United Nations

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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Kazakhstan (2021-2025)

Contents

Please recycle

I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Kazakhstan is an upper-middle-income country which, after two decades of growth and steady socioeconomic progress, has reached a critical juncture. To meet its ambitious goal of becoming one of the 30 most developed nations in the world by 2050,[1] Kazakhstan seeks to further modernize its institutions and reformulate policies to rebuild trust with citizens, address social vulnerabilities, diversify the economy and develop low-carbon alternatives for its growth pathway. While Kazakhstan has achieved a very high Human Development Index value of 0.817[2] and has significantly reduced poverty levels, inequalities persist as a result of unbalanced development across regions and social groups, especially pronounced in the country's cities and remote rural areas.

2. The country's economy is driven by exploitation of natural resources and is based mostly on industry and services. Agriculture contributed only 4.2 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018.[3] A series of economic shocks in the last decade has revealed structural vulnerabilities – social, economic and environmental – that threaten sustainability and inclusive growth.[4] Integration within the regional and global economies is limited by trade barriers and distance to global markets. The dominance of state-owned enterprises further hinders economic diversification and weakens incentives for private investment.[5] Foreign direct investment is growing, but with periodic slowdowns.[6] Plummeting oil prices and the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) crisis in early 2020 have exposed and deepened these vulnerabilities. As a result, the economy is expected to contract by 2.5 per cent in 2020[7] and the dual crises could impact the vulnerable even more.

3. The Government has increasingly emphasized the need for a knowledge-based and low-carbon development pathway to alleviate the economy's dependence on extractive and carbon-intense industries. This requires a transformational change, by aligning education and industry to respond to the needs of the future of work with the appropriate human capital and productive capacities, supported by technology, innovation, research and development.

4. As Kazakhstan seeks a sustainable recovery pathway, clear strategies on low-carbon development and climate change adaptation are not yet in place. Its ambitious vision to promote renewable energy is hampered by various barriers related to markets, financing and technical capacity. Meanwhile, climate change is taking its toll on the agricultural sector, water resources, grazing lands and forests. More than 50 per cent of the current glacier mass is expected to be lost by 2100, and climate-related disasters such as mudflows, floods and droughts have increased in frequency and scale, a trend expected to continue in the next decade. Climate change is projected to cause a steep decrease of water resources (up to 22 per cent) by 2100, leading to water stress in all of the country's eight basins. Kazakhstan is a major supplier of wheat, but yields are expected to decrease by between 13 and 49 per cent by 2050,[8] with a total annual economic loss in this sector estimated at $700 million.

5. Beyond these socioeconomic and environmental challenges, low levels of accountability contribute to mistrust between citizens and institutions. Despite recent improvements, Kazakhstan ranks 113 of 180 countries in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index.[9] The country has undertaken important institutional reforms, but despite

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[1] https://strategy2050.kz/en/

[2] http://hdr.undp.org

[3] http://economy.kz

[4] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kazakhstan/publication/economic-update-winter-2019

[5] Ibid.

[6] Foreign direct investment dropped in 2016-2018 (as a percentage of GDP).

[7] https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/Issues/2020/04/14/weo-april-2020)

[8] https://unfccc.int/documents/28937

[9] https://www.transparency.org/country/KAZ

visible progress, investments in e-government have not yet yielded the desired effects. The COVID-19 pandemic gives new impetus to the need for a more comprehensive public sector transformation, to one that is people-centred, service-oriented and accessible, especially by the most vulnerable. It also calls for building resilience to disruptions that could be ensured by disaster and pandemic preparedness, response and recovery capabilities.

