



VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

Localization of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in Almaty

Almaty 2023



GLOSSARY

Akimat of the city	–	Local executive government (<i>LEG</i>)
ALE	–	Association of legal entities
BDIG	–	Basic direction implementation group
BNS ASPR	–	Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms
BPP	–	Budget of People’s Participation
DSE	–	Design specifications and estimates
ESG (<i>Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance</i>)	–	A set of characteristics of the management of a company and/or investments, in which the involvement of this company and/or financial resources in solving environmental, social and managerial problems is achieved
FEJ	–	Financial and economic justification
FS	–	Feasibility study
GA	–	Government agency
Maslikhat	–	Local representative body
Mayor of the city	–	Head of the City Administration
NGO	–	Non-governmental organization
OSCE	–	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PPP	–	Public-private partnership
SO	–	Subsidiary organization
The Global Liveability Index	–	The International index for assessing the quality of life in the cities around the world in 5 areas - security, infrastructure, health, education, culture and ecology
The government planning system in the Republic of Kazakhstan (<i>GPS</i>)	–	A complex of interrelated elements consisting of principles, documents, processes and participants of state planning, ensuring the development of the country for long-term (<i>over 5 years</i>), medium-term (<i>from one to 5 years inclusive</i>) periods
The UN Global Compact	–	A United Nations initiative aimed at promoting business social responsibility and reporting on the implementation of such policies. The UN Global Compact declares ten principles in the field of human rights, labor relations, environmental protection and the fight against corruption
UN	–	United Nations
UN ECE	–	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UN SDG	–	UN Sustainable Development Goals
VLR	–	Voluntary local review of the achievement of the SDGs by the city (<i>region</i>)
VNR	–	Voluntary national review of the country's achievement of the SDGs

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1. INTRODUCTIFON

Almaty has become the first city in Kazakhstan and in the Central Asian region to submit a Voluntary Local Review on achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (*UN SDGs*).

In compiling the review, megapolis follows the example of the Republic – Kazakhstan at the national level presented its first Voluntary National Review on the implementation of the UN SDGs in the summer of 2019, the second – in 2022.

At both the national and regional levels, such reviews are a report that participants compile as a sign of goodwill and readiness to achieve the UN SDGs, as well as to present the results achieved. Reviews help countries and cities to exchange experiences, promote the development and strengthening of sustainable development policies at the level of government agencies, create prerequisites for the development of multilateral partnerships.

The developed Voluntary Local Review of Almaty is one of the results of the large-scale work started last year, when we laid the foundation for deep systemic changes in the development of the city. The key challenges for the development of the city, proposals and opinions of citizens, sociological research data, available developments, international experience were studied, activists, specialists with professional expertise in various areas of urban life, such as urban mobility, creative economy, ecology, etc. were involved.

Based on this analysis and interaction, the Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030 (*Development Program*) were developed and approved. The document is an ordered system of goals, objectives and indicators aimed at achieving two global results – the entry of Almaty into the top 70 of The Global Liveability Index and ultimately - to improve the lives of Almaty residents today and in the future.

A new General Plan of Almaty until 2040 was also adopted, the activities of which are linked to the priorities of the Almaty Development Program.

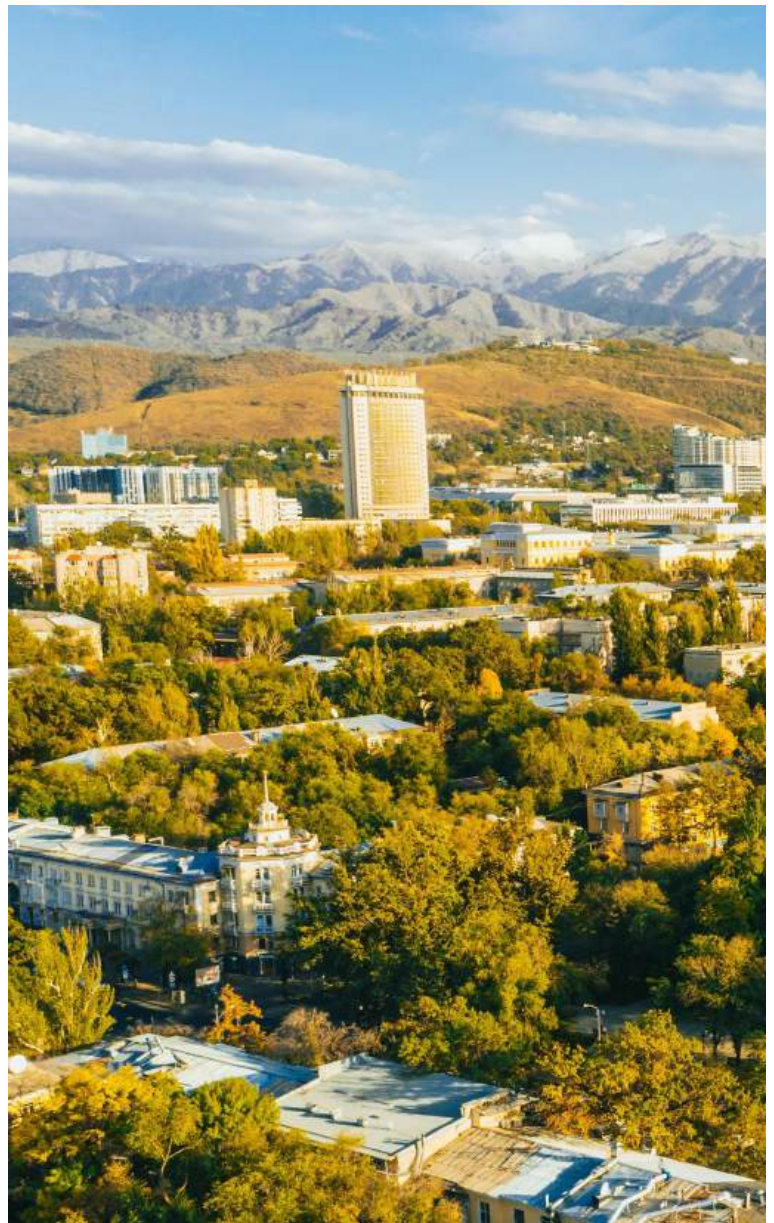
9 Roadmaps containing about 500 projects were adopted for the implementation of the Almaty Development Program. Project offices for the implementation of these projects are organized on the basis of JSC "Almaty Development Center" and LLP "Research Institute "Almatygenplan".

Thus, the institutional, conceptual and organizational framework for the long-term sustainable development of Almaty was formed.

The proximity of the vision, values and goals in the program documents of the development of Almaty and the UN SDGs became the basis for a comprehensive transition of local government to the policy of achieving the UN SDGs.

This transition allows Almaty to strengthen its position at the regional and global level, improve its image, attract new partners and investments.

The Almaty Development Center was identified as a key institution contributing to the sustainable socio-economic development of the city, which joined the UN Global Compact in the summer of 2023 and began developing this review.



1. INTRODUCTION

The review presents a vision for achieving 5 UN Goals out of 17 that relate to cities:

Goal 11. Ensuring openness, security, resilience and environmental sustainability of the city.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Goal 9. Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.

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

Goal 3. Ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting well-being for everyone at any age.

For each of these Goals, the following information is provided: directions of local and national policies related to the Goal; current problems in achieving the Goal; indicators for achieving the Goal within specific tasks; the action plan of the local executive body within the framework of the presented tasks; target indicators for solving the SDG objectives for the period 2022-2025; international projects within the framework of Goals; digital resources to help solve SDG tasks.

We believe that such a review structure and the information presented in it will be useful for the general public, representatives of the non-profit, business and public sectors, international organizations, partners and investors, as well as for many caring people looking for a harmonious city to live in, which builds a prosperous and sustainable future.

We also hope that the Voluntary Local Review of Almaty will motivate other cities of Kazakhstan to join the agenda of achieving the UN SDGs as part of their own development.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The purpose of VLR Almaty

A year ago, the city of Almaty switched to a comprehensive model of sustainable development. In September 2022, deputies of the maslikhat (*city parliament*) The "Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030" was approved. It presents a mechanisms for overcoming global challenges in the territorial and spatial zone of influence of Almaty. The program should ensure the long-term prosperity of the city, improve the quality of life of citizens and improve the environment. It contains specific solutions to the tasks of achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (*hereinafter - SDGs*).

In a broad sense, the policy of achieving the SDGs is a new system of relations between the state and society. The reset of these relations, as a new social contract, is a basic priority of Kazakhstan's national policy, which is reflected in the National Development Plan of Kazakhstan until 2025.

The new Development Program of Almaty reflects the main directions of the "National Development Plan of Kazakhstan until 2025" and takes into account the global trends of the international system of sustainable development promoted by the UN.

Approaches to the implementation of the SDGs are constantly evolving. We tried to focus on the relevant accents of the importance of the SDGs, drawn from the report of UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres "Realizing the potential of globalization: ensuring sustainable development in an interdependent world". (*July 2022*).

Key theses of the report (*for convenience, the numbering of theses is left in the original*):

Realizing the potential of globalization: ensuring sustainable development in an interdependent world

3	4	32	37	68
Globalization will continue. International and national strategies will play a decisive role in it	The SDGs will give the new globalization a fair and equitable character	Globalization must go hand in hand with global solidarity and international cooperation for development	Effective measures are needed to engage vulnerable population groups in decision-making processes related to the development of strategies and resource allocation	It is necessary to ensure a new networked, inclusive and effective multilateral governance, the central element of which will be the United Nations, and the tasks will be clearly formulated with an emphasis on the need to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals



The new model of the country's development puts the citizen at the center of state interests.

The essence of the National Development Plan of the country until 2025, taking into account the current "new reality", is the restart of the package of systemic reforms and the need to implement them until 2025, rethinking the role of the state and reconfiguring the main state policies.

Taking into account the international and domestic experience of reforms, it is necessary to pass the "point of no return" in the transition to a new development model by 2025.

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2100000521>

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The purpose of VLR Almaty

The Almaty Development Program until 2030 reflects the fundamental approach and the desire of the Almaty Akimat to adhere to the human-centered principle - with the assessment of initiatives through the prism of the impact on the lives of the urban population, community groups and communities, as well as the focus on the active involvement of citizens in the processes of city management.

Consolidation of the urban community around the tasks of sustainable development of the city has become one of the priority goals in the work of the Almaty administration. The development of a city Development Program is the first step towards the preparation of a Voluntary Local Review on the achievement of the SDGs (*hereinafter – VLR*).

In the document "Guidelines for the development of voluntary local reviews in the UNECE region*" it is recommended to form an idea of how VLR is related to local and national priorities.

In the first voluntary review of Almaty, the topic of synchronization of national and local policies is one of the key ones. Below we offer a brief overview of the SDG implementation process in Kazakhstan.

*Source:

<https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2023-01/VLR%20guidelines%20UPD%20RUS.pdf>



1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 Implementation of the SDGs in Kazakhstan

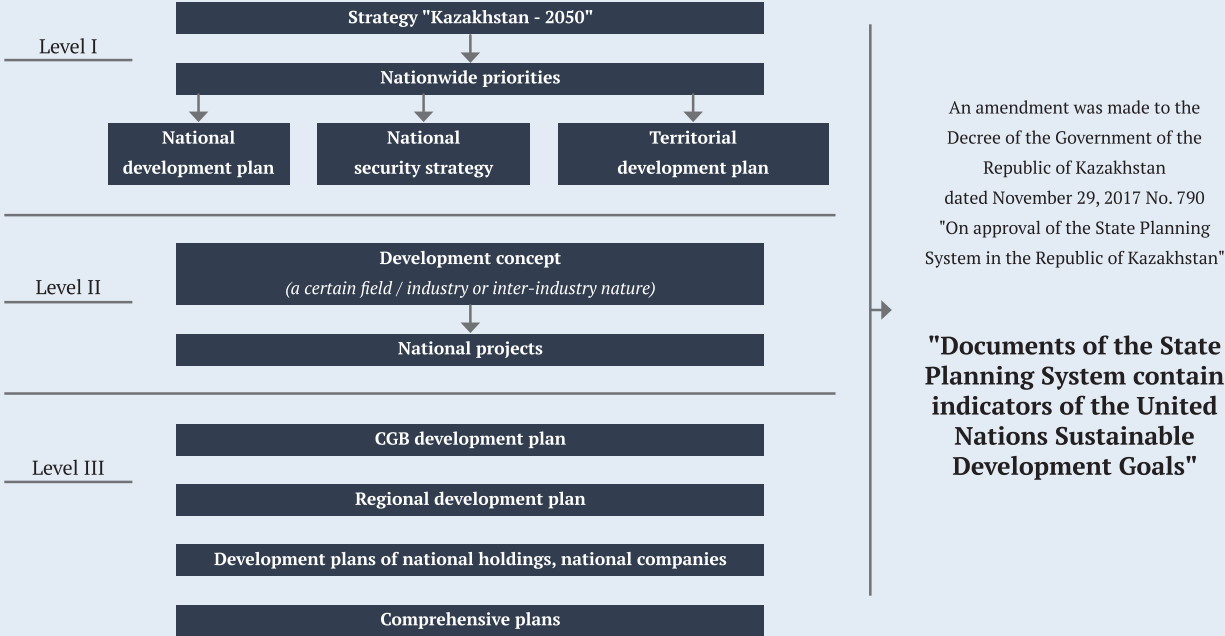
Since 2019, Kazakhstan has launched a package of systemic public administration reforms, the essence of which is to reset the model of relations between the state and society to form a human-centered and inclusive model of socio-economic development. This is the "Concept of a hearing state". The idea of the project is to form effective feedback between the state and society, where the needs and demands of society should become the benchmark for development; society has direct institutional channels for determining the vectors of development of the country at all levels from the state as a whole to individual villages.

