



The National System of Indicators for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) until 2030 in Kazakhstan

July, 2022

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Methodology

- In Kazakhstan, the ARGO Association for the Development of Civil Society, together with the CIOM Center for Public Opinion Research, conducted a national People's Scorecard (PSC) study;
- The research methodology was developed by Action for Sustainable Development. The experts of this organization conduct a comparative analysis of progress in the implementation of the SDGs at the national level, using the People's Scorecard (PSC) approach from the point of view of civil society.
- The research methodology is based on a qualitative assessment of the process of implementing each sustainable development goal using a questionnaire with a system of indicators;
- The objects of research are: civil society organizations, experts, representatives of the academic community, journalists, public leaders and initiative citizens;
- The questionnaire was developed based on www.cognitofirms.com On the platform, the survey participants filled out the questionnaire by clicking on the appropriate link.

In total, 61 representatives of various sectors of the country took part in the survey: non-governmental organizations, public associations, academic and educational organizations, media and business. The survey sample is gender balanced: 54% of the survey participants are women and 46% are men. Indicators of descriptive statistics of the age of the survey participants indicate that the youngest is 20 years old, the oldest is 81 years old, the average age is 46 years. Thus, the sample is representative, that is, it represents various socio-demographic groups of civil society in Kazakhstan.

The data were collected according to the methodology and questionnaire developed by the experts of the organization Action for Sustainable Development. The questionnaire was implemented on the platform by CIOM specialists www.cognitofirms.com. Further, a link to the designated survey questionnaire was sent to all potential participants – these are representatives of various spheres of the public in Kazakhstan, experts in their fields of activity. The survey was conducted from May 14 to June 27, 2022.

Having collected a sufficient number of assessments from experts who passed the questionnaire, the survey results were processed according to the methodology provided by Action for Sustainable Development. During the processing, the average values of the estimates for each indicator were calculated, then the average value for each individual SDG was calculated, then the results were converted into percentages.

After processing the quantitative survey data, experts were invited to discuss the results. The discussions were held in an online format through meetings on the Zoom platform. At these meetings, experts were invited to discuss the percentages of achievement of each SDG obtained from the survey results. Experts suggested either changing the results or leaving them as they are, while all decisions were justified by expert opinions and reflections based on their practical experience. In total, 10 online meetings were held to discuss and validate the results of the survey to assess the achievement of the SDGs. All the suggestions made by the experts are presented in this report.

List of abbreviations

TSA – targeted social assistance;
ODIHR - Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights;
GDP – gross domestic product;
HIV is a human immunodeficiency virus;
RES - renewable energy sources;
Renewable energy sources - renewable sources of energy resources;
University is a higher educational institution.
GMO - genetically modified organisms;
GAFMC - guaranteed amount of free medical care;
The EEU is the Eurasian Economic Union;
UPIS - Unified pharmaceutical information system;
Residential complexes;
Housing and communal services - housing and communal services;
Healthy lifestyle – a healthy lifestyle;
IS – information system;
ISDP - information system "Drug provision";
IWRM - Integrated water resources management;
CEDAW - UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
KRW – Kazakhstan Railways;
LRT - light rail transport;
MH of the Republic of Kazakhstan – Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
MW – minimum wage;
MIRD - Ministry of Information and Public Development;
SMEs – small and medium-sized businesses;
LSG - local government;
NPO is a non-profit organization;
NLA – regulatory legal acts;
NGO – non-governmental organization;

OSCE - Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe;
LF – limited features;
UN – United Nations;
SPNA- specially protected natural areas;
CSHI – compulsory social health insurance;
PF – public Foundation;
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;
OGP - Open Government Partnership;
PHC - primary health care;
RW - radioactive waste;
RK – Republic of Kazakhstan;
SPS - the standard of public services;
Mass media – mass media;
AIDS - acquired immunodeficiency syndrome;
USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;
SEI – secondary educational institution (educational institution providing secondary vocational education);
SVSP – socially vulnerable segments of the population;
USA – United States of America;
Shopping malls - shopping and entertainment centers;
FATF - Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) is an intergovernmental organization that develops international standards in the field of countering money laundering and terrorist financing;
Central Asia – Central Asia;
CSCI – Center for Support of Civic Initiatives;
SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals;
SCO - Shanghai Cooperation Organization;
ERDB – electronic register of dispensary patients;
EE - electric energy;
UNFPA (UNFPA) is the United Nations Population Fund.

Main results

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015 at the UN level, are today the world community's response to the challenges facing humanity in the 21st century, including conflicts, poverty and environmental degradation. Almost all SDGs are important for Kazakhstan - there are special programs for many of them and progress has been made. However, their consideration by individual sectors does not reveal the links between them, as well as the dependence of the country's economic and social programs on the role of local communities and the population, on growing problems with the state of natural potential - the basis for both the future development of the country and for achieving climate sustainability and other global goals.

Experts recommend using a more comprehensive and in-depth analysis of all thematic goals and programs based on an ecosystem/basin approach to evaluate and implement SDG programs. Localization of SDGs based on natural ecosystems (for Kazakhstan - based on ecosystems of water basins) gives all goals more accurate and reasonable quantitative and qualitative values, creates a basis for adjusting existing management systems and "business as usual". A pilot study conducted on the example of the Lake Balkhash basin (a fifth of the territory of Kazakhstan, exceeding the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland combined), showed new opportunities to give the SDGs a higher status and practical significance, to involve a wide range of people and businesses in development programs. The application of an ecosystem approach in the planning and implementation of economic, social and environmental programs also makes it possible to establish strong logical links between all SDGs - as in a single living organism, which are also important for intersectoral cooperation and cross-border programs with neighboring countries of Central Asia, Russia and China.

In general, the expert assessments conducted have shown the need for a broader approach in analyzing SDG implementation programs and improving management systems.

Figure 1 below shows the final results based on the survey score, these are the average scores (1.8).

Figure 2 also shows the overall results based on the survey score, but in percentages, an average of 35%.

After the survey, the results were discussed at meetings with experts. The experts gave their comments on the goals they specialize in. As a result, the total score was lowered for some purposes. The overall figure decreased from 35% to 32%. The comparative data are shown in Figure 3.

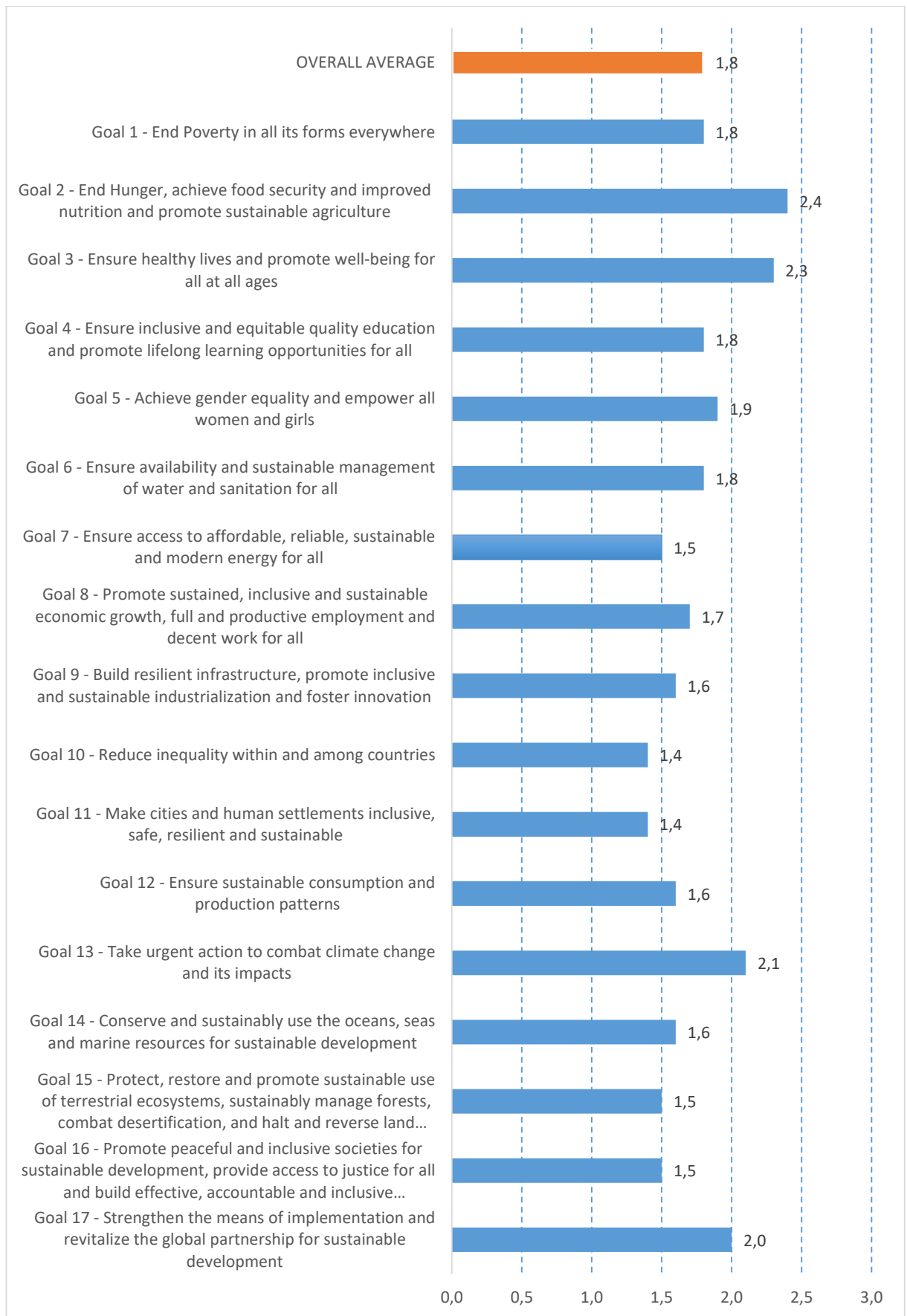


Figure 1. Results based on the survey score, average scores

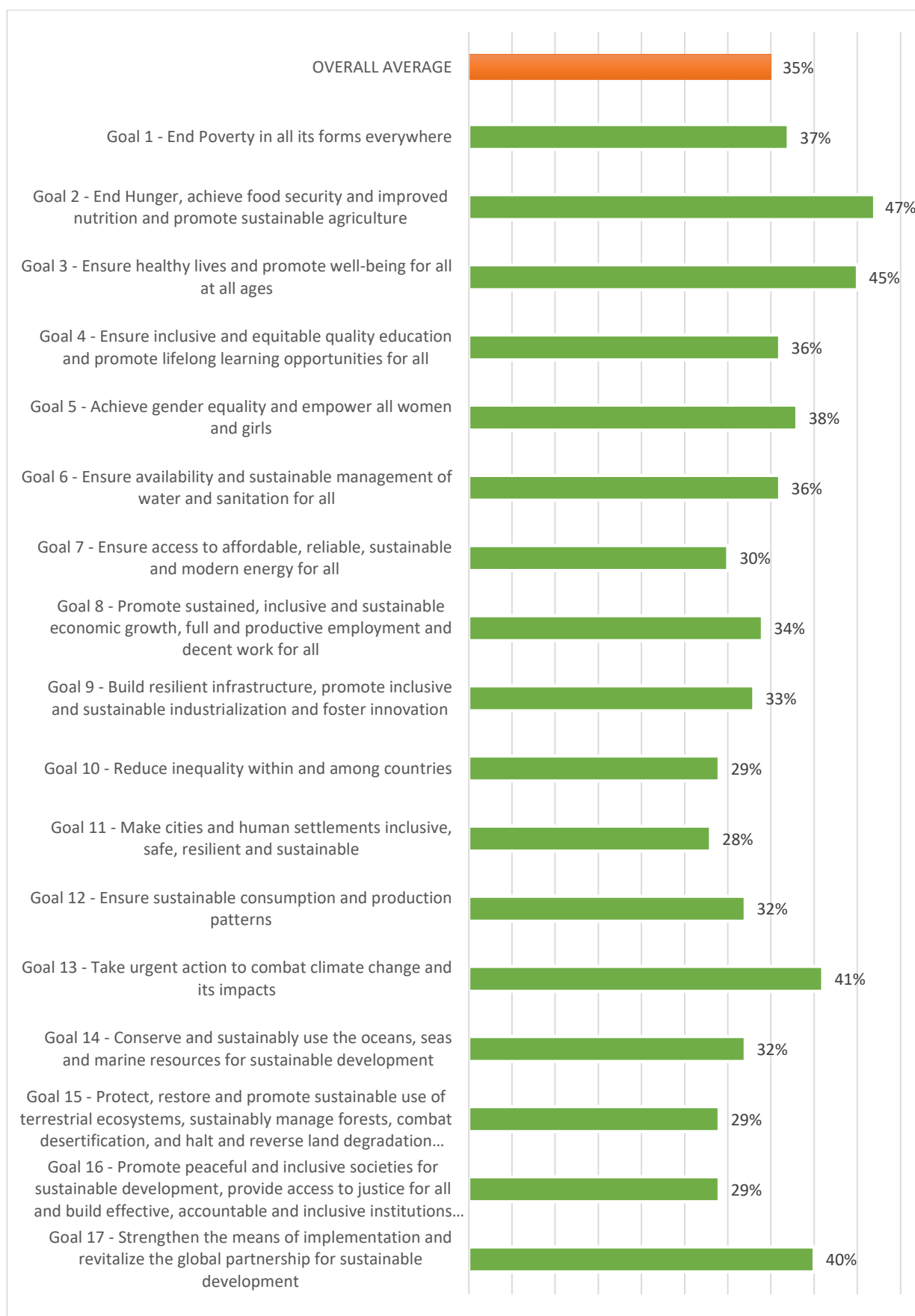


Figure 2. Results based on the survey assessment, %

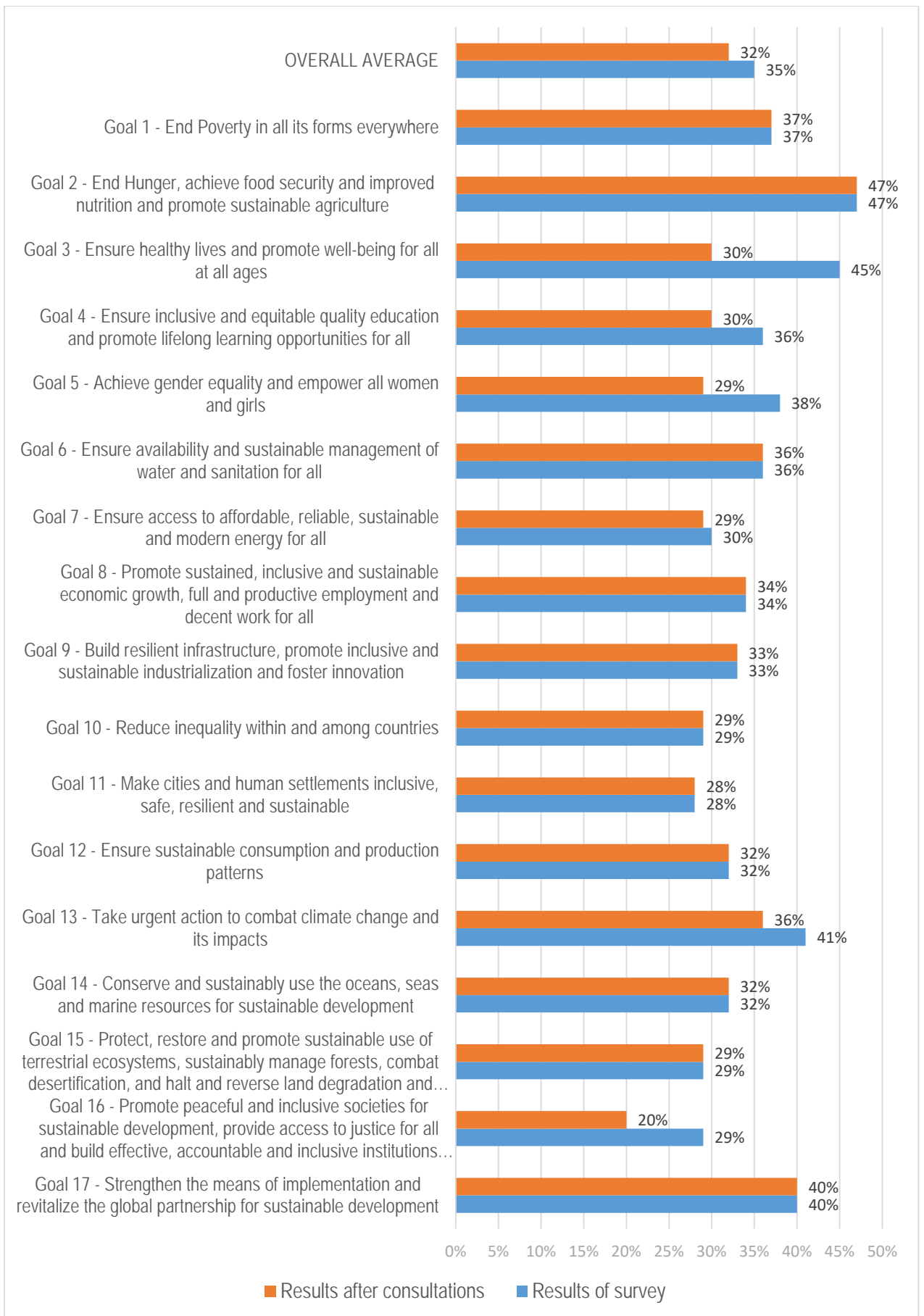
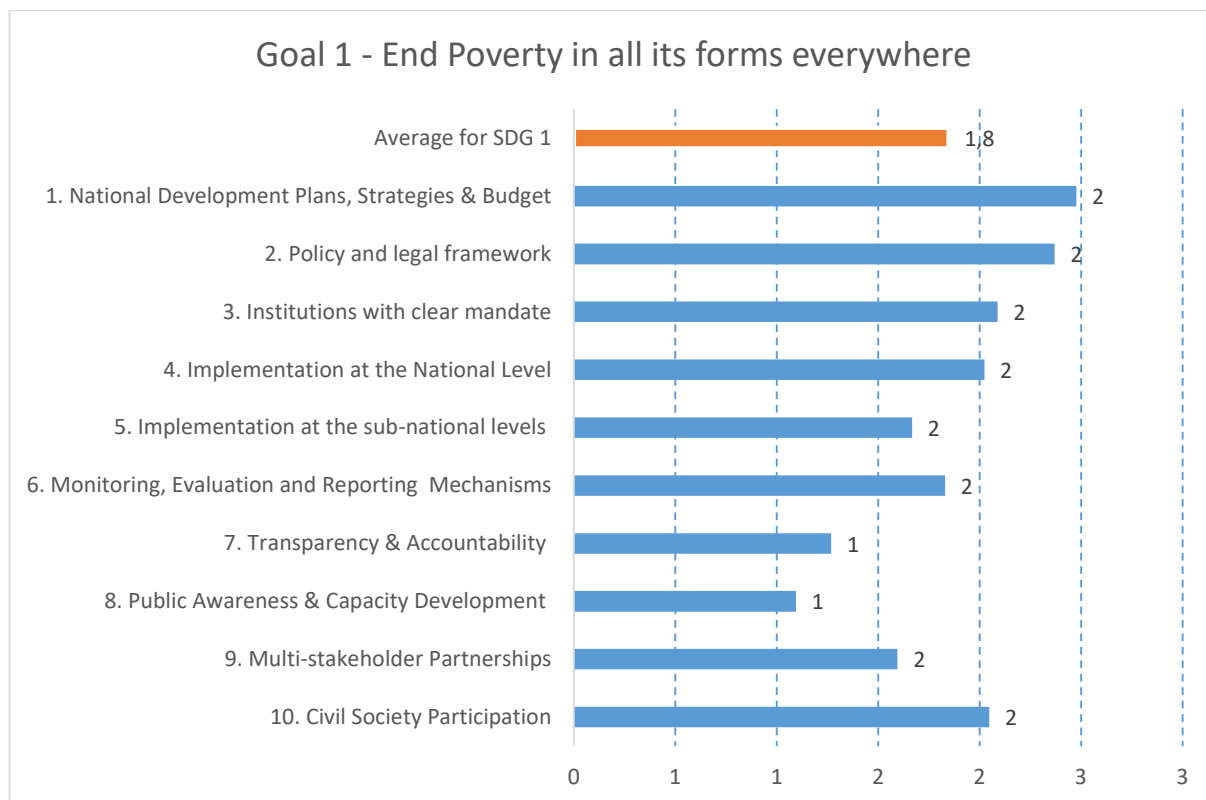


