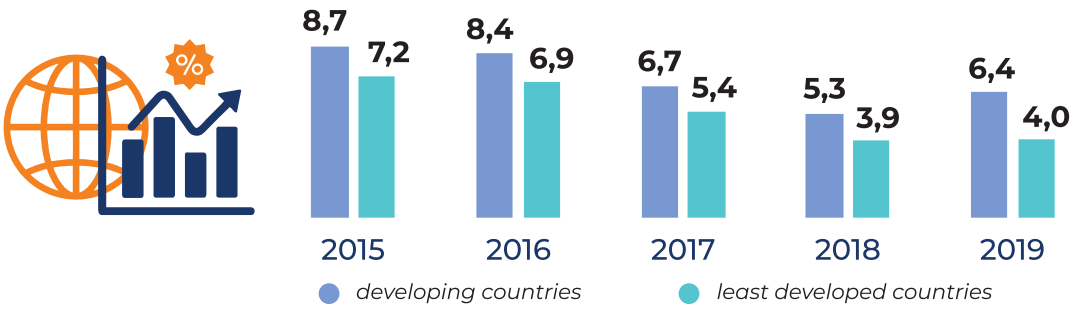


Target 17.12.

Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries

(as a percentage)

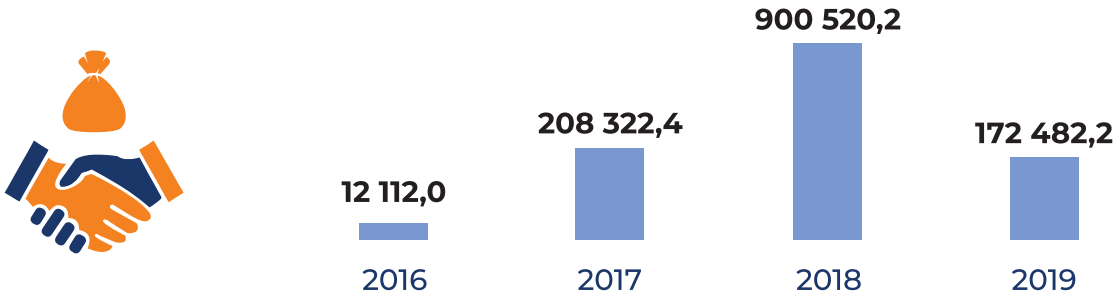


Target 17.17.

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.17.1 Total amount of public investment projects approved by the SPP mechanism

(billions, tenge)



Target 17.19.

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capaCity-building in developing countries

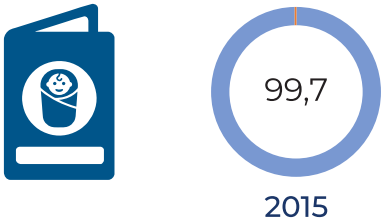
17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capaCity in developing countries

(millions, USD)

	2015	2016	2017
Kazakhstan as a recipient	477,4	1 025,9	184,1
Kazakhstan as a donor	11,9	10,3	9,8

17.19.2.1 Share of countries which b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration

b) Kazakhstan has reached achieved 100 percent birth registration, including children born to refugees, asylum seekers, undocumented and stateless persons



DATA SOURCES

No.	Indicator	Source
1.1.1	Proportion of population living in extreme poverty, by gender, age, employment status and type of area	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
1.2.1	Proportion of population with incomes below the minimum subsistence level	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
1.3.1	Number of recipients of state pensions and benefits	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, a) with legally recognized documentation b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by gender and type of land tenure	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
1.5.1	Number of victims and deaths attributed to natural disasters	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan
1.5.2	Financial loss attributed to natural and man-made disasters	Local authorities
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services as a percentage of total government spending	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
1.b.1	Pro-poor public social spending	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale)	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting among children under five years of age (height-for-age <-2SD of the median)	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age (% weight-for-age <-2 SD of the median)	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.2.3	Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women aged 15–49 years	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.3.1	Labour productivity in agriculture	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.4.1	Specific weight of introduced spot farming technologies of total cropland	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.4.1.1	Irrigated land under water-saving technologies (drip irrigation, sprinkling)	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long term conservation facilities	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.5.2	Growth in the number of rare and endangered species of ungulate animals	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.a.1	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.a.2	Cumulative inflows of official funds (official development assistance plus other official flows) to agriculture	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 births	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 births	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 births	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by gender, age and population group	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.3.1.1	New HIV diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.4.1	Mortality attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.5.1	Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use per 100,000 population	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.7.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have their need for contraception satisfied	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women in a given age group (aged 10 to 14 and aged 15 to 19)	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.7.2.1	Number of abortions in adolescents (up to 14 years old, 15-18 years old)	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.8.2	Proportion of private household spending as a share of total healthcare spending	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene per 100,000 population	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.b.2	Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
3.b.3	Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines to patients under dispensary treatment	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people a) in grades 2/3; b) at the end of primary school; c) at the end of secondary school achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) literacy and (ii) numeracy skills, by gender	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.2.1	Proportion of children under five developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Early Childhood Development Index (or ECDI)	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.2.2	Proportion of children enrolled in preschool education	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.2.2.1	Readiness level among preschool children	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.3.1	Participation rate of 16-65 year-olds in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.4.1	Proportion of youth/adults with ICT skills, by skill type	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

