



Agency for Strategic planning and reforms
of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Bureau of National statistics

www.stat.gov.kz

Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan

2016-2020



www.stat.gov.kz

Nur-Sultan 2021

Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan

2016-2020

Statistical compilation

Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan / Statistical compilation / in English / 84 pages.

Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Bureau of National Statistics
Chief editor N.Aydapkelov

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 Internet-resource of the Agency for Strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan Bureau of National statistics www.stat.gov.kz.

Address: 010000, Republic of Kazakhstan
Nur-Sultan, 8, Mangilik El street
House of Ministries, Entrance 4
Information service: +7 7172 749010, 749011
Fax: +7 7172 749546
E-mail: e.stat@aspire.gov.kz
Internet-resource: <http://stat.gov.kz>

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.

Content

Introduction	4
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.....	5
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	8
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	12
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	20
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	28
GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	32
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	35
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	37
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.....	42
Goal 10: Reduced inequality within and among countries.....	47
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	50
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	55
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	57
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	59
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	61
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	67
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	72
Data sources.....	77

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.

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 US dollar 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 US dollar 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 5.3%.

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 5.3%. 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 US dollar per day, which is a good level in comparison with the SDG extreme poverty level of 1.25 US dollar per day.

Purchasing power equivalent to 5.5 US dollar 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 2016-2020, 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 US dollar 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 2020, the share of the rural population with incomes below the subsistence minimum was 7.6%, while in urban areas this figure was 3.7%.

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 2020, payments which were triggered by job losses were made to 63.9 thousand people. This represents a 55% increase from the 2019 level of 99.1 thousand people; and an increase by a factor of 3 over the 2016 figure of 66.2 thousand people.

In general, in 2016-2020, the share of state expenditure on social protection in the total budget increased from 19.1% to 21.6%.

Target 1.1. By 2030. eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere. currently measured as people living on less than 1.25 US dollar a day

1.1.1 Proportion of population living in extreme poverty

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	in percent				
1.9 US dollar per day (PPP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
3.2 US dollar per day (PPP)	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.5 US dollar per day (PPP)	13.7	1.4	1.2	6.6	0.8

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	in percent				
All population	2.5	2.7	4.3*	4.3	5.3
by type of area					
urban area	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.7	3.7
rural area	4.4	4.5	6.7	6.6	7.6
by gender					
men	2.6	2.7	4.4	4.5	5.6
women	2.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	5.1

** 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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	thousands of person				
For the birth of children and care up to 1 year	581.5	538.5	520.5	538.5	551.6
Payments due to job loss	32.9	35.8	47.7	63.9	99.1
Basic pension payment	2 040.9	2 112.8	2 154.0	2 179.6	2 193.4
Pension payment by age and seniority	2 013.3	2 095.0	2 152.3	2 196.2	2 224.1
Targeted social assistance	28.8	23.3	571.6	2 177.2	936.2

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 13 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)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	in percent				
Population – total	6.46	6.67	6.39	6.61	4.88
by gender					
men	10.60	11.58	10.99	11.42	8.22
women	2.72	2.21	2.21	2.25	1.57

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of victims, total	8	35	8	9	15
Number of victims per 100000 person	0.04	0.19	0.044	0.049	0.08
Number of deaths out of total number of victims, total	1	11	1	2	5
Number of deaths per 100000 people	0.006	0.06	0.005	0.011	0.03

1.5.2 Financial loss attributed to natural and man-made disasters

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
thousand tenge					
Financial loss, total	5 028 105	7 449 988.5	5 234 580.1	7 574 255.0	9 387 917.9
Including loss attributed to disasters:					
natural disasters	1 291 931	2 623 511.9	1 219 596.0	4 552 244.6	7 408 195.5
man-made disasters	3 736 174	4 826 476.6	4 014 984.1	3 022 010.4	1 979 722.4

Target 1.a. 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 in percent of total government spending

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
in percent					
Total	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.2	13.4
Education	15.9	13..6	15.9	15.6	18.0
Healthcare	9.9	8.3	9.5	8.6	11.2
Social assistance and social security	19.1	17.1	22.4	23.2	21.6
Culture. sports. tourism and information space	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.87

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 Pro-poor public social spending

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
in percent					
Share of government spending on social protection in percent of the total budget	19.1	17.1	22.4	23.2	21.6

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security 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 US dollar 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 2.4. In order to increase labor productivity, modern technology is being introduced. In 2016-2020, for example, the area of irrigated land where water-saving technologies are being used increased by 50.7 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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population – total	4.5	3.6	4.6	4.1	4.4
by type of area					
urban area	4.6	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.0
rural area	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.1	4.2

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population (based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale)

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Moderate to severe food insecurity	7.8	7.8	4.2	5.3	5.1
Severe food insecurity	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	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*

	in percent			
	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 Multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS the 4th and 5th rounds).

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age*

in percent						
	Wasting / underweight				Obesity / overweight: moderate to severe abnormalities	
	Moderate to severe abnormalities		Severe abnormalities			
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Prevalence of stunting:	4.05	3.1	1.6	1.1	13.3	9.3
by type of area	4.9	3.1	2.1	1.3	13.7	11.2
urban area	3.3	3.1	1.3	0.8	13.0	7.6
rural area						
by gender						
boys	4.4	2.9	1.9	1.1	14.8	8.7

Continuation

	Wasting / underweight				Obesity / overweight: moderate to severe abnormalities	
	Moderate to severe abnormalities		Severe abnormalities			
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
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

* According to the data of the Multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS the 4th and 5th rounds).

2.2 3 Prevalence of anemia among pregnant women aged 15–49 years

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	34.4	31.8	30.7	28.2	27.0

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

thousand tenge

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	1 401.9	1 735.9	2 076.6	2 466.0	3 004.8
by region					
Akmola	1 365.9	1 657.0	1 921.8	2 323.2	3 186.1
Aktobe	1 964.8	2 680.5	4 239.8	4 777.2	4 741.8
Almaty	1 135.9	1 449.9	2 069.4	2 413.2	2 668.0
Atyrau	5 338.7	6 407.0	7 037.0	8 201.8	9 633.3
Batys Kazakhstan	993.5	1 106.0	1 105.7	1 892.5	2 368.2
Zhambyl	925.6	957.4	1 024.7	1 219.8	1 542.6
Karagandy	2 176.8	3 118.7	3 347.5	3 303.9	3 563.1
Kostanai	1 080.3	1 446.5	1 780.1	1 890.4	2 571.1
Kyzylorda	1 174.7	1 649.7	2 291.8	3 185.8	3 636.7
Mangystau	3 547.7	6 516.1	11 807.3	12 231.8	7 302.7
Ontustik Kazakhstan	1 429.5	1 551.7
Pavlodar	1 153.4	1 487.7	1 757.4	1 926.5	2 513.3
Soltustik Kazakhstan	1 939.5	2 615.7	2 781.3	3 546.2	4 583.6
Turkistan	1 725.6	2 077.8	2 515.2
Shygys Kazakhstan	2 032.7	2 550.6	3 077.7	3 487.2	4 246.1
Nur-Sultan city	1 002.9	3 141.7	2 134.8	1 907.5	1 423.9
Almaty city	2 231.0	2 276.6	2 245.8	2 354.1	2 659.1
Shymkent city	2 034.2	2 786.8	3 496.3

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

in percent

	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	0.09	3.5

2.4.1.1 Irrigated land under water-saving technologies (drip irrigation, sprinkling)

thousand ha

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	170.3	183.4	215.5	210.5	221.0

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

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Saiga	-63.3	40.9	41.0	55.5	...
Tugai red deer	42.3	15.2	3.7	2.5	4.1
Kulan	5.9	4.6	2.9	2.3	1.4
Goitered gazelle	0.2	3.8	2.3	2.3	3.1
Argali	1.7	5.1	1.5	5.2	2.8

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

index

	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 US dollar

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kazakhstan as a recipient	67.51	4.12	44.78	15.23	15.56
Kazakhstan as a donor	...	0.003	0.003	0.786	0.372

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	-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, US dollar 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.

Regarding infant mortality, it should be noted that the mortality rate among girls is significantly lower than that for boys. Thus, in 2020, mortality for boys under the age of five was 10.48 per 1000 births, while girls' mortality was 8.26 per 1000 births.

The measures taken to increase life expectancy are yielding positive results. Thus, in 2016-2020, the mortality rate for cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases decreased from 20.84% to 20.48%.

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 2020, the death rate from suicide in men was 19.79 per 100,000 people, while in women it was 3.57 per 100,000 people. A similar situation may be observed in the mortality rate as a result of road accidents. In 2020, this figure was 17.73 per 100,000 men and 5.39 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.

One of the positive achievements of Kazakhstan is the high level of universal health coverage, which is comparable to the level of developed countries. According to the 2020 figures, immunization coverage for the population was 90.2%. In 2020, the proportion of medicines given to patients under dispensary supervision was 47.1%.