Figure 3. Comparative assessment data, %

Goal 1 - End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The average value according to the survey results is 37%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 37%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. Insufficiently effective state support for the poor (low benefits, insufficient access to education, lack of a barrier-free environment for people with disabilities, lack of normal housing conditions, high unemployment);
2. There is a big difference between national policies and the real situation at the local level, there is no monitoring of the implementation of state programs;
3. The gap in poverty levels in urban and rural settlements, in central and remote regions;
4. Non-fulfillment of state programs due to the lack of awareness of recipients;
5. Untimely execution of state programs in healthcare, education and social protection;
6. In reality, everything is subordinated to the interests of big business;
7. The methodology and mechanisms for poverty eradication in the country are structurally incomprehensible, and there is no state program with indicators of poverty reduction.
8. The requirements for receiving targeted social assistance are overstated, it seems that government programs are working, but not all those in need can use them.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

In general, there are positive results and progressive dynamics in achieving Goal 1 in the Republic of Kazakhstan, there are small advances towards achieving this goal and growth points have been found. Currently, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is developing a "Social Code", which should include about 16 existing laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, where it is necessary to change the rules of benefits and other types of support for categories of citizens of SUSS and those in difficult situations, for their comprehensive support. There are also programs to support SMEs, large families for the opening and development of SMEs (the "Koldau" Program, etc.).

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. To eliminate poverty in the country, effective measures are needed for the social protection of the entire population with a minimum wage of 125.75 USD and below per month, and not just individual target groups.
2. The level of economic development should be measured by the level of accumulation of money by the population, and not by the total GDP.
3. The law on bankruptcy of individuals is necessary to resolve the issues of creditworthiness;
4. It is necessary to cancel the calculation of the total income of the whole family, where the excess due to one tenge may not fall under the current program.

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. To work much more closely and more closely with the civil sector in this direction, to show real steps and results.
2. It is necessary to pay more attention not to quantitative indicators, but to qualitative indicators.
3. Comprehensive execution of public services is necessary in order to get out of poverty and provide not only financial assistance, but also tools for further development.
4. Providing jobs with decent pay.
5. It is necessary to provide for the redistribution of state budget funds for the development of the economy, and not social security.
6. Study of state budgets allocated for social needs, for employment centers – how effectively they work, there should be control of budget funds, how accessible social benefits are, how much unemployment is decreasing, why social benefits are decreasing, etc. It is necessary to analyze the identified issues and then the picture regarding the effectiveness of state programs will be clear.
7. It is necessary to monitor government programs in order to understand how effective they are and what kind of improvement these programs need.
8. It is necessary to look at qualitative indicators, not quantitative ones, how well government programs work in the country.
9. We are embarrassed to admit that we have a poor population in the country, child poverty is the worst here. A recommendation is needed to combine all programs starting from temporary support, TSA, and assistance in the employment of people into a single program, where through family social cards it would be possible to approach more comprehensively with the involvement of all government agencies and public protection programs in solving

issues of economic independence. This program should be state-run with the involvement of representatives of civil society, but it is necessary to solve and work, invest funds from the budget and at the state level.

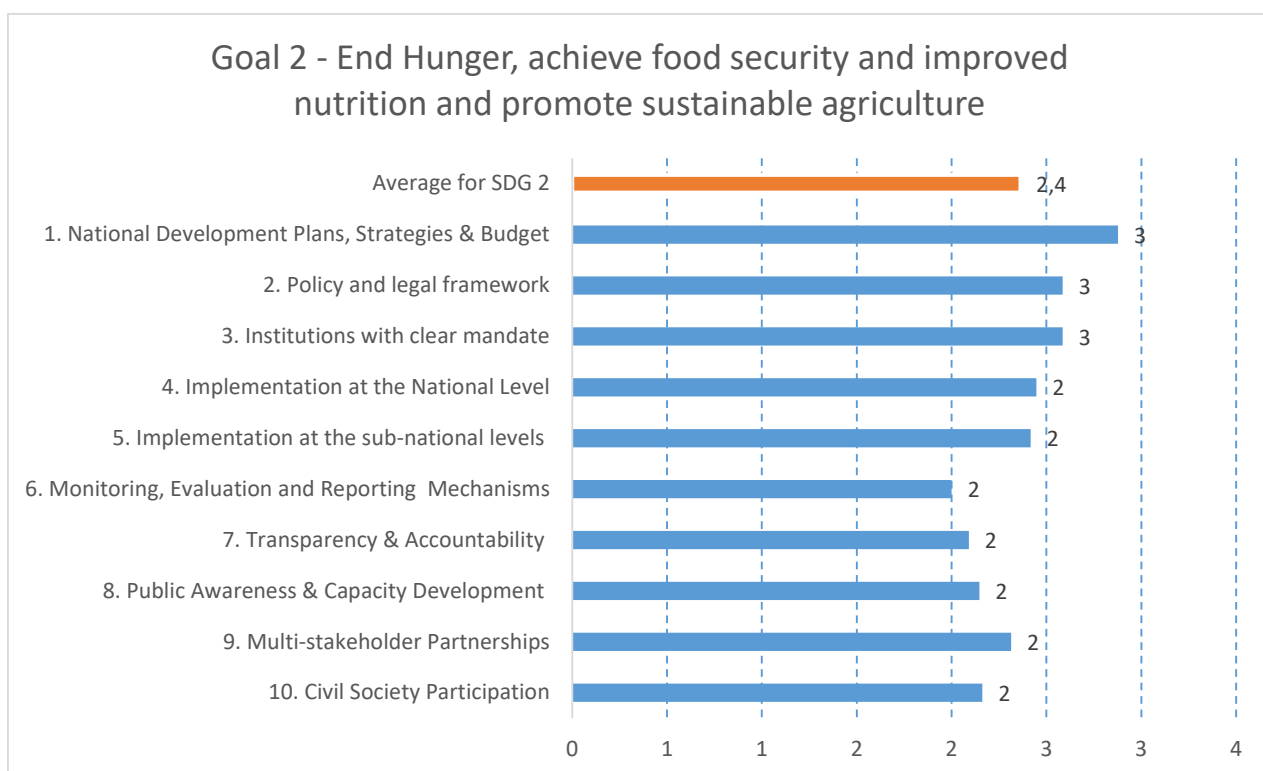
Public awareness and participation issues

1. Widespread courses are needed to improve financial literacy of the population;
2. Opening jobs in villages with decent wages;
3. Improve the communication strategy of the state and management to inform the public about state support measures (material and non-material);
4. To provide employment opportunities and choices for graduates of various specialties of colleges, colleges, universities, etc.
5. Provide people with disabilities with access to quality education and quality employment;
6. Eliminate gender stereotypes and stereotypes about people with disabilities in order to gain economic independence and sustainability.
7. In order to achieve the universal eradication of poverty, it is necessary to provide for the expansion of jobs, not forgetting about the improvement and development of free secondary education, since the demands for education from society are, in principle, huge.

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

The average value according to the survey results is 47%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 47%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. Insufficient implementation of state programs in the field of agricultural development.

Growth points have been identified at the national level, but programs are very poorly implemented locally. There are big gaps in transparency and accountability. The plans and decisions made are aimed at short-term interests and increasing budget expenditures, instead of increasing the productivity of water and land, in reality everything is subordinated to the interests of big business.

We have programs within the country to support agriculture, at the same time we see tension in the supply of daily consumption products, which indicates that these programs do not work fully, do not work properly, because the results do not cover the needs of the domestic market in the agricultural sector.

We all know that the situation with agriculture is deplorable. There were arrests and trials for huge embezzlement in this area, huge funds were allocated to regions throughout the country to support agriculture, to subsidize farmers, but there were embezzlements. I do not exclude that the loss of livestock, which was observed in Kazakhstan last year due to drought, is the result of disorganization and lack of coordination of the work of authorized bodies in the field of agriculture at all levels, starting from the ministry and ending with regional and district representatives. The disrupted communication among themselves, the lack of planning and forecasting led to the fact that there was a massive loss of livestock. And plus there is a corruption component and huge embezzlement. A lot of effort is being made, but it doesn't always work effectively.

2. There is no social support for rural residents, they do not have access to medicine, there are no specialist doctors, they cannot receive a quota for treatment, there is no sanatorium treatment. There is no support for young people in rural areas, there is no continuity among the older generation to the younger.

3. Problems of the effectiveness of cross-border and regional cooperation.

4. Problems of a technological, industrial nature:

The programs do not take into account the improvement of products, for example, for 20 years they have not created a parent herd, so products are becoming more expensive and there is no sustainability. Imported feed slows down production. Subsidizing the production of chemical fertilizers against the background of lack of support for the production of organic fertilizers, degradation of pastures, reduction of humus. The accumulated waste from the production of phosphorus fertilizers (14 million tons) is not used for land improvement. The government is not solving this problem.

5. State programs should aim at the quality of public health, therefore, the Ministry of Health should be involved in this issue.

It is necessary to combine not only the improvement of nutrition, but also the formation of a healthy lifestyle through an understanding of proper nutrition. Invest less in medicines, and invest more in the development of a healthy generation. Hunger and improved nutrition have affected life expectancy, pensioners are little used in the mentoring experience, we do not have food security. With regard to agriculture, we need good investments without a corrupt component, support in rural areas for all corporations to grow better and environmentally friendly products without GMOs, and with a large Kazakhstani content, we are an agricultural country and we can achieve that the population in our country does not starve.

6. The irresponsible attitude of farmers in registering livestock. When farmers turned to the state for support due to the loss of livestock in the Mangystau region, it turned out that there are many unaccounted-for livestock. Naturally, the state did not compensate for unaccounted cattle. Thus, it is necessary to work with farmers so that they register cattle. This is due to the fact that people raise more livestock than the area of their pastures allows them, there are certain standards for breeding livestock for the reproduction of pasture feed. The more cattle there are, the more they eat up all the natural pasture feed, and they do not have time to reproduce themselves, this all leads to the fact that there is not enough feed, as a result, livestock die. That is, farmers are behaving irresponsibly, it is necessary to work with them on these issues.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

Based on the monitoring conducted in 2020, 4.4% of the population in Kazakhstan were malnourished and starved. Despite the disappointing figures, the energy value of the consumed products was higher than the minimum requirements. To ensure the sustainability of the food and agricultural sectors in the country, measures are being taken to reduce risks, especially for the most vulnerable segments of the population. Stabilization funds are being created and peasant farms are being subsidized. Today, we are dependent on imports. There is experience in solving the food problem: household, country and garden plots. The main thing is land reclamation. Preferential loans to agricultural producers "Ken Dala" and forward purchase of "Food Corporation" were announced. In general, at the moment this goal is being implemented through subsidies. There is no famine in Kazakhstan.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. State programs should aim at the quality of public health, therefore, the Ministry of Health should be involved in this issue.
2. In addition to the development of agriculture, it is necessary to improve rural infrastructure, schools and allocate more quotas in education and healthcare. Since rural residents do not have access to medicine, there are no specialist doctors, they cannot get a quota for treatment, not to mention sanatorium treatment.

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. It is not financial assistance that is needed, but resource assistance (fertilizers, equipment, feed, franchises, etc.);
2. Assistance with the sales market is required to reduce the risk of overpricing, a large number of resellers;
3. To carry out systematic external monitoring of the implementation of state programs and the satisfaction of recipients of programs to support agriculture in the field by independent monitoring experts.
4. It is necessary to see how much has been allocated, what has been done and what results there are, that is, an analysis of this area should be carried out.
5. More jobs in the villages.
6. Food security issues require risk assessment, planning and forecasting at all levels, on the ground and in the relevant ministry. To avoid such situations with livestock deaths, as last year, due to drought and lack of feed in Mangystau. In our climatic conditions, this happens from year to year, so to say that the drought happened overnight is wrong, but it turned out

that no one was ready for the drought, there was no stock of feed. Even if farmers find themselves in such a situation, the state should have a reserve in order to provide assistance to farmers for the first time. Then there were barriers at the level of state structures, when people in the Turkestan region reacted, they themselves collected hay by wagons to be sent to Mangystau, KRW began to hinder them, bill them for sending hay. And this hay was lying there, they could not take it out for more than a week, although there was a catastrophic situation in Mangystau. This is all the result of the inefficiency of public administration and the lack of interdepartmental interaction, communication and coordination.

7. It is important to remove barriers to the implementation of government programs.
10. It is necessary to create a rapid response system taking into account the characteristics of each region.
11. Coordination and interaction at the level of Central Asian countries on food security and water resources is also important. In general, an integrated approach is needed, taking into account all factors of food security, the reorientation of certain sectors of agriculture and the provision of water resources.

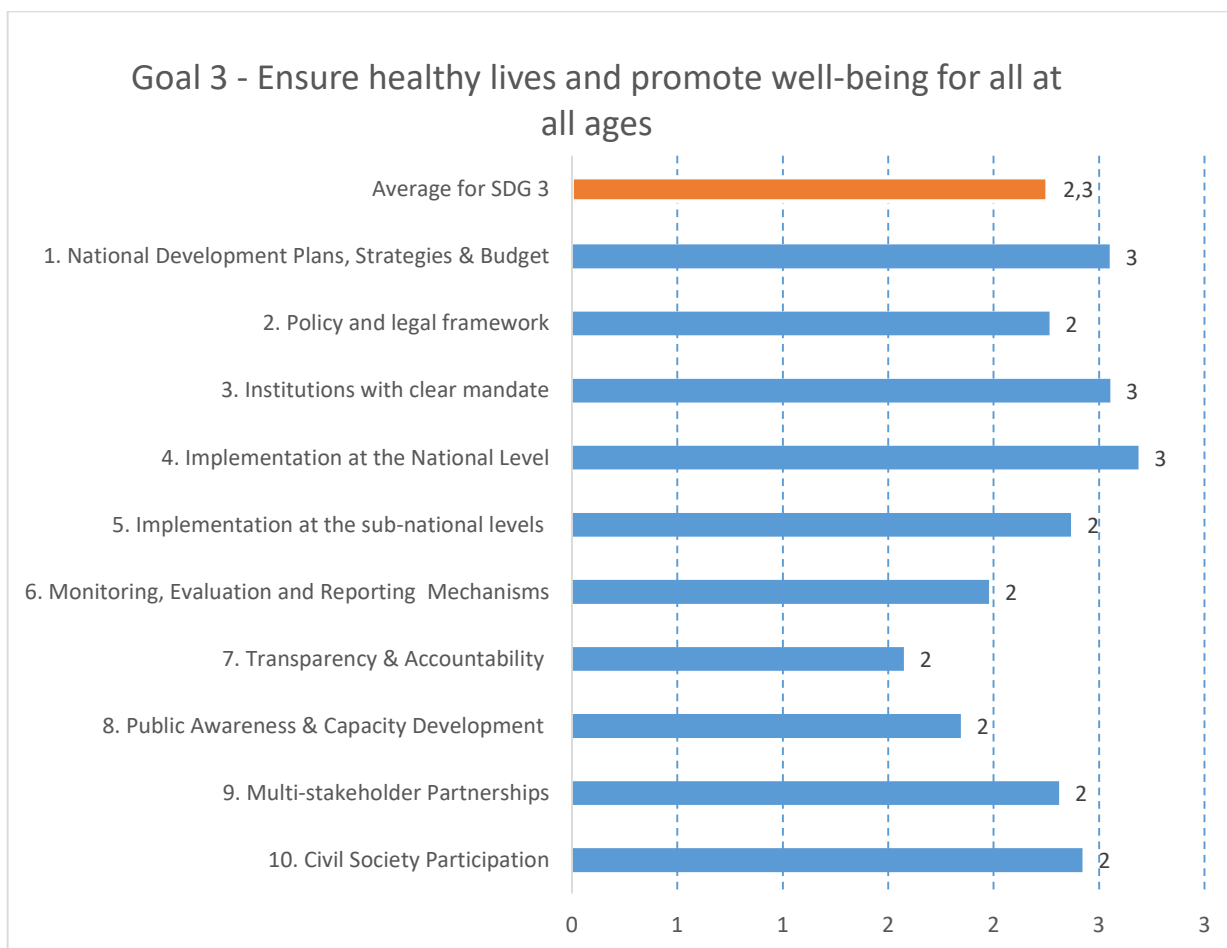
Public awareness and participation issues

1. More awareness-raising programs on working with existing programs;
2. It is necessary to deal with issues of rational use of water not only at the level of agriculture and production, but also at the level of individuals, because we do not have our own sources of fresh water.
3. It is necessary to work with farmers on their education on livestock breeding, livestock registration, reproduction of natural pastures and a generally responsible approach to agriculture.