6. Kazakhstan steadily reduced its Gender Inequality Index value from 0.405 in 2000 to 0.202 in 2015, bringing it below the regional average.[10] However, rankings on other indices for political representation, labour force participation,[11] gender-related biases and wage differences indicate a need to further reduce gender gaps[12] and unlock the potential of women. Currently, only 22 per cent of parliamentary seats are held by women. Gender-based violence remains prevalent.[13] Although Kazakhstan keeps a steady record and compares well with other countries, the gaps between male and female labour force participation and wages are not narrowing.[14]

7. These challenges are particularly acute for the nation's most vulnerable population groups, as revealed during the COVID-19 outbreak. The Government categorizes, among others, people with disabilities, large families, youth, women and the elderly as vulnerable. This is determined by such factors as geography, climate, access to services and discrimination. Rural citizens face harsh climate conditions, are remote from markets and suffer from declining employment in agriculture. These conditions leave youth in remote areas particularly vulnerable to unemployment. People in disaster-prone areas, with high risk of flooding, remain particularly vulnerable.[15]

8. Kazakhstan has begun to chart its sustainable development path within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the "Kazakhstan 2050" strategy. The Government has created a high-level institutional mechanism to oversee the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and has taken bold steps towards integrating them in national policies and sectoral programmes.[16] However, stronger political will and sustained action are needed to effectively translate strategies into reality on the ground. The country's sustainable development agenda has informed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), which identifies Goals 5, 10, 13, 16 and 17 as focus areas.

9. UNDP has earned a unique position and value as a trusted long-term partner of the Government in supporting national policymaking, institutional capacity development and design and implementation of critical reform efforts, thanks to its convening role among partners, strong global technical capabilities and local presence. The long and successful UNDP track record facilitates governmental buy-in and commitment, promising to make the work of UNDP more sustainable and less exposed to shifts in political priorities. UNDP is recognized by evaluations for its neutrality, discipline in utilization of government funding, effective procurement systems and transparent decision-making.[17] It is acknowledged for its ability to mobilize cross-sectoral national and international expertise, forge strong partnerships within the United Nations and with other development partners, bring new modalities of implementation and leverage financing.

10. This country programme document (CPD) reflects several novel aspects that point to the unique role of UNDP in the United Nations system. These aspects will be applied across all six UNSDCF outcomes, especially in the areas where UNDP has a clear comparative

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[10] http://hdr.undp.org/en/GSNI

[11] https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality

[12] https://www.adb.org/documents/kazakhstan-country-gender-assessment-2018

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Common Country Analysis, United Nations, 2019.

[16] Ibid.

[17] UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, Independent country programme evaluation: Kazakhstan, 2019.

advantage, namely in strengthening effectiveness and accountability of institutions; facilitating citizens' engagement in decision-making; supporting resilience-building, green growth and inclusive economic development; and fostering climate action.

11. The first novelty is the four-fold approach of UNDP to catalyse impact through:

(a) Thought leadership. UNDP will apply modern data and analytics, using its rich global innovative tools to interconnect social, economic and environmental analysis across multiple Sustainable Development Goals, and apply new forecasting and visualization instruments to support transformative and evidence-based approaches to solving complex development problems;

(b) Leveraging resources and partnerships through platforms. UNDP will bring multiple stakeholders together around targeted national platforms, including by attracting non-traditional stakeholders such as businesses and foundations to seek integrated development solutions. These platforms will be linked to regional and global networks to leverage resources from a broad range of partners through South-South and triangular cooperation. Existing platforms on the civil service and the Sustainable Development Goals will be expanded to include a green finance accelerator, among others, aiming to leverage resources for investment in green technology and services through new partnerships with the Government, the private sector and international financial institutions (IFIs.);

(c) Innovation. The UNDP approach to innovation involves sense-making, solution mapping and experimentation towards institutionalization and scaled-up impact. Using the above-mentioned platform approach, UNDP will apply innovation to test solutions and support acceleration for transformational change. For example, through the new platform on green finance, UNDP will test new financing solutions to inform policy and help leverage partnerships and resources for a low-carbon development pathway. UNDP will apply innovation in other areas, including through facilitating digitalized platforms for efficient and participatory public service delivery, enhancing citizen engagement[18] and community-based police modernization;

(d) Connecting policy results to solutions of scale. All of the above would catalyse impact by scaling up and feeding into policy and legal frameworks. As a member of the Government's coordination councils on the green economy and on the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will continue providing high-level policy advice connected to scaled-up development actions to reach the most vulnerable. UNDP will support public sector reform, digitalization and labour market transformation efforts, with special attention to supporting the United Nations response to post-COVID-19 socioeconomic recovery.