The 2030 Agenda has become an integration platform for carrying out large-scale reforms in various spheres of the country's life.

The integration of the principles of sustainable development into the strategic planning system of Kazakhstan is presented in the second Voluntary National Review of Kazakhstan* (July 2022).

Kazakhstan's results-based state planning system contributes to accelerating the country's progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. A new state planning system has been in effect since 2021. The essence of the updated system is that the documents of the State Planning System should contain SDG indicators. For these purposes, national SDG indicators have also been approved in 2021.

Pic. 1. New structure of the State planning system



In the existing strategic and program documents, it is possible to draw a parallel with individual tasks and indicators of the SDGs. Such documents are: the National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Territorial Development Plan, national projects, regional development plans. In some cases, measures to implement the SDGs are also contained in the development plans of large companies, in particular, multinational.

*Source: https://economy.kz/documents/OECD/END_Report_DNO_06-2022_small.pdf

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 Implementation of the SDGs in Kazakhstan

Implementation of the SDGs in public administration

The integration of SDG objectives into the public administration system has gone through three stages: the formation of an institutional framework, the implementation of the SDGs into the state planning system, and the localization of the SDGs at the local level. Each stage is defined by strategic documents.

Stages of transformation of the public administration system of the Republic of Kazakhstan to achieve the SDGs	
Stage 1: formation of the institutional framework	
2012	Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of the established state
2013	The concept in the field of official development assistance
2014	The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Official Development Assistance"
2017	Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "The main directions of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of official development assistance for 2017-2020"
2017	Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025
Stage 2: implementation of SDGs in the state planning system	
2018	Creation of the Coordination Council for the SDGs
2019	The first Voluntary National Review of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the SDGs
2020	The concept of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2030
2020	Concept of development of civil society of the Republic of Kazakhstan
2021	The new system of state planning
2021	Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "The main directions of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of official development assistance for 2021-2025"
2022	Development of concepts for achieving the SDGs
2022	The Second Voluntary National Review of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the SDGs
Stage 3: localization of SDGs at the local level	
2022	Territorial development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 Implementation of the SDGs in Kazakhstan

The main concepts of Kazakhstan’s development for the political transition to a model of sustainable development through the solution of SDG objectives

In the national system of state planning, the development concept is a document defining the vision of development (*for a period of 5-10 years*) of a specific sphere/ industry, as well as the basic principles and approaches to the implementation of relevant policies aimed at achieving the goals, objectives and approaches defined in the higher documents of the State Planning System and the UN SDGs.
Source: <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2100000099>

Development concepts are implemented through national projects, development plans of state bodies, regions, cities of republican significance, the capital, development plans of national companies, laws and other regulatory legal acts.

The internal political block of transformation of the socio-economic development model of Kazakhstan is defined by three concepts:

- The concept of civil society development*
- The concept of the development of the public administration system
- The concept of development of local self-government

**In particular, the Concept of Civil Society Development presents a mechanism for the implementation of the SDGs in public consciousness.*

The implementation of this pool of concepts should provide a new format of relations between the state, society and local communities, which generally reflects the flagship idea of the UN Secretary-General, expressed in the report "Our Common Agenda".



"It is time to renew the social contract between Governments and their peoples, as well as within societies, in order to restore trust and assimilate a comprehensive vision of human rights. People need to see firsthand how the results manifest themselves in their daily lives.

This should include the active and equal participation of women and girls, without whom no meaningful social contract is possible. This should also include updating governance mechanisms, improving the provision of public goods and ushering in a new era of universal coverage of social protection, health, education and vocational training and decent work and housing, as well as universal access to the Internet by 2030 as a fundamental human right.

I suggest that all countries hold inclusive and meaningful consultations in the format of "nationwide communication", which will allow all citizens to express their views on the future of their country".

Source: <https://www.un.org/ru/common-agenda>

The concept of civil society development in Kazakhstan

TASK 5 Involvement of civil society in the process of implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in Kazakhstan	Promoting the promotion of the SDGs at the national level with the participation of all stakeholders
	Application of SDG indicators and their further implementation in order to be used as a tool for planning various social and economic programs and projects
	Ensuring the involvement of local executive bodies and civil society organizations in the process of implementing SDG indicators
	Creation of working groups and task forces for the implementation of the SDGs, taking into account the interests of different levels of government and local stakeholders, including socially vulnerable groups of the population
	Conducting public monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs with the participation of civil society organizations
	Implementation of the preparation of regional reports on the SDG directions, which will become the basis for the National Report on the implementation of the SDG Agenda in Kazakhstan
	Review of open government strategies and initiatives based on the principles of transparency, integrity, accountability and stakeholder participation

1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 Implementation of the SDGs in Kazakhstan

Managing the SDGs at the national level

The Coordination Council for Sustainable Development Goals under the Government of Kazakhstan manages the implementation of the SDGs in the system of state planning and public administration. The Council is headed by the Head of the National Government, the Prime Minister. The Institute was established in 2018.

The Council includes ministers, heads of agencies and representatives of international institutions. On the part of international organizations, the Council is attended by: the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Permanent Representative of the United Nations Development Program, the head of the European Union mission in Kazakhstan.

The main task of the Council is to consider and develop proposals for the formation of a unified policy for the implementation of the SDGs between all levels of government.

This council provides multilateral governance in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and adapts it to the changing nature of global challenges, both at the national and regional levels.

Pic. 2. Architecture of coordination of SDG implementation in Kazakhstan



1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 Implementation of the SDGs in Kazakhstan

Managing the SDGs at the national level

Monitoring the implementation of the SDGs in Kazakhstan is carried out by the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (*BNS ASPAR*).

BNS ASPAR, together with other expert institutes, reviewed 278 global and national SDG indicators, of which 16 global indicators were deemed irrelevant for Kazakhstan. To date, the system of national indicators for monitoring the SDGs includes 262 indicators:

- 146 global indicators adopted unchanged
- 44 global indicators include small changes
- 30 alternative/proxy indicators are proposed
- additionally, 42 national indicators are included

Statistical monitoring is carried out at the national level and territories of local executive government (*LEG*) of the first level, which includes 17 regions and 3 cities of republican significance.

The general analysis on the achievement of the SDGs is conducted by the Institute of Economic Research (*ERI*) under the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This Institute has prepared two Voluntary National Reviews of the Republic of Kazakhstan on achieving the SDGs for 2019 and 2022.

On June 7, 2023, Kazakhstan, on behalf of the head of state, decided to establish a parliamentary commission to monitor the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development of the country. This step will ensure a better achievement of the sustainable development goals by the republic, as well as increase the responsibility of deputies as people's deputies for the effectiveness of the reforms and transformations carried out in Kazakhstan.

The next step in the implementation of the 2030 agenda will be the implementation of the SDGs in the budget system of Kazakhstan. This is stated in the Voluntary National Review submitted in 2022.

Sources:
<https://stat.gov.kz/ru/sustainable-development-goals/>
https://economy.kz/ru/Celi_ustojchivogo_razvitija/About_TSUR/
https://economy.kz/ru/Celi_ustojchivogo_razvitija/Nacionalnyj_otchet/

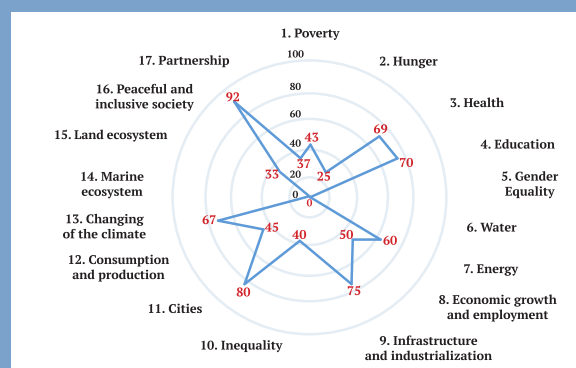


In ensuring sustainable development, the consistency of the state planning system with budgetary processes is of no small importance. Financing of all SDG targets for taking measures based on the principle of "Leaving no one behind" allows accelerating progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the country.

It is the budget that is the mechanism that allows you to direct funds to finance specific activities. So far, Kazakhstan is at the initial stage of integrating the Sustainable Development Goals into budget planning.

In order to assess the level of coverage of the SDGs by the state budget, with the expert support of the United Nations Development Program in Kazakhstan, a rapid comprehensive assessment (EKR) of budget programs was conducted. According to the generalized labeling results for all functional groups, the coverage of SDG objectives by budget programs is 46% (77 out of 167 national SDG objectives) and is presented in the following figure.

Pic. 3. Coverage of SDG objectives by the unified budget classification system of the Republic of Kazakhstan



Source:
<https://stat.gov.kz/ru/sustainable-development-goals/>

1. INTRODUCTION

1.3 SDG localization policy at the local level in Kazakhstan

The policy of comprehensive localization of the SDGs at the local level determines the Territorial Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025. The document was published in February 2022.

The role of the Territorial Development Plan as a strategic program document is the coordination

of subordinate projects and plans of local executive bodies in terms of the spatial aspect of the country's development.

Through the territorial development plan, the system localization of SDGs in regions and localities is carried out on the bottom-up principlex.

Determining factors of Kazakhstan 's spatial policy:

1	Kazakhstan is a part of Central Asia, for which the challenges associated with the absence of large domestic markets, remoteness from major world markets and weakly permeable borders are relevant.
2	"Despotism of space" is an extremely low population density with a vast territory. This constrains migration and integration at the regional level, preserves the situation on the ground. 20 million people live in Kazakhstan. At the same time, the country ranks 9th in the world in terms of territory with an area of 2.7 million square meters.km and 183rd place in terms of population density - 7 inhabitants per 1 sq.km.
3	Strong external gravity from the Russian Federation, Uzbekistan and China. In the medium term, external gravity from neighboring states will increase.
4	Population concentration in Kazakhstan. The processes of enlargement occur not only through urbanization, but also in rural areas (<i>26% of the rural population lives in urban agglomerations</i>).

The main directions of the country's spatial development are the concentration of people and capital in "growth points" and the development of highly urbanized zones.

In 2020, the level of urbanization in the country was 59.1%. According to the forecast, by 2025 the urban population of Kazakhstan will be 63%.

The key centers of economic growth at the international and national level will be four agglomerations with centers in the cities of Astana, Almaty, Shymkent and Aktobe.

In January 2023, the law "On the development of agglomerations" was published in Kazakhstan which regulates the relations between the akimats of the agglomeration center and the settlements included in the agglomeration zone.

The principles of territorial development regulate the relations of central and local executive bodies.

Sources:

www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/economy/documents/details/279829?amp%3Blang=ru&directionId=198&lang=ru
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z2300000181>

1. INTRODUCTION

1.3 SDG localization policy at the local level in Kazakhstan

The Territorial Development Plan is based on the following principles:

1 Territorial neutrality is the absence of territorial discrimination in horizontal (*sectoral*) policies and measures of socio-economic policy that can lead to disunity and social tension

2 Human-centricity - the formation of regional policy in the interests of people (*the state does not interfere in the spatial choice of people and businesses, while ensuring equal access of the population to basic public services*)

3 The independence of the regions is the delegation of the solution of intraregional development issues to local state bodies, taking into account the interests and opinions of the local population and business. Local executive bodies should have sufficient powers and resources to solve problems on the ground. At the republican level, the solution of issues of a national or interregional scale remains.

These principles of territorial development are rules that are mandatory for compliance by central state bodies and local executive bodies when implementing their initiatives.

To achieve the goal and implement the principles of the Territorial Development Plan, the following approaches are provided:

Approaches of the Territorial Development Plan*:	
1	institutional support of territorial and spatial development
2	reduction of gaps in basic public services between regions
3	ensuring interregional territorial connectivity
4	convergence of economic and regional development
5	sustainable spatial development within regions

Approach No. 5 of the Territorial Development Plan is responsible for localizing the SDGs at the local level, primarily for the implementation of SDG 11 "Ensuring openness, security, resilience and environmental sustainability of cities and settlements"

Approach No. 5. "Sustainable territorial development within regions"

- Sustainable spatial development is achieved through close interaction of local executive and representative bodies with the population and business on an ongoing basis
- Within the framework of their powers and budgets, local executive bodies will solve the tasks of improving the quality and territorial accessibility of public services, ensuring connectivity within regions, high-quality urbanization and integrated development of the infrastructure of settlements
- The reference point for local executive bodies is a system of regional standards synchronized with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (*The purpose of the System of Regional Standards is to ensure the minimum mandatory level of accessibility of facilities and services (goods) to the population, depending on the type (city, village) and size (population) of settlements*)

Five types of regional standards of the Republic of Kazakhstan**:

1	capital, cities of republican significance
2	cities of regional significance
3	cities of district significance, district centers
4	centers of rural districts and supporting rural settlements
5	other rural settlements

Sources:

* www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/economy/documents/details/279829?amp%3Blang=ru&directionId=198&lang=ru

** <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/V1900018592>

1. INTRODUCTION

1.4 Localization of SDGs in Almaty

Almaty is the first city in Kazakhstan to develop a comprehensive development program based on the new Plan of Territorial Development of Kazakhstan until 2025, where a national policy of localization of SDGs in regions and cities has been formed. In September 2022, the Akimat presented the "Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030". From that moment, a new page in the history of the city of Almaty began.