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

The average value according to the survey results is 45%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 30%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. The lack of real accessible conditions (free sports clubs, events, infrastructure for running, walking, sports) to ensure a healthy lifestyle for the population at any age. Free access to sports is limited for people with disabilities, or completely absent due to a lack of specialists who can work with children and adults with disabilities. There is no access to a healthy lifestyle in the regions, especially in remote ones, and in cities - fitness is expensive, there are no preferential categories for discounts.

2. There is a problem of early diagnosis. Despite the successes achieved in the field of healthcare, there are problems of diseases and mortality related to the circulatory system, oncological/malignant diseases in the country.

3. Serious problems with professional medical personnel and medical equipment. Regarding healthcare institutions and organizations: the shortage of medical staff is 12.3 thousand units (as of 11/17/2020). In comparison with the previous period (2019), the staffing requirement increased by +14.7%. At the same time, the Ministry, as the authorized body in the healthcare system, does

not deal with the issue of attracting young doctors to regions with high shortages. At the moment, the high cost of training (medical and pedagogical specialties) in these professions generates an outflow of young people.

The situation is deteriorating against the background of the covid pandemic, for this reason, the indicators have deteriorated slightly. There is a shortage of personnel in the narrow specializations of medical workers, for example, pathologists, staff training is insufficient, old staff retire and this specialization is being laid bare. And these are analyses of the same cancer patients, pathoanatomic analyses, we will allocate funds to fight cancer, and basic analyses will soon be difficult to obtain. There are also problems with forensic examination – this direction was transferred to the Ministry of Justice from the Ministry of Health, and the chain of personnel education was interrupted. Everything depends on the personnel, we get new equipment, but there is no one to maintain and repair.

4. Problems of providing patients with medicines. The lack of purchase of medicines generates poor-quality treatment.

Despite the importance of such an indicator as the level of provision of patients with medicines, it is not included in the Strategic Plan of the Ministry as an indicator of the availability of medical care. COVID-19 has exposed security problems in the pharmaceutical system, including corruption.

Implementation at the national level: For 9 months of 2020, 82,521 patients were not provided with medicines (in 2018 – 435,992, in 2019 – 515,523) in the amount of about 724 million tenge (in 2018 – 3 570 227 100, in 2019 – 2 769 384 236). In some positions, there is a 100% lack of medicines with a high demand for them. Moreover, there is no analysis of drug provision for 73 nosologies. Accordingly, the scale of the problem is much wider. Lack of integration of IS EPIS (unified pharmaceutical information system), ERDB (register of dispensary patients), ISDP (information system "Drug provision") it does not allow you to get real data.

In the unified distribution system of medicines and medical devices, there is simultaneously a shortage of necessary drugs, an excess of unclaimed in the warehouses of a Single distributor (from 2018 – by 15.7 billion tenge, from 2019 – 9.5 billion tenge), as well as an annual refund to suppliers of unused funds. This was due to the lack of regulation of administrative procedures governing deadlines, the basis for decision-making in the procurement planning process, and a unified methodology for calculating volume requirements.

5. Insufficient level of satisfaction of the population with the quality of medical care received.

There is a noticeable decrease in the quality of control powers in the field of quality of medical services (medical care), public services. There is little awareness about the treatment within the framework of CSHI and GAFMC.

Access to medical services has become inaccessible to many due to the imperfection of the health insurance system.

Medical organizations do not comply with the requirements of the Rules for the provision of paid services in terms of ensuring openness and accessibility of information. There is no information on Internet resources that allows the patient to determine which services he can receive for free, and if paid, at what price, as well as other information (payment procedure, information about benefits for certain categories of citizens, etc.).

6. Problems of approving legislative acts in the healthcare system. Due to the prolonged failure to ensure the legal regulation of relations related to monitoring, coordination and control procedures, as well as the provision of reporting information, these functions are implemented improperly in the healthcare sector.

Regarding the legal framework: due to the adoption of the new Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Health of the People and the Healthcare system" in July 2020, the NPA adopted to implement the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Health of the People and the Healthcare System" dated September 18, 2009, became invalid. About 400 internal acts of the Ministry of Health, which in fact have no legal force, are subject to application for a long period. This category includes acts that establish legal, medical, institutional, financial and material foundations and requirements. Currently, measures to ensure legality in accordance with the Law "On Legal Acts" have not been fully taken by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

7. There is a duplication of functions between structural divisions of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan and structural divisions of territorial health departments, between the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, its subordinate organizations, as well as at the level of subordinate structures.

8. The Ministry of Health has not identified a real need for updating (revision) or developing new clinical treatment protocols, and appropriate standards have not been developed to determine the actual costs (time, funds, personnel and administrative resources).

9. There is inadequate control and coordination of the development of electronic information resources of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The development of a Platform for informatization and interoperability of health information systems has been delayed for 5 years (since December 2015). The cost of these works cost the state 17.8 million US dollars. The completion of the Platform has been extended three times.

10. Transparency and accountability: Medical institutions and organizations systematically violate the norms on access to information, including in the provision of public services (paragraph 3), paragraph 1 of Article 23; paragraph 2 of Article 23 of the Law "On Public Services", paragraph 3), 5), 10), 12), 13) paragraph 2 of Article 9; paragraph 1) paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Law "On Access to Information").

Our state assumes international obligations, but in fact the execution on the ground is different, not what the country declares when it undertakes obligations.

11. Insufficient coverage of modern contraception in the population of reproductive age. Considering that the average age of sexual debut in the Republic of Kazakhstan (according to UNFPA 2018) is 16.5 years old, and the average age of the first birth is 25, there is a need for contraceptive methods for at least 9 years. In addition, to preserve reproductive potential, it is necessary to observe a 2-year interval between childbirth. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, contraceptive methods are not included in the GAFMC and are not covered by the CSCI. The vast majority of abortions are the result of unplanned pregnancy, which occurs due to the low availability of modern contraceptive methods or their misuse. According to official data from the Ministry of Health, the coverage of modern contraception for all women of reproductive age in the Republic of Kazakhstan is low (31%) and has been almost at the same level over the past decades. The Ministries of Health for 2017-2019 also demonstrate extremely low use of modern

contraceptives by adolescents both in the whole country and by regions, with maximum values not exceeding 20%.

According to the results of research conducted in recent years, regulatory mechanisms in the Republic of Kazakhstan are insufficiently developed to ensure that people living with disabilities have access to quality services, information and family planning tools that guarantee the realization of their reproductive rights. People with various types of disabilities have unmet contraceptive needs, the prevalence of abortions, sexually transmitted infections is significantly higher than among the population of the country as a whole, the abortion rate is 8 times higher among people with disabilities, and unmet contraceptive needs are 4 times higher (41.5%) compared to women of fertile age in the country.

12. There is a problem in the formation of statistics, taking into account the initial indicators, officials want to get some new figures, the system becomes more complicated and some indicators change or are lost. We have nothing to compare it with, there are international figures, and we have very old figures in Kazakhstan, we cannot trace the dynamics, and without statistics we cannot analyze and move on.

13. The Ministry of Health does not conduct key nutrition studies on the percentage of obesity or malnutrition among the population. There is a problem of the lack of a healthy lifestyle culture and proper nutrition among the population, all this is due to the fact that this area is missing in the education system. As such, there is no prevention, everything is done fictitiously, children with certain diseases are not identified, they are not sent for treatment in a timely manner.

14. The problem is that political decisions are lagging behind the international scientific base.

15. Covid showed that reducing hospitals was the wrong decision, with the advent of the pandemic, we **frantically began to build hospitals.** If we had the beds that we had before, then we would not have to launch any new hospital centers within the framework of covid.

16. Today there **are government programs in this direction, but we do not see the effectiveness of these programs.** For example, the same screening of the population does not give us a picture of the incidence of the population as a whole. Therefore, there should be either an increase in these screening programs, motivational things should happen for human resources, for newly minted specialists who would come and willingly go to work in medical organizations, and not work as a waiter or salesman, having studied for eight years in medical. The financial component is one of the important ones, medical workers should earn well, accordingly, they can be asked, and not as it is now, everything that is given to doctors financially is offset by the current state of the foreign exchange market and the economy.

17. We have incorrectly calculated the load on the PHC service as a whole, conditionally, a doctor has 4,500 thousand patients on the site, with such a load, he should receive not 2 hours a day, but at least 8 hours a day. Also, the 15-minute admission schedule shows that this does not work effectively, since the doctor cannot write a medical history and do a proper examination of the patient, respectively, this has an impact on the health of the general population in Kazakhstan.

18. There is a problem **of corruption and attribution.** We all know the Damumed application, you can only get to the doctor through this application, through which you need to make an appointment, while it is unclear how it works. I have children, I watch Dammed on this application, they regularly undergo some kind of examinations, some kind of screenings, physiotherapy, while we have not been to the doctor for several years. As far as I understand, hospitals receive a budget at the expense of the services provided, the number of patients, so these notes appear.

19. Health insurance does not work for us today, because we do not know how to allocate these resources. We have guaranteed state-funded assistance, but all conflicts begin here.

The unprotected and vulnerable segments of the population have dropped out of the insurance medicine system, so there is a flaw in this system itself. People should not drop out of our country, because a person who has dropped out of compulsory medical insurance who gets sick, in the future he will come to the acute phase of the disease, which falls under guaranteed, emergency medical care and here the costs of the state will be even greater.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

In general, we have health management programs in polyclinics, they are slowly being implemented. The health care system is very well developed at the national level. Wide coverage of the population with health services (the introduction of compulsory health insurance), the introduction of standardization, the unified purchase of medicines and medical products, the digitalization of healthcare. Policies have been developed at the national level, resources are being allocated, there are programs at the city, district, etc. Work in the field of HIV prevention and healthy lifestyle promotion is progressing well.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. The issue of revising the strategic indicators of the healthcare system towards development orientation and eliminating the motivation for hiding data remains relevant.
2. The revision of the functionality of the central office of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, territorial health departments, structural and subordinate departments of the Ministry and health departments is being updated.
3. Reducing the retirement age for women.
4. Training in medical and pedagogical specialties should be free, these professions are a vocation, and not more like work and business. It is necessary to pay attention to the training of personnel in narrow specializations in healthcare, this is not taken into account in the mass, but problems are already brewing.

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. The Ministry of Health should conduct key research in the field of nutrition of the population, to what extent nutrition is adequate, to what extent the population is provided with high-quality water.
2. It is necessary to restore order in the financing of medical care, both state and insurance, so that it works fully for the benefit of direct beneficiaries. For example, when registering a pregnant woman, she is forced to pay for the CSHI for a year if she did not have any workplace, respectively, such patients drop out of coverage for receiving medical services, respectively, maternal and infant mortality is growing in our country. All this is happening because the mechanisms for allocating financial resources in healthcare have been incorrectly developed.

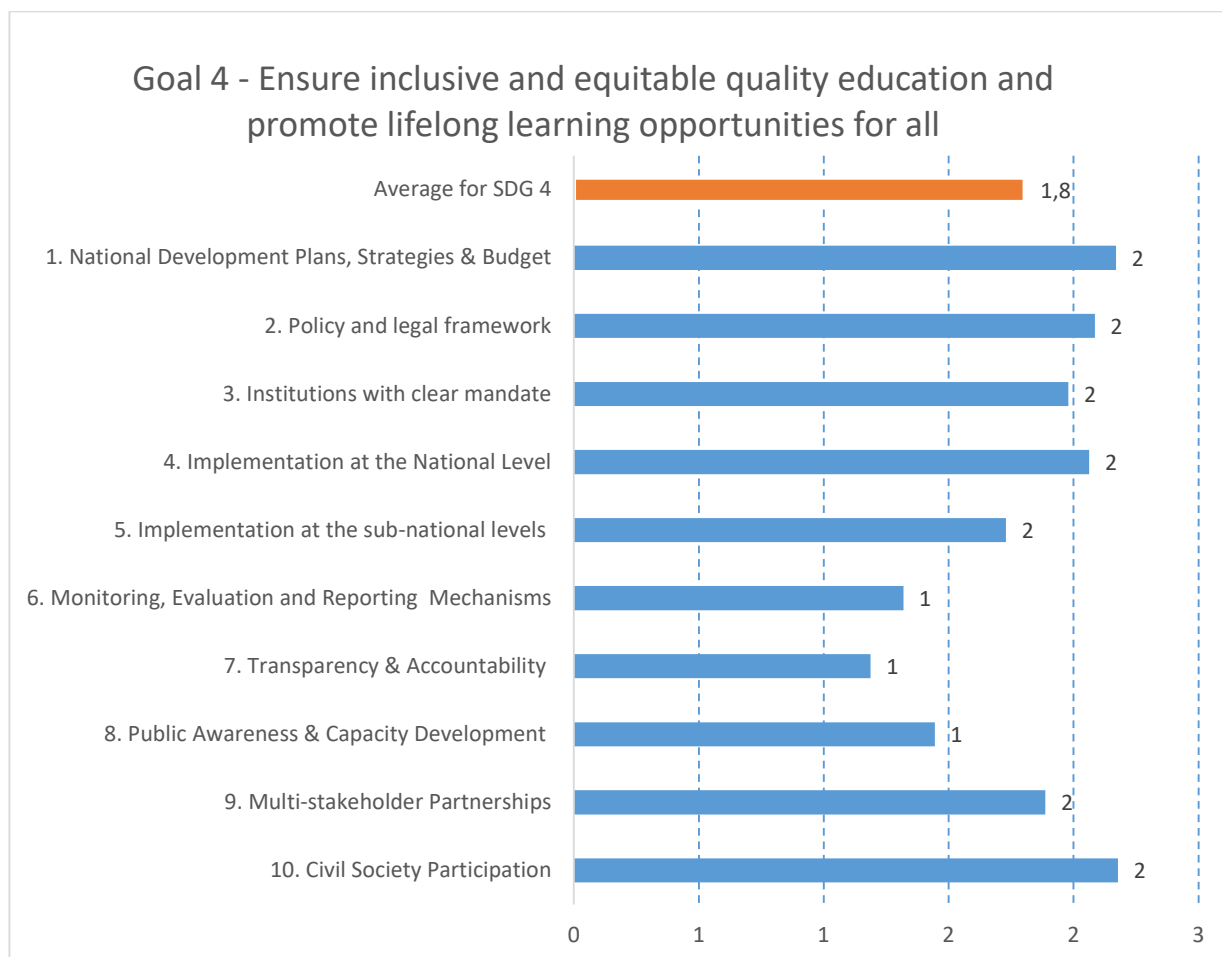
Public awareness and participation issues

1. A healthy lifestyle is impossible without a full-fledged diet, including vitamins, macro- and microelements. It is necessary to focus on increasing the income level of the population, ensuring more effective and sufficient financing of health systems.
2. Promotion of healthy lifestyle, it is necessary to introduce from birth, to prepare, first of all, mothers, then children. After all, a healthy and educated nation is the key to the success of our country.
3. It is necessary to include healthy lifestyle issues in education, and not only as physical education in the education system, there should be an additional resource.

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

The average value according to the survey results is 36%;

The average value after consultation is 30%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. Education begins at preschool age. However, **there are not enough kindergartens in Kazakhstan** where children from the age of 3+ years could have access to quality education.

2. **The problem with inclusive education.** The issues of inclusion of children with special needs require a lot of attention. Universities are not focused on education and the promotion of inclusive education.

The norms of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, ratified in 2015, are not respected everywhere, including on access to inclusive education. The former Soviet ideology of isolation and segregation of children with disabilities and special needs persists. The infrastructure is not developed, there is no access to many services, there is no comprehensive and systematic support and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities. There is no interdepartmental interaction between central and local executive bodies on the implementation of the norms of existing laws.

There are still difficulties with the introduction of inclusive education: it is mainly developing in the capital and large cities, in small towns and villages it is problematic for many reasons and the lack of additional funding, teachers, methods/technologies, infrastructure, etc. Home-based education is offered as an alternative, but it is of rather poor quality and does not provide opportunities for growth and career.

In addition, there is a great rejection of parents of "healthy" children from co-education of children with special educational needs, for the development of inclusive education - the fight against stereotypes and myths is not conducted at the proper level.

In accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention have not yet been established, difficulties with the conceptual apparatus of laws that do not correspond to the definitions in the Convention.

3. The consequences of the pandemic have also had a negative impact on the education sector. Remote learning is not high enough. Many did not have full access even to online. Knowledge gaps are hard to fill.