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 100000 births				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	12.7	12.5	13.9	13.7	36.5
by region					
Akmola	0.0	17.8	35.9	17.2	25.5
Aktobe	15.1	5.3	5.1	4.9	70.3
Almaty	4.8	17.6	14.8	25.4	30.4
Atyrau	30.1	12.3	5.9	17.8	50.6
Batys Kazakhstan	22.8	7.8	7.6	7.6	21.9
Zhambyl	11.5	12.2	8.0	11.8	28.9
Karagandy	16.8	13.2	26.2	39.5	51.5
Kostanai	24.5	8.5	8.7	26.6	94.4

Continuation

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kyzylorda	5.3	0.0	10.7	5.3	56.0
Mangystau	5.1	10.3	25.1	4.9	36.8
Ontustik Kazakhstan	17.7	14.4
Pavlodar	16.0	16.8	8.5	0.0	16.3
Soltustik Kazakhstan	0.0	14.2	14.8	0.0	25.7
Turkistan	10.3	9.3	76.8
Shygys Kazakhstan	13.3	18.4	14.0	23.4	45.0
Nur-Sultan city	11.0	7.3	29.0	3.3	19.2
Almaty city	9.1	11.3	8.9	15.4	23.0
Shymkent city	19.6	7.1	53.3

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

in percent

	Total		Urban area		Rural area	
	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8
by region						
Akmola	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.4
Aktobe	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Almaty	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
Atyrau	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.7
Batys Kazakhstan	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.7
Zhambyl	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.7
Karagandy	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	98.0
Kostanai	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.5
Kyzylorda	99.3	99.9	98.7	100.0	99.8	99.8
Mangystau	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	100.0	99.7
Ontustik Kazakhstan	100.0	...	100.0	...	99.1	...
Pavlodar	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.2
Soltustik Kazakhstan	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.4
Turkistan	...	99.9	...	99.9	...	100.0
Shygys Kazakhstan	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8
Nur-Sultan city	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4
Almaty city	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Shymkent city	...	99.9	...	100.0	99.9	99.9

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 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate

per 1000 births

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	10.79	10.24	10.11	10.69	9.41
by type of area					
urban area	10.13	9.35	9.56	10.51	9.81
rural area	11.68	11.49	10.90	10.96	8.84
by gender					
boys	12.04	11.25	11.64	12.03	10.48
girls	9.45	9.17	8.48	9.25	8.26

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

	per 1000 births				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	5.16	4.61	4.58	4.81	4.80
by type of area					
urban area	5.31	4.49	4.89	5.26	5.38
rural area	4.94	4.79	4.13	4.14	3.98
by gender					
boys	5.87	5.15	5.32	5.53	5.45
girls	4.39	4.04	3.79	4.03	4.11

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 1000 uninfected population, by gender, age and population group

	per 1000 uninfected population				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.18
by type of area					
urban area	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.23
rural area	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.09
by gender					
boys	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.26	0.24
girls	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12
by age					
0-14	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
15-24	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
15-49	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.33	0.32
50+	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.10

3.3.1.1 New HIV diagnoses in people infected through injecting drug use

	persons				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	810	834	877	1 146	999

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100.000 population

	per 100000 persons				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population - total	52.7	52.2	48.2	45.6	35.7
urban area	55.6	54.4	50.2	47.7	35.9
rural area	48.9	49.2	45.3	42.6	35.4

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100.000 population

	per 100000 persons				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	0.55	0.58	0.53	0.34	0.18

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	20.84	19.73	19.28	18.81	20.48
by gender					
men	29.25	27.66	27.09	26.61	28.62
women	13.98	13.29	12.92	12.38	13.69

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

	per 100000 population				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	14.47	14.77	13.65	12.82	11.44
by type of area					
urban area	11.95	12.35	12.36	11.05	10.01
rural area	17.81	18.02	15.42	15.31	13.47
by gender					
men	24.59	24.81	23.55	22.39	19.79
women	4.98	5.36	4.34	3.82	3.57
by age					
5-9	0.30	0.17	0.55	0.11	0.37
10-14	3.71	3.60	3.46	2.92	2.33
15-19	11.33	12.77	9.87	10.29	8.16
20-24	15.37	18.55	18.76	15.38	12.44
25-29	19.10	18.22	18.66	16.29	12.71
30-34	21.64	21.60	20.33	18.56	17.23
35-39	24.99	25.81	23.02	21.08	17.75
40-44	24.67	26.49	22.29	23.50	20.57
45-49	23.00	24.30	20.75	22.18	21.47
50-54	21.05	20.21	22.89	18.22	17.42
55-59	19.93	17.48	17.26	17.32	15.99
60-64	16.45	16.49	16.39	14.48	15.33
65-69	13.89	12.39	12.80	12.81	12.25
70-74	13.65	16.75	12.04	16.67	15.28
75-79	17.17	24.21	11.80	15.32	18.87
80-84	23.05	21.92	14.94	19.19	19.47
85+	24.61	24.68	24.74	26.13	13.85

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 100000 population				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Incidence of mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use	156.6	109.2	105.3	85.6	75.7
Incidence of mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use	130.6	86.6	84.4	69.0	62.3
Incidence of mental and behavioral disorders due to drug use	25.1	21.8	20.1	16.2	13.4

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 100000 population				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	15.27	13.04	13.20	14.56	11.38
by type of area					
urban area	12.49	10.82	11.49	12.02	8.84
rural area	18.98	16.04	15.58	18.15	15.04
by gender					
men	23.3	19.35	20.02	22.16	17.73
women	7.76	7.13	6.8	7.41	5.39
by age					
0	0.50	0.76	0.26	0.76	3.16
1-4	1.70	1.03	1.85	1.40	3.25

Continuation

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
5-9	2.49	2.39	1.83	2.50	2.87
10-14	1.11	1.50	2.40	1.53	2.64
15-19	3.21	4.58	5.51	4.32	7.99
20-24	5.89	6.81	7.74	7.39	16.20
25-29	6.24	6.84	5.69	7.02	13.12
30-34	6.49	6.57	7.77	5.81	16.30
35-39	5.98	7.57	7.41	6.54	15.75
40-44	6.50	7.58	9.16	8.46	17.79
45-49	6.87	8.01	8.74	7.55	16.63
50-54	8.94	8.98	9.51	6.71	15.62
55-59	5.89	7.14	7.47	7.37	13.69
60-64	7.20	5.78	7.93	5.51	15.45
65-69	3.83	3.81	3.84	3.51	14.13
70-74	13.65	9.57	11.33	12.13	14.75
75-79	7.45	6.72	7.74	6.38	14.89
80-84	7.95	8.22	8.37	4.80	10.48
85+	7.03	9.40	3.53	3.56	13.85

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*

in percent

	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

* According to the data of the Multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS the 4th and 5th rounds).

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate

per 1000 women in a given age group

	Total		Urban area		Rural area	
	2016	2020	2016	2020	2016	2020
Aged 10-14	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
Aged 15-19	28.10	22.89	25.18	19.88	31.12	26.17

3.7.2.1 Number of abortions in adolescents

cases

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Under 15	16	19	27	21	12
Aged 15-18	1 418	1 286	1 237	1 147	1 122

Target 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare 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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	36,7	35,6	36,0	37,8	31,5

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 100000 population				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All population	0.80	0.99	0.83	1.28	1.28
by type of area					
urban area	0.64	0.63	0.62	1.40	1.40
rural area	1.01	1.47	1.12	1.11	1.10
by gender					
men	0.81	0.82	0.84	1.06	1.21
women	0.78	1.14	0.83	1.49	1.35
by age					
0	2.02	1.78	2.05	2.27	1.95
1-4	1.05	0.77	0.26	0.51	0.38
5-9	0.12	0.06	0.17	0.16	0.00
10-14	0.00	0.15	0.07	0.20	0.06
15-19	0.27	0.00	0.18	0.09	0.00
20-24	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.25	0.09
25-29	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.28
30-34	0.21	0.27	0.19	0.25	0.31
35-39	0.49	0.40	0.16	0.15	0.22
40-44	0.18	0.09	0.26	0.17	0.59
45-49	0.48	0.47	0.56	0.64	0.46
50-54	0.67	0.98	0.59	1.00	0.70
55-59	0.96	0.52	0.61	1.39	1.40
60-64	1.47	2.26	1.88	2.56	1.95
65-69	3.02	3.43	2.19	3.86	2.72
70-74	4.55	3.99	7.44	6.06	6.59
75-79	3.89	12.77	8.11	8.51	14.89
80-84	10.33	13.02	13.15	20.25	22.96
85+	22.27	27.03	18.85	61.77	53.08

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

	per 100000 population				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All population	3.15	2.95	2.77	2.33	2.03
by type of area					
urban area	3.09	3.12	2.84	2.50	2.06
rural area	3.24	2.73	2.67	2.10	2.00
by gender					
men	4.43	4.08	3.89	3.11	2.84
women	1.96	1.89	1.72	1.60	1.27
by age					
0	0.50	1.02	0.26	0.76	0.00
1-4	1.37	1.42	1.40	0.64	1.40
5-9	1.19	0.74	0.55	0.16	0.37
10-14	0.24	0.75	0.56	0.60	0.69

Continuation

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
15-19	1.25	0.99	1.96	0.69	1.00
20-24	1.58	0.98	1.36	1.01	0.88
25-29	2.45	2.49	1.73	1.39	1.86
30-34	3.98	3.29	3.04	2.53	2.61
35-39	5.26	4.38	3.98	3.04	2.29
40-44	4.57	5.23	4.23	4.10	3.79
45-49	4.87	3.96	3.81	3.59	3.11
50-54	3.84	3.81	4.46	3.90	2.70
55-59	4.39	4.65	4.34	4.78	2.60
60-64	5.58	5.36	4.97	4.10	3.77
65-69	7.45	6.48	5.30	4.74	2.72
70-74	3.72	6.38	4.60	5.46	3.95
75-79	7.45	7.40	7.01	6.38	3.48
80-84	12.72	7.54	9.56	7.46	7.99
85+	9.38	11.75	10.60	7.13	2.31

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

in percent

	2014	2019
Total	22.9	21.5
by gender		
men	43.4	38.3
women	4.5	6.4

* 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

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Population immunization – total	95.0	96.9	97.8	96.7	90.2
including					
DPT (3 doses)	82.5	100.0	98.3	97.4	88.3
Measles vaccine (2 doses)	99.3	98.7	98.4	97.8	90.7
Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (3 doses)	97.3	98.3	95.5	89.4	88.7

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

millions US dollar

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kazakhstan as a recipient (gross)	4,47	6,78	11,98	5,83	7,05
Kazakhstan as a donor (gross)
Kazakhstan as a recipient (net)	4,47	6,77	11,34	5,83	6,91
Kazakhstan as a donor (net)

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

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines to patients under dispensary treatment	56.0	57.0	61.0	69.0	47.1

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 1000 population

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Health worker density:					
doctors (excluding dentists)	4.16	3.97	3.04	3.7	4.1
nurses	7.28	7.56	7.47	9.7	7.5
dentists (including dental technicians)	0.42	0.37	0.24	0.4	0.4
pharmaceutical workers (including pharmacists)	0.69	0.49	0.46	0.3	0.4

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 44.7% to 74.8%; while the proportion of technical and vocational education centres working inclusively has increased from 20.0% to 47.8%; and universities from 15.2% to 100%. Among preschool organizations in 2020, however, only 53.3% had created the conditions for the upbringing and education of children with special educational needs.