Localization of SDGs at the local level for the city administration is now a comprehensive approach to urban planning and management.

The city Development Program echoes the principles of the UNECE concept of "Socially Smart Sustainable Cities".

The strategic vision of the development of the city of Almaty for the short and medium term is formed taking into account the professional opinion of experts, as well as suggestions and appeals of citizens. The program was worked on by employees of the Akimat of Almaty and other government agencies, as well as more than 130 experts specializing in various fields of activity.

The city Development Program reflected the fundamental approach and the desire of the Akimat of Almaty to adhere to the human-centered principle - with the assessment of initiatives through the prism of the impact on the lives of the urban population, community groups and communities, as well as the focus on the active involvement of citizens in the processes of city management.

In 2023, the Akimat of Almaty, together with the Almaty Development Center, presents the first voluntary local review on the achievement of the SDGs, which primarily reflects the intentions and approaches of the city authorities in localizing the tasks of the SDGs in all spheres of the city's life.

When we started preparing the VLRs of our city, we proceeded from the postulate that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a roadmap for building a different type of globalization that can benefit more people and communities.

We want improving the quality of life of citizens, without harming the environment and future generations, to become a common value of Almaty residents and we hope that this review will help to form this value.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.4 Localization of SDGs in Almaty

The role of Almaty in the localization of SDGs in Kazakhstan and Central Asia

Almaty is a city of republican significance with a special administrative status. Back in 1998, a special law "On the special status of the city of Almaty" was approved in the country, where the features of the scientific, cultural, historical, financial and industrial center of the country are officially fixed".*

Informally, Almaty is called the Southern Capital. The city aims to become a regional center for international cooperation and sustainable development. This idea is fixed in the Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2030.**

The idea was supported by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on the sidelines of the 77th session of the UN General Assembly, held in September 2022.

A cluster on sustainable development of international level is organically formed on the territory of Almaty, which includes a wide group of international organizations, financial institutions, research centers and a developed infrastructure for the development of innovations and startups.

Since 2019, a special UN house has been operating in Almaty, where 18 agencies of the organization are located. Also on the territory of the city there are: representative offices of USAID (*US Agency for International Development*), the European Bank for Development and Reconstruction, the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, the OSCE Center. In June 2023, a regional center of the International Monetary Fund (*hereinafter – the IMF*) was opened in Almaty, which intends to develop the potential for the countries of the Caucasus, Central Asia and Mongolia. More than 80 regional representative offices of large multinational corporations are also represented in Almaty.

In fact, Almaty is already fulfilling the tasks of the UN hub to promote the SDGs in the region. For a year and a half, the city has hosted a number of major international events to strengthen partnership.

In June 2022, the city hosted the second regional Summit on Sustainable Development Goals for Central Asian countries. The Summit was organized by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in

partnership with the United Nations Development Program in Kazakhstan (*hereinafter – UNDP*) with the financial support of the European Union and the Asian Development Bank (*hereinafter – ADB*).

The summit was attended by political leaders of Central Asian governments, international experts, representatives of international organizations, diplomatic circles, major representatives of the private sector and representatives of civil society in Central Asia.

A landmark event of the forum is the statement by EU Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen on helping Central Asia achieve the SDGs through the new EU Global Gateway strategy.

The strategy aims to connect Europe and its partners in Central Asia through investments in sustainable and high-quality infrastructure, inclusive youth development and the creation of more sustainable health systems in the region.

In May 2023, the second Economic Forum "European Union – Central Asia" was held in Almaty. At the forum, with the participation of representatives of the public and private sectors of Central Asian countries, the official launch of the regional trade facilitation portal "Info Trade Central Asia Gateway" took place, which will provide the business community with a cross-border overview of cross-border formalities along the corridors of Central Asia.***

Also in May 2023, the city hosted the 46th annual meeting of the Association of Financial Institutions for the Development of the Asia-Pacific Region, which is being held in Central Asia for the first time, where more than 150 leaders of international development institutions from 40 countries were represented. The central theme of the forum is the development of infrastructure and ESG projects.

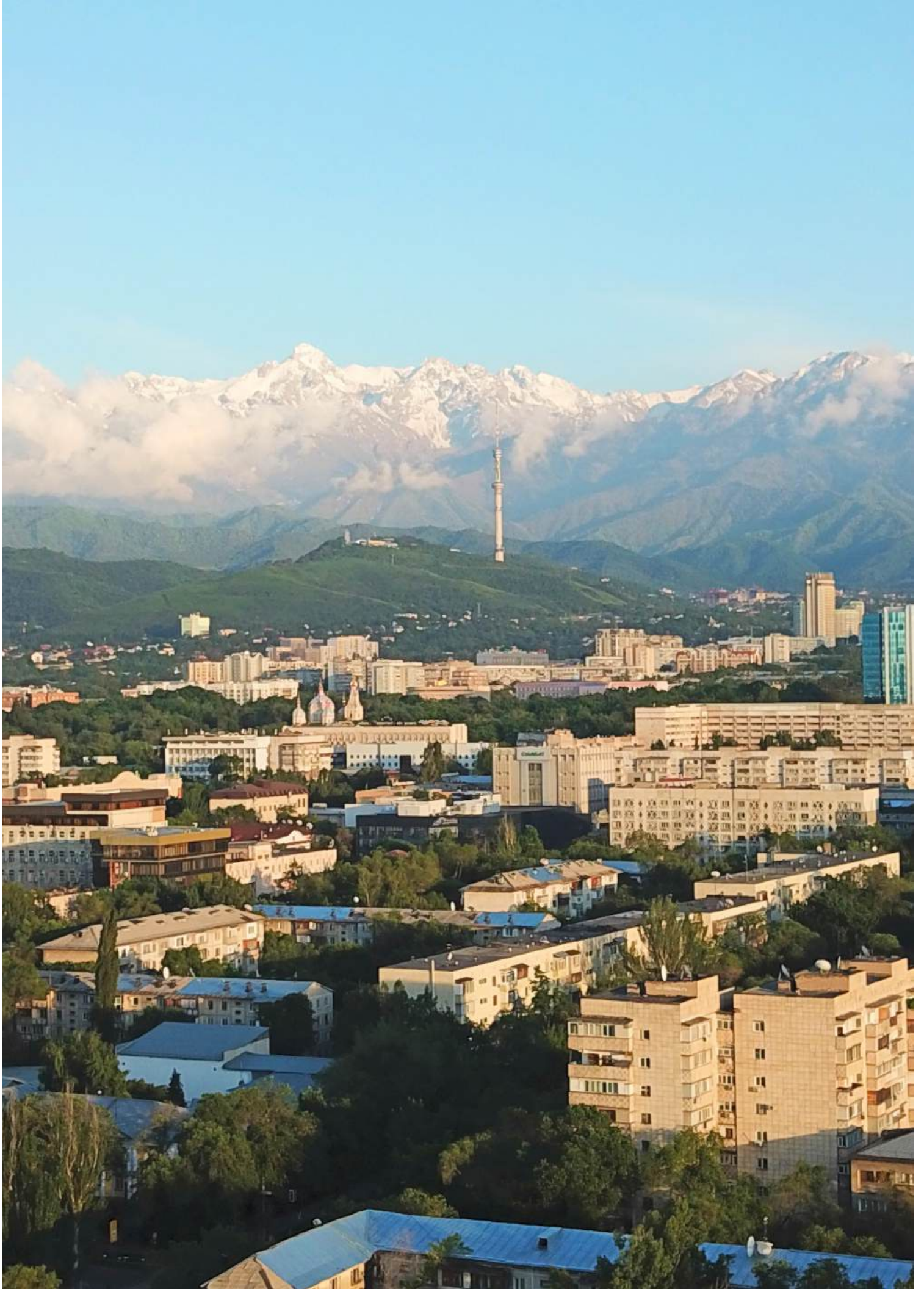
Having a great integration potential, Almaty sets itself an ambitious task to develop effective technologies for managing the sustainable development of the city for the subsequent replication of this experience both within the country and in the region of Central Asia and Afghanistan.

Sources:

*<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z980000258>

**<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2000000280>

***<https://catiportal.org/ru>



2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

This section provides detailed information on how the city administration, together with all stakeholders, intends to achieve the SDGs through specific projects and action plans. In the first VLR of Almaty, we would like to focus on how the city plans to solve the tasks of the SDGs in the time perspective of 2022-2025.

As mentioned above, the comprehensive transition of local government to the policy of achieving the SDGs was officially launched from the Almaty Development Program in September 2022. At the moment, the local factual base for monitoring the achievement of the SDGs of the city and urban areas is under development. The most difficult question for the city administration is how to synchronize the

SDG indicators with the target indicators of the state planning system and budget policy. It will take 1.5 – 2 years to solve issues such as the development of data collection and processing techniques, administrative approval of the introduction of SDG indicators in support of budget programs.

The main problems of monitoring the achievement of the SDGs are presented in the Bottom of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022.

Source:
https://economy.kz/documents/OECD/END_Report_DNO_06-2022_small.pdf



SDG principles are not integrated into the budget process

SDGs, their tasks and indicators are not taken into account in the budget process. This makes it very difficult and time-consuming to monitor how public policies and expenditures contribute to sustainable development, thereby undermining the accountability of public spending.

There is a low level of integration of SDG principles into the monitoring process

Kazakhstan has a good system for determining results. But it is necessary to further improve their systems of budgeting, implementation and results-based monitoring. In terms of SDG monitoring and reporting, this points to three important areas of improvement to accelerate progress towards the SDGs:

- 1. direct inclusion of nationalized SDG goals and indicators in the SPS and its performance monitoring system*
- 2. significant integration of the main participants and flows of the private sector into the vision of sustainable development by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan*
- 3. strengthening the control of the private sector over its contribution to sustainable development*

Limited public participation in the budget process

There are rules and mechanisms that facilitate the participation of civil society and business in decision-making, but the contribution of civil society and the private sector to development planning and budgeting by the authorities remains limited. The existing SDG management system can be strengthened in order to create a more regular and effective mechanism for public-private consultations.

Insufficient accountability of key development actors

State-owned enterprises play an important role in the implementation of development programs funded by the State or international development partners, as well as in the provision of public services. Their high presence, although declining, undermines the level playing field for the development of a strong domestic private sector and hinders the attraction of international investment. This represents a compromise between accelerating private sector growth and maintaining quality and efficient public services.

In this review, the achievement of specific indicators of the SDGs of the city is presented on the basis of statistical information from the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan (BNS ASPAR).

Source:
https://economy.kz/documents/OECD/END_Report_DNO_06-2022_small.pdf

2. METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

The review presents 5 priority goals:

Goal 11.

Ensuring openness, security, resilience and environmental sustainability of cities and settlements

Goal 8.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9.

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation

Goal 4.

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

Goal 3.

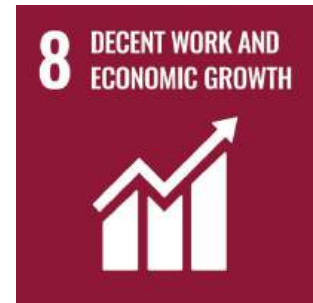
Ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting well-being for everyone at any age

Each goal is considered through:

- brief information on the directions of local and national policies that are relevant to the Goal under consideration
- current problems in solving the tasks of the Goal with updating the data for the end of 2021
- indicators for achieving the Goal within specific tasks
- the action plan of the city administration within the framework of the presented tasks
- target indicators for solving SDG tasks for the period 2022-2025
- implemented and ongoing international projects within the framework of the objectives of the Goal
- digital resources to help solve SDG tasks

All information on the achievement of the SDGs in Section 5 "Overview of priority goals" is presented from the strategic documents on the development of the city of Almaty:

- "Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030"
- "Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025"
- "Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022"



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.1 General information

3.1.1 Location, topography and hydrography

The city of Almaty is located in the center of the Eurasian continent, in the south-east of the Republic of Kazakhstan, at 77° east longitude and 43° north latitude, at the foot of the Trans-Ili Alatau mountains – the northernmost ridge of the Tien Shan.