4. To this day, **there is a low level of quality of education in the suburbs, villages, and villages.** At the same time, even in public schools in large cities, the infrastructure does not meet the basic comfortable conditions for learning. But private free schools are being opened, such as BINOM from the BI Group Holding, which generally provide comfort and a fairly high level of knowledge provided. A comprehensive assessment of all schools is needed, and no such statistics have been publicly found.

5. **There is no national program on sex education in the Republic of Kazakhstan,** insufficient access to reliable information on safe sexual behavior against the background of available access to the Internet and various kinds of information, including pornographic, lead to unwanted pregnancy, the spread of sexually transmitted infections, which ultimately determine the reproductive health of the population, the level of maternal mortality and poverty in any State. According to official data from the information system of the Ministry of Health, on average 3 out of 100 girls register pregnancy at the age of 15-19 years (16,229 in 2017, 15,757 in 2018 and 15,479 in 2019). 15% of all teenage pregnancies end in abortion (2,524 in 2017, 2,510 in 2018 and 2,346 in 2019).

6. The quality of education leaves much to be desired, there are many flaws, **many programs are launched, but not all programs work.** There are good and interesting programs, but you need to write some reports on them all the time. Paper turnover and reporting bring out the creative potential of teachers, so everything is stamped, everything is limited, based on this, the effectiveness decreases. There are a lot of inconsistencies between what is happening at the bottom of the education system and at the top, in the ministry. And the leadership system itself in educational organizations functions in reverse order, we are switching to the traditional management format, but at the same time we want to implement all programs in innovative training in secondary education.

7. **Programs are launched without any funding.** The state should understand that money should be allocated for any program, and not just translate what is available from English into Russian and Kazakh and give it all to schools. And unfortunately, there is a difference between the translation into Russian and Kazakh, the translation often does not correspond at all. Plus, the material and technical base is very lame, if funding is available in large cities or in city centers,

then those schools that are located on the outskirts do not have equipment, repairs and other opportunities, the same applies to rural schools.

8. **There is no continuity in the Ministry of Education.** In Kazakhstan, 12 or 13 ministers have been replaced in 30 years, and everyone comes, cancels everything previous, every year something new is invented. If we, as parents, feel this discomfort from constant changes, then it is a pity for teachers, they have to implement it all, write, report, and so on.

9. **There is a problem of teacher training in higher educational institutions,** they come to work without understanding the education system, they have theoretical information, but no practical information, they have no practice completely.

10. All the time we take programs with experience in Western countries, we snatch something from other experiences that do not fit into the mentality of our society, based on this, instead of efficiency, we have **fragmentation and various risks.**

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

Kazakhstan has a sufficient level of formal and non-formal education for children and youth, access to free school education, which is compulsory. Lifelong adult education is also developing successfully, where NPOs make a significant contribution. Measures have been developed to provide targeted social support, a bill has been adopted to improve the quality of life of people with disabilities, and nationalized SDG indicators are in effect. There is a wonderful program to improve the status of a teacher.

Kazakhstan has provided access to continuing education, including additional education. In recent years, they have been creating opportunities for inclusive education for children and youth. At the same time, for adults with disabilities, there are more opportunities for retraining in popular specialties and employment in the market, support and support in some universities, etc. Mechanisms have been developed and are being implemented, but there are still a lot of gaps.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. There should be a long-term program plan, a systematic implementation of programs that is understandable for students and teachers.
2. The level of education is measured by the number of discoveries in the country of patents for copyrights.

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. Strengthen the work and control of government agencies, civil society, and NGOs regarding the accessibility of the environment and the provision of educational materials for different categories of people with disabilities.
2. It is necessary to review programs and their implementation on the ground, as well as reduce the control and accountability of teachers in secondary education, this will give more efficiency than the endless request for some papers.
3. To raise the level of general education, and to work on improving the level of inclusive education, there is nothing to boast about at all.

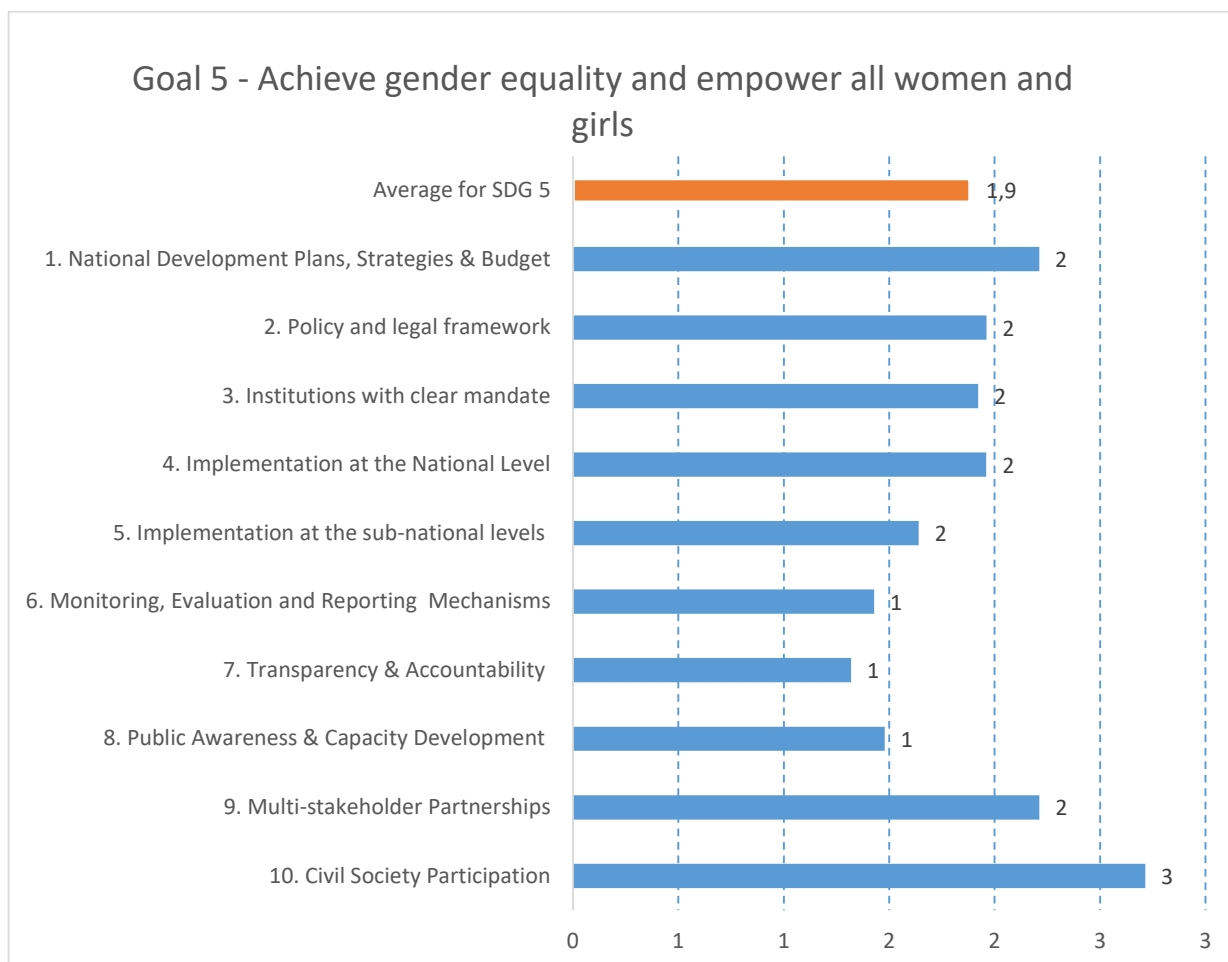
Public awareness and participation issues

1. Active support and inclusive participation of the civil society is needed.
2. To make an accessible environment for inclusive education, especially in rural areas, we need to start working in this direction.
3. It is necessary to work on the stigma in society towards people with educational disabilities.
4. It is necessary to work towards creating a positive attitude in inclusive education, to support any projects, both state structures of formal educational institutions and informal ones.

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

The average value according to the survey results is 38%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 29%, which is the average of the proposed points (25%; 33%; 30%)



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

- 1. The issue of domestic violence is very acute**, especially during the pandemic. The problem of the growth of domestic violence, especially during the lowdown on covid, requires a review of approaches, methods and legislative norms to protect women and children from violence. Regarding domestic violence, especially during the lockdown period on Covid, there was an increase, I think it became visible, many cases came out of latent nature, they began to be covered informatively.
The problem of the growth of domestic violence is also serious for the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is constantly observed, especially if it is associated with a decrease in the role of women, with the situation of gender equality, it is only decreasing. To the law on domestic violence, the changes that are proposed by civil society that deal with this issue, they do not find their solution at the legislative level.
- 2. Discrimination on the basis of gender opportunities for women and girls persists.** There is a gap in opportunities and potential for the realization of their rights between urban and rural women, women from remote regions. In Kazakhstan, there is a difficult issue of women's

participation in decision-making - there are practically no women among the akims of regions and districts, secretaries of maslikhats, ministers and vice-ministers. There are certain achievements in the country, but women are underrepresented in power, and among decision-makers, the concentration of women in this part is very small. The second point is that we must understand that today there are no programs for rural women and girls, this niche always falls out of all our processes, we have some gender-based activities at regional levels, in cities of national importance, and the countryside is always somewhere overboard.

3. **There is practically no definition of "discrimination" in accordance with international standards in Kazakh legislation and law enforcement practice, there is no anti-discrimination legislation, anti-discrimination institutions and procedures.** There is a systemic problem that has been repeatedly pointed out to Kazakhstan during the consideration of reports on the implementation of international obligations under ratified international human rights treaties by the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Human Rights Committee, the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the UN Independent Expert on issues of national minorities, who visited the Republic of Kazakhstan, and a number of international human rights organizations and independent experts. Achieving equality, including gender equality, is impossible without a systematic approach to this problem. It is only in the last year or two that government agencies have at least begun to discuss it.
4. **The artificial alignment of objective differences leads to tragic consequences in the preservation of the family and the upbringing of children.** It is not necessary to look only at the West in this matter. There, such a policy has led to the corruption of centuries-old foundations in the relationship between men and women. Kazakhstan has its own national traditions. That's what you need to rely on
5. **There is no indication of the fulfillment of State obligations in relation to vulnerable categories of women and girls,** including women with disabilities, women and girls from ethnic minorities, migrant women, women in conflict with the law, women of the HIV group/AIDS, mothers with many children, women raising children with disabilities, etc.
6. **At the political level, we have a confusion of concepts, there is no understanding of what gender equality is,** starting from the body under the President for family and women's affairs and demographic policy, then this body should be represented by its value composition (almost only women), since their understanding of gender equality raises more questions, to what extent they are ready to shape this agenda of gender equality in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the level of understanding of gender approaches is difficult. If we go down to the level of the MIRD, CSCI, for example, there is a serious value rollback on the principles of gender equality, if we take the representation of women at the level of executive authorities, these are Akims, Ministries, etc., then there is a very low %, the only one where there is a positive change in some areas in terms of representation in Maslikhats, but this it is not particularly critical and does not affect, since they do not have special full power and influence, the level of decision-making is concentrated at the level of Akimats, therefore such a result.

If you look at the information field, how politicians speak out about women and polygamy, then this is one of the arguments that the situation with gender equality is deteriorating, there is no systematic support for organizations that deal with gender equality, prevention of domestic violence and other women's issues, as it is commonly called, it says that we have few achievements in gender equality. equality. We have stagnation, we can even say about regression. There are no questions about the empowerment of women in the latest programs at all, they are simply declared, specific indicators and measures are not spelled out how these

measures will be implemented. And in fact, we have discrimination against women and girls today.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

There is significant progress, and it is necessary to further develop the potential based on the principles of openness and transparency. Women's empowerment issues are included in many national programmes. In the country, issues of gender equality, promotion and empowerment of women and girls are cross-cutting priorities in the planning and implementation of national, local and sectoral programs. During the years of independence, Kazakhstan has made significant progress in the implementation of gender policy. The National Commission for Women's Affairs has been established. The components of gender policy are included in the agenda in various areas of socially significant initiatives. To date, the share of women deputies in the Majilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is at least 30%. The civil society of the region is strong enough and unites to promote common values and actions.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. The legislative framework, strategies and budgeting need to be improved. In particular, gaps in the laws of the region that support patriarchal views and patterns should be eliminated, practice should be more sensitive to the situation and needs of women and girls, those provisions set out in national plans and strategies should be supported by allocated funds from the state budget for effective implementation together with civil society and all stakeholders.
2. Introduce a compulsory subject on human rights and gender equality in schools from the first grade, where children will be taught the fundamental rights of inviolability of honor and dignity.
3. All forms of violence against women and girls must be criminalized, and relevant criminal and civil legislation must take into account gender aspects.
4. The 30% quota of women at the decision-making level without youth should be legislated, then we should say that legislation should take into account the characteristics of the female body, meaning the law on domestic violence, more% of women are subjected to violence due to physiological characteristics.
5. The introduction of the concept of "discrimination" into legislation in accordance with the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the implementation of the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women based on the results of consideration of reports of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the implementation of CEDAW, the adoption of anti-discrimination legislation, the creation of anti-discrimination institutions and procedures, a change in policy on the definition of gender identity and its protection.
6. The introduction of criminal liability for crimes of domestic violence against women and children, this moment will improve the situation and allow rapists to be brought to justice, until this happens, we will never solve the issue of domestic violence. Serious work is needed and condemnation at the state political level regarding discriminatory statements against women and girls, serious support is needed for the development of small and micro businesses, which are mainly women's, specialized lending, specialized support is needed to ensure economic independence.

7. The strategy of gender policy should be revised taking into account the achievements of those new challenges of the modern world, if Kazakhstan has committed itself to the elimination of all forms of violence, then Kazakhstan should sign a number of international documents, including the Istanbul Protocol, in order to fully comply with all accepted norms.

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. The State should provide financial support for services for victims of violence against women and girls, which should extend not only to government centers, but also to non-governmental women's centers.
2. Monitor the situation and monitor it regularly: conduct measurements and research on gender equality and violence against women and girls.
3. Conduct a targeted analysis of the economic costs of violence against women and girls. Such research projects should be accompanied by an exchange of experience on using the results of the analysis to lobby for adequate funding for the prevention of violence and the provision of services to victims.
4. It is necessary to develop a unified methodology for collecting data on violence against women and girls in order to assess its extent and trends. Additionally, standardized indicators should be introduced to improve the quality of administrative data collection. At the national level, data should be combined into unified databases, in accordance with data protection and privacy standards. Also, the data should be analyzed regularly.
5. Equal development of the regions is needed, Almaty and Nur Sultan are under great strain, since other regions lag far behind, starting with the comfort of living and living conditions. Therefore, there should be a program for the development of regions, proper financing is needed, regardless of the status of subsidization, the percentage of invested money to the number of people living should be taken into account.

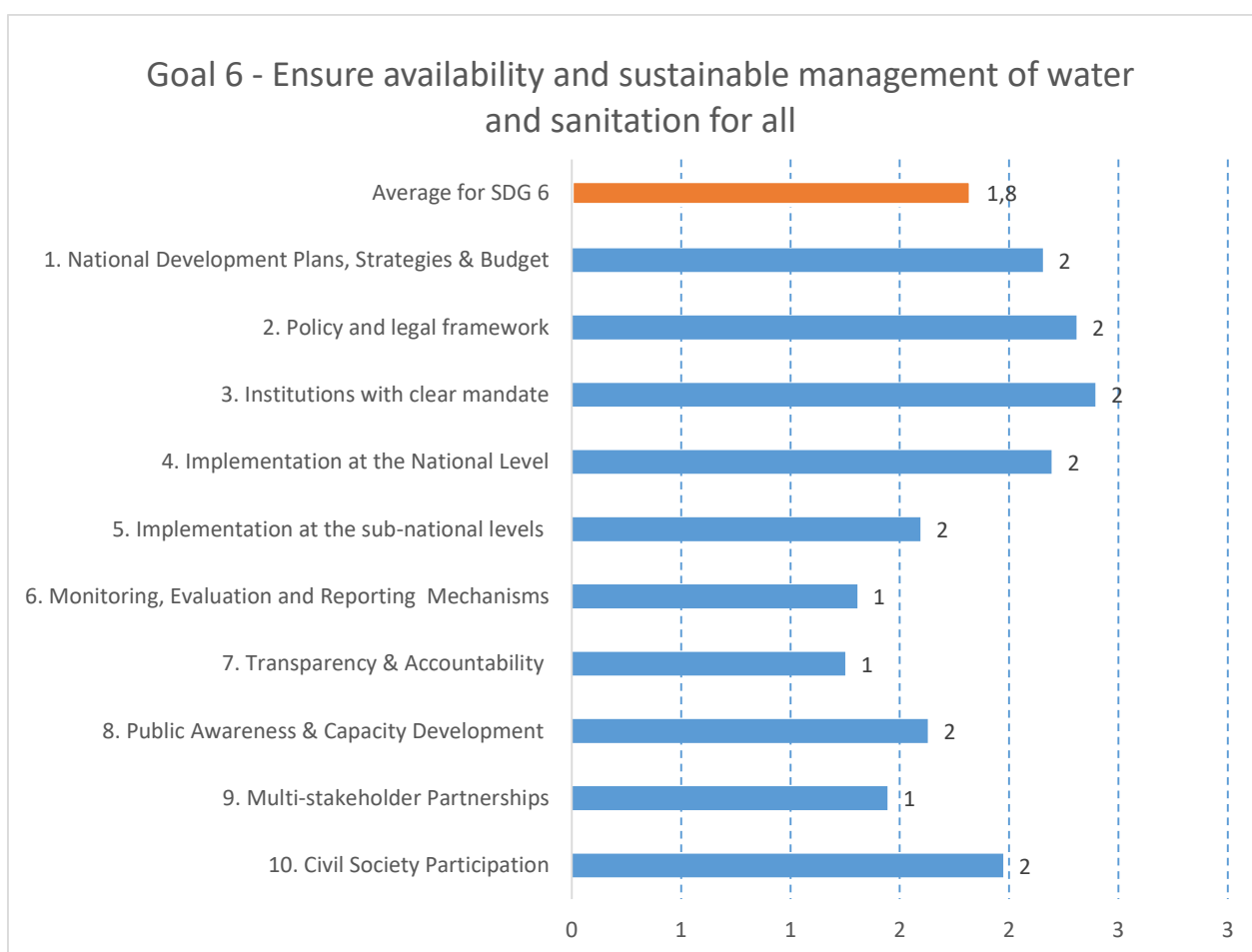
Public awareness and participation issues

1. Carry out active information and educational work in the media and cover the problem of domestic violence with a focus on intolerance to violence, and avoid victimblaming. Conduct trainings and seminars for journalists in order to teach the ethics of publishing materials in the media on the topic of violence, including recognizing the language of victimblaming (shifting responsibility to the victim).
2. To work with young people to influence the deeply rooted gender stereotypes inherent in a significant part of society that prevent survivors of violence from ever seeking help or seeking justice (for example, the widespread belief that domestic violence is just "family matters").
3. Support should be provided to strengthen women's non-governmental organizations and women's activist movements working on violence against women and girls in order to ensure that their activities continue for further reforms. To share best practices with other countries.
4. It is necessary to start working in villages, statistics show that today the rural population prevails over the urban one. In practice, we see that what is being developed by the country does not always work in rural areas.