12. The second novel aspect of the country programme is its offer of four integrated solutions: (a) human capital; (b) quality services; (c) green economy; and (d) integrated local development. These will be applied to remove bottlenecks and introduce policy measures with multiplier effects across all programme areas. For example, human capital development is expected to improve skills and productive capacities for a knowledge-based economic transformation while allowing the country to address emerging inequalities around access to advanced education and technology. Improved quality of services will contribute to building trust between citizens and the State, but also helping address the needs of the vulnerable and preparing institutions to be more resilient to shocks like COVID-19. A sustained focus on the green economy is expected to generate new jobs and support economic diversification, in addition to addressing environmental issues. Integrated local development will improve conditions for local businesses and value chains, while creating space for inclusive governance, fostering productive citizen engagement and creating opportunities for youth and women.

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

13. The third novel aspect is the strengthened substance of programme interventions through: (a) better anchoring in the Sustainable Development Goals framework, with emphasis on data and knowledge; (b) expanded focus on governance with emphasis on local governance, the judiciary and police; (c) redefining climate resilience with emphasis on climate finance and the private sector; (d) renewed focus on economy, entrepreneurship and skills with emphasis on knowledge and future jobs; (e) strengthened focus on women and youth as development partners; and (f) a deepening focus on social policy with emphasis on addressing inequalities.

14. Across all areas of work and in support of the UNSDCF, UNDP will promote knowledge exchange networks and cooperation between Kazakhstan and other countries. Through regional and interregional cooperation, Kazakhstan can raise its profile, sharing its own experience and learning from best practices. Institutionalization of an official development assistance system is imminent. UNDP will support the evolution of the regional Astana Civil Service Hub into an innovative platform to accelerate progress in civil service, anti-corruption, gender equality and integrated local development. The Sustainable Development Goals platform will expand to bring together countries in the region to better anchor policies with data and exchanges on innovative financing.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP will support Kazakhstan to realize national priorities enshrined in Kazakhstan 2050, the 2025 Strategic Development Plan and other key strategies and plans. These priorities include searching for a new model of economic growth and increased productivity; boosting the business environment and scaling up new technologies across sectors; improving institutional performance and effectiveness of key state and sectoral programmes and budgets; modernizing law enforcement and judicial systems; improving the quality of education and health care; and supporting regional economic development, especially in remote areas.

16. The work of UNDP will cut across these national priorities, supporting Kazakhstan in sustaining its growth trajectory by diversifying the economy, modernizing institutions, reducing inequalities and sustainably managing natural resources. The application of the six UNDP signature solutions will be key to helping the country accelerate structural transformations and better prepare for future shocks. In particular, UNDP will assist the country in four main areas described below.

Addressing social vulnerabilities and inequalities

17. The Government has been devoting increased attention to social protection and has created new large-scale initiatives to achieve social protection for all, especially the most vulnerable. UNDP will support testing and scaling-up of new models of social protection platforms for better targeting, focusing and strengthening service provider capacities. It will continue supporting digital solutions allowing for a tailor-made approach in service delivery at scale to people with disabilities, the elderly and large families. Digitalization of such services will be tested for emergency situations to ensure uninterrupted delivery to vulnerable groups.

18. The work on vulnerable groups will feed into policy support for developing national social support systems. In the health sector, UNDP will continue to ensure more efficient procurement of high-quality medicines, while supporting system-wide resilience of health services to prepare for, respond to and recover from crises.

19. UNDP will have a specific focus on youth. Together with other United Nations agencies, it will expand the regional initiative on preventing violent extremism conducive to terrorism. While enlarging geographical coverage, the work will reach a wider target age group and experiment models to improve community resilience. This work will contribute to the

employability of vulnerable young women and men and, in collaboration with youth resource centres, will introduce social and green entrepreneurship activities to raise awareness for sustainable development.