Across the country, 96% 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 2016 the number of young people and adults in 2020 able to develop computer programs using a programming language had doubled and stood at 6.7%. In the regional context, the level of digital literacy among the population aged 6-74 varies between 74% and 91%.

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

	in percent				
	2012	2015	2016	2018	2020
Percentage of children and young people who have graduated from primary school/achieved at least the minimum level i) of reading literacy by gender (PIRLS-4th grade)					
both sexes	98.0
boys	98.0
girls	98.0
Percentage of children and youth graduating from high school who have achieved at least the minimum level i) of reading literacy by gender (PISA-15-year-olds enrolled in schools and colleges)					
both sexes	43.0	58.7	...	35.8	...
boys	33.0	54.7	...	29.3	...
girls	53.0	63.0	...	42.7	...
Percentage of children and young people who graduate from high school who have achieved at least the minimum level (ii) of numeracy skills (mathematical literacy), by gender (PISA-15-year-olds enrolled in schools and colleges)					
both sexes	55.0	67.8	...	51.0	...
boys	55.0	68.5	...	51.0	...
girls	55.0	67.2	...	51.0	...
Percentage of children and young people who graduate from primary school who have achieved at least the minimum level II) of numeracy and mathematics skills (TIMSS-4th grade)					
both sexes	...	96.0	95.0
boys	...	96.0	95.0
girls	...	97.0	95.0
Percentage of children and youth who graduate from primary school who have achieved at least the minimum level II) of numeracy and mathematics skills (TIMSS-Grade 8)					
both sexes	...	91.0	85.0
boys	...	90.0	84.0
girls	...	92.0	86.0

Target 4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary 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*

	in percent	
	2010	2015
Republic of Kazakhstan	86.1	85.5
by gender		
boys	83.5	84.8
girls	89.0	86.3
by type of area		
urban area	87.2	86.0
rural area	85.1	85.1
by age		
36-47 months	82.9	81.4
48-59 months	89.4	90.0

* According to the data of the Multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS the 4th and 5th rounds).

4.2.2 Proportion of children enrolled in preschool education

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	95.9	99.2	93.8	98.3	97.2
by gender					
boys	98.78	99.8	91.7	98.3	98.3
girls	92.9	98.6	96.3	98.7	96.0

4.2.2.1 Readiness level among preschool children

	in percent	
	2010	2015
Republic of Kazakhstan	81.6	90.8
by gender		
boys	80.4	91.1
girls	82.7	90.4
by type of area		
urban area	85.6	90.6
rural area	78.0	90.9

* According to the data of the Multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS 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

	in percent		
	2018		
	total	men	women
In non-formal education and training	17.10	13.85	20.08
In formal education and training			
by education level			
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

	in percent			
Skills	aged 15-24		aged 15 and over	
	2016	2020	2016	2020
Copying or moving a file or folder	37.1	34.8	28.2	28.6
Using tools to copy and paste information or a piece of information to make copies or move information in a document	19.8	22.2	14.4	18.9
Sending an email with attachments (document. photo. video)	56.1	63.2	48.4	57.3
Working in the Excel spreadsheet editor (using basic arithmetic formulas in tables)	48.4	54.9	36.0	43.9
Connecting and installing new devices (printer, modem and others)	19.1	21.7	13.2	18.3

Continuation

Skills	aged 15-24		aged 15 and over	
	2016	2020	2016	2020
Searching, downloading and installing software	16.7	22.8	13.3	19.1
Working in a graphic editor (including presentations, text, images, sound, video or diagrams)	28.5	30.5	17.5	22.5
Transferring files between computers and other devices	25.1	28.5	19.2	23.9
Developing computer programs using a special programming language	6.9	6.7	5.0	6.2

4.4.1.1 Digital literacy rate among the population aged 6-74

in percent

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	77.1	79.6	82.1	84.1
by region				
Akmola	67.4	68.9	74.7	74.9
Aktobe	78.0	78.0	80.0	81.0
Almaty	84.6	86.7	87.9	88.0
Atyrau	79.8	81.2	82.6	83.1
Batys Kazakhstan	75.7	76.4	78.4	78.8
Zhambyl	61.0	78.2	79.8	80.9
Karagandy	70.5	70.6	78.5	83.2
Kostanai	80.4	80.8	82.9	85.8
Kyzylorda	71.8	78.6	80.1	83.0
Mangystau	78.0	78.1	78.7	79.6
Pavlodar	79.6	79.6	82.4	83.5
Soltustik Kazakhstan	74.6	74.8	77.1	78.8
Turkistan	76.8	76.9	77.7	82.1
Shygys Kazakhstan	77.4	77.8	82.5	84.1
Nur-Sultan city	83.8	85.4	88.7	91.3
Almaty city	81.6	87.2	89.0	91.4
Shymkent city	80.1	80.8	81.5	82.3

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*

	2010	2015
Primary education – total	1.0	1.0
urban area	0.99	0.99
rural area	1.00	1.00
Secondary education – Total	1.0	1.0
urban area	0.99	1.03
rural area	1.01	0.98
Basic secondary education – Total	...	1.0
urban area	...	1.00
rural area	...	1.00
General secondary education- Total	...	1.01
urban area	...	1.03
rural area	...	0.98

* According to the data of the Multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS the 4th and 5th rounds).

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	10.0	15.0	20.1	28.7	53.3
by region					
Akmola	18.0	23.0	20.3	51.6	63.5
Aktobe	13.4	13.0	20.5	35.4	47.7
Almaty	1.1	10.9	10.1	16.7	58.6
Atyrau	11.6	7.9	20.2	24.4	25.7
Batys Kazakhstan	39.5	18.1	22.1	39.3	39.7
Zhambyl	18.6	21.3	29.9	37.3	49.3
Karagandy	14.2	34.4	31.4	37.5	51.6
Kostanai	6.2	26.9	20.1	47.6	63.9
Kyzylorda	5	10.1	21.0	18.5	62.1
Mangystau	4.6	10.0	20.2	33.0	38.2
Ontustik Kazakhstan	4.1	9.8
Pavlodar	36.9	24.4	73.4	89.2	97.1
Soltustik Kazakhstan	6.3	26.9	16.0	65.4	68.1
Turkistan	9.0	12.7	28.5
Shygys Kazakhstan	16	20.6	20.5	33.3	43.8
Nur-Sultan city	12.7	20.0	10.3	32.9	66.3
Almaty city	0.5	12.0	41.2	30.8	83.1
Shymkent city	9.1	23.9	71.6

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Secondary schools	44.7	55.0	60.0	64.9	74.8
Technical and vocational education organizations	20.0	25.0	30.1	41.1	47.8
Higher education institutions	15.2	25.0	50.0	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

	in percent	
	2018	
Functional literacy		
women		74.6
men		72.6
Numeracy skills		
women		73.5
men		72.9

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

	in percent		
	2020		
	total	urban area	rural area
Republic of Kazakhstan	96.0	96.7	93.0
by region			
Akmola	99.0	100.0	100.0

Continuation

	2020		
	total	urban area	rural area
Aktobe	98.0	97.8	96.8
Almaty	94.0	96.4	91.0
Atyrau	97.0	96.1	92.4
Batys Kazakhstan	96.0	93.2	85.4
Zhambyl	100.0	99.1	100.0
Karagandy	97.0	97.9	97.0
Kostanai	99.0	98.0	89.9
Kyzylorda	99.0	93.7	99.6
Mangystau	99.0	100.0	100.0
Pavlodar	...	97.9	100.0
Soltustik Kazakhstan	99.0	98.4	89.6
Turkistan	96.0	90.2	81.9
Shygys Kazakhstan	84.0	98.3	99.4
Nur-Sultan city	99.0	94.9	...
Almaty city	95.0	98.6	...
Shymkent city	98.0	91.9	...

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

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	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)

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.
including:					
warm (inside) and outside toilets available	41.6	47.2
only outside toilets available	31.3	7.1
only warm (inside) toilets available	27.1	45.6

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

in percent

	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	10.9	67.7

4.a.1.2 Proportion of three-shift schools

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2
by region					
Akmola	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9
Aktobe	3.8	6.1	3.5	3.0	2.6
Almaty	7.2	4.1	4.5	5.0	6.2
Atyrau	2.0	5.7	7.2	6.1	5.3
Batys Kazakhstan	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.3
Zhambyl	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.5
Karagandy	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Kostanai	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kyzylorda	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2
Mangystau	3.7	6.0	4.2	10.1	9.2
Ontustik Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Pavlodar	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.0

Continuation

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Soltustik Kazakhstan	2.3	1.5	0.6
Turkistan	...		0.9	0.8	0.4
Shygys Kazakhstan	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nur-Sultan city	3.6	7.1	5.9	9.1	9.1
Almaty city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Shymkent city	14.2	12.4	12.4

4.a.1.3 Proportion of schools in disrepair

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
by region					
Akmola	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
Aktobe	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7
Almaty	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Atyrau	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.9
Batys Kazakhstan	0.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.8
Zhambyl	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.4
Karagandy	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Kostanai	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
Kyzylorda	4.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6
Mangystau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pavlodar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Soltustik Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ontustik Kazakhstan	2.0	1.3
Turkistan	0.8	0.6	0.6
Shygys Kazakhstan	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nur-Sultan city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Almaty city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Shymkent city	0.0	0.0	1.1

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 US dollar

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kazakhstan as a receipient	3.11	3.81	4.99	4.26	12.08
Kazakhstan as a donor	...	1.99	0.05	0.67	0.43

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

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Preschool organizations	97.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97,8
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

in percent

	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	27.0	19.9

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

in percent

	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	32.8	41.0
by region		
Akmola	29.7	48.0
Aktobe	29.8	40.2
Almaty	19.8	35.9
Atyrau	32.1	49.9
Batys Kazakhstan	28.9	43.1
Zhambyl	36.9	52.0
Karagandy	27.3	39.1
Kostanai	30.1	40.8
Kyzylorda	38.4	51.2
Mangystau	31.3	44.1
Pavlodar	29.2	43.1
Soltustik Kazakhstan	24.2	41.4
Ontustik Kazakhstan	19.4	37.6
Turkistan	22.8	31.8
Shygys Kazakhstan	26.0	40.8
Nur-Sultan city	19.3	32.0
Almaty city	25.9	50.7

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 26.5%. 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 2020, the gender pay gap was 25.0%, which shows a slight improvement (31.4%) compared to 2016. 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

in percent

	Throughout life		During last 12 months	
	age 18-75	age 18-49	age 18-75	age 18-49
	2015			
Physical violence	16.2	16.0	4.5	5.3
Sexual violence	3.6	3.9	1.0	1.2
Physical violence and/or sexual violence	16.5	16.4	4.7	5.6

* Sample survey on violence against women, 2015z.