Goal 6 - Ensure accessibility and sustainable management of water resources and sanitation for all

The average value according to the survey results is 36%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 36%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. The legislation is partially regulated, but requires significant changes. There is a complete failure in the field of water management, there is no state agency and a state program (there is only one combined with garbage problems, geology, etc.). There are plans, but they are being implemented very slowly and not qualitatively.

Solving urgent problems and tasks requires the use of a systematic approach as a basis for solving the problems of the present and the tasks of the future. At the national legislative level, we do not have the right to access to high-quality drinking water and sanitation in any legal document. There are sanitary norms and rules of the Ministry of Health, there are materials on water quality, but not at the legislative level, it is necessary to pay attention to this. This is due to the fact that the situation with water is changing for the worse every year, and for many years there has been a problem with access to high-quality drinking water for a number of the population, that is, not everyone has access to high-quality drinking water.

2. Information available to the public is not available in available sources.

3. The problem of rural population's access to high-quality drinking water and sanitation is still relevant.

The Aksu state program ended in 2020, as an example, but the problem of providing people with clean water has not been solved. The reasons are corruption, embezzlement, irresponsibility of government officials. But it must be solved!

4. Settlements are covered with a continuous network of toilets with cesspools, in gorges the tourist infrastructure is not properly monitored for pollution by sewage and waste.

There is still a gap in access to water and sanitation between rural and urban settlements in the country. There are issues of wastewater, sewerage and sanitation, in rural regions there is soil pollution with wastewater, because sanitation and sewerage systems are in an inappropriate form. In rural areas, as a rule, there are no sewage systems, people use cesspools. Due to this, soil pollution occurs, through the soil in vegetable gardens and gardens back to the table, so there are diseases and so on.

The problem in rural schools is that cesspools still exist there, this problem was raised two years ago, the Ministry of Health decided to urgently solve this problem by installing toilets, but this was due to criminal cases in toilets rather than sanitary issues. We still do not have coverage of sewage systems in villages.

5. Issues related to integrated water resources management require screening and improvement in terms of implementation, the implementation of this principle in the context of climate change. We have had the principle of integrated water resources management for more than 15 years, it has been adopted, there is a water code, and amendments to this code are now underway.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

Civil society participates in working groups and commissions on water resources at the national and local levels. The established water resources management system in the country has made it possible to integrate the basic international principles of water resources management, as well as regulate the supply and demand of water during the thirty years of independence. The basin principle of water management was introduced, opportunities for public participation and water users in the decision-making process were expanded, and basic agreements on water allocation and water use with neighboring States were concluded. There is water in Kazakhstan, but locally there are areas without access to fresh water.

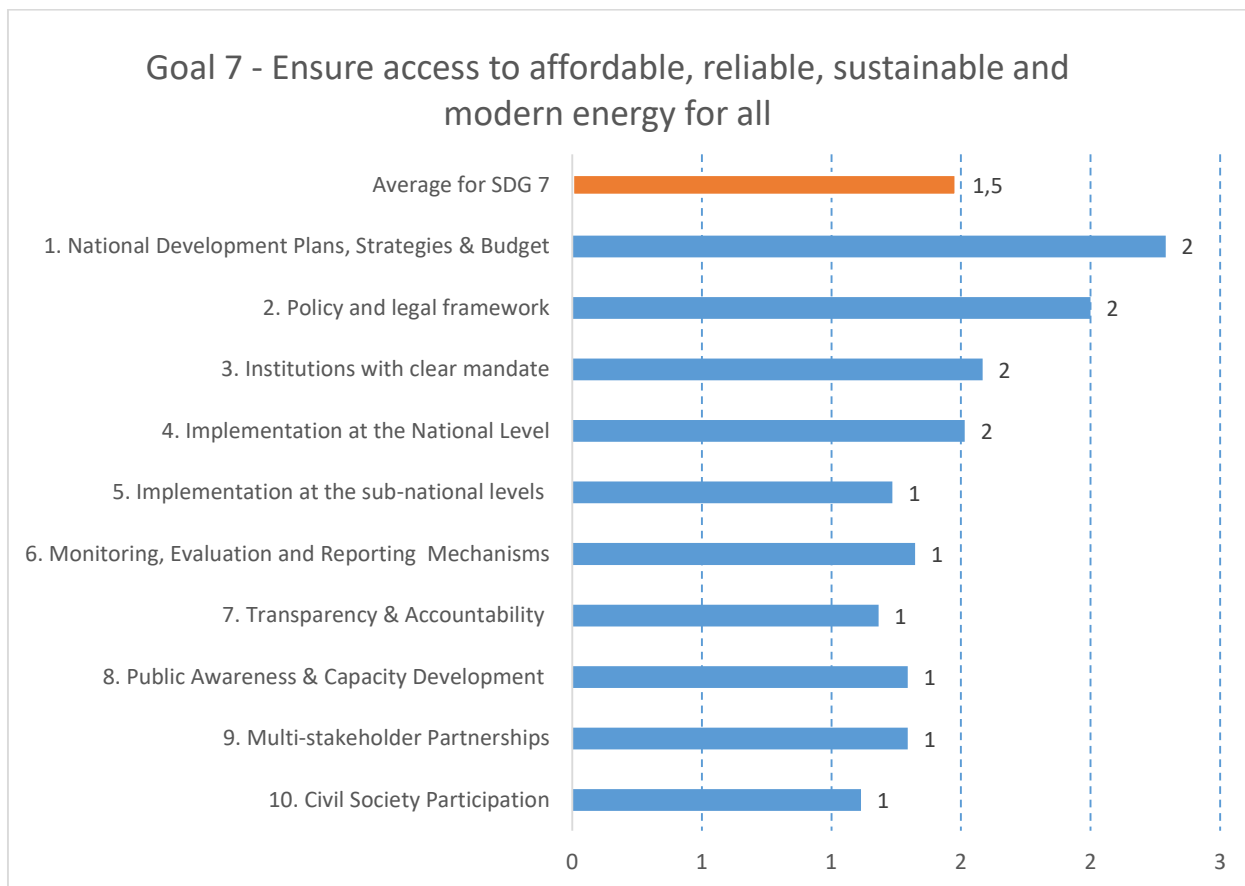
- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

1. One of the priority goals for Kazakhstan requires improvement of the assessment methodology, monitoring mechanism, active and widespread participation of citizens of the country.
2. Goal 6 requires priority attention and a fundamental policy change with a focus on water resource restoration.
3. The introduction of a system of rational and efficient use of water is required. Raising awareness of the population and all business entities about this.
4. Enhancing cross-border cooperation on water issues.
5. To increase the effectiveness of basin councils.

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

The average value according to the survey results is 30%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 29%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

- 1. The public and business are not sufficiently aware of new clean development mechanisms,** and do not have the necessary potential (in a broad sense) and resources to stimulate the introduction of modern energy sources.
- 2. The goals for renewable energy and EE do not take into account the interests of people, only large businesses, coal and oil sectors.** In reality, our society will be ready to achieve this goal in 20 years. Our poverty is expensive. Renewable energy is our problem.
- 3. This goal is not fully achieved due to corruption risks.**
- 4. Nothing is being done at the subnational level.**
- 5. Solar and wind energy are developing, while biogas technology is not supported.**

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

The climate agenda is becoming one of the most important challenges for the energy industry worldwide, Kazakhstan did not stand aside and set its targets for achieving carbon neutrality, which in turn ensured the development of "green" energy in the country. Kazakhstan has unique

opportunities for the development of renewable energy and hydrogen energy. The development of the latter is one of the priorities of the competence center for new technologies. The roadmaps on environmental issues in the regions provide for a number of measures to switch to an environmentally friendly type of fuel (gas and eclectic), as well as the development of LRT, Metro in Almaty, trolleybuses, expansion of infrastructure for alternative modes of transport – bike paths on the example of Almaty.

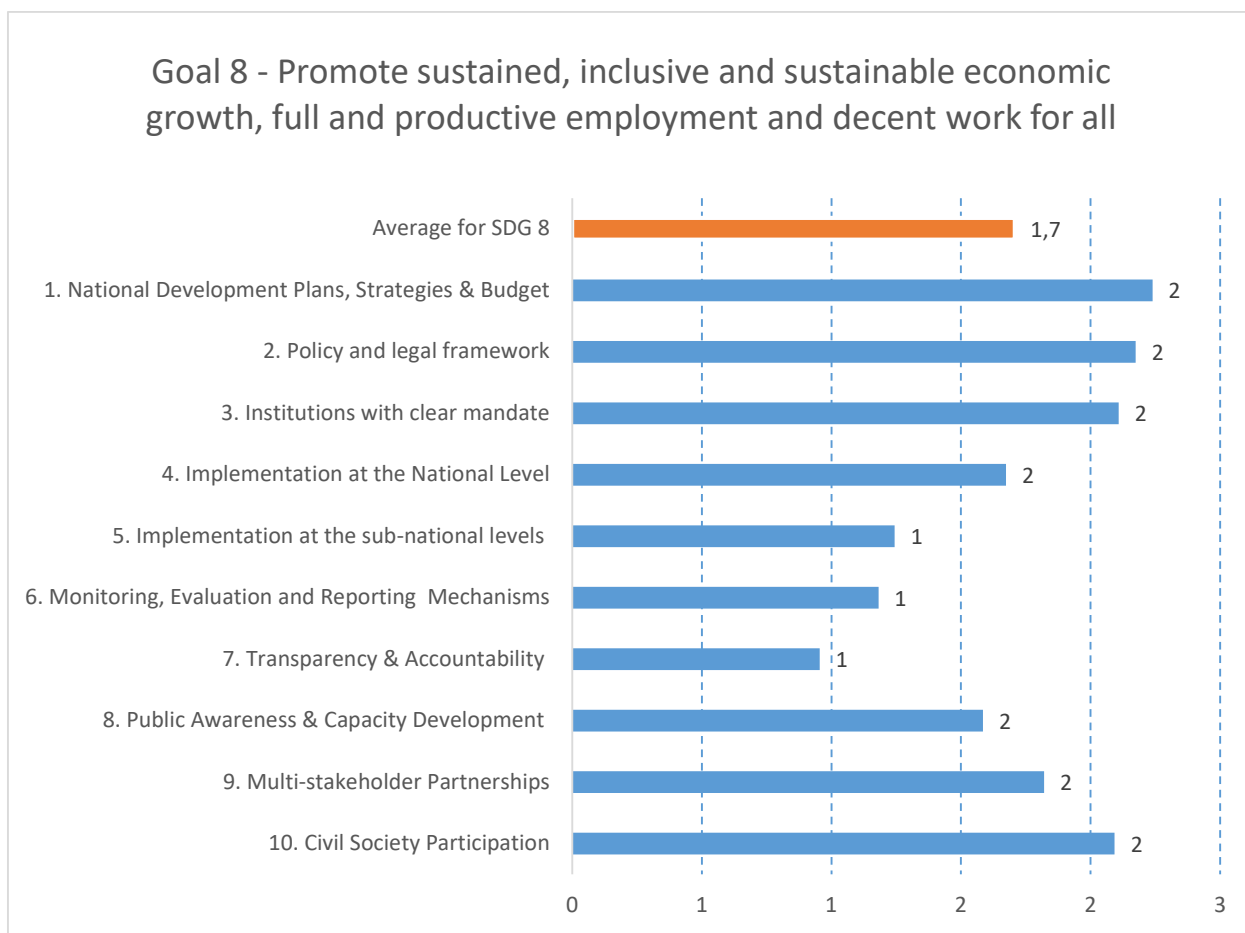
- **What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?**

1. Large-scale and widespread use of renewable energy sources (RES) is required, to increase the potential and social responsibility of business structures and citizens of the country.
2. Issues of reducing energy intensity in GDP, increasing energy efficiency in production and housing, and the introduction of renewable energy require increasing efforts on the part of the state, business and the population.
3. Provision of infrastructure for the installation of electric gas stations on the territory of shopping malls, business centers and residential complexes.
4. A program for the introduction of renewable energy in the construction of buildings.

Goal 8 - Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

The average value according to the survey results is 34%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 34%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. **There is no access to decent work.** Traditionally, the work of medical workers and teachers is poorly paid. There is no work in rural areas. The retirement age is very high. The unemployment rate is high.
2. Sustainable economic growth is facilitated by the creation of new industries and jobs. Currently, against the background of the past COVID-19 pandemic, **there is a decrease in economic growth and, as a result, productive employment and decent work.**
3. **In practice, people with special needs are not sufficiently involved in work, their potential is not being used to the proper extent.** The rights of persons with disabilities to a decent life are violated.
4. **Difficulties with transparency and accountability, monitoring and evaluation of programs.** Programs and mechanisms have been created, but they are not being fully implemented. A lot of factors are not being implemented on the ground. He was involved in government grant programs for large families, the self-employed, etc. - the initiative itself is excellent, the possibilities for starting a small business are excellent, but there are no specific indicators. The effectiveness of these programs leaves much to be desired, because it's just giving money to certain social categories, vulnerable groups. Even

after the monitoring is carried out, its results are not transparent and it is not clear how many businesses were launched in the end, it is unclear, the directions are inadequate, they are divorced from reality. For example, in Mangystau, how many bakeries, ateliers, etc. were announced within the framework of these programs, in fact there are not so many of these businesses.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

The employment of socially vulnerable groups of the population has begun to move forward quite well in the plans, policies and budgets of the country. There are institutions to support and promote employment. NGOs are actively involved in this process.

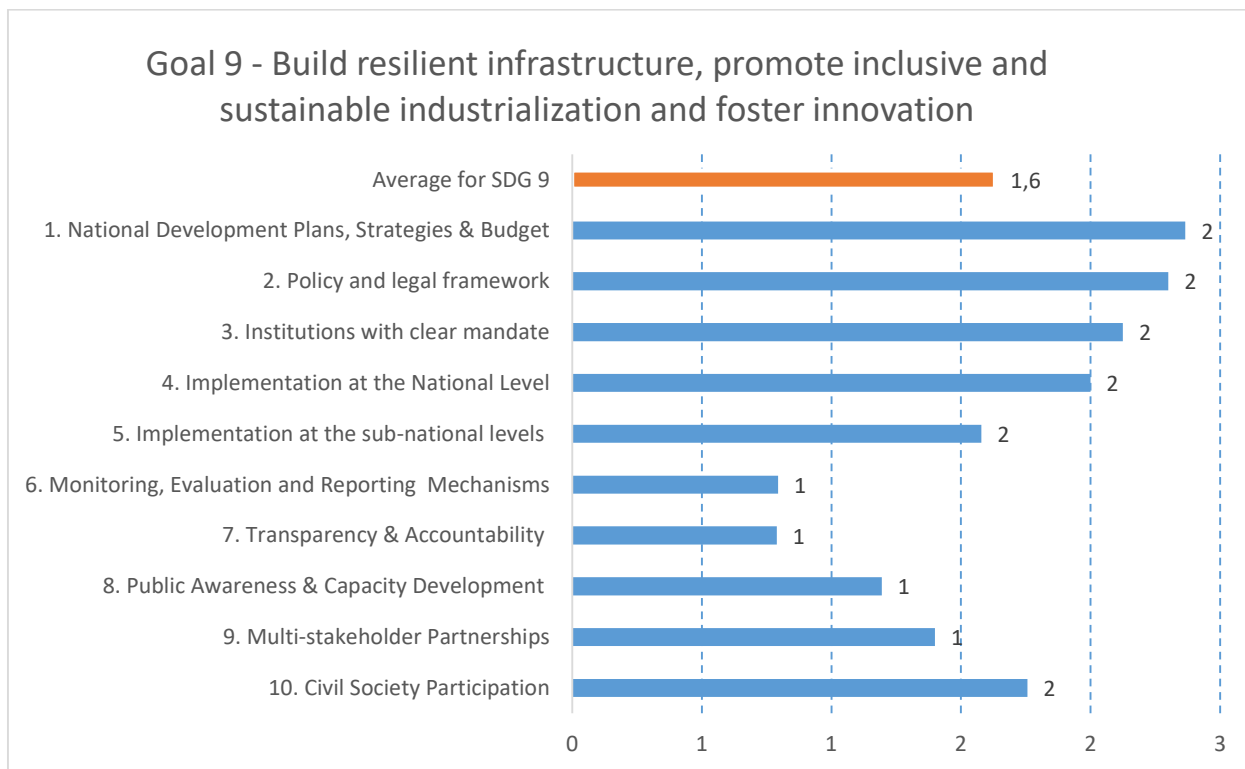
- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

1. It is necessary to ensure the implementation of government programs to achieve sustainable economic growth, transparency, informing society, stimulating production and creating jobs.
2. Providing jobs with full training and a social package.
3. Improving the quality of programs in this direction, their purpose and orientation, monitoring the implementation of programs. Linking these programs to the sectors of the economy in each region, taking into account the characteristics of each region.