Rebuilding trust of citizens through more effective and accountable institutions, free of corruption

20. UNDP will support the "Listening State"[19] concept aimed at regaining citizens' trust in institutional reform. This will include improving public administration through digitalization, crises preparedness and resilience. Anti-corruption work will include innovative preventive measures ranging from sectoral risk management and introduction of behavioural insights to better delivery of e-services and citizens' engagement in budgetary spending and public procurement.

21. National-level work will be complemented by advancing local self-governance, emphasizing inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches to planning, budgeting and monitoring, for meaningful citizen participation to better address inequalities and discrimination. This will include supporting capacities in local authorities (Akimats) to uphold integrity and engage citizens in local development. Partnership with the Parliament will be re-energized for advancing the 2030 Agenda.

22. UNDP will scale up engagement in judiciary and law-enforcement system reforms prioritized by the country's leadership. UNDP joint work on quality of justice with the Supreme Court and the High Judicial Council will expand to new areas including judicial administration. UNDP will provide further support to police modernization and community policing. Rule of law will remain a priority and growing area of engagement, focused on enhancing the National Torture Prevention Mechanism. It will also include assistance to the Government in the realization of its commitments related to the universal periodic review, Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and related processes.

23. UNDP will expand its partnerships on the 2030 Agenda, offering a platform-based approach. UNDP will support the Government in mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goal targets and indicators into national systems of strategic planning and development financing, working closely with the Government's Coordination Council. It will help Kazakhstan identify potential additional financing by: (a) deploying analytical support through its global policy network; (b) leveraging development resources from the public and private sectors and international organizations; and (c) supporting policy reforms to diversify and increase financial resources. UNDP will further advocate for a holistic and long-term development finance strategy.

24. UNDP will continue helping Kazakhstan to become a recognized global player, providing support for a national development cooperation system and associated initiatives, such as women's empowerment and civil service excellence. Concerted efforts will be made to raise the international profile of the Astana Civil Service Hub, support South-South cooperation, develop a regional Sustainable Development Goal platform and facilitate regional dialogues to share the experiences of Kazakhstan on the green economy, sustainable energy and other areas.

Fostering high-productivity, diversified and knowledge-based economic growth

25. The Government recognizes the need to develop human capital in pursuit of a new economic growth model and higher productivity. Work will focus on establishing a country platform on a knowledge-based economy, to bridge the gap between education and employers' needs by reskilling and upskilling the labour force, and to foster research and innovation to meet future demand induced by new technologies. In collaboration with technical-vocational and education institutions, businesses and social incubators, UNDP will

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

strengthen the professional and entrepreneurial skills and employment-related resilience of young women and men.

26. UNDP work on modernizing the labour force and the economy will be linked to broader efforts to enhance private sector development and market competitiveness. UNDP will facilitate the introduction of new technologies and practices to promote value-chain enhancement and integration, with due consideration of interrelated environmental, economic and social effects, starting with the agricultural and ecotourism sectors. To foster the enabling environment for local economic development, UNDP will support the design and implementation of territorial development programmes for the most deprived areas of Kazakhstan. This work will also introduce tools to mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals in local plans and budgets.

27. UNDP will collaborate with agencies including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Trade Centre to improve value chains with trade relations in view of their potential for the post-COVID-19 economic recovery to support economic diversification through regional economic cooperation.

28. This focus area is closely related to the workstreams on social vulnerabilities, climate and disaster resilience. Preparing for the economic future includes consideration of new vulnerabilities and inequalities potentially generated in the absence of appropriate social policies and with disruptions introduced by the COVID-19 pandemic. UNDP will work with diverse partners to support Kazakhstan in pursuing a holistic approach to strengthen resilience against possible economic shocks and long-term transformation in the labour market and business.