4.4.1.1	Digital literacy rate among the population aged 6-74, by region	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.5.1	Gender parity index by education level	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.5.1.1	Proportion of preschool facilities that have created conditions for the upbringing and education of children with special educational needs	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.5.1.2	Proportion of educational facilities that have created conditions for inclusive education	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.5.1.3	Proportion of VET organizations that have created a barrier-free access for students with special educational needs	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.5.1.4	Proportion of higher education organizations that have created a barrier-free access for students with special educational needs	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.6.1	Proportion of the population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional a) literacy and b) numeracy skills	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.a.1.1	Proportion of classrooms equipped with modern equipment in secondary education organizations of a total number	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.a.1.2	Proportion of three-shift schools	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.a.1.3	Proportion of schools in disrepair	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.b.1	Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships, by sector and type of study	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received teacher training, by type of organization	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

4.c.1.1	Proportion of secondary school teachers who have undergone professional advanced training on the updated educational program of their total number	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
4.c.1.2	Proportion of teachers who have the qualification level of master-researcher, teacher-expert and teacher-moderator of a total number of secondary education teachers	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women subjected to physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.2.1.1	Reduction in reported cases of domestic violence against women	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.2.1.2	Reduction in reported incidents of violence against children	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid household services for the household and its members	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local government	Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.6.2	Existence of laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.a.1	Proportion of women who own agricultural land, by type of ownership	Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
5.b.1	Proportion of people aged 6 and over who own a mobile phone, by gender and type of area	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

6.1.1	Proportion of population using drinking water services	Committee for construction and housing and communal services of the Ministry of industry and infrastructure development
6.2.1	Proportion of population covered by wastewater treatment	Committee for construction and housing and communal services of the Ministry of industry and infrastructure development
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater treated through complete biological treatment (including additional treatment) of the total volume of passed wastewater	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
6.3.2	Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality	Kazhydromet under the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
6.4.1	Change in water use efficiency over time, by type of economic activity	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
7.1.1	Uninterrupted power supply in regions	KEGOC JSC, Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
7.1.2	Level of gasification of the population	Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
7.2.1	Renewable energy share of total electricity production	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
7.3.1	Energy intensity of GDP	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
7.b.1.1	Proportion of enterprises introducing an energy efficiency system	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per person employed	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by gender	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.3.1.1	Proportion of unproductive employment in total employment	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.5.2	Unemployment rate	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.6.1	Share of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.7.1	Proportion of the employed people aged 15-17 in the total number of employed	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.8.1	Occupational injury rate	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Local authorities
8.8.2	Proportion of enterprises covered by the system of collective agreement relations among large and medium-sized enterprises	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Local authorities
8.9.1	Gross value added generated by tourism	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.9.1.1	Gross value added, volume index (by tourism)	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

8.10.1	Number of a) commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and b) ATM machines for 100,000 adults	Agency for Financial Regulation and Supervision of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.a.1	Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
8.b.1	Proportion of young people employed in permanent jobs from among those who applied to employment centers	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Local authorities
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by transport type	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.2.1	Manufacturing gross value added to GDP	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
	Manufacturing gross value added per capita	
9.2.1.1	Growth in labor productivity of manufacturing	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.2.1.2	Growth in exports of manufacturing industry products	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.2.2	Jobs created by manufacturing industry	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Local authorities
9.3.1	Production volume of small and medium-sized enterprises in manufacturing industry	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