5.2.1.1 Reduction in reported cases of domestic violence against women (compared to the base year of 2016)

in percent

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	-20.9	-26.8	-32.1	-46.4

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

in percent

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	-22.7	-18.7	-19.0	-30.7

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

in percent

	2015
Types of violence	
Physical violence	2.9
Sexual violence committed by a non-partner	...
Rape by a non-partner	0.7
Attempted rape or other sexual violence	1.2
Any sexual violence	1.5

* Sample survey on violence against women, 2015z.

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*

in percent

	2010	2015
Proportion of women aged 20-24 who got married before the full age of 15	0.3	0.2
Proportion of women aged 20-24 who got married before the full age of 18	6.1	7.0

* According to the data of the Multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS the 4th and 5th rounds).

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

	in percent	
	2012	2018
Total	12.8	12.3
by gender		
men	7.7	5.9
women	17.1	17.7
by type of area		
urban area	10.9	11.9
rural area	15.9	12.8

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National Parliament *	27.6	27.4	27.4	27.4	26,5
Local government	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.2	30,4

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

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	37.3	37.0	41.2	43.0	41.1
by type of area					
urban area	38.3	37.8	41.7	43.9	41.5
rural area	32.9	33.3	39.5	40.0	40.0
by age					
16-24	37.9	41.2	45.2	42.4	43.6
25-28	36.1	35.0	42.0	47.7	41.8
29-34	35.6	36.9	37.2	41.2	36.4
35-44	35.4	37.0	41.7	41.3	41.6
45-54	41.5	39.6	44.5	46.9	44.1
55-64	36.7	31.4	37.8	39.8	40.8
65 and over	29.8	35.3	32.7	42.5	30.4

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

	index
	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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	2.72	2.21	2.21	2.25	1.57
by region					
Akmola	4.92	3.75	3.21	3.17	1.74
Aktobe	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Almaty	5.48	1.96	2.08	2.08	3.12
Atyrau	1.78	1.51	1.76	2.36	0.81
Batys Kazakhstan	6.17	6.18	6.19	6.20	6.22
Zhambyl	0.73	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19
Karagandy	4.16	4.08	4.12	4.15	0.62
Kostanai	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.29
Kyzylorda	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.09
Mangystau	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.17
Turkistan	1.49	1.61	1.44	1.43	1.12
Pavlodar	0.05	0.16	0.23	0.24	0.17
Soltustik Kazakhstan	2.66	2.66	2.77	2.80	0.21
Shygys Kazakhstan	4.88	4.88	4.93	4.98	3.71

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)

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	85.4	86.8	87.9	88.1	90.5
by gender					
men	86.0	87.1	88.8	88.6	90.9
women	84.8	86.5	87.1	87.7	90.1
by type of area					
urban area	88.5	89.7	90.2	90.1	91.8
rural area	81.3	83.0	84.8	85.4	88.6

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 2020, access to a centralized water supply reached 97.5 % of the urban and 90.1% of the rural population. At the same time, 70.5% of the urban population have access to wastewater treatment. In general, the share of water bodies with good water quality in the republic is 30.8%. There has been a significant increase in water bodies with good quality in recent years, from 7.4% in 2016 to 30.8% 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**

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total					
by type of area					
urban area	88.0	90.0	94.5	97.2	97.5
rural area	52.3	55.0	59.9	64.3	90.1

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**

	in percent		
	2018*	2019	2020
Total			
by type of area			
urban area	68.7	70.5	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**

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	83.7	81.3	79.7	72.3	73.4
by region					
Akmola	79.5	79.9	77.4	81.3	84.4
Aktobe	98.0	97.3	97.2	96.1	96.1
Almaty	83.2	80.7	62.6	39.7	39.8
Atyrau	35.4	32.3	42.5	41.8	39.0
Batys Kazakhstan	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.7
Zhambyl	17.7	18.8	18.3	2.0	2.0
Karagandy	69.6	59.6	58.6	55.9	58.4
Kostanai	50.5	54.5	39.1	36.0	35.3
Kyzylorda	95.8	95.9	95.4	94.6	95.2
Mangystau	74.5	73.8	77.0	18.2	18.7
Ontustik Kazakhstan	91.5	91.5
Pavlodar	88.4	88.1	87.7	87.6	88.7
Soltustik Kazakhstan	54.6	52.0	51.7	0.1	0.1
Turkistan	69.2	52.5	51.2
Shygyz Kazakhstan	97.9	97.8	97.7	80.8	81.3
Nur-Sultan city	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Almaty city	97.3	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.1
Shymkent city	90.9	89.6	88.8

6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	7.4	4.4	3.6	24.7	30.8
by region					
Akmola	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.3

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Aktobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Almaty	6.1	0.0	0.0	66.7	83.3
Atyrau	100.0	80.0	80.0	0.0	16.7
Batys Kazakhstan	11.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	25.0
Zhambyl	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karagandy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kostanai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyzylorda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mangystau	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	...
Ontustik Kazakhstan	14.3	14.3
Pavlodar	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	100.0
Soltustik Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkistan	12.5	25.0	25.0
Shygys Kazakhstan	7.7	7.7	0.0	57.1	43.8

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

	US dollar in prices of 2015/m ³			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Water use efficiency	6.840	6.130	7.200	7.38
agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.037	0.033	0.035	0.039
industry	10.610	11.206	11.551	11.519
other activities	22.914	16.772	31.367	31.354
	in percent			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Changes in water use efficiency (growth rates compared to the previous year)	-14.2	-10.4	17.5	2.5
agriculture, forestry and fishing	-2.6	-10.8	6.1	11.4
industry	14.1	5.6	3.1	-0.2
other activities	-66.9	-26.8	87.0	0.04

** 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

	in percent			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	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 CO₂ 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 2016 to 2020, the level of the gas supply in the republic has seen a gradual increase, from 46.35% to 53.07%.

In 2020, the percentage of electricity generated by renewable energy sources was 11.0%.

The proportion of renewable energy sources by the end of 2020 reached the declared indicator – 3%. by 2021 it is planned to bring this indicator to 3.3%. 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 Kostanay (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 2016 to 2020, their percentage rose from 29.01% to 34.70%.

Target 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services**7.1.1 Uninterrupted power supply in regions**

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	100	100	100	100	100

7.1.2 Level of gas supply nationally

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	46.35	47.38	49.68	51.47	53.07

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**

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Including large hydroelectric power plants	12.7	11.3	10.2	10.4	11.0
Excluding large hydroelectric power plants	0.98	1.30	1.30	1.60	3.0

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			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	0.42	0.42	0.37	0.34
by region				
Akmola	0.45	0.43	0.30	0.27
Aktobe	3.41	3.69	2.98	2.99
Almaty	0.14	0.15	0.08	0.08
Atyrau	1.46	1.40	1.13	0.78
Batys Kazakhstan	5.68	5.54	6.32	5.41
Zhambyl	0.24	0.22	0.39	0.34
Karagandy	2.69	2.84	2.40	2.03
Kostanai	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
Kyzylorda	5.96	5.96	5.42	6.54
Mangystau	4.15	4.61	4.75	3.64
Pavlodar	6.31	6.10	7.12	5.26
Soltustik Kazakhstan	0.22	0.30	0.06	0.01
Turkistan	0.70	0.68	0.33	0.26
Shygys Kazakhstan	0.84	0.83	0.79	1.04
Nur-Sultan city	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.06
Almaty city	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.11

* 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 land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support**7.b.1.1 Proportion of enterprises introducing an energy efficiency system**

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	29.01	39.82	49.96	41.70	34.70

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 US dollar 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 US dollar 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 4.9%. At the same time, unemployment is more common among women (5.4%) than among men (4.4%). More than one third of young people who applied to employment centers are not employed in permanent jobs.

In 2020, the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita by 2005 was 155.5%, and the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was 97.5%.

In 2020, the number of employed people was 8.7 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 in percent of the total number of employed: from 18.6% in 2016 to 14.1% in 2020.