Supporting climate and disaster resilience and nature-based, low-carbon growth

29. UNDP will help Kazakhstan honour its Paris Agreement commitments by supporting the expansion of the green economy to tap into new opportunities for jobs and businesses. It will partner with other United Nations agencies to provide technical expertise to translate strategies into action, establish a monitoring framework for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and develop plans for transition to green energy, land management, biodiversity, reforestation, disaster risk reduction and waste management.

30. UNDP work on climate action will centre on developing and scaling up financing mechanisms for clean technologies and low-carbon business development, via a green finance accelerator. This will build on financing mechanisms for energy efficiency and renewable energy already piloted with the Damu Entrepreneurship Development Fund, with a view to expand to other sectors. Low-carbon business development will be promoted through green bonds, renewable energy auctions and carbon trading, among other innovative mechanisms.

31. In continuing its work on biodiversity, pastoralism and irrigated agriculture, UNDP will introduce and scale up new solutions and more efficient farming techniques, including for saving and harvesting water. Through private sector engagement, these technologies are expected to increase agricultural productivity that will partially offset the decreased yields in drought years. As natural hazard risks increase, UNDP will work with the Emergency Situations Committee to develop policies, capacities and a natural disaster prevention and response system, while aiming to generate new jobs.

32. UNDP will support gender equality and women's empowerment across all the above-mentioned areas. It will provide assistance to strengthen the gender machinery, advance implementation of key gender-related legislation, improve national capacities to address gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and disasters and support women's participation in decision-making in Parliament, business and public administration. UNDP will seek to raise women's skills and catalyse opportunities in emerging sectors, including green energy and digital services. To help prevent sexual and gender-based violence, UNDP

will advance policy dialogue and seek legislative reform, linked with efforts in police and justice sector capacity development.

III. Programme and risk management

33. During the 2016-2020 cycle, the national budget was a primary source of co-financing, covering nearly 30 per cent of the total programme budget. Government cost sharing was allocated on an annual and project basis, without a predictable mechanism. The majority of funding came from vertical trust funds and, for regional projects, directly from donors. The shrinking donor space in Kazakhstan requires UNDP to rethink its financing modality. To overcome the unpredictable, complex and tiered process of government cost-sharing approval, UNDP and the Government will aim to sign an agreement on predictable funding, to be reviewed annually for yearly allocation across strategic focus areas. The main decision-making body will be the Strategic Advisory Council, coordinated by the Ministry of National Economy as national executing agency for this country programme.

34. Economic recession or change in the Government's development priorities may hamper the country's ability to allocate resources for UNDP programmes or office presence. UNDP will manage this risk by seeking to diversify its strategic partnerships, targeting new development financing from IFIs, business and the non-governmental sector, and applying innovative programming instruments. If funding does not materialize in full, programme targets and interventions will be revised by UNDP and the Government to meet resource requirements and manage related risks. UNDP will monitor the risks of crises such as natural disasters and public health emergencies. Should these occur, based on a government request for assistance, operations will be adjusted in line with the UNDP corporate processes. The experience of the unfolding socioeconomic developments related to the COVID-19 crisis demonstrates the possibility of nimble and effective responses to emerging development challenges by leveraging resources from IFIs and global instruments.

35. This CPD outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

36. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

37. Mainstreaming of Sustainable Development Goal targets and indicators into the national system of strategic planning and the UNSDCF provides an opportunity to measure the effectiveness of joint work. UNDP will utilize national data systems to assess development progress and help the country strengthen national data quality and availability. Through joint work with the Accounts Committee, National Committee on Statistics, Economic Research Institute and other relevant institutions and civil society organizations, UNDP will invest in national monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacities to better capture results of national programmes and lessons learned. The new and innovative methodologies used by UNDP such as sense-making, rapid integrated assessment and development finance assessment, as well as big data collection and visualization, will provide instruments and comparative advantage for UNDP to be a partner of choice for the national monitoring system upgrade.