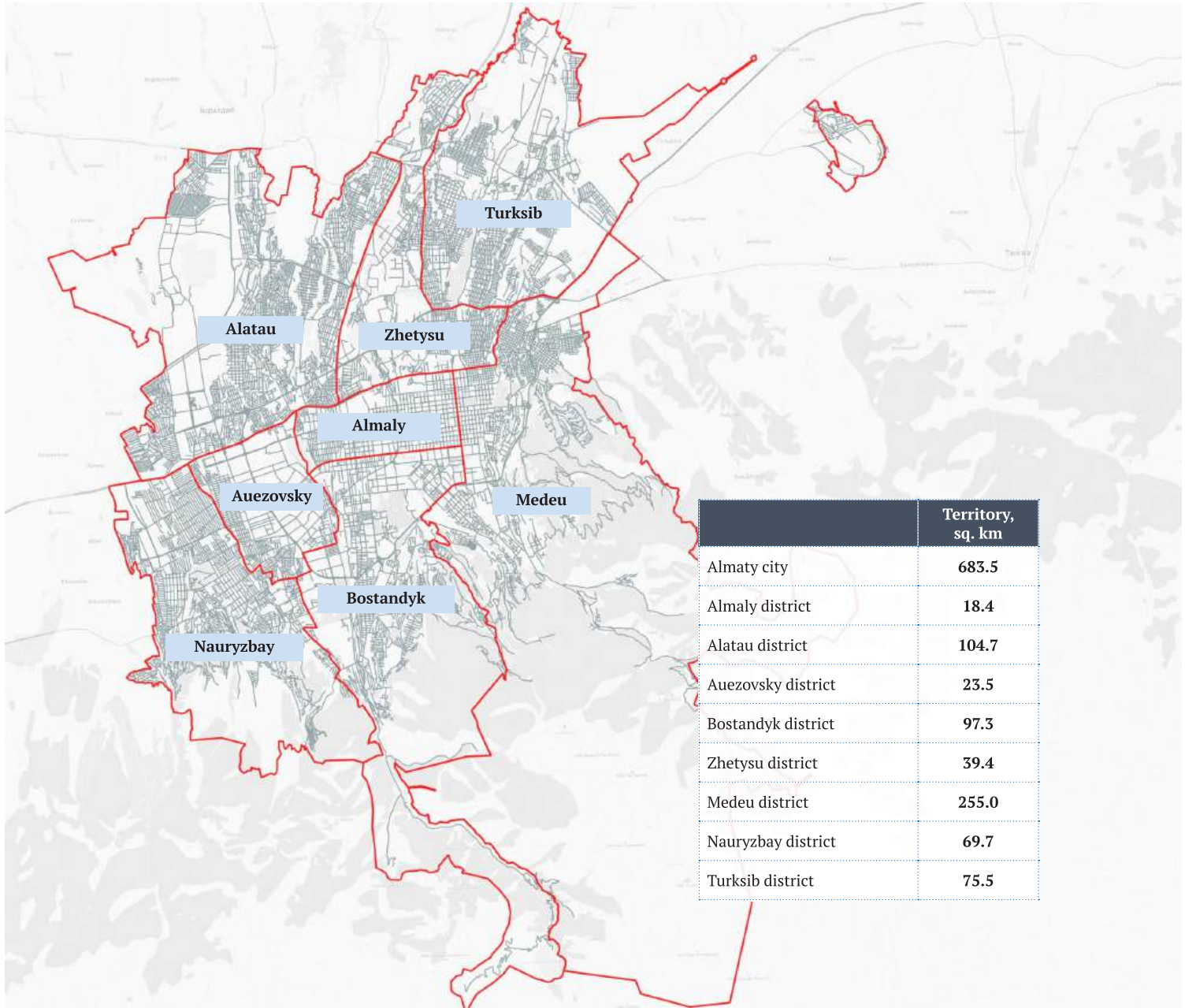
The northernmost point of Almaty has a mark of 670 meters above sea level, and the southernmost – 970 meters. Due to this height difference, the territory of the city is actually divided into 5 natural and climatic zones. In the south, a chain of snow-white peaks - Talgar peaks (5,017 meters), Komsomol (4,376 meters), in the northwest – steppe, semi-desert and desert.

The Bolshaya Almatinka and Malaya Almatinka rivers flow through the city, as well as their tributaries – Yesentai (*Vesnovka*), Remizovka, Zharbulak (*Kazachka*), Karasu, Kargaly. All of them belong to the basin of Lake Balkhash. They are mostly swift, with narrow channels (10-15 m). The banks of the rivers Bolshaya and Malaya Almatinok, Esentaya in the city are dressed in stone gabions, with concrete reinforcement.

The total area of the city is 683.5 sq.km. The city territory is divided into 8 administrative districts. The largest districts are Alatau (104.7 sq.km.) and Medeu (255 sq.km.).

The charms of the foothill terrain give the city a number of advantages, but also carry serious risks.

Pic. 4. Districts of Almaty



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.1.1 Location, topography and hydrography

1. Earthquake risk

Due to its geographical location, Almaty is located in one of the highly seismic zones of Central Asia, which was the scene of strong earthquakes in the past. For a little more than one century, four earthquakes with an intensity of 8-11 points have occurred here and more than 100 earthquakes with a strength of 6 or less points have been noted. In total, 27 tectonic faults cross the city within the city limits, which cover almost the entire territory of Almaty.

Up to 200 weak earthquakes occur annually within a radius of 80 km from the city. At the same time, earthquakes with a force of 2 to 4 points are a background mode for Almaty.

2. Mudflow risk

There are 51 moraine and glacial lakes located near the city, of which 14 are explosive. At the moment, in order to ensure the safety of the population and city facilities from mudslides, the construction of mudflow dams in the Ayusai gorges has been completed, and the construction of mudflow dams in the Aksai gorges is also underway. There is also a round-the-clock monitoring of the state of moraine lakes through automated monitoring of mudflow hazard, the system of which includes 31 stations for remote monitoring in real time of the hydrometeorological situation, moraine lakes and prevention of mudflows.

Natural and man-made emergencies for 2019-2022						
	Emergency		Victims		The dead	
	Quantity	Fraction	Quantity	Fraction	Quantity	Fraction
Total	2 849	100,0%	267	100,0%	81	100,0%
Fires	2 807	98.5%	221	82.77%	68	83.5%
Earthquake	14	0.5%	—	—	—	—
Flash of the gas-air mixture	16	0.5%	25	9.36%	1	1.2%
Emergency situations on reservoirs	5	0.1%	5	1.8%	5	6.1%
Plane crashes	2	0.07%	7	2.6%	5	6.1%
Accident with the release of highly toxic substances	1	0.03%	4	1.4%	—	—
Snow avalanches	2	0.07%	3	1.1%	2	2.4%
Landslides	1	0.03%	—	—	—	—
Storms, hurricanes, squalls	1	0.03%	2	0.7%	—	—

For timely notification of the population about risks, the project "Early Warning System for strong earthquakes" will be completed in 2023 with the installation of 28 seismic stations and integration with the Early Warning System of the Kyrgyz Republic

by 2027 (increase of seismic stations along the perimeter of the Chilik and Kastek seismic generating zones in Almaty and Zhambyl regions). Integrated warning systems with the ability to transmit voice messages about emergencies will also be introduced

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.1.2 Urbanization trends and agglomeration processes

Population of the city

At the beginning of 2023, the official population of Almaty was 2,161,797 people. Intensive population growth is a long-term trend in the development of Almaty. The city concentrates significant migration flows from the regions, and the factor of natural growth also affects. Over the past year, the number of citizens has increased by 60 thousand. This is the largest indicator among all cities of Kazakhstan.

	Number at the beginning	Total population growth	Including		Number at the beginning	For the billing period	
	2022		natural growth	migration balance	2023	growth rate, %	average number
Kazakhstan	19 503 159	263 648	270 370	-6 722	19 766 807	1.35	19 634 983
Astana	1 295 711	58 796	24 959	33 837	1 354 556	4.54	1 325 109
Almaty	2 101 485	60 312	23 784	36 528	2 161 902	2.87	2 131 641
Shymkent	1 162 308	29 812	26 823	2 989	1 192 199	2.56	1 177 214

In recent years, population growth due to migration has amounted to about 60%, due to natural growth – 40%. From 2012 to 2021, almost 600 thousand people arrived in Almaty for permanent residence, and about 315 thousand people left it, the positive balance of migration amounted to about 285 thousand people. In general, the migration flow has positive characteristics: among the arrivals, the most people of working age (*their share in 2021 was 88.5% of the total number*); according to the level of education, the share of people over the age of 18 with higher education has increased from 30.4% to 61.4% in 10 years. Such rapid migration growth carries such major risks as an increase in the load on the existing infrastructure, and at the same time opens up new opportunities for the growth of the megalopolis economy.

At the beginning of 2023, 61% of the city's population is able-bodied population aged 16 to 62 years. In the whole country, the working-age population is 57.5%.

Age structure					
Age	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Almaty					
0-15	23.6%	24.2%	24.7%	27.6%	27.4%
16-62	64.7%	64%	64%	61.4%	60.9%
63+	11.7%	11.9%	11.4%	11%	11.7%
Kazakhstan					
0-15	29.9%	30.3%	30.7%	31.1%	31.2%
16-62	59.1%	58.4%	58.3%	57.7%	57.5%
63+	11%	11.4%	11%	11.2%	11.4%

Source: BNS ASPAR



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.1.2 Urbanization trends and agglomeration processes

Agglomeration processes

The territory of Almaty has significantly expanded in 2014 – the city has doubled in size – the area has grown from 33.3 thousand hectares to 68.3 thousand hectares. The simultaneous twofold increase in the city had a negative impact on the level of provision of the districts with social, engineering, transport and other infrastructure.

The constant growth of the city is a steady trend that carries risks and challenges that require high-quality planning and forecasting for their successful solution.

In addition to the immediate residents of Almaty, several hundred thousand residents from the Almaty region are additionally in the city during the daytime. The daily pendulum migration to the city is estimated by experts in the order of 400 thousand people. In general, the city of Almaty as a socio-economic ecosystem is the largest agglomeration in Kazakhstan.

104 settlements, including the megalopolis itself, fall into the Almaty agglomeration. Including it includes: the city of Konaev (*the center of Almaty region*), Gate city, the villages of Zarechnoye and Arna, the cities and villages of Enbekshikazakh, Ili, Karasai and Talgar districts.

At the beginning of 2023, two important events took place within the framework of the development of the territory of Almaty and the Almaty agglomeration.

In January 2023, the law "On the Development of Agglomeration" was adopted, which provides mechanisms for interaction of local executive authorities of districts and settlements of the region with the authorities of cities – centers of agglomerations.

In May 2023, the Government of Kazakhstan approved a new Master Plan for the city of Almaty.

The general plan of the city of Almaty is the main urban planning document defining the directions of long-term integrated development, the planning organization of the territory, the system of social and engineering and transport infrastructure of the city.

According to the national law "On Architectural, Urban Planning and Construction Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan", the National Government approves draft master plans (*including the main provisions*) of cities of republican significance, the capital and cities of regional significance with an estimated population of over one hundred thousand inhabitants.

The new master plan lays down the Criteria for sustainable urban development of the city. One of the innovative approaches in the development of the city will be the development of a network of local multifunctional city centers (*polycenters*).



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.1.3 The impact of climate change

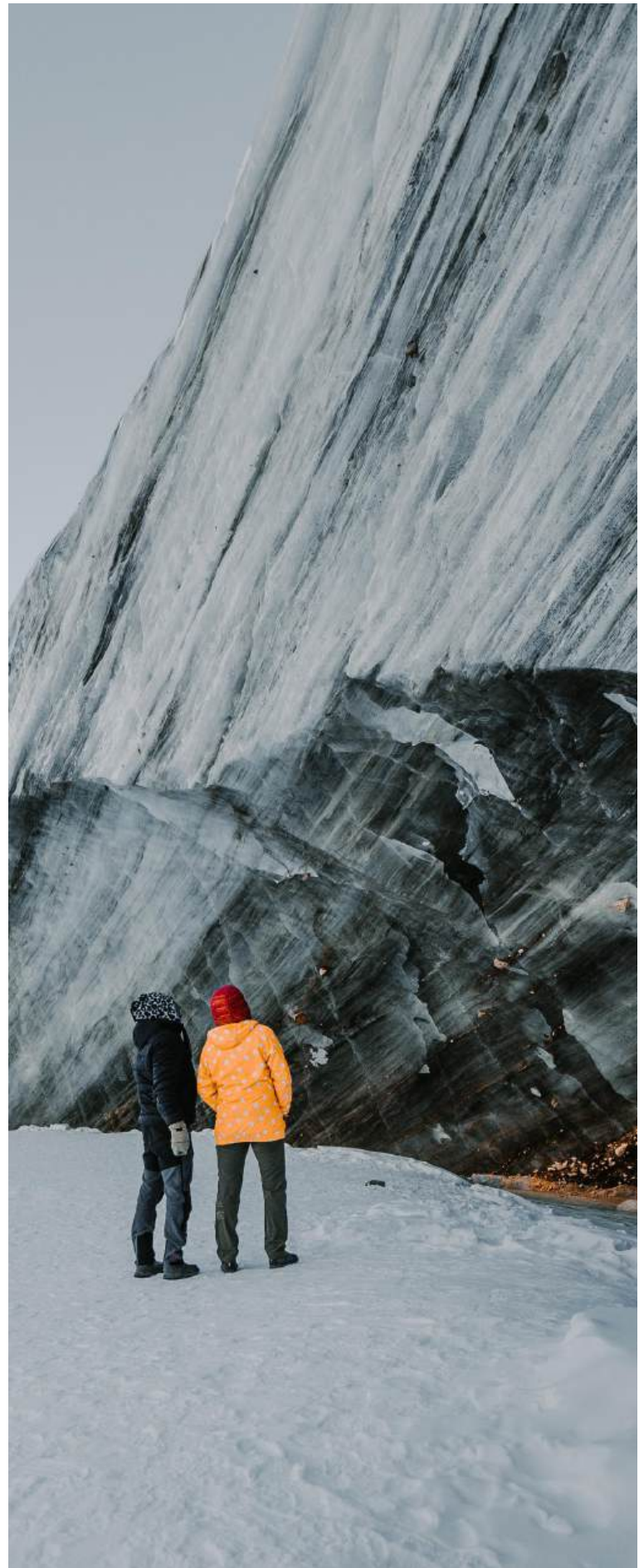
According to the scientists of the Institute of Geography and Water Safety JSC, the quality of snow and glacial waters in the vicinity of Almaty has deteriorated significantly since the mid-1970s due to the rapid melting of glaciers, which have halved in 70 years. If the rate of melting of glaciers in the vicinity of Almaty is maintained, most of them may disappear in 70-80 years.