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 20% (19.95%) of the average monthly wage in the country. (In 2020, the average monthly nominal salary of one employee was 213003 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

	in percent to 2005				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	148.5	152.5	156.6	161.6	155.5
by region					
Akmola	179.9	184.9	191.4	199.4	203.6
Aktobe	132.0	136.8	142.0	147.5	144.0
Almaty	150.8	154.1	156.7	162.5	157.1
Atyrau	155.2	176.2	195.4	212.6	195.6
Batys Kazakhstan	136.2	139.3	137.2	134.9	132.7
Zhambyl	156.9	162.2	167.4	174.3	176.4
Karagandy	143.3	148.9	153.7	165.5	165.8
Kostanai	145.6	153.0	162.6	169.3	173.7
Kyzylorda	111.5	110.6	109.1	108.8	95.6
Mangystau	86.6	84.0	82.7	80.3	73.6
Ontustik Kazakhstan	121.8	124.0
Pavlodar	165.1	172.2	183.2	188.5	182.5
Soltustik Kazakhstan	175.2	182.4	189.7	200.9	202.5
Turkistan	0.0
Shygys Kazakhstan	174.5	178.9	188.4	199.3	201.5
Nur-Sultan city	130.4	124.9	118.9	114.7	109.5
Almaty city	153.8	153.6	153.8	157.8	145.3
Shymkent city

** 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 Soltustik 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

	in percent to the previous year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	100.2	104.3	103.1	103.7	97.5
by region					
Akmola	101.7	105.9	103.0	103.3	105.5
Aktobe	102.4	106.3	104.1	105.3	97.7
Almaty	99.5	103.7	103.5	104.9	99.7
Atyrau	104.0	116.4	108.6	103.4	94.1
Batys Kazakhstan	101.9	103.4	97.9	98.2	99.2
Zhambyl	103.1	104.7	102.5	105.0	102.5
Karagandy	103.3	107.9	103.0	105.2	101.0
Kostanai	97.2	107.7	109.8	105.9	104.9
Kyzylorda	88.7	96.7	99.2	101.7	90.0
Mangystau	99.6	101.0	92.3	100.9	93.7
Ontustik Kazakhstan	101.0	105.9
Pavlodar	100.7	107.5	105.6	106.3	97.8
Soltustik Kazakhstan	102.8	107.9	102.2	102.8	100.7
Turkistan	101.1	109.0	106.2
Shygys Kazakhstan	102.5	101.9	110.3	105.1	102.1
Nur-Sultan city	102.5	97.4	88.0	98.9	98.9
Almaty city	99.3	102.1	102.0	101.8	92.9
Shymkent city	110.8	97.6	100.8

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	18.6	16.2	14.9	13.7	14.1
by gender					
men	18.3	16.3	15.1	13.8	14.2
women	18.9	16.1	14.7	13.6	13.9
by type of area					
urban area	14.9	11.7	10.4	8.3	8.3
rural area	23.5	22.2	21.1	21.4	22.3

8.3.1.1 Proportion of unproductive employment in total employment

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3
by gender					
men	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5
women	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
by type of area					
urban area	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4
rural area	5.4	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.5

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

	tenge				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	950	927	959	1 038	1 187

8.5.2 Unemployment rate

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9
by gender					
men	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4
women	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4
by type of area					
urban area	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9
rural area	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.8
by age					
15
16-24	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8
25-28	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
29-34	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.6
35-44	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.7
45-54	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.5
55-64	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	7.2	6.4	6.0	5.2	4.9
by gender					
men	5.3	5.1	5.2	3.6	2.7
women	9.1	7.6	6.8	6.7	5.9
by type of area					
urban area	5.8	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.9
rural area	9.2	8.4	6.9	6.0	5.0

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
by gender					
men	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
women	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
by type of area					
urban area	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
rural area	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	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 Occupational injury rate

	per 1000 employees				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Occupational injury rate	0.424	0.424	0.425	0.407	0.391
Fatal occupational injury rate among workers	0.047	0.047	0.042	0.037	0.039

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	93.3	93.3	94.4	95.5	97.1

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

	in percent				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2

8.9.1.1 Gross value added, volume index (by tourism)

in percent to previous year

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	115.3	124.0	118.7	107.2	100.4

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 100000 adults and
b) ATM machines for 100000 adults**

per 100000 adults

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of commercial bank branches per 100000 adults	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.2
Number of ATMs per 100.000 adults	78.0	78.6	88.8	87.1	97.2

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

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	73.2	73.1	59.3	64.0	56.24

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, 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 Nurlı 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 2016 to 2020, this indicator decreased from 22.1 thousand people to 18.7 thousand people.

It should be noted that the volume of environmental emissions has been decreasing from year to year. CO₂ emissions per capita decreased from 20.25 to 19.8 tons of CO₂-eq/per capita between 2015 and 2019.

The level of spending on R&D in Kazakhstan remains low, and its share of GDP in 2020 was only 0.13%. Compared to 2015, the share of business expenses within total R&D spending increased slightly in 2019 (by 0.9%) to 41.4%.

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 2.0%.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Freight transported by all types of transport, million tons	3 729.2	3 946.1	4 103.8	4 222.7	3 944.8
Pipeline	205.8	232.8	281.4	273.0	253.7
Railway	338.9	387.2	397.9	397.0	402.3
Road	3 180.7	3 322.3	x	3 550.5	3 287.0
Air	0.18	0.23	0.04	0.03	0.02
Inland water	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.9
Marine	2.6	2.1	x	0.8	x
Passengers carried by all types of transport, million people	22 332.8	22 744.7	23 021.6	23 835.8	8 324.0
Railway	23.1	22.9	23.1	22.4	13.2
Road	22 239.4	22 643.6	22 911.5	23 719.2	8 377.7
Inland water	0.0904	0.0587	x	0.0364	0.0397
Marine	-	-	x	0.06	0.04
Air	6.0	7.4	7.6	8.6	5.5
City electric	64.2	70.6	69.7	85.5	53.7

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, in percent of GDP and per capita

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
in 2010 prices					
Manufacturing gross value added, in percent to GDP—total for the Republic of Kazakhstan, percentage	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.6
Manufacturing GVA per capita—total for the Republic of Kazakhstan, in US dollar	1 109.1	1 161.5	1 182.0	1 250.8	1 283.7

9.2.1.1 Growth in labor productivity of manufacturing

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
in percent to the previous year					
Republic of Kazakhstan	99.0	103.6	104.7	105.3	104.3
by region					
Akmola	98.4	102.0	105.7	98.3	120.6
Aktobe	101.4	108.7	108.4	98.5	109.4
Almaty	93.7	84.8	106.9	104.6	95.7
Atyrau	125.3	111.7	108.7	107.3	99.1
Batys Kazakhstan	87.3	104.8	112.1	107.5	91.2
Zhambyl	90.3	78.1	105.8	111.0	101.8
Karagandy	112.0	105.5	100.8	98.6	102.5
Kostanai	104.4	103.2	103.2	129.3	116.8
Kyzylorda	90.7	111.3	98.6	105.5	96.2
Mangystau	100.5	122.2	106.0	87.5	113.7
Ontustik Kazakhstan	107.1	101.8
Pavlodar	97.6	105.6	106.1	101.7	101.6
Soltustik Kazakhstan	89.1	117.5	91.0	103.0	107.8
Turkistan	108.5	100.9	105.8
Shygys Kazakhstan	95.8	105.4	112.1	108.8	103.6
Nur-Sultan city	100.5	88.4	107.3	109.9	102.9
Almaty city	101.0	106.2	103.9	104.6	104.1
Shymkent city	116.4	115.5	99.3

9.2.1.2 Growth in exports of manufacturing industry products

	in percent to previous year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	90.1	123.1	101.1	100.5	97.2

9.2.2 Jobs created by manufacturing industry

	thousands of person				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	22.1	17.9	16.8	6.2	18.7
by region					
Akmola	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.1	1.2
Aktobe	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.2
Almaty	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.8
Atyrau	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6
Batys Kazakhstan	1.0	1.0	0.5	...	0.3
Zhambyl	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.1	1.4
Karagandy	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	2.5
Kostanai	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Kyzylorda	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
Mangystau	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3
Ontustik Kazakhstan	1.9	2.9
Pavlodar	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.1	0.2
Soltustik Kazakhstan	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.2
Turkistan	1.1	0.5	1.5
Shygyys Kazakhstan	1.0	3.3	1.7	0.5	0.4
Nur-Sultan city	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9
Almaty city	4.0	1.1	4.1	1.2	2.3
Shymkent city	1.3	0.6	1.2

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 tenge		
	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	3 248.2	3 959.1	4 769.1

9.3.2 Proportion of small businesses with a loan or line of credit

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.9

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 CO2 emissions per GDP*

	kg CO2-eq / int. US dollar			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.84

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

9.4.1.1 CO2 emissions per capita

	tons of CO2-eq/capita				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Republic of Kazakhstan	20.25	20.12	21.26	21.96	19.8

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 in percent of GDP

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13
by region					
Akmola	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07
Aktobe	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
Almaty	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Atyrau	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Batys Kazakhstan	0.09	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04
Zhambyl	0.04	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.11
Karagandy	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06
Kostanai	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03
Kyzylorda	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02
Mangystau	0.32	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.34
Ontustik Kazakhstan	0.04	0.03
Pavlodar	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02
Soltustik Kazakhstan	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Turkistan	0.02	0.01	0.02
Shygys Kazakhstan	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.11
Nur-Sultan city	0.29	0.28	0.21	0.26	0.24
Almaty city	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.24
Shymkent city	0.05	0.05	0.07

9.5.1.1 Proportion of business expenses in total R&D expenses

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	43.4	41.6	42.9	41.2	41.4

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

	person per 1000000 in habitants				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	695	668	668	638	690
by region					
Akmola	514	562	507	537	531
Aktobe	200	201	191	222	216
Almaty	261	220	254	229	200
Atyrau	442	504	605	594	683
Batys Kazakhstan	614	324	429	388	402
Zhambyl	180	181	191	220	252
Karagandy	386	490	475	487	494
Kostanai	205	197	214	205	226
Kyzylorda	118	114	101	76	133
Mangystau	892	880	854	857	867
Ontustik Kazakhstan	185	178
Pavlodar	421	337	330	458	341
Soltustik Kazakhstan	116	76	70	71	101
Turkistan	42	38	51
Shygys Kazakhstan	604	604	642	581	560
Nur-Sultan city	2 191	2 007	1 777	1 688	2 005
Almaty city	3 275	3 099	3 235	2 843	3 082
Shymkent city	229	236	229

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) for infrastructure				
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kazakhstan as a recipient	1 441,6	402,1	378,9	845.0
Kazakhstan as a donor	1,84	0,11	3,53	2.50

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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	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 type				
	2016	2017	2018	2019
GSM standard (percentage of population coverage by mobile network)	96.1	96.6	96.6	98.0
UMTS standard (percentage of population coverage by 3G mobile network)	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 1.423.513.32 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 107.9%. At the same time, the share of GDP attributable to labor remuneration is decreasing. In 2020, the indicator was 31.2%, which is higher by 0.9 pp. compared to 2016.