38. Internally, UNDP will increase its M&E capacities. Together with its implementing partners, UNDP will conduct joint reviews of annual progress of programme implementation. M&E quality control will be ensured through independent audits and evaluations, to be conducted in line with UNDP policies and procedures. UNDP and partners will implement an evaluation plan, applying new techniques to ensure cost-effective compilation of appropriate evidence. A robust monitoring plan will be established utilizing the enhanced analytics and upgraded staff capacities already planned by the country office, with key associated risks factored in as part of the country programme risk log.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Kazakhstan (2021-2025)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Strategy 2050: New principles of social policy - social guarantees and personal responsibility	
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1: 1.1. By 2025, effective, inclusive and accountable institutions ensure equal access for all people living in Kazakhstan, especially most vulnerable, to quality and gender sensitive social services according to the principle of leaving no one behind	
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development	

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines, targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME ($)
(SDG 1.a.2) Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) Baseline: 50% (2019) Target: 55% (2025) (SDG 1.b.1) Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups Baseline: 21.7% (2019) Target: 25% (2025)	• National Committee on Statistics (CommStat) (annually) • Ministry of Finance (MinFin) • MLSP	Output 1.1: Marginalized groups, particularly the poor, women, people with disabilities and displaced have better access to quality basic services • Indicator 1.1.1: % satisfaction of vulnerable groups for public services supported in seven oblasts and three cities in Kazakhstan (disaggregated by sex, age, disability, geography) Baseline: N/A (2020) Target: 85% (2025) Data source, frequency: national survey by Civil Service Agency, annually • Indicator 1.1.2: Number of vulnerable people benefiting from procured lifesaving medicines Baseline: 22,000 (2019) Target: 43,000 (2025) Data source, frequency: project report, annually Output 1.2: Capacities developed for progressive expansion of inclusive and sustainable social protection systems • Indicator 1.2.1: Instruments developed for better targeting,	Ministry of Labour Social Protection (MLSP) Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) Ministry of Health Civil Service Agency United Nations agencies (IOM, UNODC, UNICEF) NGOs and youth centres Research institutions	**Regular: $258,800** **Other: $10,000,000**

| | | monitoring and evaluation of social services for the vulnerable
Baseline: 0 (2020)
Target: 3 (2025)
Data source, frequency: MLSP, annually

• Indicator 1.2.2: Number of sectoral gender-sensitive social policies designed and implemented
Baseline: 1 (2019)
Target: 5 (2025)
Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually | | |

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Strategic Plan 2025: Reform 4. A rule of law state, without corruption.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: 2.2. By 2025, state institutions at all levels effectively design and implement gender-sensitive, human rights and evidence-based public policies and provide quality services in an inclusive, transparent and accountable manner

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development

Perception of the level of corruption by the population (link to 16.5.1 (G)) Baseline: Score 34 (2019) Target: Score 38 (2025) Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months (16.5.2 (G)) Baseline: 12.1% (2019) Target: 9% (2025) 16.6.2 (G) Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services Baseline: 74.8% (2019) Target: 78%	• Transparency International (annually) • Anticorruption agency • Ministry of National Economy (MNE) (annually) • CommStat (annually)	Output 2.1: Systems and capacities to implement the 2030 Agenda through participatory and inclusive budgeting and planning are enhanced • Indicator 2.1.1: Share of districts that adopted structured approaches to participatory planning and budgeting Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 20% (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually Output 2.2: Institutions and systems enabled to develop and implement institutional reforms towards more effective, transparent and inclusive governance and service provision at the national and local levels • Indicator 2.2.1: Number of effective measures adopted to	- MIA - President's Administration - Prime Minister's Office - MNE - Economic Research Institute - Civil Service Agency - Parliament - High Judicial Council - SDG Council - Anticorruption Agency - Resident Coordinator's Office and United Nations agencies - Asian Development Bank - European Union	**Regular: $313,200** **Other: $18,500,000**