Climate change has a significant impact on the development of the city of Almaty, especially on the issues of water supply and security related to natural disasters and food crises arising from climate change.

Kazakhstan's climate policy is in the process of formation. Thus, Kazakhstan has committed itself under the Paris Agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2030 from the 1990 level. In 1990, the country's emissions, together with the land use and forest sector, amounted to 380 million tons in CO₂-eq. In 2021 – about 341 million tons of CO₂-eq, that is 10.35% lower than in 1990.

At the beginning of 2023, two fundamental climate policy documents were adopted in Kazakhstan: "Updated nationally determined contribution until 2030" and "Strategy for achieving Carbon Neutrality until 2060". Further actions will be laid down in regulatory mechanisms, the implementation of which will allow achieving zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2060. Key State-approved initiatives: landing 2 billion. trees until 2030, the development of renewable energy, reducing the energy intensity of production, the development of a national system of trading quotas for greenhouse gas emissions, as well as measures to adapt to climate change in agriculture and the real sector of the economy.

At the level of the country's regions, the issues of climate risk assessment and the implementation of the climate agenda are currently being updated, including in connection with the integration of SDG indicators into the systems of national and local state planning and public administration.



Sources:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000313>

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2300000121>

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.1.4 Economic profile

The success of the future development of the city of Almaty is determined, first of all, by the steady growth of its economy, financial income and active attraction of investments. Almaty is the center of entrepreneurial initiative in Kazakhstan.

Almost 1/5 of the country's economy is formed here and 1/4 of budget revenues. Small and medium-sized businesses are developed, accounting for more than half of the regional economy, where more than 80% of the work force is employed.

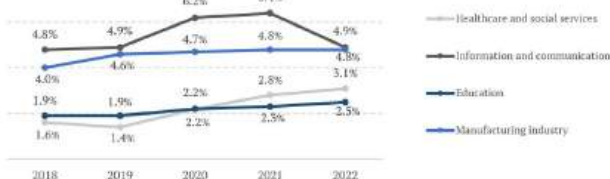
The city has the necessary labor and infrastructure resources, which makes it one of the most investment-attractive regions of Kazakhstan. The favorable investment climate of Almaty is confirmed by a high credit rating. In December 2022, Fitch Ratings confirmed the city's creditworthiness rating at the BBB level.

By the end of 2022, the city's economy grew by 5.0%, the national economy grew by 3.2% (*operational data of the BNS ASPAR*). GRP per capita amounted to 9 million tenge – this is one of the highest result among the regions of Kazakhstan.

By the end of 2022, the structure of the city's economy is dominated by trade with a share of 33,5%, financial and insurance activities (9,5%) and real estate transactions (9,7%), while the manufacturing industry forms only 4.8% of GRP. The economy of Almaty is formed by more than 50% due to three industries, which indicates a low level of diversification. In the structure of the economy of large cities in Europe and the United States, trade on average occupies only 15.3%, and the manufacturing industry – 13.5%.

However, we can see consistent growth in sectors like education, healthcare, information technology (IT), and manufacturing within the GRP structure.

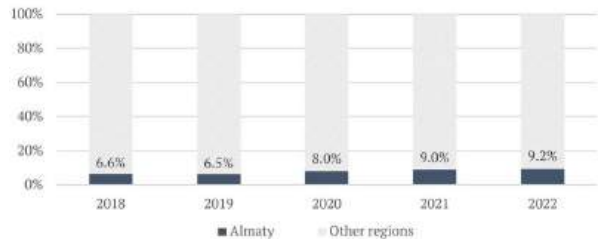
Pic. 5. The share of industries in the structure of GRP



Source: BNS ASPAR

The city is becoming more attractive for investment. In 2022, Almaty received 9.2% of all investments in Kazakhstan's fixed capital. Over the past five years, from 2018 to 2022, the city attracted 5.1 trillion tenge in investments.

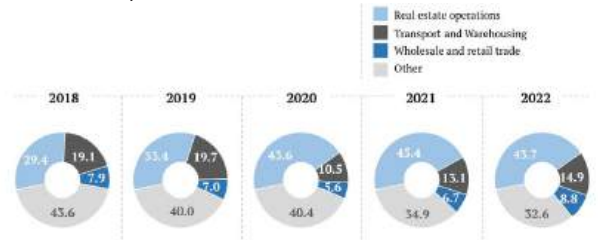
Pic. 6. Almaty's share of investments in fixed assets of Kazakhstan



Source: BNS ASPAR

In the structure of investments, the largest share is occupied by non-tradable sectors of the city's economy, which do not generate export revenue. The main volume of investments is concentrated in three sectors: real estate operations, transport and warehousing, trade.

Pic. 7. Industry structure of investments



Source: BNS ASPAR

As a result, the external trade balance of the city has a negative balance. By the end of 2022, the foreign trade turnover amounted to \$28,1 billion, of which exports - \$6,1 billion, imports - \$22 billion.

The low level of diversification of the city's economy was reflected in the growth of incomes of the population, which increased by only 1.4% in real terms from 2015 to 2021, since 67.7% of the population's income is generated by labor activity.

As follows from the city Development Program, Almaty today is in a "middle income trap" – a situation when the economy, having reached a certain income level, ceases to show growth. In this regard, in order to diversify the quality and ensure sustainable growth of the economy of Almaty, taking into account the principles of ESG (*Environmental, Social, Corporate Governance*), emphasis will be placed on creating jobs with high productivity in priority sectors of the economy with export potential, such as manufacturing, tourism, IT and creative industries.

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.1.5 The structure of local government

Local public administration and self-government in the city of Almaty

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the local self-government of the city is represented by three institutions*:

- Representative bodies – maslikhat
- Executive government – Akimat
- Local self-government - Public Council of the city of Almaty.

Representative bodies	Executive government	Local government
Maslikhat	Akimat	Local Community Council
<p>Local representative bodies - maslikhats express the will of the population of the respective administrative-territorial units and, taking into account national interests, determine the measures necessary for its implementation, monitor their implementation.</p> <p>Maslikhats are elected by the population on the basis of universal, equal, direct suffrage by secret ballot for a period of five years.</p>	<p>Local executive government are part of the unified system of executive bodies of the Republic, ensure the implementation of the national policy of the executive power in combination with the interests and needs of the development of the relevant territory. The local executive body is headed by the mayor of the corresponding administrative-territorial unit, who is a representative of the President and the Government of the Republic. Akims of regions, cities of republican significance and the capital are appointed by the President of the Republic with the consent of deputies of maslikhats</p>	<p>Public councils are advisory and advisory, supervisory bodies.</p> <p>The number of representatives of civil society in the Public Council must be at least two-thirds of the total number of its members.</p> <p>Recommendations of public councils are mandatory for consideration by state bodies, subjects of the quasi-public sector, which take decisions provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and give motivated answers</p>
Main functions		
<p>approval of plans, economic and social programs for the development of the territory, the local budget and reports on their implementation;</p> <p>the solution of issues related to their jurisdiction of the local administrative-territorial structure;</p> <p>consideration of reports of heads of local executive bodies on issues referred by law to the competence of the maslikhat;</p> <p>formation of standing committees and other working bodies of the maslikhat, hearing reports on their activities, resolving other issues related to the organization of the maslikhat's work;</p> <p>the exercise of other powers in accordance with the legislation of the Republic to ensure the rights and legitimate interests of citizens.</p>	<p>development of plans, economic and social programs for the development of the territory, the local budget and ensuring their implementation;</p> <p>communal property management;</p> <p>appointment and dismissal of heads of local executive bodies, resolution of other issues related to the organization of the work of local executive bodies;</p> <p>implementation of other powers assigned to local executive bodies by the legislation of the Republic in the interests of local public administration</p>	<p>representing the interests of civil society and taking into account the opinion of the public when discussing and making decisions at the local level;</p> <p>development of interaction between central executive bodies and local government and self-government bodies, as well as quasi-public sector entities with civil society;</p> <p>organization of public control and ensuring transparency of the activities of local government and self-government bodies, as well as quasi-public sector entities</p>

*For more information about local government, see:

Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan: https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K950001000_

About local public administration and self-government in the Republic of Kazakhstan: https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z010000148_

About public councils: <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1500000383>

In turn, the local executive bodies of Almaty are divided into two levels on a territorial basis: the city akimat and district akimats. There are 8 district akimats on the territory of the city

Source: <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/press/article/details/89805?lang=ru>

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2 Sustainable Development Management

3.2.1 Management institutes

As mentioned above, Kazakhstan is implementing deep reforms of the public administration system for a comprehensive transition to a model of sustainable development. Since 2022, legal conditions have been created for the transformation of the public administration system at the local level. A Territorial development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025 has been developed, where conceptual directions of regional policy and economy are formulated.

The architecture of sustainable development management in Almaty has been systematically formed since 2022. This is a unique experience for a city with not yet accumulated history. In this chapter, we will present the main institutions responsible for

the sustainable development of the city, as well as present the channels through which management is carried out.

The first step towards the sustainable development management model of the city was the development of the Almaty Development Program, which is based on the principles of modern urbanism within the framework of the new UN-Habitat Urban Development Program (*UN-Habitat*).

To implement the Development Program of the city of Almaty, new management institutions were created, as well as existing organizations were modernized.

Institutes of Sustainable Development Management in Almaty

1. Steering Committee of the Akimat of Almaty

The Steering Committee is a collegial body that performs the functions of a decision-making center within the framework of the Almaty Development Program until 2025 and Medium-term prospects until 2030, providing practical solutions to initiatives, issues and tasks initiated by the heads of the basic directions and the Project Office. The Steering Committee is headed by its Chairman – Mayor of Almaty.

The main goal of the Steering Committee is to create and support conditions for the effective implementation of the Development Program, to develop a coordinated position on projects and activities of the Development Program, taking into account the opinions of key stakeholders and maintaining a balance of interests of project and operational activities.

The Steering Committee ensures:

- 1) implementation of the Development Program, including new initiatives and projects in accordance with the goals and objectives of the Development Program, achievement of established indicators and indicators of project activity*
- 2) consideration and decision-making on issues of project activities that have not been resolved at the level of managers of the basic directions of the Development Program*
- 3) monitoring the progress of projects and the Development Program as a whole*

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.1 Management institutes

2. Almaty Development Center (ADC)

The presented institute is a city Think Tank in strategic planning and carries out coordination work on the implementation of the Almaty Development Program.

Strategic directions of ADC development:

- Assistance in strategic and tactical planning of the development of Almaty
- Coordination, monitoring and analysis of projects of the Akimat of Almaty
- Improving the effectiveness of feedback and involving citizens in the processes of city development

ADC uses the intellectual and transcor-organizational capabilities of the city in order to achieve success. The ADC was created to promote sustainable socio-economic development of the city, which in general and in particular within the framework of the Almaty Development Program is in harmony with the SDGs.

The development of the city has a human-centered focus, a focus on achieving sustainable development through meeting the needs of city residents, creating a favorable, healthy and comfortable urban environment where a balance is maintained between the interests of citizens, business, etc.

In this regard, the development of Almaty can and should be linked to the SDGs with the attraction of sustainable investments in certain areas and projects.

The prospects for the implementation of this approach will allow the city to: get well-developed consistent qualitative transformations / reforms focused on long-term development; introduce practices and approaches to the organization of processes, standards adopted in international organizations; increase the inflow of foreign investment; improve the image and recognition of the city on the world stage.

In July 2023, ADC became a member of the UN Global Compact. Within the framework of the Agreement, the key institute for the development of the city will expand opportunities for partnership at the global level and will become a conductor of the ten main principles of the document.

Almaty is strengthening its position in the international community aimed at achieving the SDGs. Part of this process is the accession of EDF to the UN Global Compact, whose participants today are 9,500

companies and 3,000 non-profit organizations from more than 160 countries.