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

	in percent to previous year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Household expenditure per capita ¹⁾	108.7	110.7	110.5	109.0	107.0
Household income per capita among population in general ²⁾	108.2	107.0	110.2	110.1	107.5
Household expenditure per capita among the poorest 40 percent of the population	109.3	109.2	111.1	108.9	107.9
Household income per capita among the poorest 40 percent of the population	109.5	106.0	111.8	109.7	111.4

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 Labor share of GDP

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	30.3	30.5	30.5	30.5	31.2

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	24.3	24.8	24.9	24.0	29.2

10.5.1.1 Government budget deficit

	millions tenge				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	-737 717.6	-1 455 319.8	-833 072.3	-1 285 306.7	-2 806 150.2

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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan			158		

Target 10.a.1 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

	процент				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	21.5	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.0

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 US dollar				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Kazakhstan as a recipient	4 428.9	418.7	-3 793.9	-8 081.3	-1 023.3
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 22.6 sq. m. per resident. At the same time, in rural areas, the level of housing provision is 19.3 sq. 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 77.947 to 24.441. 23.4% of those living in emergency housing live in the city of Nur-Sultan.

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 2016-2020, the provision of waste collection and disposal services to the population increased from 66.4% to 81.4%
- during 2016-2020, the share of recycling and disposal of solid household waste increased from 2.6% to 18.3%
- during 2016-2020, the share of landfills that meet environmental requirements and sanitary standards increased from 15% to 18.8%.

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 34.0% of roads in the Batys Kazakhstan region are in good and satisfactory condition. In three of the 14 regions that have local roads, the proportion of local roads that are in good and satisfactory condition is less than 61%.

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	person				
Republic of Kazakhstan	77 947	68 392	69 510	69 389	24 441
by region					
Akmola	371	389	417	480	793
Aktobe	451	384	414	1 108	1 424
Almaty	1 686	1 763	1 838	2 438	2 763
Atyrau	1 309	1 462	1 887	1 897	3 572
Batys Kazakhstan	2 633	1 679	1 809	1 880	1 734
Zhambyl	3	2	3
Karagandy	1 678	1 713	1 229	1 251	1 139
Kostanai	3 731	2 431	2 432	0	...
Kyzylorda	1 332	102	295	343	743
Mangystau	426	231	231	216	706
Ontustik Kazakhstan	340	346
Pavlodar	775	844	951	985	901
Soltustik Kazakhstan	1 347	1 379	1 209	1 383	991
Turkistan	326	303	557
Shygys Kazakhstan	2 265	2 320	2 246	2 114	2 060
Nur-Sultan city	9 686	4 513	5 324	5 278	5 723
Almaty city	49 914	48 834	48 779	49 589	17
Shymkent city	123	124	1 315

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	in percent				
Akmola	66.6	67.1	70.3	70.3	78.0
Aktobe	48.0	49.5	53.0	53.0	61.0
Almaty	77.8	78.0	78.1	78.1	84.0
Atyrau	49.0	51.0	54.0	54.0	61.0
Batys Kazakhstan	27.6	28.0	28.7	28.7	34.0
Zhambyl	75.5	77.0	80.1	80.1	90.0
Karagandy	75.0	75.5	76.0	76.0	84.0
Kostanai	62.0	64.0	66.0	66.0	75.0
Kyzylorda	62.6	63.0	63.5	63.5	70.0
Mangystau	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	94.0
Pavlodar	77.0	78.1	80.0	80.0	86.0
Soltustik Kazakhstan	55.0	58.0	61.0	61.0	69.0
Turkistan	64.0	64.4	71.2	71.2	79.0
Shygys Kazakhstan	76.5	77.0	78.1	78.1	85.0
Nur-Sultan city	74.5	79.3	76.0	x	x
Almaty city	60.0	65.0	70.0	x	x
Shymkent city	41.4	46.5	53.7	x	x

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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.6
by type of area					
urban area	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.0
rural area	18.0	18.2	18.6	18.9	19.3

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Republic of Kazakhstan	(87 cities)	(87 cities)	(87 cities)	(87 cities)	(87 cities)

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)

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Share of historical and cultural monuments of national significance restored of the total number of historical and cultural monuments of national significance	12	11	12	23	28

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	66.4	68.6	80.0	85.1	81.4

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	2.6	9.0	11.5	14.9	18.3

11.6.1.2 Proportion of landfills meeting environmental and sanitary requirements

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	15.0	16.0	17.5	20.1	18.8

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

	µg/m3			
	Suspended particles PM-2.5		Suspended particles PM-10	
	2016	2020	2016	2020
Nur-Sultan city	0.02	0.05	0.1	0.05
Kokshetau city	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.003
Stepnogorsk town	0.006		0.008	...

Continuation

	Suspended particles PM-2.5		Suspended particles PM-10	
	2016	2020	2016	2020
Borovoe integrated background monitoring system	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Schuchinsk-Borovoe resort zone	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Sarybulak village	0.01		0.01	
Aktobe city	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02
Almaty city	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04
Taldykorgan city	0.1	0.05
Atyrau city	0.003	0.03	0.01	0.05
Kulsary town	0	...
Ust-Kamenogorsk city	0	0.04
Ridder town	0	0.04
Semey city	0.035	0.01	0.024	0.02
Glubokoye village	0.0398	0.01	0.0553	0.01
Altai town	0.0003	0.01	0.0003	0.01
Taraz city	0.1	0.02
Zhanatas town	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
Karatau town	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03
Chu town	0.03	0.01	0.1	0.02
Kordai village	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01
Uralsk city	0.02	0.003	0.04	0.02
Aksai town	-	...	0.01	0.02
Berezovka village	0.01	...	0.02	...
Yanvartsevo village	0.004	...	0.007	...
Karagandy city	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.04
Balkhash town	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Zhezkazgan town	0.01		0.03	
Saran' town	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02
Temirtau town	...	0.02	0	0.02
Kostanai city	...	0	0.05	0.03
Rudny town	-		0.02	0
Karabalyk village	0.02	0.01	0.03	
Arkalyk town	0.03
Zhitikara town	-
Lisakovsk town	-
Kyzylorda city	0.02	0.001	0.02	0.001
Akai village	0.0001	...
Toretam village	0.0001	0
Aktau city	0	0.01	0.01	0.1
Zhanaozen town	...		0.02	0.02
Beineu village	0.01	...	0.06	...
Pavlodar city	0.008	0.007	0.016	0.01
Ekibastuz town	0.02	...	0.02	0
Aksu town	0.02	
Petropavlovsk city	0.01	0.004	0.015	0.007
Shymkent city	0	0.04	0.1	0.07
Turkestan city	0	...
Kentau town	0	...	0	...

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Akmola	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aktobe	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Almaty	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6
Atyrau	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Batys Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Zhambyl	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Karagandy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kostanai	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kyzylorda	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mangystau	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ontustik Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0
Pavlodar	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Soltustik Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Turkistan	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shygys Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nur-Sultan city	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Almaty city	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shymkent city	100.0	100.0	100.0

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 US dollar 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 2016 to 2020, the proportion of industrial waste processed and recycled increased from 26.80% to 36.02%. During the same period, the proportion of solid household waste recycled and disposed of increased by a factor of 7.04.

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 2016 to 2020, hazardous waste was reduced in quantity from 8.51 to 7.40 tons per capita. The generation of hazardous waste at the red and amber hazard levels was reduced 5.9-fold. According to the 2020 data, the generation of hazardous waste at the red and amber hazard levels amounted to 182.8 kg per capita.

Total domestic-material consumption to GDP is 0.4417 kg / US dollar (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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	8.51	7.00	8.20	9.75	7.4

Hazardous waste generated (red and amber hazard levels)

	kg per capita				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	1 081.0	228.0	226.0	225.1	182.8

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	26.80	30.86	32.20	34.00	36.02

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	2.60	9.00	11.51	14.90	18.30

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 (CO₂) 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 CO₂ envisaged for 2018-2020, and the reserve is 35 million tons of CO₂.

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 CO₂ 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 2020, the percentage of children receiving the updated school curriculum increased from 12.6% to 100%. In 2016-2020, the percentage of students in higher-education institutions who were involved in socially useful activities aimed at protecting the environment doubled nationally. At the end of 2020, the share of TVE students involved in socially useful activities aimed at protecting the environment was 43,4.7%. The leading positions in this area are occupied by Soltustik Kazakhstan (79,5%), Shygys Kazakhstan (64,4%) and Zhambyl (53,6%) 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	Yes

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of university students involved in community service	17.0	25.0	...	30.0	35.0

b. Proportion of VET students involved in community service

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	35.0	39.9	54.0	60.7	43.4
by region					
Akmola	...	55.0	56.2	61.0	40.1
Aktobe	...	53.4	54.8	52.3	35.2
Almaty	...	12.8	33.6	45.6	39.9
Atyrau	...	13.5	52.7	55.5	38.3
Batys Kazakhstan	...	30.5	72.3	58.6	26.3
Zhambyl	...	12.9	65.8	77.5	53.6
Karagandy	...	50.7	51.1	55.3	35.5
Kostanai	...	33.5	52.8	65.2	51.3
Kyzylorda	...	25.0	17.1	59.6	38.9
Mangystau	...	30.9	39.9	70.1	50.8
Ontustik Kazakhstan	...	55.2	
Pavlodar	...	66.5	62.5	69.0	47.3
Soltustik Kazakhstan	...	23.6	57.4	98.4	79.5
Turkistan	79.2	74.5	56.0
Shygys Kazakhstan	...	53.2	77.6	93.4	64.4
Nur-Sultan city	...	44.3	36.8	28.3	15.2
Almaty city	...	36.4	49.3	52.7	44.3
Shymkent city	46.7	44.0	29.1

13.3.1.1 Proportion of children covered by updated educational program

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of children covered by updated educational program	12.6	43.0	72.7	96.0	100.0

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 Turkistan regions, where it accounts for 1.3% and 2.1%, 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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (Caspian Sea)	8.51	7.95	8.26	8.04	7.93

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)

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of the state protected area of the northern Caspian Sea, lake ecosystems of the total proportion of specially protected natural areas (SPNA)	2.67	2.52	2.52	2.52

in percent

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
by region					
Akmola	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Aktobe	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Almaty	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Atyrau	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
West Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Zhambyl	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Karaganda	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kostanay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kyzylorda	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3
Mangistau	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
South Kazakhstan	0.4	0.4
Pavlodar	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
North Kazakhstan	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Turkestan	1.4	1.2	2.1
East Kazakhstan	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nur-Sultan city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Almaty city	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shymkent city	0.0	0.0	0.0

in percent

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.