Goal 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The average value according to the survey results is 33%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 33%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

- 1. The creation of infrastructure does not correspond to real needs.** There are projects that are innovative, but do not have promotion and relevance among the population. There are examples of projects that are called innovative, but at the same time do not have an applied nature.
Issues of infrastructure development, along with the development of transport and logistics systems for connections between regions and growing cross-border needs are important priorities for the sustainable development of Kazakhstan.
The income of the current business is based mainly on the material base of the former USSR. He is satisfied with it for two main reasons: greed and lack of funds for innovation.
- 2. Very low achievement rates for this goal in the field.** No progress is visible. The implementation of plans and activities is lame, as in all directions. There are a lot of useless projects.
- 3. There are no comprehensive programs to promote an inclusive environment.**
- 4. Corruption** in the field of grant support for innovation.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

The country has an excellent scientific and industrial base and a strong educational potential.

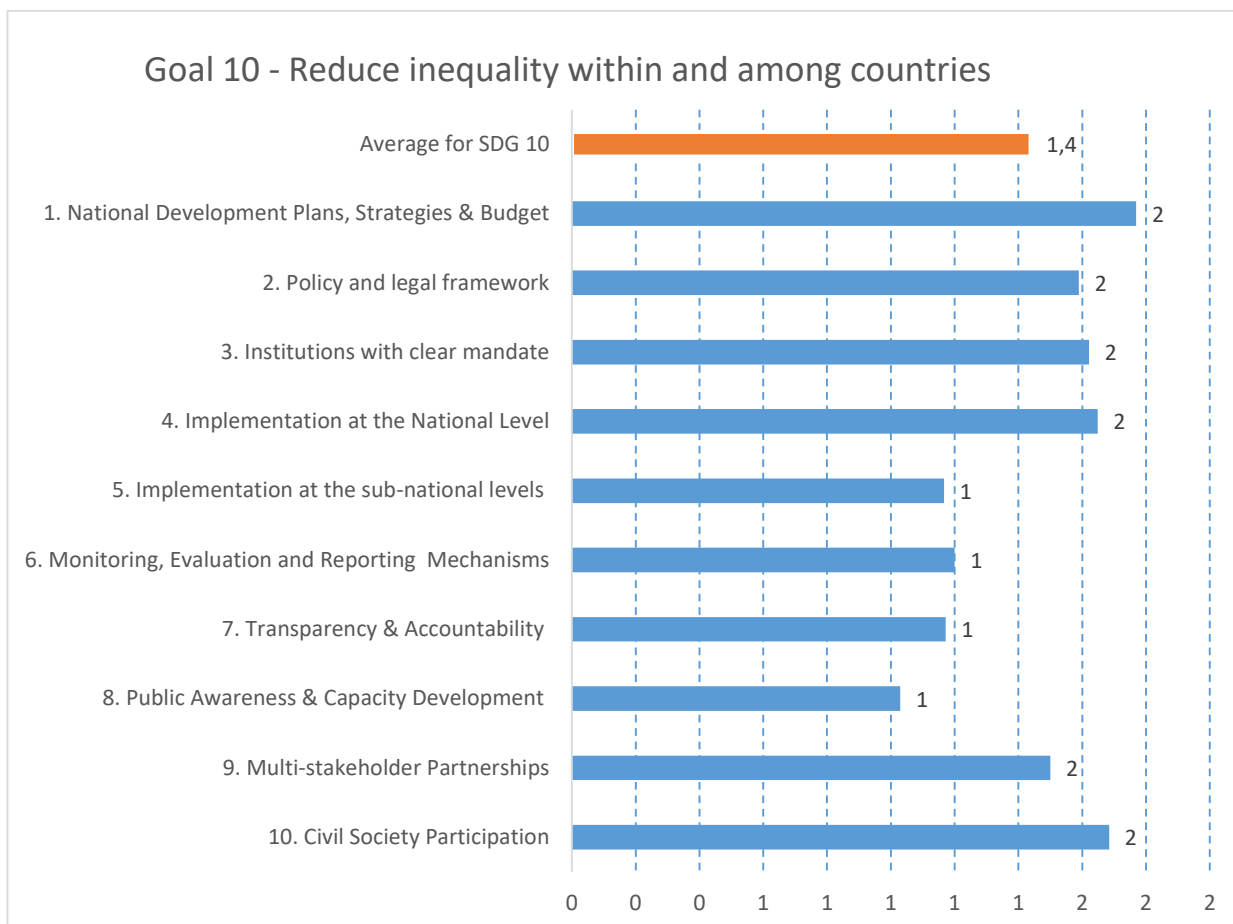
- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

1. Modernization of the industrial sector, ensuring close collaboration of science, industry, and business; support for innovative projects and scientific research.
2. Government support is needed in key sectors of the economy, this will accelerate the development of the manufacturing sector.
3. We need to create more Hubs and do real projects with the involvement of the public. To enhance work with the civil sector. There are a lot of talents and we need their full support and development. Creation of industrial hubs, collaboration to combine business ideas, provide resource support and share the experience of novice businessmen;
4. Analytics on business projects of previous years in order to prepare and explain to novice entrepreneurs which niches are saturated, which are in demand, where there is an opportunity to realize their potential more, so that grants are issued not only for sewing workshops and confectionery production, which the labor market is saturated with.

Goal 10 - Reduce inequality within and among countries

The average value according to the survey results is 29%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 29%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

- 1. The direct dependence of household incomes on the slowdown in economic growth,** especially during the covid period, on the unstable state of the commodity market and the increase in inflation of the national currency create serious problems in achieving equality between rural and urban populations. There is a wage gap between men and women, and the adequacy of social packages and services for vulnerable groups.
- 2. The level of socio-economic development within the country is different, there are differences between large, small towns and villages, this gap is increasing.** Despite some positive signs of a reduction in inequality in some aspects, inequality still persists. The stratification of society is present, it is the result of a market economy. The income gap is getting worse, a significant part of the wealth belongs to a handful of people.
At the international level, the Republic of Kazakhstan implements cooperation with other States, which reduces inequality between them through participation in international organizations and international treaties. at the same time, at the internal level, the gap between the poor and the rich is significant, given that the former do not as such have the ability to reach at least average earnings: the problem may also be in the absence of affordable and widespread education, sexual education (when poor citizens, despite the lack of prosperity, want to bring children into the world for which there are no funds as such), the reason may

also be hidden in ineffective labor legislation that encourages discrimination against employees.

The difference in state support in the regions for the SVSP (payment for public transport, provision of free meals at school for grades 1-4, provision of housing on the example of Almaty, etc.) contributes to decision-making for internal migration.

The lack of jobs in some regions contributes to the decision to move to large cities.

There is another serious problem that dates back to the Soviet era and which I did not specify, this is the problem of "registration" or the dependence of a number of social and economic rights on registration at the place of residence. This requires a major policy change, because it affects many people, especially young people who come from the regions to large cities in search of work.

There is no strong social stratification and decile index, which causes serious concern. There is a large disparity between regions and a large disparity in access to services in subsidized regions.

Property stratification is increasing, it was influenced by the economic crisis and covid, military conflicts. We do not have actual data on unemployment, unemployment is at 40%, wages are very low, so the situation is that we are returning to the gray shadow market. The main blow falls on women, they are fired first of all, it is difficult for them to find a job, a large% of unemployed women after 45 years of age, low pensions. If we talk about cities and villages, the economic gap is only exacerbated by internal migration, when young people seek megacities, cannot find work, pockets of internal protest arise, which is confirmed by our January events, the main engine and mass was unemployed youth, I see no signs of reducing inequality. No systematic measures are being taken, planned, or proposed. I do not see any positive results, for example, we did an analysis of start-up entrepreneurs, and based on the analysis we summarized the information of experts, they called "helicopter money" among themselves, a large amount of money is allocated to programs haphazardly, they are not monitored, there is no support for who receives this money, there is no monitoring and evaluation of results. and by and large, the efficiency of allocating these funds is catastrophically low, they will dissolve without result, there is no effect for business.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

Kazakhstan has policies and strategies aimed at regional development among Central Asian countries. The Government and civil society are committed to regional initiatives by developing projects for the Central Asian region.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. Protection in the field of human rights violations, combating stigma and discrimination.
2. To promote orderly, safe, legal and responsible migration of people (internal and external), including through the implementation of a planned and well-thought-out migration policy.
3. To reduce migration sentiments, unify state programs to support the category with SVSP.
4. General standardization of secondary and higher education diplomas between countries.

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. Improvement of monitoring mechanisms, evaluation criteria, objectivity and openness, strict accountability, active involvement of the population.

2. Job creation through the expansion of manufacturing enterprises (support in the provision of franchises, preferential loans for the opening of such enterprises).
3. To increase the effectiveness of the development of state programs, to adopt only after a long-term systematic comprehensive public discussion with the involvement of experts, to constantly monitor, accompany, and evaluate the effectiveness of invested funds, and not only evaluate state programs to support a particular direction of economic development, not by the amount of allocated funds, but by quantitative and qualitative indicators of the results achieved.
4. To increase the accessibility of higher education for all, as one of the measures to reduce inequality between people.

Public awareness and participation issues

1. Conduct advocacy and information campaigns to reduce income inequality between men and women;
2. Provide children with disabilities, including those from rural areas, with access to regular schools, creating the necessary conditions for this.

Goal 11 - To make cities and towns open, safe, viable and sustainable

The average according to the survey results is 28%;

The average after consulting with experts is 28%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. **There is practically no inclusive approach in the development strategies of cities, regions, districts and towns.** There is no vision of sustainable development of cities and human settlements. Disabled access is not provided. No policies are defined. There is no inclusive environment. Formal participation of representatives from the Society of the Disabled in the acceptance commission for commissioning.
2. **The population rarely participates in planning and budget discussions.** There is no public awareness and explanatory work. The issues of regional, infrastructural development, urbanism, which are developing within the framework of national development plans, are still relevant in the country. Today, citizens are not involved in the process of planning and beautification of the city, an assessment of the needs of citizens is not carried out, today our cities are not for people, not for ordinary residents, they are either for business, for cars, these interchanges, there is no long-term planning taking into account modern urbanization is not carried out. The budgets of the people's participation, says that the public is not involved, is of a formal nature.

3. **Low-quality housing construction,**
4. **Corruption;**
5. **Reduction of green spaces, felling of trees.** There is a spontaneous development for short-term economic benefit, possibly with a corruption tinge of schemes, they are given over to construction and change the appearance of cities not for the best, and violate the rights of city residents. The development of public transport requires systemic additional measures, resources, and impact. Felling of trees, air, water, the ecological situation, everything is only getting worse in the cities of the Republic of Kazakhstan, I do not see any positive trends, housing is not available.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

There is a slight positive trend. NGOs contribute through training government agencies and local communities in approaches to participatory planning of territorial development, participatory budgeting, new approaches to local self-government, and rural development. The situation in the cities of Nursultan and Almaty is much better than in other regions, and the further away from the center, the worse. So far, such a goal is acceptable for cities of republican and regional significance. There is a program for the development of cities, single-industry towns, a program for the development of rural areas, etc.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. Integration of sources, policy priorities and areas of detail into SDG monitoring and implementation documents.
2. The development of the outskirts requires a comprehensive program.
3. Install surveillance cameras against looting, make round-the-clock access and security.

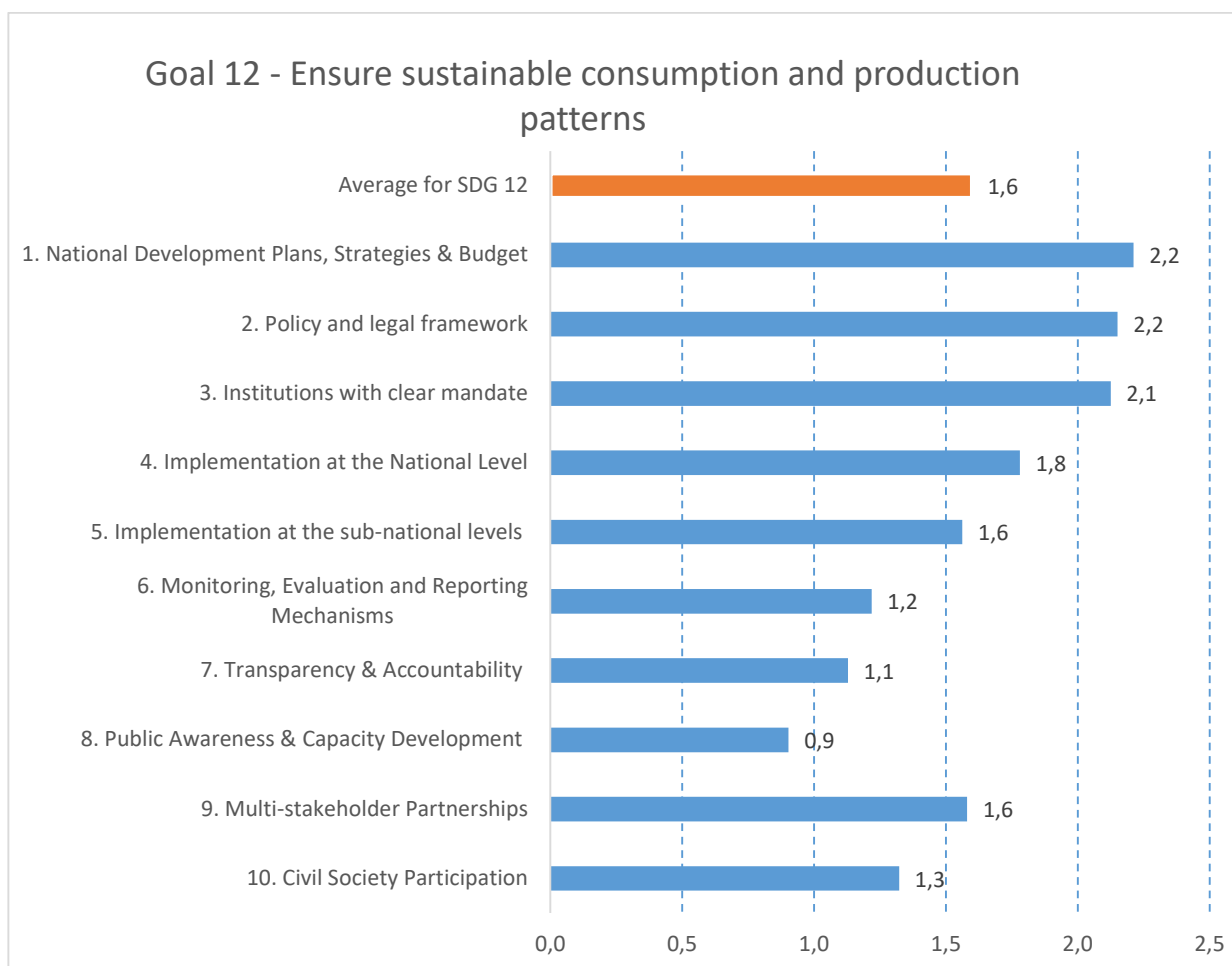
Public awareness and participation issues

1. Mandatory participation of representatives from the Society of the Disabled in the acceptance commission for commissioning to assess the accessibility of the building and other public space facilities (crossings, playgrounds, parks and aboveground and underground passages, public toilets, etc. An acute problem is the non-functioning lifts in aboveground and underground passages in cities.
2. Transfer to a competitive environment with the definition of a company that will be responsible for all facilities of such purpose in each city.
3. To bring public toilets in line with all CPS in major cities and make them accessible to citizens. Connect the light and water, connect to the sewer. To make free access for people with disabilities: the presence of a ramp according to building regulations, so that inside you can turn around in a wheelchair, so that people who are blind and hearing impaired can also navigate and use the SPS.
4. To increase public control over the strategic planning of cities, construction, road construction, etc.

Goal 12 - Ensuring rational consumption and production patterns

The average according to the survey results is 32%;

The average after consulting with experts is 32%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. **The achievement of this goal is poorly implemented on the ground.** No policies are defined. The goal is too general and vague.
2. **Resources on Earth are decreasing.** The state of the environment is deteriorating, and this threatens the development of sustainable consumption patterns on which our future depends.
3. **The country has had and still has problems with historical and modern industrial waste** (including radioactive waste, toxic, hazardous waste), including waste from the housing and communal services sector, medical waste, etc.
4. Within the framework of the legislation, we have very well designated waste. But **today we have a problem with recycling, this is one of the big challenges.** We see that the resources and funds that were collected for the disposal of vehicles were incorrectly distributed. This is wrong on the part of the state's decision. All fees and payments to the state budget on environmental issues should be programmed for environmental programs. We also see that when financial resources are allocated at the regional level, very few resources are allocated to environmental issues. The next point is probably the omission of the public, local specialists in regional environmental departments – we do not include environmental aspects in regional

development programs. Today, if you open regional development programs, you can see perfectly well that we do not include anything in these programs in the field of ecology.

5. This year, the Ministry of Ecology did not defend its budget for solving environmental issues, only 60% of the required 100% of the budget was defended. This indicates that 40% of environmental issues will remain unresolved. For regional environmental departments, we also see this situation: the requested budget is one, and the approved budget is another. Also, according to state transfers, we see that money is allocated to solve environmental issues, but then **the budget is redistributed and as a result, environmental issues do not receive sufficient funding, this is the main problem today.**

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

Correlation of measured global indicators with national indicators. With the adoption of the new Environmental Code, the development of a circular economy began in Kazakhstan, the purpose of which is to isolate economic growth from the use of primary raw materials by creating a circular system of production and consumption with minimal losses.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. The issues of developing a low-waste economy and building an effective production waste management system are strategic priorities.
2. In the interests of competitiveness and sustainable economic growth, the transition to a resource-efficient circular economy is important.
3. Waste recycling, sorting by people and careful treatment of non-renewable resources are required.