In the period from 2020 to the present, work has continued in the established areas within the following divisions:

- Analytical center: information and analytical support of the Akimat of Almaty
- Situation Center: data collection and analysis for Almaty
- Project office: support of project activities of the Akimat of Almaty
- Project Analysis Department: examination of feasibility studies of budget investment projects, FEJ of budget investments, PPP projects
- Department of Public Communications: working with citizens appeals within the framework of the Public Reception "Open Almaty", accepting applications within the framework of the project "Budget of People's Participation"

In 2020-2021, the Analytical Center conducted research with the development of practical recommendations on various areas and problems of the city's development, such as mortality in Almaty in the context of morbidity, analysis of the workload of preschool and school organizations, problems of yard improvement, analysis of indicators of the provision of socially vulnerable segments of the population of Almaty with social services, etc. *(20 similar studies have been conducted in two years)*. Also in 2022 The Center has developed a "Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030" and Roadmaps for its implementation.

Since its creation, the Situation Center has accumulated a volume of data since 2018, among which: more than 1,200 analytical indicators with a depth of historical data since 1992 in all spheres of the city's life; 923 indicators of socio-economic development of Almaty; daily emergency data since 2018; daily air pollution data from 52 sensors, etc. In 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the modules of the Situation Center were used to monitor the dynamics of sick, deceased and recovered residents of the city, geomonitoring infected and contact persons, etc. – in order to ensure the work of the Almaty headquarters to combat the pandemic, to take measures and decisions related to quarantine.

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.1 Management institutes

The project office of the Akimat of Almaty on the basis of the ADC was established in 2021 to implement the development programs of the city. According to the principle of the matrix structure, Groups for the implementation of basic directions were formed from employees of the akimat and subordinate and other organizations of the akimat.

The Project Analysis Department has established itself as a center of professional knowledge and competencies in the field of budget investments and PPP in financial, economic, legal and other aspects. In the period from 2020 to the end of 2022, 44 state investment projects were examined.

The public reception "Open Almaty" annually receives about 180 thousand appeals from citizens to

the state bodies of the city, including through social networks – its own and the Akimat of Almaty. The number of applications from citizens and the amount of funding for project proposals from residents of the city is growing within the framework of the project "Budget of Popular Participation", which the Almaty Development Center has been accompanying since 2019.

In June 2023, the Development Program of the joint-stock company "Almaty Development Center" for 2023-2026 was published, where the role of the institute in the sustainable development management model of the city is presented in detail.

Source: https://almatydc.kz/uploads/reports/54/file/14-06-2023_programma-razvitiya-cra-na-2023-2026-gg.pdf?cache=1688215130



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.1 Management institutes

3. Project office of the Akimat of Almaty

The main purpose of the Akimat’s project activities is to ensure the implementation of the projects of the Almaty City Akimat envisaged by the Almaty Development Programme until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030, as well as the relevant Roadmaps.

The project office was established on the basis of the Almaty Development Center JSC and on the basis of the Almatygenplan Research Institute LLP and is a working body of the Management Committee operating according to the principles of the matrix structure.

The Akimat of Almaty city forms and ensures the activities of the Project Office based on the principles of a matrix structure, with the possibility of participation of other interested parties, regardless

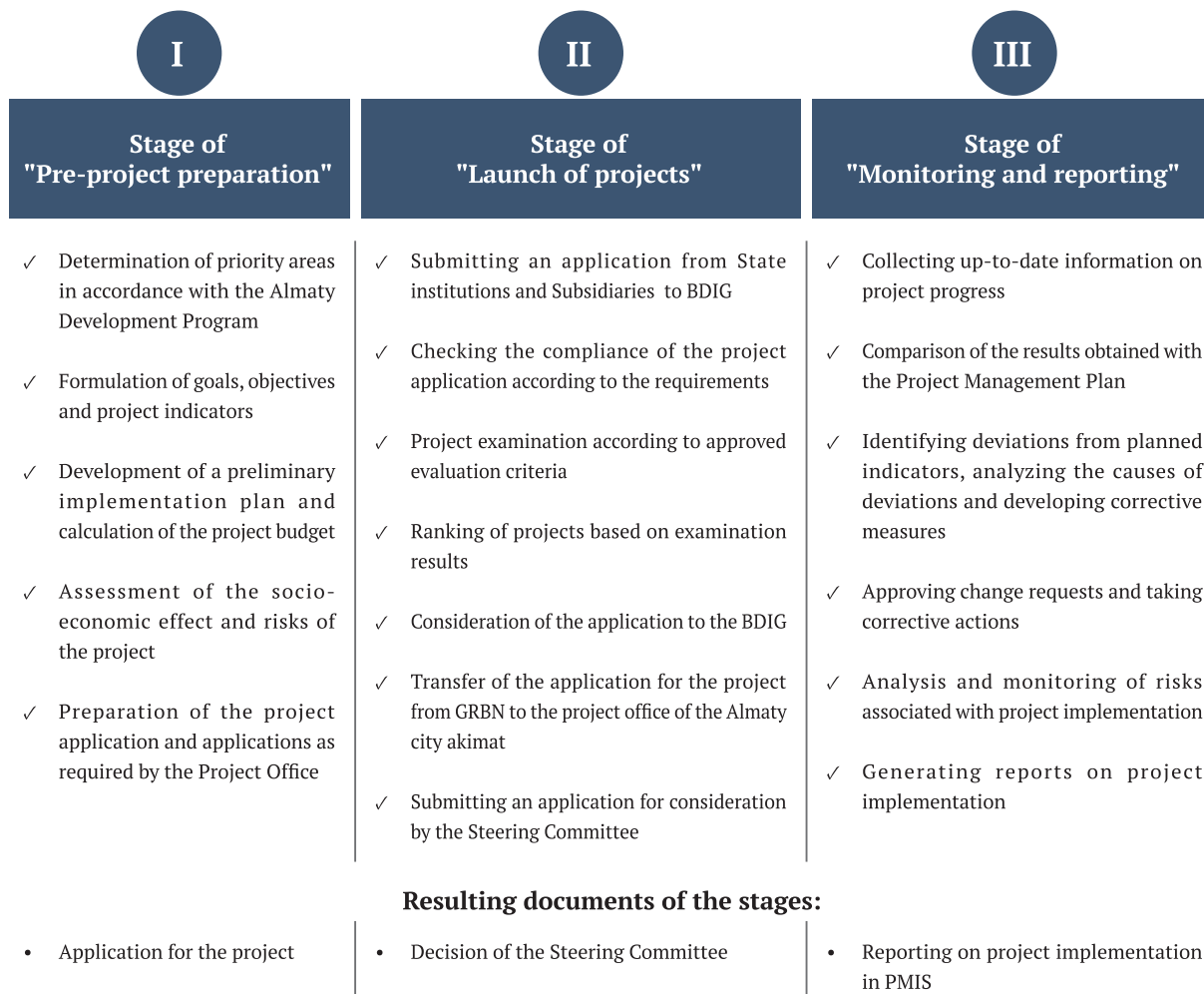
of departmental affiliation and form of ownership.

Matrix structure is an organizational management structure based on the principle of double subordination of project personnel, members of the project team, in which an employee, with partial or full employment in a project, reports to the head of his structural unit and another manager within the framework of project activities.

The tasks of the Project Office are:

- Organization of conditions and assistance in the effective implementation of the Akimat Program.
- Development and implementation of standardized project management processes.

Pic. 8. Stages of interaction on the implementation of projects



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.1 Management institutes

The mechanism for entering projects into the Almaty Development Program

The Project Office of the Akimat of Almaty identifies particularly important projects that will be submitted for consideration by the Management Committee (*hereinafter CC*) if at least one of the following evaluation criteria is met:

1. The project has been identified as a priority by the Head of State, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan or the Mayor of Almaty.
2. The project is a complex cross-sector project or part of a set of complex cross-sector projects and therefore should be implemented jointly by three or more state bodies/organizations of the akimat supervised by different heads of the basic directions.
3. The project is funded from RB or implemented jointly with the participation of central government agencies/ organizations, and requires coordination at the level of mayor or at least two members of the SC.
4. The project does not meet any of the above criteria, but the Head of the basic direction of the Akimat of Almaty considers the project significant based on at least one of the following criteria:
 - High socio-economic significance of the project for 10 thousand or more citizens – if its implementation will have a significant positive impact on the well-being, social well-being, health of citizens; or if its non-implementation will cause a public outcry and social tension. As a justification, at least an approximate assessment of the socio-economic effect should be provided.
 - The significant impact of the project on ensuring the safety of citizens and city facilities. As a justification, at least an approximate assessment of such an impact on safety-related indicators (*crime, injuries, mortality, emergencies*) should be provided.
 - Significant innovation – if the project is being implemented for the first time in Almaty and requires careful consideration and coordination of the technologies used. A brief explanation of innovation and technology should be provided as justification.
 - The project affects the unique (*iconic*) objects of the city and requires special attention to architectural and planning, technical and technological solutions that affect its historical and cultural value. As a justification, a brief explanation of the uniqueness of the project should be provided.
 - The cost of the project exceeds 5 billion tenge (*approximately 10 million US dollars*). As a justification, a preliminary estimate of the cost of the project should be provided, broken down by the main categories of expenses.
 - The project carries high implementation risks and therefore requires the opinion of the Steering Committee on the launch of this project and subsequent monitoring. Based on the results of the project review and depending on its importance, complexity and cost, the Steering Committee may decide to take the project implementation under its direct control or closely monitor its implementation with the help of the appropriate Head of the basic direction.

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.1 Management institutes

Example of entering the project "Expansion of the industrial zone of Almaty"

Pic. 9. Key characteristics of the project

Objective of the project:

Stimulating high-tech, export-oriented enterprises by providing infrastructure and creating conditions for increasing labor productivity and competitiveness of manufacturing enterprises

Description and relevance:

An industrial zone is a territory provided with engineering and communications infrastructure, provided to private business entities for the placement and operation of business facilities, including in the field of industry. 81 projects are being implemented at IZA for a total amount of 362 billion tenge, with the creation of about 9.4 thousand jobs.

The expansion of IZA by 194 hectares indicates increased demand from investors and the development of the manufacturing industry in Almaty

Project justification:

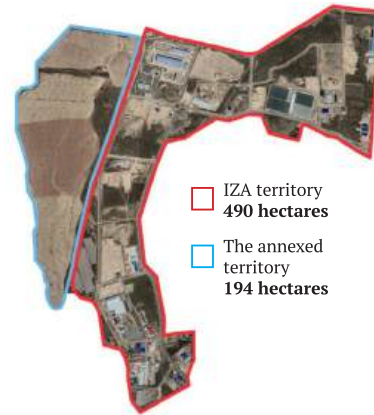
In accordance with the order of the Head of State dated May 19, 2022 No. 22-3011, the Almaty city akimat is working to expand the territory of the IZA

Free space on the territory of the Almaty Industrial Zone is no more than 5%

Project result:

By the end of 2025, at least 50 projects will be implemented, attracting more than 160 billion tenge of private investment.

By 2030, more than 50 new projects will be implemented for a total amount of about 150 billion tenge



Pic. 10. Justification of the project



In accordance with the order of the Head of State dated May 19, 2022 No. 22-3011, the Almaty city akimat is working to expand the territory of the IZA



Free space on the territory of the Almaty Industrial Zone is no more than 5%



Pimplementation of the project contributes to eliminating current challenges and achieving goals in the manufacturing industry in accordance with the Almaty City Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

The goal of the project corresponds to the current challenges and indicators of the Almaty City Development Program

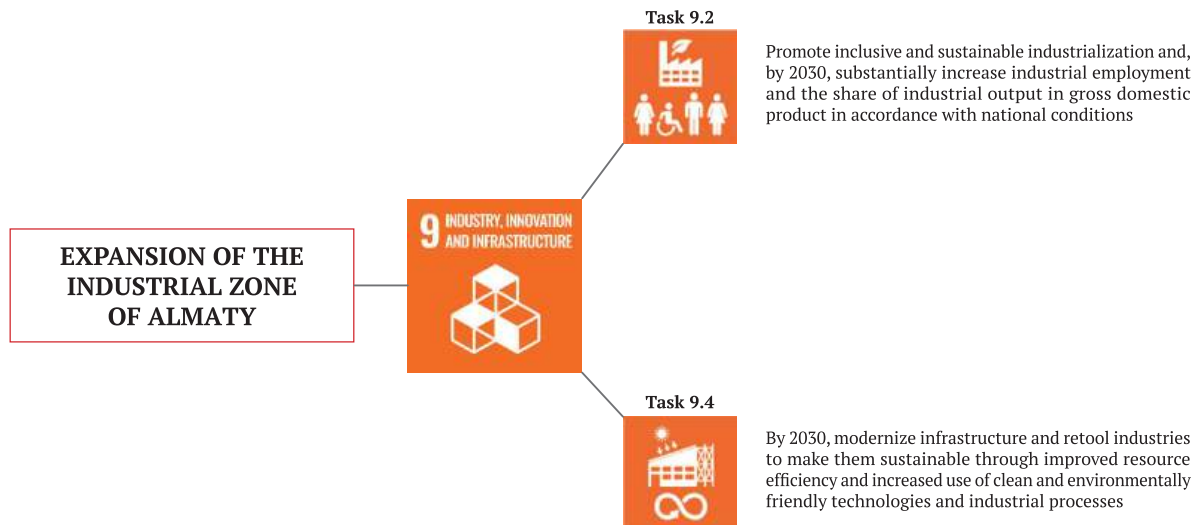
Challenges:

1. Low level of labor productivity
2. Depreciation of fixed assets
5. Insufficient investment attractiveness
4. Shortage of qualified personnel

Indicators:

5. Increase in labor productivity: 2025 – 35 thousand USD; 2030 – 42 thousand USD
6. Increase in exports of goods: 2030 – 7.4 billion USD
7. Increasing the share of the manufacturing industry in GRP: 2025 – 6%; 2030 – 9%

Pic. 11. Impact of the project on achieving the SDGs



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.1 Management institutes

4. Public Council of Almaty city

Since 2016, Public councils have started their work in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Council has been working in Almaty since March 2016. According to the law "On Public Councils", the purpose of the activity of public councils is to express the opinion of civil society on socially significant issues.