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 4.9%. At the same time, in three regions (Zhambyl, Kyzylorda and Turkistan), this indicator is more than 10% and in Zhambyl region the figure reaches 15.8%.

Over the past five years, the area of the republic's land covered by forest has increased by 4.8%; and in 2020 it reached 13.3 million hectares. 85.6% of the territory covered by forest is located in the Almaty, Zhambyl, Kyzylorda, Turkistan and Shyngys Kazakhstan regions, where the forest area is more than 1.5 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 2020, the total area of mountain forests in the country was almost 5.9 million hectares, located in eight regions of the republic. In 2016-2020, the area of mountain forests increased in four regions, with the exception of the Soltustik Kazakhstan and Pavlodar 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 2016 to 2020, the volume of plant genetic resources for the conservation of biodiversity, including genetic resources for agriculture and food production, increased by 11.6%.

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 27.6%. The number of jeyran has grown by the much lower figure of 12.2%; kulan by 11.8%; and argali by 15.6%.

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
by region					
Akmola	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Aktobe	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Almaty	8.9	9.2	9.3	10.0	8.9
Atyrau	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Batys Kazakhstan	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zhambyl	15.9	16.8	16.5	16.5	15.8
Karagandy	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kostanai	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Kyzylorda	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.7
Mangystau	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ontustik Kazakhstan	14.1	14.2
Pavlodar	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Soltustik Kazakhstan	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5
Turkistan	14.3	14.4	13.1
Shygys Kazakhstan	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2

15.1.2 Share of specially protected natural areas

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Share of specially protected natural areas	9.3	9.5	9.6	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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	12 706.8	12 903.5	12 933.1	13 121.8	13 316.9
by region					
Akmola	382.1	382.1	383.8	384.2	384.8
Aktobe	51.7	51.9	52.5	56.3	57.3
Almaty	1 882.3	1 928.7	1 949.5	2 104.2	2 005.9
Atyrau	16.5	16.6	18.7	18.7	18.7
Batys Kazakhstan	106.0	91.2	91.1	91.2	89.7
Zhambyl	2 240.7	2 361.3	2 323.1	2 297.9	2 282.4
Karagandy	153.3	153.5	153.6	152.3	152.6
Kostanai	238.2	240.0	241.3	242.2	272.3
Kyzylorda	3 080.3	3 103.2	3 118.9	3 146.7	3 540.5
Mangystau	122.4	125.1	125.2	125.4	125.5
Ontustik Kazakhstan	1 630.1	1 639.2
Pavlodar	257.1	258.4	261.6	267.5	270.6
Soltustik Kazakhstan	535.6	537.2	538.5	540.4	542.7
Turkistan	1 654.4	1 665.6	1 540.6
Shygys Kazakhstan	2 010.3	2 015.3	2 020.9	2 029.1	2 033.4

Forest aboveground biomass

millions m3

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	412.2	421.8	428.6	435.8	446.3
by region					
Akmola	45.4	44.7	45.5	46.0	47.1
Aktobe	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Almaty	40.7	49.4	50.6	51.9	52.8
Atyrau	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Batys Kazakhstan	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.0
Zhambyl	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9
Karagandy	4.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8
Kostanai	15.5	17.3	17.5	17.7	20.8
Kyzylorda	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.5	7.9
Mangystau	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ontustik Kazakhstan	3.1	3.2
Pavlodar	27.0	26.9	27.4	28.0	28.6
Soltustik Kazakhstan	52.0	49.6	50.2	51.0	51.7
Turkistan	3.3	3.4	2.9
Shygys Kazakhstan	204.6	206.5	209.3	212.3	215.1

Change in net forest area

thousands ha

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	54.4	196.7	29.6	188.7	195.1
by region					
Akmola	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.6
Aktobe	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.8	1.0
Almaty	11.7	46.4	20.8	154.7	-98.3
Atyrau	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Batys Kazakhstan	2.1	-14.8	-0.1	0.1	-1.5
Zhambyl	0.1	120.6	-38.2	-25.2	-15.5
Karagandy	0.0	0.2	0.1	-1.3	0.3
Kostanai	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	30.1
Kyzylorda	21.2	22.9	15.7	27.8	393.8
Mangystau	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Ontustik Kazakhstan	6.4	9.1
Pavlodar	2.6	1.3	3.2	5.9	3.1
Soltustik Kazakhstan	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.3
Turkistan	15.2	11.2	-125.0
Shygys Kazakhstan	5.0	5.0	5.6	8.2	4.3

Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
by region					
Akmola	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	3.3
Aktobe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Almaty	13.0	10.0	15.0	22.0	12.9
Atyrau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Batys Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zhambyl	0.0	20.0	19.0	17.0	10.0
Karagandy	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.7
Kostanai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Kyzylorda	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	18.8
Mangystau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ontustik Kazakhstan	7.0	6.0

Continuation

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pavlodar	11.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	4.6
Soltustik Kazakhstan	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	2.6
Turkistan	6.0	5.0	25.9
Shygys Kazakhstan	48.0	38.0	36.0	33.0	19.4

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

in percent

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
by region					
Akmola	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Aktobe	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Almaty	14.8	14.9	15.1	16.0	15.1
Atyrau	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Batys Kazakhstan	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Zhambyl	17.6	18.3	18.0	17.5	17.1
Karagandy	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Kostanai	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
Kyzylorda	24.2	24.0	24.1	24.0	26.6
Mangystau	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Ontustik Kazakhstan	12.8	12.7
Pavlodar	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Soltustik Kazakhstan	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Turkistan	12.8	12.7	11.6
Shygys Kazakhstan	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.3

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	29 320.1	29 320.1	29 320.1	29 320.1	29 320.1
by region					
Akmola	571.6	571.6	571.6	571.6	571.6
Aktobe	2 582.5	2 582.5	2 582.5	2 582.5	2 582.5
Almaty	5 767.9	5 767.9	5 767.9	5 767.9	5 767.9
Atyrau	3 133.9	3 133.9	3 133.9	3 133.9	3 133.9
Batys Kazakhstan	1 875.9	1 875.9	1 875.9	1 875.9	1 875.9
Zhambyl	2 636.7	2 636.7	2 636.7	2 636.7	2 636.7
Karagandy	960.1	960.1	960.1	960.1	960.1
Kostanai	769.9	769.9	769.9	769.9	769.9
Kyzylorda	2 849.6	2 849.6	2 849.6	2 849.6	2 849.6
Mangystau	1 456.3	1 456.3	1 456.3	1 456.3	1 456.3
Ontustik Kazakhstan	4 066.6	4 066.6
Pavlodar	1 297.2	1 297.2	1 297.2	1 297.2	1 297.2
Soltustik Kazakhstan	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0
Turkistan	4 066.6	4 066.6	4 066.6
Shygys Kazakhstan	1 292.6	1 292.6	1 292.6	1 292.6	1 292.6
Nur-Sultan city	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Almaty city	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	19.3	19.1	19.8	20.0	19.5
by region					
Akmola	7.0	9.4	9.4	9.4	6.6
Almaty	32.0	32.0	31.5	31.5	33.3
Zhambyl	4.1	4.9	4.9	7.3	7.3
Karaganda	25.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.1
Pavlodar	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Soltustik Kazakhstan	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Turkistan	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	8.4
Shygys Kazakhstan	82.2	80.6	81.4	82.7	81.5

15.4.2 Mountain green cover area

	thousands, ha				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	5 675.2	5 699.2	5 841.6	5 999.6	5 872.2
by region					
Akmola	74.5	99.8	99.8	99.8	70.2
Almaty	1 707.3	1 707.3	1 706.1	1 705.9	1 799.9
Zhambyl	182.6	215.8	215.8	324.9	324.9
Karaganda	153.8	179.2	179.2	179.2	179.1
Pavlodar	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5
Soltustik Kazakhstan	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Turkistan	431.8	431.8	431.8	431.8	287.8
Shygys Kazakhstan	3 045.6	2 985.8	3 129.3	3 178.4	3 130.6

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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Plant species	387	387	387	387	387
Animal species	224	224	224	224	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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Plant genetic resources for biodiversity conservation, including genetic resources for agriculture and food production	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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tugai red deer	716	825	856	878	914
Goitered gazelle	13 218	13 727	14 055	14 391	14 831
Kulan	3 807	3 984	4 103	4 197	4 255
Argali	15 979	16 802	16 980	17 954	18 465

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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Republic of Kazakhstan	108 300	152 600	215 100	334 400	334 400
Ural population	70 200	98 200	135 000	217 000	217 000
Ustyurt population	1 900	2 700	3 700	5 900	5 900
Betpakdala population	26 200	51 700	76 400	111 500	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 US dollar 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

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 2020 Corruption Perceptions Index placed Kazakhstan in 94th place out of 180 countries (Kazakhstan scored 38 points). Kazakhstan, as before, was evaluated on the basis of 9 sources. The experts of four rating agencies have increased their assessment of the anti-corruption measures taken, the remaining five have kept their assessments at the level of the previous year.

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 64.9% in 2020.

Analysis of the country's spending in relation to the approved budget shows that this indicator has been fluctuating. Thus, for the period from 2016 to 2017, the indicator increased from 110.9% to 130.3%, before decreasing to 104.5% in 2018; and in 2019 the share of actual spending on the republican budget in relation to the approved budget was 112.1%, in 2020 -110.2%.

In 2020, the percentage of restored rights of service recipients based on the results of violations identified during inspections on appeals amounted to 89.6%, which is 14.6% more than in 2016. Over the past five years, there has been a slight decrease in the number of citizens held liable in terms of the administration. 21.9 thousand people per 100 thousand people were held liable in this way in 2016; but by 2020 the number of such citizens had decreased to 20.8 thousand per 100 thousand people.