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

It is necessary to provide technical support to the Ministry of Ecology so that they correctly defend their budgets, correctly argue why exactly this amount of funds is needed, and not another, so that budgets for solving environmental issues are not reduced.

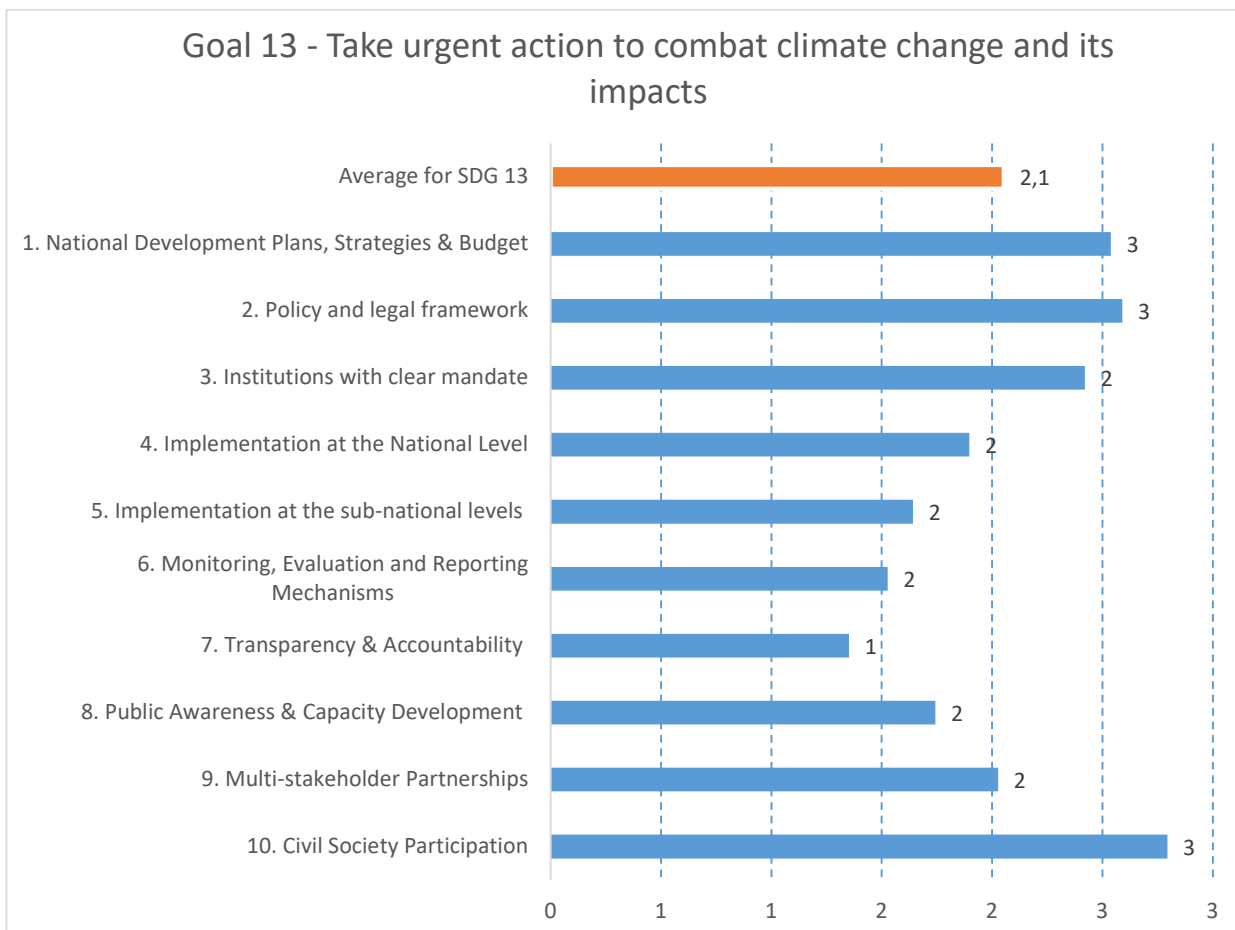
Public awareness and participation issues

1. Civil society and specialists in the regions need to be involved in environmental protection processes. Environmental issues should be included in regional development programmes.
2. It is necessary to develop the production of agricultural products and household management - (such as cottages, farm houses, etc.).
3. Small and medium-sized businesses are developing mainly in the directions of distribution, but need to be developed in the direction of production.

Goal 13 - Take urgent measures to combat climate change and its consequences

The average according to the survey results is 41%;

The average after consulting with experts is 36%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. **No progress or localization.** There is practically no work being done at the local level. Civil society is involved in climate change issues only at the expert level. We do not understand the causes of climate change.
2. **The national policy is declarative,** the goals are weak - they protect the interests of business and shift, in fact, all the problems of the consequences to the people and the next governments. Active work has been started to achieve this goal, but without practical applications. Today, very few activities are being carried out for this purpose. We see how nature users are reporting to us now, they do not show the real picture of how many emissions are occurring. The Ekibastuz case this year shows that the Ministry of Ecology has taken tough measures against an unscrupulous nature user, they have fined them a lot of money. This nature user sued, and they lost the court of first instance. We need to understand that our country still needs to work in this direction. There is a separate structure in the Ministry of Ecology on climate Change that deals with these issues, but the work is not always effective.

3. **Insufficient measures to reduce water consumption in housing and communal services, in agriculture.**
4. **Only isolated examples of the use of biogas technologies.** Despite its successful use, no measures are being taken to distribute it.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

Climate change has an impact on all countries and on Kazakhstan. The Government develops policies, participates in global initiatives, and spends a lot of time and effort developing plans to create a safer and more sustainable future. There are initiatives on the "green economy" at the national level. Today we see the situation with greenhouse gases, that nature users are starting to think, they are starting to act, they understand that otherwise tomorrow they may expose their enterprises to heavy fines, which they may or may not be able to pay. If there are more such precedents, the situation will improve in terms of natural resource users, that is, fines affect enterprises.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation

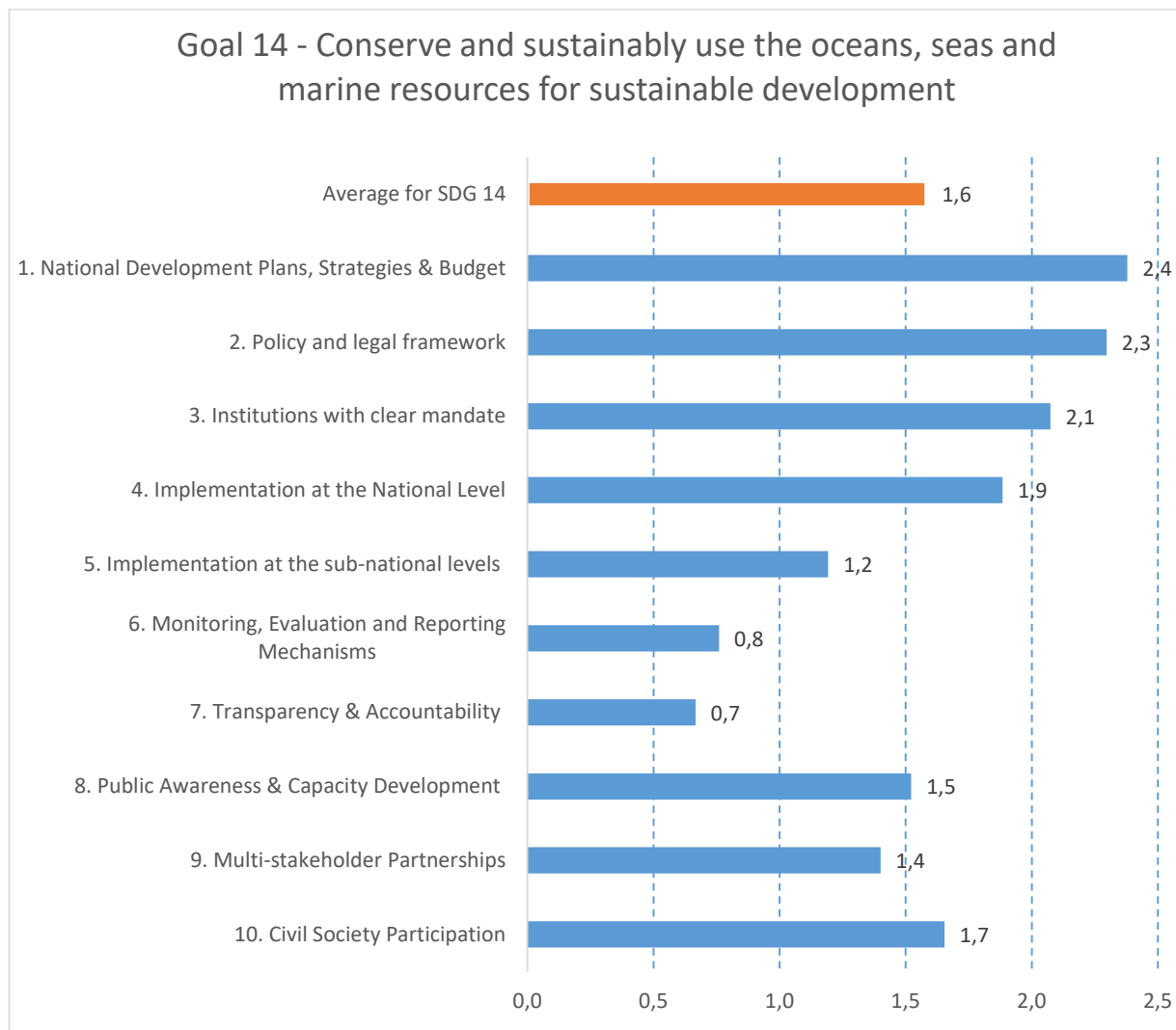
Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. Climate change issues, especially adaptation to climate change at the level of local communities, farmers and urban populations, require new knowledge and skills in applying simple, affordable technologies, developing alternative adaptation plans and business development strategies, especially in agriculture.
2. Special attention should be paid to water conservation issues.
3. IWRM in a transboundary context, the use of a systematic approach in natural resource management, given that the country is entering a ten-year cycle of water balance decline (according to water experts), and as a result to the period of droughts. The relevance of water security and food security issues will increase.
4. In order to develop a state policy of adaptation to the effects of climate change, it is necessary to have access to the results of modeling scenarios for the development of climate change in the country. Currently, Kazakhstan does not have its own climate model, but has access to the results of open global climate models. It is advisable to have your own climate model.
5. Achieving this goal contributes to the introduction of innovations, the development of a modern economy and social infrastructure.

Goal 14 - Conserve and manage oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The average value according to the survey results is 32%;

The average after consulting with experts is 32%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. **Kazakhstan has no access to the ocean and limited access to the sea.** The country has no access to the sea, low applicability of indicators. We should have taken on more important issues for us. Very weak actions to achieve this goal. There is no clear algorithm. Water, weather, climate, food, and air are regulated by the sea. There is a constant deterioration of the seas and oceans in the world. It also negatively affects the underdeveloped fishing industry in Kazakhstan.
2. **The continuing decline in sturgeon reproduction in the Caspian Sea.**

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. New legislation is required, as is the introduction of updated approaches to this limited resource.

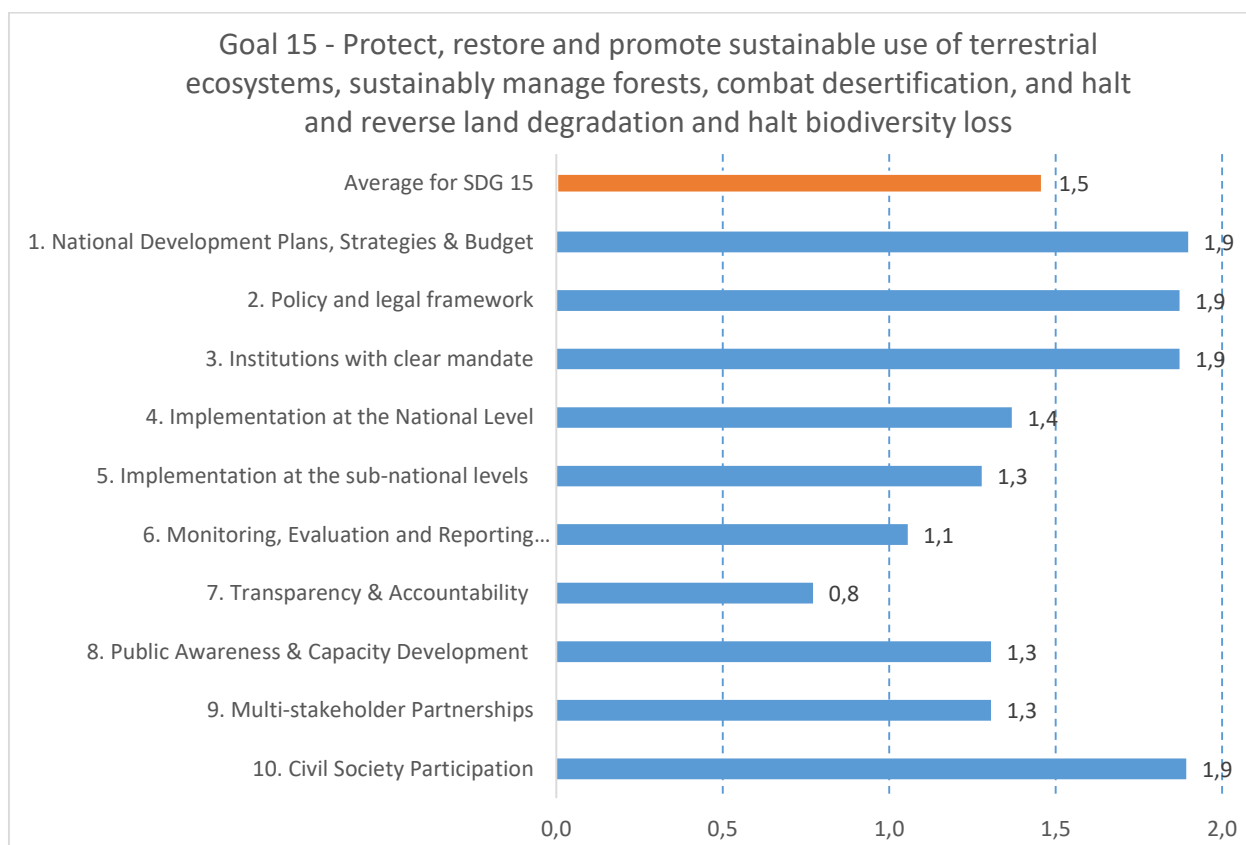
Public awareness and participation issues

1. It is important to solve the conservation of the Caspian Sea ecosystem through multilateral, international cooperation within the framework of the Tehran Convention.
2. The problem of rehabilitation of the territories of the former Aral Sea remains on the agenda!
3. It should be decided on an individual level, everyone should take care of water.
4. In order to preserve water resources, I consider it necessary to introduce an early childhood education program. Early prevention leads to habits and a person will take care not only of water resources, but also of nature itself.
5. It is necessary to follow the recommended indicators in the report.
6. Protection of seals in the Caspian Sea.

Goal 15 - Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests rationally, combat desertification, and stop and reverse land degradation and halt the loss of biodiversity

The average according to the survey results is 29%;

The average after consulting with experts is 29%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. **There is practically no scientific school in this area.**
2. **Civil society participates only at the level of expertise of individual projects.**
3. **The biodiversity of Kazakhstan suffers from chemicals that are used in the tillage of locusts.**
4. **There is no single strategic document in the Republic of Kazakhstan that directly provides for the implementation of a Strategic Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity based on global targets.** Kazakhstan is a party to five priority international treaties directly applicable in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This goal is also a failure, despite the example of the disaster of the Aral ecosystem, there are no practical mechanisms: economic standards, monitoring, etc. - last year, goals for the Aral Sea and Balkhash were outlined, but without real and reasonable measures - especially for the conservation of transboundary runoff. Very weak actions to achieve this goal. There is no clear algorithm.

We have been working with the problem of the Aral Sea for a long time, practice shows that the situation is improving, but not in full. There have been a lot of different-level events on this issue. In terms of land degradation, this is a very big issue for our country, because we all know our history perfectly well, this is the raising of virgin lands, as a result, after the 90s we lost a lot of fertile land, since it was thoughtless arable land and, accordingly, today we have land degradation. Land degradation is getting worse, planted green spaces are drying up.

The preservation of the issues of the Convention for the Conservation of Biodiversity takes place purely nominally, on paper. If you look at the balobins, which are produced precisely as part of the financing of the Arab Emirates, i.e., who come to our country and shoot these birds, these birds are specially grown and released for them. To date, no ministry has given the right answer precisely on the survival rate of these individuals, which were artificially released into nature. There are programs and funding, including international ones, but there is no screening in terms of survival. There is an acute problem with saiga, their number exceeds, so we are opening the hunting season for this animal, but there must be regulatory things here, that is, it must be a constant shooting, but regulated by law.

The problem of biodiversity conservation in protected areas and national parks is growing due to the development of inefficient, opaque tourism development programs with violations of environmental legislation.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Ecology need to work together here, take measures together so that these measures can work on the ground. And today, unfortunately, there is no intersectoral interaction among the key ministries that make decisions in this area. Regarding the conservation of natural genetic resources, we have a lot of endemic, rare, endangered species, and in this regard, the work on the Convention for the Conservation of Biodiversity remains relevant. It is necessary to monitor compliance with and implementation of a number of Conventions, including the conservation of biodiversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Cartagena Protocol, and documents on the violation of trade in rare species. Kazakhstan has signed these documents, but implementation issues remain open, as far as it all works.