The tasks of the public councils are:

- 1) *representing the interests of civil society and taking into account the opinion of the public when discussing and making decisions at the republican and local levels*
- 2) *development of interaction between central executive bodies and local government and self-government bodies, as well as quasi-public sector entities with civil society*
- 3) *organization of public control and ensuring transparency of the activities of central executive bodies and local government and self-government bodies, as well as quasi-public sector entities*

Source: <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1500000383>

Public councils have the authority to conduct public control for:

- Improving the efficiency, openness and transparency of the activities of state bodies and local self-government bodies
- Implementation of civil initiatives aimed at protecting public interests
- Increasing the level of citizens' trust in the activities of the state and its bodies, local self-government bodies, providing feedback between society and the state, preventing and resolving social conflicts
- Involving the population in the anti-corruption process

They carry out their activities according to four forms of public control:

1. Public monitoring is a procedure of public control, which is an observation by the subjects of public control over the activities of state bodies.
2. Public hearings are a procedure of public control carried out by holding a meeting for public discussion of issues, as well as socially significant decisions of state bodies on their compliance with public interests.
3. Public expertise is a procedure of public control based on the use by subjects of public control of special knowledge and (or) experience for research, analysis and evaluation for compliance with public interests for the preservation of a favorable environment for the life and health of citizens, as well as the exclusion of factors that have a negative impact on the safety of individuals, settlements points and production facilities.
4. Hearing a report on the results of the work of a state body is a public control procedure and represents a public discussion at a meeting of the Public Council of the results of the activities of state bodies, local self-government bodies and their officials.

More detailed information about the Public Council of Almaty is available on the website: almatykenes.kz

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

To ensure the processes of managing the sustainable development of the city, the Akimat of Almaty was given a strategic task: to develop unified mechanisms for mobilizing all human resources, to involve the private sector and society as full-fledged partners at all stages of the implementation of the Almaty Development Program: planning, execution, evaluation.

In this regard, the Akimat of Almaty has formed the concept of five channels for involving all stakeholders in solving the tasks of the city.

1. Direct interaction of the heads of akimats with the population
2. Involvement of civil society
3. Digitalization of city management processes
4. International partnership
5. Coordination of SDG localization

1. Direct interaction of the heads of akimats with the population

To ensure maximum involvement of citizens in solving the city's tasks, Mayor of Almaty Yerbolat Dosayev introduced a management innovation.

Twice a month, the head of the city holds public meetings with the population. As a rule, meetings are held in city schools, universities, cinemas. The citizens who came to the meeting can personally voice to the mayor their problems related to the quality of urban life and the living environment, put forward initiatives or express any complaints, and can also express their political views, their attitude to the quality of city management.

After each such event, a protocol of the voiced problems of citizens is formed and then a pool of instructions is formed to respond to the voiced needs. The information resource of the Akimat's Office of the city contains action plans to address the issues of residents of the city for each meeting*.

On average, on the basis of one meeting, a plan of 20-30 events is formed, in the form of specific instructions from the mayor to the requests of citizens. The instructions relate to absolutely different spheres of the city's life.

In addition, the protocol records appeals for which explanations were given during a meeting with the population of a particular district.

The same practice is being implemented in district akimats.

Systematic meetings of akimats with the population at the city and district levels create favorable conditions for citizens' participation in decision-making in conditions of accountability and transparency of the activities of local executive bodies.

*Source:
https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/documents/2?directions=_18340&lang=ru

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

2. Involvement of civil society

It is very important for the city to work on strengthening the capacity of civil society institutions. Many non-governmental organizations of the city, together with the akimat, are developing measures to improve the tools that ensure the development of the non-governmental sector in its professionalization for active participation in the development of the city.

Increasing the capacity of the non-governmental sector through the constant work of resource centers to support NGOs and other civil society institutions, the development of large network organizations, as well as an effective model of partnership between LEG and civil society is one of the strategic objectives of the development of the city.

To date, 3,223 active NGOs have been registered in Almaty, which is 18% of the total number in the country (*more than 19 thousand in the Republic of Kazakhstan*). Of these, public funds – 1,519, public organizations – 1,274, private foundations – 336, OUL – 94.

In order to institutionalize and support the activities of NGOs, the Civil Center Almaty has been operating in Almaty since 2018, where there are separate offices for consultation and use, a hall for holding events on a free basis, etc. Within the framework of this initiative, seminars and trainings, consultations on the principle of "one window" are held on an ongoing basis to improve the qualifications of NGOs. Basic consultations are provided on the creation of NGOs, the vision of work, participation in government projects and programs, including public financing, administrative and legal issues. Meetings are held with local executive bodies, the Public Council of the city, active groups of citizens and the expert community.

So, since the beginning of 2023, 895 consultations have been provided (*general issues on the conduct and organization of NGO activities – 615, legal issues - 280*).

In addition to active cooperation with the Public Council, the work of the Council for Cooperation and Interaction with NGOs under the Akimat of Almaty has also been organized.

This Council includes representatives of various fields: environmentalists, youth organizations, mediators, lawyers, doctors, etc.

Meetings of the Council are held on an ongoing basis, where recommendations are developed for state bodies, reports on the activities carried out within the framework of this Council are heard.

Thus, in the first half of 2023, 3 meetings were held and reports of the Departments of Public Development, Youth Policy, Education and Religious Affairs, Employment and Social Programs, and Public Health were heard.

Based on the results of the above meetings, ideas and proposals are being collected to study the needs and problematic issues in the field of civil society. Proposals are sent to the authorized bodies for work.

The joint work of the Akimat and representatives of civil society over the past year has largely been carried out to increase the competence of NGOs to implement the city Development Program and localize the SDGs at the local level by civil society.

In June of this year, a significant event took place in this context - the XIII Civic Forum on the theme: "Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals: modern challenges and opportunities for their solution by civil society."

About 400 representatives of NGOs, government agencies, business and international experts gathered at the next dialogue platform to discuss issues of Sustainable Development Goals at the local and national levels with active civic participation. The organizer of the Forum was the "Almaty Azamattyq Alliance", with the support of the Public Development Department of Almaty. The substantive part of the Forum included 6 panel sessions, a plenary part and 5 thematic blocks: "Healthy lifestyle, social protection and inclusion", "Human capital development and gender equality", "Sustainable urban development", "Openness of society and a hearing state", "Effective partnership: Dialogue between society and the state".

The Forum discussed topical issues on the implementation of the SDGs at the local level in the field of economic development and investment, education and digitalization, poverty reduction and inequality, health and quality of life, the fight against corruption and the rule of law, gender equality and human rights protection, ecology and infrastructure.

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

The Forum participants, taking into account the need for an inclusive partnership of social institutions and authorities, formed the following proposals:

On institutional development:

- *To promote the strengthening of constructive dialogue between civil society institutions on the participation of citizens in the issues of local problems of city development*
- *To introduce modern forms and mechanisms for the implementation of civil initiatives of citizens, NGOs, business companies, international organizations*
- *To create conditions for popularization of successful experience of effective social models and technologies*

On civic participation in the process of achieving the SDGs:

- *Provide a dynamic platform for regular dialogue, as well as for summarizing and setting the agenda for promoting sustainable development*
- *To create a focused, dynamic and SDG-oriented format or mechanism of interaction that ensures proper monitoring, assessment and analysis of the implementation of commitments under the 2030 Agenda by local authorities*
- *Encourage NGOs to participate in large-scale international events, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations*
- *Improve NGO cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system on sustainable development programmes and policies*
- *Promote transparency and implementation of the SDGs to further expand the consultative role of the civil sector and other stakeholders at the international level in order to make better use of their experience, while maintaining the intergovernmental nature of the discussions*
- *Promote civic engagement at local and national levels to share best practices and experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned*

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

3. Digitalization of city management processes

In 2020, the Mayor’s Office of the city developed and approved the SMART ALMATY SMART City Development Strategy for 2020-2025. In 2022, the strategy was adjusted to the new Development Program of Almaty.*

"Smart city" or "Smart City" is a modern global concept of city management, taking into account the trends of informatization, humanization and greening of large megacities.

Digitalization is the basis of "Smart cities". Machine algorithms allow real-time processing of large arrays of data on the distribution of traffic flows, demand and consumption of electricity, heat, water and other utilities, analyze the condition of urban facilities for wear and repair needs, etc., giving a verified, aggregated and verifiable result.

At the same time, it is important to note that the main priority in the concept of "Smart City" is a person as a user of urban space, social facilities and urban services. It should be more convenient, faster, and more profitable for a citizen to solve their daily tasks through the use of digital services of a "Smart City". Also, through digital services, a citizen can take part in the development of the city.

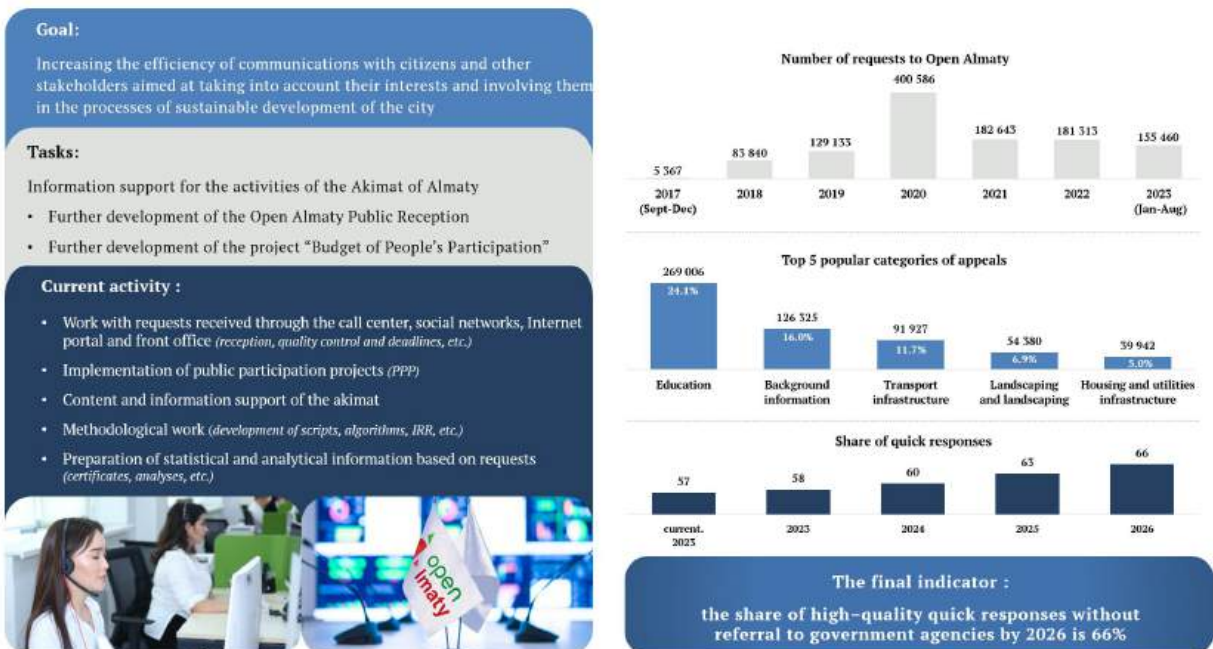
The main strategic goal of the city is the formation of a "Smart City" with a focus on creating

a comfortable and accessible city united by unified platform information systems. For the formation of a "Smart City", the state and development of information systems and, in general, the information and communication infrastructure of the akimat and subordinate organizations as a key link in the management of the city, all its processes and facilities is extremely important.

The transformation of approaches to the planning and arrangement of the urban environment – through the prism of human-centricity, orientation to the needs and requests of city residents - served as an impetus for the development of public communications of public services and bodies with citizens. 2017 was a remarkable year – the beginning of the active activity of the Public Reception "Open Almaty". The project was included in the collection of the best cases on improving the efficiency of LEG in considering citizens’ appeals based on the results of the evaluation of the effectiveness of government agencies for 2017, as well as as the best urban practice, was highly appreciated by international experts (*2nd place of the 7th International Forum of Smart Cities in Ljubljana, diploma of the 10th International Competition of Urban Practices of CIS Cities and EAEU*).