17.14.1 (N) Mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development Baseline: Coordinating Council for the Promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals created under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan comprised of representatives of Government, civil society and international organizations (2018) Target: The SDG Council enabled the full-scale integration of SDGs into the National Strategic Planning and Budgeting system Baseline: 80% (Rapid Integrated Assessment 2019) Target: 100% (2030) 5.5.1 (G) Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments Baseline: (a)27.6% (2018) Target: 50% (2030) Baseline: (b) 22.2% (2018) Target: 50% (2030) Proportion of digitalized public services (link to 16.6.2): Baseline: 74% (2019) Target: 98% (2025)		assess, mitigate and remedy corruption risks (at national, subnational or sectoral level) Baseline: 1 (2019) Target: 6 (2025) Data source, frequency: Civil Service Agency, annually • Indicator 2.2.2: Proportion of supported CSOs delivering innovative solutions to social service needs Baseline: 20 (2019) Target: 50 (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually • Indicator 2.2.3: Number of digital and big data technologies introduced by public services with UNDP support Baseline: 1 (2019) Target: 5 (2025) Data source, frequency: Civil Service Agency, annually Output 2.3: Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law and national human rights institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice and combat discrimination, with a focus on women and marginalized groups • Indicator 2.3.1: Number of districts with a functional community police system in place Baseline: 1 (2019) Target: 30 (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually		

		• Indicator 2.3.2: Proportion of population satisfied with judicial services provided Baseline: 72% (2015) Target: 85% (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually • Indicator 2.3.3: (SDG 5.2.1.1.) Reductions in reported incidents of domestic violence against women Baseline: 26.8 % (2018) Target: 30% (2023) Data source, frequency: CommStat, annually Output 2.4: Triangular development initiatives are in place to support the positioning of Kazakhstan, with a focus on empowerment of women • Indicator 2.4.1: Number of Kazakhstan-led international and regional cooperation initiatives supported by UNDP Baseline: 1 (of which focused on gender equality: 1) (2020) Target: 10 (of which focused on gender equality: 5) (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), annually		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Kazakhstan 2050: A diversified knowledge-based economy in which competitive entrepreneurs make effective and sustainable use of the country's natural resources.	
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: 3.1. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, especially the most vulnerable, benefit from inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economic development with improved productive capacities, skills and equal opportunities for sustainable and decent jobs, livelihoods, and businesses	
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development	

Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (link to 8.6.1(G)) Baseline: 6% (2018)	• CommStat (annually)	Output 3.1: Skills development opportunities, policies and platforms facilitated to strengthen labour force resilience	- Ministry of Trade - MNE - MLSP - Customs	**Regular: $174,500** **Other: $21,500,000**

Target: 4% (2030) Kazakhstan rank in the Global Labour Resilience Index Baseline: 60 (2020) Target: 50 (2025) Kazakhstan rank in the Global Knowledge Index Baseline: 64 (2019) Target: 59 (2025) 7.3.1 (G) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP Baseline: 0.4 (2018) Target: 0.39 (2025)		• Indicator 3.1.1: Number of NEET youth engaged in community resilience programmes, benefiting from engagement platform (disaggregated by age and gender) Baseline: 7,400 (2019) Target: 40,000, (of which 8,000 girls) (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually. Output 3.2 Policies and partnerships in place to support economic diversification and transition to knowledge-based economy • Indicator 3.2.1: Number of new cross-sectoral cooperation and knowledge-sharing initiatives Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 10 (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually. Output 3.3: Local economic development enhanced through value chain integration and facilitation of regional development programmes • Indicator 3.3.1: Number of businesses supported/green jobs created in biodiversity, agriculture and ecotourism Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 100 businesses (30% led by women) (2025) Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: 100 green jobs created Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually	- Education institutions - United Nations agencies (ILO, UNCTAD) International Finance Corporation - Start-up, social incubators MinFin - Ministry of Digitalization - Government of Japan	