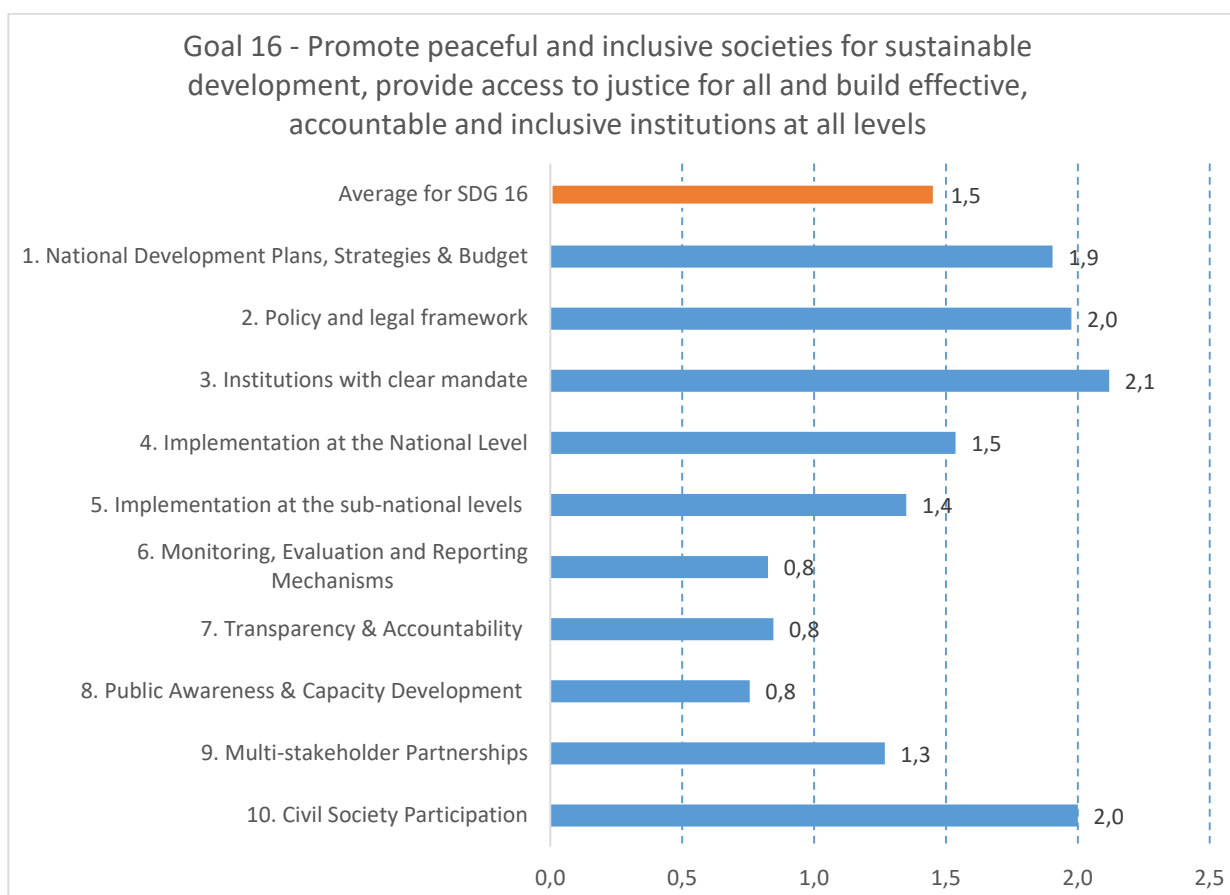
Public awareness and participation issues

1. In Kazakhstan, more than 80% of pasture lands are degraded. Desertification issues are particularly relevant not only for Kazakhstan, but also for the Central Asian region as a whole.
2. It is necessary to develop biological products that protect the natural reserve.
3. This area requires a priority decision, detailed work on the recommended indicators.
4. Forest fires-tourism needs to work with the civil sector.

Goal 16 - Promote a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The average value according to the survey results is 29%;

The average value after consulting with experts is 20%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. **In Kazakhstan, there are problems with the implementation of human rights, freedom of speech, and peaceful assembly.** The concept of a "Hearing State" is not being fully implemented. As a result of this situation, we witnessed the "January events".

Kazakh legislation and law enforcement practice in the field of civil society development, ensuring, respecting and protecting fundamental political rights and civil liberties, including the right to freedom of speech and expression, freedom of conscience, religion or belief, freedom of peaceful assembly and association, freedom of movement, the right to participate in the government of one's country and to an independent, an objective and fair trial has so far largely failed to meet international standards, As the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Human Rights Committee, other treaty bodies and UN Special Procedures have repeatedly pointed out to the Republic of Kazakhstan. In the last year or two, government agencies have become more active in discussing these problems, but so far without visible results.

It is enough to look at the ratings of Kazakhstan: Although according to the World Justice Project Rule of Law index, we are ranked 62nd out of 128 countries (for 2020), according to

the Global Index on Observance of Workers' Rights 2021 of the International Trade Union Confederation, Kazakhstan's rating is 5, that is, one of the worst called "Lack of guarantees of rights". The best rating is 1. The worst is 5+ 2021 World Press Freedom Index - 50.28, that is, 155th place out of 180 countries, The Economist Company's Democracy Development Index for 2020, The Economist magazine is 127th out of 167 countries, and the catastrophic situation with electoral processes and political pluralism and problems with civil liberties are noted. Well, in the Freedom House rating for 2021, Kazakhstan continues to belong to non-free countries.

There are very serious problems with the realization of human rights, freedom of speech, and peaceful assembly. The law that was adopted on peaceful assemblies does not meet international standards, it remains not a notification, but a permissive nature. The civil space for the development of civil society is seriously narrowing. Today, there are absolutely discriminatory norms regarding the creation of non-profit organizations, including paid registration, difficult liquidation process, financing and taxation issues, additional reporting on foreign financing, which is incorrect, biased and creates barriers to the development of civil society, as well as charity issues. If we talk about the independence of the courts, this is a mythical concept in Kazakhstan. The situation of ensuring the rights to public control in Kazakhstan has been narrowing recently. The changes in legislation that are being adopted are decorative in nature, do not affect the systemic solution of problems, monitoring on international initiatives shows that legislation and interaction, practice itself with civil society does not meet international standards. The consultative and advisory body, the dialogue platform on the human dimension is working and there is a dialogue going on, this is good, but at the moment, the influence that it had has seriously decreased, and the decision within this advisory body practically does not affect the decision-making process. The same can be said for public councils, the established structure that should ensure interaction with the public and public influence on the decision-making process at the regional and national levels, all this is negated by the fact that the procedure for forming Councils is absolutely affiliated. A working group is created by a state body, and then this working group elects members of the public council, therefore, in general, Public Councils are an imitation advisory body under state authorities, and they do not fulfill their goal of promoting the interests of the public, so everything needs to be seriously changed.

2. The infrastructural accessibility of ships currently requires serious improvements. Access for people with disabilities is difficult. Websites and mobile applications for remote participation in processes are not adapted for the convenience of use by blind and visually impaired citizens. Sign language interpreters are not always involved in the process where deaf and hard of hearing citizens participate.

I consider it necessary to ensure access to justice. An incorrect decision leads to a series of complaints, and in general, the discontent of the population.

I consider it necessary to consider issues with the participation of a comprehensive study of the problem, one judge decides a person's whole life.

So far, there is no inclusive education in schools, as well as psychological and pedagogical support. There is no important component in the education system - a social pedagogue, whose functions are currently performed by untrained personnel, subject teachers. It is important that there is an obvious bias towards government encouragement of paid educational services.

3. The judicial system continues to be highly corrupt.

4. There is no informing the public about the availability of free legal advice. Very often, we receive requests to simply write an application for alimony. We provide a sample

application and a petition for a free lawyer. There was a situation about the eviction of the only housing of a disabled person of the 2nd group, the first and second instance issued an application for eviction, the person came to us. We consulted and helped write a petition to the Supreme Court for the allocation of a free lawyer, as a result, the court decision was canceled, the person had an apartment, in the end the bank wrote off all debts to the wheelchair user. The question arises why courts and other law enforcement organizations do not provide information about the availability of free consultations, because not everyone has money to hire a lawyer, but there are basic things, there is a sample and in a legally established manner that legal assistance is provided free of charge.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

1. Human rights put people in the spotlight. Human rights issues are becoming more acute on the agenda, especially after the January 2022 events in Kazakhstan. Issues with detainees held in custody without sentencing remain relevant and unresolved. There is a dialogue platform for multilateral dialogue - the Consultative and Advisory Body "Dialogue Platform on the Human Dimension" - the purpose of which is interaction between the government, Parliament and civil society and is moderated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Civil society continuously monitors human rights issues in Kazakhstan, prepares material for the Universal Periodic Review, and conducts regular research, analytical reports and presentations at various national and international venues, including the United Nations.
3. Kazakhstani NGOs are active in various international coalitions and platforms. Real reforms and the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution give hope for good changes. There is progress, new changes, but we are taking small steps towards achieving our goal. We have developed a provision on the rights of the child for the juvenile court.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. Migration issues are acute for Kazakhstan, especially after the situation in Afghanistan and the Russia-Ukraine special operation.
2. An anti-discrimination law is needed, as well as the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by creating an institution that monitors the implementation of decisions of the Human Rights Committee.

Monitoring of state programs and transparency of the state budget

1. The constitutional reform of 2022 will ensure access to justice for all and solve other tasks of this goal.
2. Not only access to justice is important, but also fair, socially responsible work of the courts - without bribers and amateurs.
3. Simplify reporting procedures and operating conditions for civil society organizations.
4. For small and medium-sized businesses, provide conditions for preferential operation for the first three years for the development of competition and their sustainability.
Compliance with the National Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which provides access to justice, the creation of accountable institutions, etc. Execution is not carried out, therefore, it is necessary to monitor the implementation of the NPA in this area, weaknesses, and then it will be clear where we have a gap.

5. Compliance with international agreements on migration, educational and other processes, since many do not work, it is necessary to monitor and evaluate the implementation of these agreements.

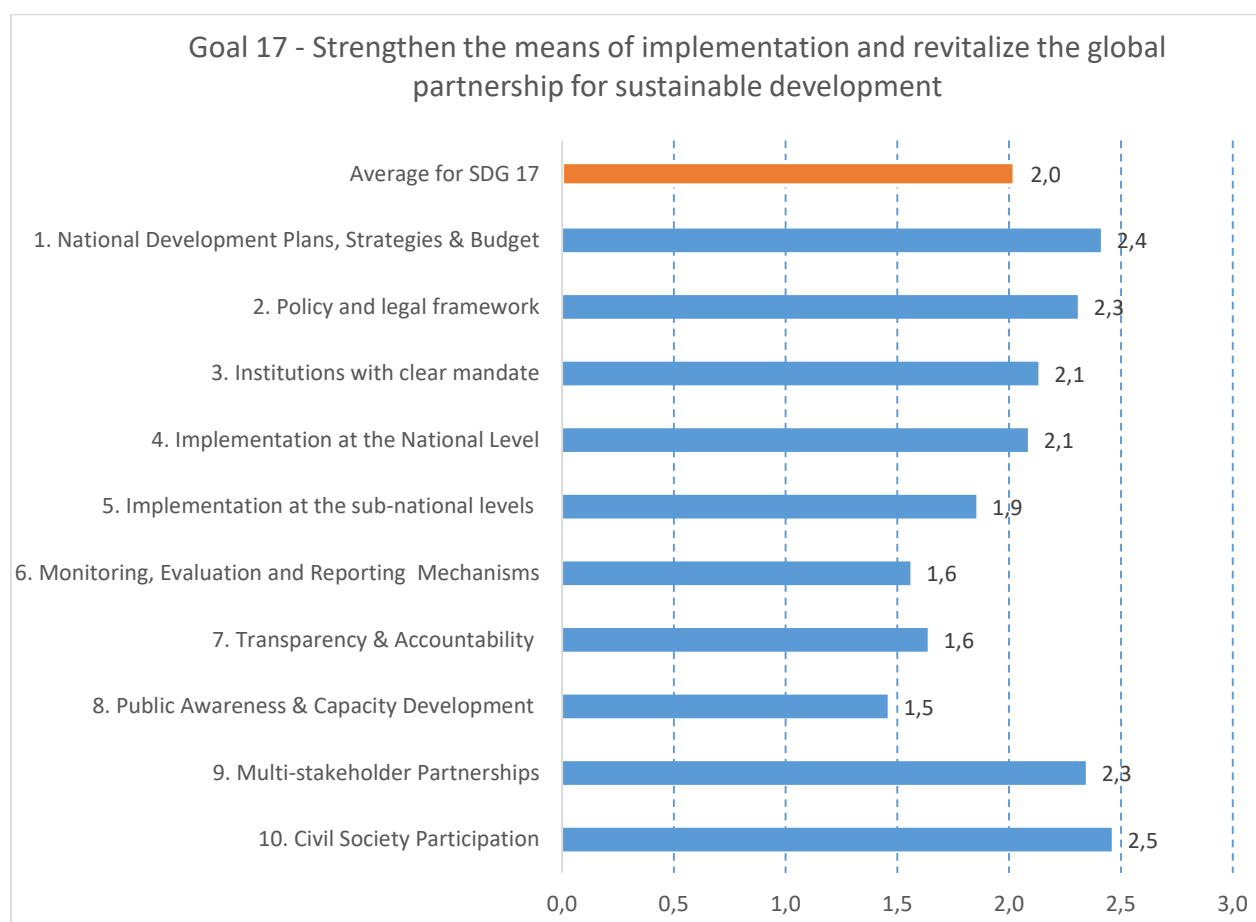
Public awareness and participation issues

1. To continuously systematically improve the legal literacy of the population itself, to make it a priority task of the state. Increasing public responsibility.
2. Strengthen the implementation of the concept of a "hearing" state capable of responding to the needs of ordinary citizens;
3. Ensure the digital accessibility of the work of all state institutions so that citizens have the choice and opportunity to participate remotely;
4. Eliminate digital illiteracy among people with disabilities through education in order to empower them;

Goal 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and enhance the global partnership for sustainable development

The average according to the survey results is 40%;

The average after consulting with experts is 40%;



- What are the challenges in implementing a specific SDG?

1. Despite the ratification of many international treaties, **progress is assessed as small, since there are serious problems in the implementation of international obligations under ratified international human rights treaties**, which are indicated by the treaty bodies and Special Procedures of the United Nations or the OSCE/ODIHR. In addition, Kazakhstan does not comply with the decisions of the treaty bodies on individual complaints against the Republic of Kazakhstan (and there are already more than 60 such decisions). Progress is small, since the results of this dialogue (the state with civil society) leave much to be desired, which follows from numerous reports, reports, analytical notes by independent civil society organizations.
2. **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative – today we may be excluded from this initiative at the next validation, because Kazakhstan has stopped working on it and observing it, there is still no national annual report on this initiative.** Within the framework of this initiative, a serious issue is being addressed precisely by the interaction of government agencies, mining companies and public organizations. The created national council of stakeholders, a positively really long-working body, has met only 2 times at the moment and practically does not make decisions, work has stopped, does not meet standards.

Kazakhstan, as it has been declaring for three years that it wants to join OGP, an open public partnership for governance, but we cannot get there in any way, we do not have civil participation and conditions for civil participation, we cannot make changes, the situation is quite sad. For the last three years we have been dealing with issues of countering the financing of terrorism, war and money laundering, there is a component associated with non-profit organizations that says that you cannot control all NGOs, but you need to identify only risky areas and try to create conditions so that organizations understand their vulnerability and independence, and can resist this vulnerability, all these measures We have not secured, within the framework of a misconception of the FATF, issues of foreign financing, databases of NGOs have been accepted, Within the framework of banking legislation, all banking operations of NGOs are recognized as potentially dangerous, which is a discriminatory factor, and it is very difficult to make progress here.

- What are the positive results/achievements of the SDGs?

Kazakhstan is committed to developing international partnerships. Kazakhstan is beginning to fulfill its obligations as a country to provide official development assistance. After the adoption of the relevant law and the creation of the KazAID Development Agency, Kazakhstan is developing relations with other countries on development issues. Civil society also strives to develop multilateral partnerships, both within and outside the country. In the last few years, the State has intensified institutional and practical dialogue with civil society by creating various dialogue platforms, public councils, working groups, etc. In this sense, it can be assessed as progress in the implementation of SDG 17, in addition, Kazakhstan has ratified many international treaties, including in the field of human rights. The Republic of Kazakhstan is actively positioning itself in the international political and legal space as a democracy-building, developing state, setting goals, in addition to existing membership in global and regional organizations (UN, OSCE, SCO, EAEU, etc.), joining a number of other international organizations and groups, including the OECD, FATF and even, perhaps the Council of Europe.

- What are the recommendations for policy changes / policy dialogue/advocacy?

Improvement of legislation:

1. Kazakhstan should strengthen global partnership.
2. Develop only sustainable and international projects.
3. On the issue of eliminating gender-based and sexual violence, to join the European Convention on Human Rights in order to adopt best practices and further progress.
4. To join those international treaties that have not yet been joined, once again setting out its course for international cooperation and harmonious peaceful development.

Public awareness and participation issues

1. Work and clarification to the civil sector at a weak level, needs to be seriously deployed.
2. Take civil society institutions seriously (keep your finger on the pulse to prevent social tension). Actively cooperate with civil society in the implementation of international treaties;
3. Invite international special rapporteurs on various human rights issues for expert assessments and recommendations for implementation;
4. Of course, at least at the Asian level, to develop international relations, which should be regulated by international treaties.
5. In terms of Kazakhstan's international participation and positioning, everything looks good, the only thing is that there should be further implementation and implementation of all these agreements and promises, so that it would not just be at the level of improving the image and positioning in the external environment, but that there would be results for us, for our country.