In 2016-2019, there was a decrease in the number of crimes committed as part of an organized criminal group (OCG). But in 2020, an increase was recorded and the number of these crimes amounted to 113 cases. 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 48.1% 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 2016-2020, 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 two.

It should be noted that the number of people who feel safe on the street and in the dark is growing. In 2020, 57.4% of respondents felt completely safe walking down the street alone in the area of their residence, 38.5% felt safe enough; 2.9% not safe; and 0.6% 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 100000 person				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	4.8	5.1	4.4	3.9	3.2
by gender					
men	7.2	8.0	6.5	6.0	5.0
women	2.6	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.5
by age					
0-17	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
18-24	6.5	5.9	5.1	3.9	2.4
25-54	9.8	8.6	9.2	8.3	5.7
55-59	8.4	7.0	6.3	5.6	13.2
60+	5.0	5.3	4.9	3.2	3.8

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

	in percent		
	2016	2019	2020
Population - total	100.0	100.0	100.0
including those feeling:			
very safe	42.4	49.6	57.4
fairly safe	48.7	42.8	38.5
unsafe	8.9	5.4	2.9
very unsafe	...	0.9	0.6
did not know	...	1.2	0.6

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

	in percent	
	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	57.8
10-14	47.4	53.9

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100000 population

	per 100000 person				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of victims of human trafficking per 100000 population	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.0

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage of pre-sentence detainees in the total prison population	32.4	52.4	34.4	41.0	48.1

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

	number of person				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of people who received state-guaranteed free legal assistance	155 870	164 105	166 695	156 114	60 338

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of court cases resolved through conciliation out of total number of cases resolved	5.6	6.4	6.1	8.8	11.2

16.3.3.2 Level of trust in law enforcement agencies

	in percent	
	2019	2020
Proportion of population who trust:		
prosecution authorities		
fully agree	45.9	35.9
partially agree	43.4	31.0
partially disagree	1.6	4.6
fully disagree	1.0	1.6
never had experience	8.1	26.8
police		
fully agree	38.3	37.0
partially agree	51.2	38.4
partially disagree	3.3	6.3
fully disagree	2.3	2.7
never had experience	4.9	15.6
anti-corruption agency		
fully agree	25.3	24.5
partially agree	39.9	27.1
partially disagree	2.2	4.4
fully disagree	1.6	1.8
never had experience	31.0	42.1
economic investigation service		
fully agree	24.4	20.5
partially agree	35.7	25.3
partially disagree	1.6	3.0
fully disagree	1.2	1.3
never had experience	37.1	49.9

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of crimes committed by organized crime groups	165	161	121	87	113

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	40.9	20.0	13.3	4.9	3.6

in percent

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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	36.8	21.6	16.1	8.5	2.8

in percent

16.5.2.1 Corruption perception

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Corruption perception by population	73.0	70.1	69.0	62.6	64.9

in percent

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	110.9	130.3	104.5	112.1	110.2
General state services	129.5	109.3	114.1	129.7	130.8
Defense	106.5	104.6	99.5	116.2	94.0
Public order, security, legal, judicial, penal enforcement	108.6	113.9	120.1	106.0	112.2
Education	119.0	106.8	123.6	98.6	107.7
Healthcare	112.7	99.9	100.4	107.3	110.6
Social assistance and social security	99.5	103.7	98.7	110.2	112.9
Housing and utilities	167.1	104.5	120.1	135.7	115.5
Culture, sports, tourism and information space	126.0	140.0	124.7	110.9	81.9
Fuel and energy complex of subsoil use	136.4	179.4	111.7	139.8	77.8
Agriculture, water, forestry, fisheries, specially protected natural areas, environmental and wildlife protection, land relations	157.8	134.2	139.0	99.9	118.8
Industry, architecture, urban planning and construction	106.8	418.6	245.3	121.8	188.9
Transport and communication	121.6	116.9	99.3	104.5	90.3
Others	99.7	651.2	98.2	169.9	181.0
Debt service	115.9	87.7	97.6	101.1	98.0
Transfers	100.1	100.6	100.5	100.0	100.0

in percent

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Percentage of service recipients whose rights were restored after carried inspections on rights violation	75.0	82.8	83.0	88.4	89.6

16.6.2.3 Number of citizens held administratively liable

	per 100000 person				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of citizens held administratively liable	21 860	19 839	20 578	20 706	20 775

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**

	in percent	
	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 US dollar 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 US dollar 43.3 million (ODA of US dollar 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 US dollar 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 2020, 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 2017-2020. 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 2020 the indicator was 0.8%.

There has been a steady increase in the volume of government revenues in relation to GDP. Thus, in 2016-2019, the total volume of state revenues in percent of GDP increased from 12.8% to 13.4%. But in 2020, there was a slight decrease and the indicator was 12.2%. 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 2016, this indicator was 15.6%. At the end of 2020, the ratio of the gross inflow of direct investment in Kazakhstan from foreign direct investors to GDP was 10.1%. In recent years, the share 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 2015-2020, this indicator increased by 15.3 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 88.5%. 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 2.620.4 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 50%; and for a speed from 2 Mbit/s to under 10 Mbits the increase is to 40%.

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	12.8	12.8	13.4	13.4	12.2
Corporate income tax	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Individual income tax	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Social tax	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Property taxes	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	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	1.5	0.0
Value added tax	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.6
Revenues from the use of natural and other resources	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Registration fees	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gambling business tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International trade and foreign transactions taxes	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.3
Excise taxes	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
State fee	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

17.1.2 Share of the national budget financed by internal taxes

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	14.1	18.5	24.1	22.6	12.6
Corporate income tax	5.5	7.2	10.4	9.9	3.9
Revenues from the use of natural and other resources	8.6	11.3	13.8	12.7	8.7

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 in percent of OECD-DAC donors' GNI by donor countries

	in percent				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Net official development assistance (ODA) to LDCs in percent of OECD-DAC donors' GNI by donor countries	4.0	3.5	1.4	0.9	2.4

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

	in percent				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Foreign direct investment, official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	20.3	15.9	5.7

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

	in percent				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of gross national income	4.0	3.5	1.4	0.9	...

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross outflow of direct investment from Kazakhstani investors as a proportion of GDP	3.1	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.8

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
The ratio of the gross inflow of direct investment in Kazakhstan from foreign direct investors to GDP	15.6	12.6	13.5	13.4	10.1

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Personal remittances received (personal transfers and compensation of employees) as a proportion of GDP	0.28	0.34	0.34	0.28	0.2

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Debt service (public and publicly guaranteed external debt) as a proportion of exports of goods and services	2.1	2.0	1.7	3.1	3.2

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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of fixed line and wireless broadband Internet subscribers	2 349.9	2 576.0	2 461.3	2 512.7	2 620.4
including fixed line broadband internet subscribers, by speed:					
from 256 kbps to less than 2 Mbps	197.4	71.3	67.4	52.7	45.8
from 2 Mbps to less than 10 Mbps	837.7	987.3	1 020.8	1 007.0	1 075.1
more than 10 Mbps	1 226.9	1 424.4	1 276.4	1 368.3	1 392.5

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 (aged 6-74)

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of individuals using the Internet	76.8	78.8	81.3	84.2	88.2
by type of area					
urban area	81.3	82.5	84.1	86.3	90.1
rural area	70.9	73.9	77.5	81.4	85.5
by gender					
men	77.5	79.0	81.6	84.3	88.5
women	76.2	78.7	81.1	84.2	88.0

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 US dollar				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Technical and financial support provided by Kazakhstan to other countries, including through ODA	42.9	30.8	35.2	44.1	16.9

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
National weighted tariff-average	5.2	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.8

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of national import	23.9	25.8	26.7	33.9	36.0

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

	in percent				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Developing countries	8.4	6.7	5.3	6.4	6.1
least developed countries	6.9	5.4	3.9	4.0	4.9

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				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total amount of public investment projects approved by the SPP mechanism	12 112.0	208 322.4	900 520.2	172 482.2	202 664.7

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 US dollar		
	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

	in percent	
	2015	
b) Kazakhstan has reached achieved 100 percent birth registration, including children born to refugees, asylum seekers. undocumented and stateless persons	99.7	

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 of 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 of 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 of 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 in percent 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 of 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2.1.2.1	The share of the domestic market supply with food products of domestic production	Ministry of Agriculture 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 100000 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 1000 births	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 births	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1000 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 100000 population	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100000 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate per 100000 population	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Nº	Indicator	Source
3.5.1	Mental and behavioral disorders due to psychoactive substance use per 100000 population	Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100000 population	Bureau of National Statistics of 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate per 1000 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 100000 population	Bureau of National Statistics of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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

Continuation

No	Indicator	Source
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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.5.2	Unemployment rate	Bureau of National Statistics of 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 of 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 of 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

№	Indicator	Source
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 of 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
8.10.1	Number of a) commercial bank branches per 100000 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.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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.2.1	Manufacturing gross value added to GDP Manufacturing gross value added per capita	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.2.1.1	Growth in labor productivity of manufacturing	Bureau of National Statistics of 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 of 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
9.4.1	CO2 emissions per GDP	Bureau of National Statistics of 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 of 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 in percent of GDP	Bureau of National Statistics of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
10.4.1	Labor share of GDP	Bureau of National Statistics of 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Continuation

No	Indicator	Source
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 of 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
14.7.1	Contribution of aquaculture and fisheries to GDP	Bureau of National Statistics of 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

№	Indicator	Source
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 100000 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 of 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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100000 population	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
16.3.2	Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Bureau of National Statistics of 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 of 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 of 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 in percent 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 of 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 of 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

Continuation

No	Indicator	Source
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 of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan. United Nations Children's Fund

Responsible for the publication:

Agency for Strategic planning and reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan Bureau of National statistics

Division of Sustainable Development Goals Statistics

Tel. +7 7172 751625

Head of the Division

A.S. Dossanova

Tel. +7 7172 751625

Volume: 9.8

Circulation: 300 copies

Computer layout and design:

PA Voluntary society of disabled people «Akniyet PV»

105/33 Tolstoy street, Pavlodar city

Tel. +7 7182 618036