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Strategic Plan 2025: Reform 6. Green economy and environment				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #4:3.2. By 2025, all people in Kazakhstan, in particular most vulnerable, benefit from increased climate resilience, sustainable management of environment and clean energy, and sustainable rural and urban development.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development				
Official development assistance (ODA) and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (a) ODA to Kazakhstan Baseline: $3.01 million (2017) Target: $3.23 million (2030) (b) Public expenditure on specially protected natural areas (15.b.1 N) Baseline: 8,566.2 million tenge (2018) Target: 13,300.0 million tenge (2025)	• CommStat (annually) • MFA • MinFin (annually)	Output 4.1: Solutions developed, and resources mobilized for more sustainable use of ecosystems for the improvement of the well-being of local communities and nature • Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of specially protected natural areas with added value as a local livelihoods resource Baseline: 9.6% of country land area (2018) Target: 10.6% (2023) Baseline: 221,600 beneficiaries (2019) Target: 397,000 beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) (2023) Data source, frequency: CommStat, annually • Indicator 4.1.2: State spending for maintenance of specially protected natural territories Baseline: 8566.2 million tenge (2018) Target: 13,300.0 million tenge (2025) Data source, frequency: CommStat, annually • Indicator 4.1.3: Proportion of arable area with increased productivity benefiting rural communities Baseline: Degraded land with low productivity (2% on average of soil humus content) in pilot areas with farmers bearing economic losses (2020) Target: At least 2.8% of pilot degraded land rehabilitated with	- Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources (MEGNR) - Ministry of Energy (MinEnergy) - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) - MNE - Committee of Emergency Situations - Damu Entrepreneurship Development Fund - Astana International Financial Centre - International Green Technology Center - IFIs - European Union - United Nations agencies	**Regular: $125,500** **Other: $29,800,000**

		productivity increased (10 % of soil humus), benefiting at least 5% of farmers and empowering women of pilot regions (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, MOA, annually		

Renewable energy share in the total final energy generation
Baseline 1.3 (2018)
Target: 3% (2020), 6% (2025), and 10% (2030)

Output 4.2: Solutions developed, financed and applied at scale for structural transformation of energy sector and improved public health

- Indicator 4.2.1: Volume of CO2 emissions and polluting substances avoided through the introduction of new energy-efficient and renewable energy supply solutions
  Baseline: 0 tons (2020)
  Target: 1.8 million tons/130 million kilograms per ton (2025)
  Data source, frequency: UNDP/ MinEnergy, annually

- Indicator 4.2.2: Installed new capacity from wind and solar power (megawatts) and Renewable energy production (megawatt hours) increased
  Capacity Baseline: 0 megawatts (2020)
  Target: 9.5 megawatts (2025)
  Generation baseline: 0 megawatt hours (2020)
  Target: 25.4 gigawatt hours (2025)
  Data source, frequency: UNDP/MinEnergy, annually

12.5.1 (N) Industrial waste recycling and disposal to their generation ratio
Baseline:32.2% (2018)
Target: 38% (2021)

12.5.1.1 (N) Solid waste recycling and disposal to their generation ratio
Baseline:11.5% (2018)
Target: 40% (2030)

Output 4.3: Environmentally sound chemicals and waste management system aligned with international standards and obligations

- Indicator 4.3.1: System of sustainable waste management in place

The establishment of an integrated policy/strategy/plan providing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: One national adaptation plan and nationally determined contribution implementation plan addressing gender dimensions are in place (2030)		Baseline: 0 strategic documents (2020) Target: 2 (2023) Baseline: 0 chemicals recycling systems (2020) Target: 1 (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP/ MEGNR, annually Output 4.4: Climate change measures integrated into national policies, strategies and planning • Indicator 4.4.1: Low emission and climate resilient objectives incorporated in national, sub-national and sectoral development plans and policies to promote economic diversification and green growth Baseline: 6 (2020) Target: >6 (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually • Indicator 4.4.2: Public/private investments for the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon, climate and disaster-resilient economy budgeted/leveraged Baseline: 0 (2020) Target: $100 million (70%/30%) (2025) Data source, frequency: UNDP, annually		

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