9.3.2	Proportion of small businesses with a loan or line of credit	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.4.1	CO2 emissions per GDP	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.4.1.1	CO2 emissions per capita	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.5.1	Domestic R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.5.1.1	Proportion of business expenses in total R&D expenses	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Committee on Science under the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.5.2	Number of researchers (full-time equivalent) in R&D	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.a.1	Cumulative official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.c .1	Proportion of population covered by mobile networks, by technology type	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

10.1.1	Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income among the poorest 40 percent of the population and population in general	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
10.4.1	Labor share of GDP	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
10.5.1	Government debt-to-GDP ratio	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
10.5.1.1	Government budget deficit	Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
10.6.1	Number of international organizations of which Kazakhstan is a member	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
11.1.1	Number of people living in houses in disrepair	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
11.2.1.1	Proportion of local roads in good and satisfactory condition	Local authorities, Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
11.3.1	Housing provision per resident	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
11.3.2	Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Local authorities
11.4.1	Share of historical and cultural monuments of national significance restored of the total number of historical and cultural monuments of national significance	Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan

11.6.1	Proportion of population with access to basic waste collection services	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Local authorities
11.6.1.1	Proportion of solid household waste processed and disposed of total solid waste generated	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Local authorities
11.6.1.2	Proportion of landfills meeting environmental and sanitary requirements	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Local authorities
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Kazhydromet), Local authorities
11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	Local authorities, Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
12.4.2	Hazardous waste generated including of «red» and «amber» hazard levels	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
12.5.1	a) Share of production waste processed and disposed out of total waste generated	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
12.5.1.1	Share of solid household waste processed and disposed out of total waste generated	Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
13.1.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Kazakhstan
13.3.1	a) Proportion of university students involved in community service b) Proportion of VET students involved in community service	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan
13.3.1.1	Proportion of children covered by updated educational program	Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan

14.3.1	Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations	Kazhydromet under the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
14.5.1	Proportion of the state protected area of the northern Caspian Sea, lake ecosystems of the total proportion of specially protected natural areas (SPNA)	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan s
14.7.1	Contribution of aquaculture and fisheries to GDP	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.1.2	Share of specially protected natural areas	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.2.1	Area covered by forest Forest aboveground biomass Change in net forest area Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.3.1	Proportion of agriculture land that is degraded over total land area	Committee for Land Management under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.4.1	Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.4.2	Mountain green cover area	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.5.1	Rare and endangered species	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan

15.6.1	Plant genetic resources for biodiversity conservation, including genetic resources for agriculture and food production	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.7.1	Number of rare wild ungulates	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
15.c.1	Saiga number	Committee for Forestry and Wildlife of the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-14 years who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in last month	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.3.2.1	Number of people who received state-guaranteed free legal assistance	Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.3.3.1	Proportion of court cases resolved through conciliation out of total number of cases resolved	Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.3.3.2	Level of trust in law enforcement agencies	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.4.2.1	Number of crimes committed by organized crime groups	Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan

16.5.1.	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Anti-corruption Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.5.2	Percentage of commercial companies that had at least one contact with a public official in the previous 12 months and that paid a bribe to a public official or that the public official demanded a bribe from	Anti-corruption Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.5.2.1	Corruption perception	Anti-corruption Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.6.1	State budget expenditure of the approved budget, by expenditure item	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.6.2.1	Percentage of service recipients whose rights were restored after carried inspections on rights violation	Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs
16.6.2.3	Number of citizens held administratively liable	Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.10.1.1	Number of cases under Articles 78, 456-1 of the Administrative Offences Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.2.1	Net official development assistance (ODA) to LDCs as a percentage of OECD-DAC donors' GNI by donor countries	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.3.1	Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.3.1.1	Official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

17.3.1.2	Gross outflow of direct investment from Kazakhstani investors as a proportion of GDP	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.3.1.3	The ratio of the gross inflow of direct investment in Kazakhstan from foreign direct investors to GDP	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.3.2	Personal remittances received (personal transfers and compensation of employees) as a proportion of GDP	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.4.1	Debt service (public and publicly guaranteed external debt) as a proportion of exports of goods and services	National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.6.2	Number of fixed line and wireless broadband Internet subscribers	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals aged 6-74 using the Internet	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.9.1	Technical and financial support provided by Kazakhstan to other countries, including through ODA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.10.1	National weighted tariff-average	Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of national import	Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.12.1	Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries	Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.17.1	Total amount of public investment projects approved through the SPP mechanism	Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
17.19.2.1	Share of countries which b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration	Bureau of National Statistics under the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, United Nations Children's Fund

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