The public reception "Open Almaty" annually receives about 180 thousand appeals from citizens to the state bodies of the city, including through social networks – its own and the Akimat of Almaty.**

Pic. 12. Strategic direction – office of communications



Sources:

* https://digital-almaty.kz/sites/default/files/140720_cifrovizaciya_almaty_strategiya_rus_0.pdf

** <https://open-almaty.kz/ru>

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

4. International partnership

During the transition of Almaty to a model of sustainable development through the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the city administration is guided by the recommendations of the report of the UN Secretary-General "Realizing the potential of globalization: ensuring sustainable development in an interdependent world".

The city's international partnership policy corresponds to the following theses of the report:

”

66. In addressing common problems and providing support to the poorest and most vulnerable groups of the population, the process of globalization should be accompanied by increased global solidarity and increased cooperation in the field of science, technology and innovation. The processes of globalization should be shaped in such a way that all countries have sufficient opportunities in the financial and other spheres to choose their own development model and achieve sustainable development goals, taking into account national specifics.

67. In some cases, new global norms, standards, strategies and conventions are needed to maintain public trust. However, in our time, decisions and regulations can be successful only if they are developed with the participation of all actors.

68. There is a need for a new networked, inclusive and effective multi-stakeholder governance, with the United Nations as the central element, and tasks clearly formulated with an emphasis on the need to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. More efforts should be made to overcome the fragmentation of governance in, for example, areas such as economics, social policy and environmental protection. The basis of the methodology of multilateral governance in the context of globalization should be the principle of inclusiveness, the ability to interact with networks of various actors and the use of technologies to expand interconnectedness.

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z1500000383>



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

Kazakhstan's global international partnership with the UN at the governmental level is defined by the Framework Program of Cooperation for Sustainable Development for 2021-2025

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The Multi-stakeholder Coordination Council for the Implementation of the SDGs and five inter-agency working groups (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership), established to integrate the SDGs into sectoral policies and plans, provide effective mechanisms for expanding dialogue and cooperation with the Government on the nationalization of the SDGs - areas in which the United Nations system The United Nations is most capable of providing policy advice, technical expertise and services, as well as access to global cooperation networks.

Actively participating through these structures in the implementation of the SDGs from the very beginning of the process, the UN in Kazakhstan, together with the government, developed a new Cooperation Framework as a mechanism for achieving the objectives of the 2030 Agenda by consolidating to the maximum extent possible the key resources of strategic partners, such as UN agencies, ministries, representatives of civil society and the private sector.

*Source:
United Nations Framework Program for Cooperation in the Field of Sustainable Development for 2021-2025*



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

At the local level, partnership with UN organizations will be carried out, among other things, within the framework of the UN Global Compact.



Almaty is strengthening its position in the international community aimed at achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs). Part of this process is the accession to the UN Global Compact, whose participants today are 9,500 companies and 3,000 non-profit organizations from more than 160 countries.

JSC "Almaty Development Center" joined them on July 20, 2023, becoming part of the UN Global Compact.

Sergey Tsoi, an expert on sustainable development, noted the positive significance of the event: "Today, not only states, but also commercial and non-profit organizations and companies can unite their efforts to achieve the UN SDGs. That's what the UN Global Compact is for. This is both a political platform and a practical basis for the activities of companies that are committed to the ideas of sustainable development, and are ready to make and implement appropriate decisions in practice. The accession of the Almaty Development Center to the Global Compact means that in Kazakhstan the achievement of the UN SDGs is not just a political declaration, but practical work that is underway not only at the national, but also at the regional level.

The expert added that the Global Compact is aimed at combining and systematizing business processes and corporate culture in accordance with the principles of sustainable development of the United Nations. The agreement as a platform allows us to develop and scale joint solutions to global problems.

Antonio Guterres, the current UN Secretary General, once said: "The private sector can and should play a central role in this process by promoting international cooperation, participating in public-private partnerships, finding innovative solutions to common problems and doing business responsibly".

Today, business circles from different countries cooperate with the UN and with each other, using the UN Global Compact as a partnership tool.

Andrey Shovkoplyas, Chairman of the Board of the Almaty Development Center JSC, notes that joining the Agreement is part of a complex process of evolution of the city and its institutions: "As you know, Almaty last year adopted a new Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030. The Program defines goals and objectives aimed at achieving sustainable development, which largely coincide with the content of the UN SDGs. The ADC is a key institution contributing to the sustainable socio-economic development of Almaty. In this capacity, in June of this year we adopted our own Development Program and Plan, which are aimed, among other things, at synchronizing the development of Almaty with the global agenda and objectives of the UN SDGs. By becoming a member of the UN Global Compact, we confirm our intentions and commitment to the UN Sustainable Development Goals".

Andrei Shovkoplyas stressed that the organizations joining this initiative commit themselves to bring their activities and strategies in line with the ten principles of the Global Compact, and that today the work of the ADC is almost completely consistent with them. He also drew attention to new opportunities for the city – the UN Global Compact will allow Almaty to exchange experience with foreign partners in terms of building a sustainable economic environment, attract investment and implement urban projects within the framework of achieving the SDGs of the NGOH.

Source:

Almaty Development Center became a participant of the UN Global Compact - Almaty Development Center (almatydc.kz)

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

5. Coordination of SDG localization processes in Almaty

Today, the ADC is ready to take a similar innovative path. Drawing a parallel with a musical orchestra, the ADC strives and is able to come to the role of a conductor in the orchestration of the entire totality of urban development processes and its participants with different roles, resources, competencies, etc..

For this purpose, the ADC plans to develop as a Platform for "smart" sustainable development (*Almaty Smart Sustainable Development Platform*). As in the examples from international experience, the ADC Platform will also have a digital portal, but its work will not be limited to it.

The digital portal will include projects of the Situation Center and the Public Reception "Open Almaty": modules with open city data, information about current city projects and opportunities for citizens to provide feedback and send their ideas and suggestions, the agro-industrial complex "Open Almaty", which allows residents to send appeals to government agencies and receive answers.

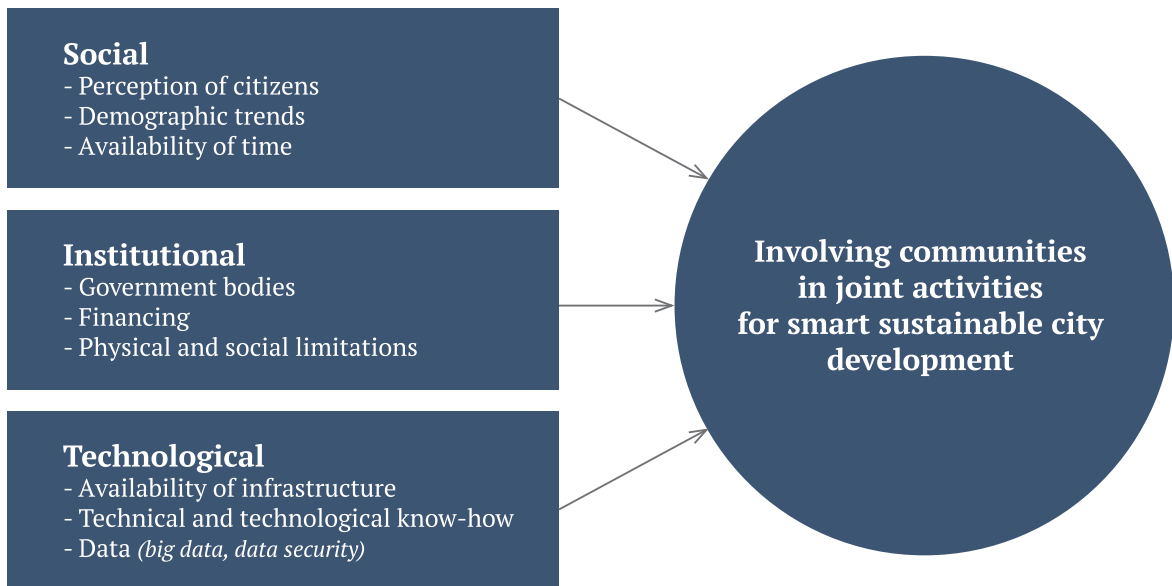
Analytics and data analytics will be involved to support the process and extract additional values from the available information. For example, problems of urban development and related clusters of economy and community will be proactively identified.

As a Platform, the ADC will strive to identify, unite and coordinate the efforts and resources of stakeholders in urban development (*population, city administration, civil and private sector, etc.*).

In each of the areas of activity, the ADC as a Platform will be aimed at identifying the problems of the city, forming communities of interested stakeholders. Further meetings, meetings, research, analysis, etc. will be organized. Based on the results of the work carried out, an action plan and the definition/distribution of the resource participation of stakeholders (*money, knowledge, technology, material resources*) will be determined.

The final result should be projects aimed at solving point-based or systemic urban problems that entail real positive changes. As a Platform, the ADC will operate at various levels:

Pic. 13.



Source:

* https://almatydc.kz/uploads/reports/54/file/14-06-2023_programma-razvitiya-cra-na-2023-2026-gg.pdf?cache=1688215130.

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.2.2 Management mechanisms

To fulfill the organizational and communication functions of the Platform, another new project will be implemented – the Public Platform of the city of Almaty, which will allow through round tables, discussions, foresight sessions and other events to identify potential participants of the platform, form an understanding of their motivation, goals, tasks, establish contacts, maintain a constant exchange of views, etc.

The public platform will allow to involve the residents of the city in the process of identifying the problems of the city, developing solutions and monitoring their implementation. Thus, the public platform will serve as a tool for taking into account the opinions of citizens when making decisions, will ensure transparency and openness of the activities of the Central Election Commission and the Akimat's Office of the city on decisions developed within the framework of the public platform, and will also ensure the interaction of subjects and objects of the city on the development of the city.

In addition, the project will organize work with urban communities. The ADC will build consistent work with unorganized communities, primarily groups of residents of houses and districts in stages. At the first stage, analytical studies of communities will be conducted to identify connections, motives for involvement in the issues of improvement and development of the city. At the second stage, work with communities will be carried out – informing about

opportunities and tools for participation; establishing points of conflict and coincidences of interests; developing recommendations; etc. At the third stage, the ADC will strive to involve communities in solving urban problems on the basis of the Platform and/or to self-organize them to solve internal community issues.

In the activities described above, the ADC will strive for innovative and transformational changes in a unified way to achieve the SDGs. The Society was created to promote sustainable socio-economic development of the city, which in general and in particular within the framework of the Almaty Development Program is in harmony with the SDGs. The development of the city has a human-centered focus, a focus on achieving sustainable development through meeting the needs of city residents, creating a favorable and healthy, comfortable urban environment where a balance is maintained between the interests of citizens, business, etc. In this regard, the development of Almaty can and should be linked to the SDGs with the attraction of investments aimed at sustainable development projects.

The prospects for the implementation of such an approach will allow the city to: get well-developed consistent qualitative approaches focused on long-term development; introduce practices and approaches to the organization of processes, standards adopted in international organizations; increase the inflow of foreign investment; improve the image and recognition of the city on the world stage.

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3 Strategic documents on the development of the city of Almaty

This section presents three documents that define the planned scenario for the future of Almaty in the next decade

- **Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030**
- **The general plan of the city of Almaty with a planning horizon until 2040**
- **Comprehensive development plan of the Almaty agglomeration until 2027** (*document at the stage of discussion*)

4.3.1 Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

This is a strategic representation of how the city will develop in the medium term. The administration team of the city akimat had to rethink approaches to the traditional principles of urban planning in order to overcome the inertial scenario of the city development. Over the past decades, a number of problems have accumulated that have arisen in the conditions of uncontrolled manifestation of free market relations.

It became obvious that without the introduction of effective tools for regulating land use mechanisms, saturation of local microdistricts and neighborhoods with necessary services, the quality of life in the city will sharply degrade in the direction from the center to the periphery.

The Almaty Development Program was based on an integrated approach to building a scenario for the development of the city with a focus on improving the quality of the living environment for all residents of the city.

Based on lengthy discussions between the city administration, the expert community on urban issues, civic organizations and the systematic study of public opinion, a city Development Program based on the principles of sustainable development was approved.

The study of public opinion in the development of the city Development Program

Topical issues of citizens. According to the public reception "Open Almaty" for January-August 2022, the array of citizens' appeals covers the following areas:

- 8.1% of appeals relate to landscaping, landscaping and cleaning
- 6.9% of requests – for housing and communal services (outdoor lighting, water supply interruptions, power outages)
- 5.7% relate to the road network, of which 57% relate to road patching
- 4.6% of the appeals are devoted to the problems of public transport – this is the quality of driving, schedules and routes, long waiting times, overcrowding of buses and informing

According to the Akimat of Almaty:

- 34.3% of appeals to the Akimat of Almaty relate to general issues of housing and communal services
- 21.3% of appeals to the Akimat of Almaty relate to construction issues
- 11.4% affect land issues
- 10.3% of received appeals – about the repair and construction of roads, the movement of vehicles

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3.1 Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

In the course of sociological research, it also turned out that the level of awareness of citizens about the mechanisms of city management is quite low.

According to the sociological survey of the Public Foundation "Center for Social and Political Studies "Strategy" in 2021: every fourth respondent knows nothing about the work of their district akimats and akims, 40% – about the work of the representative body and the public council. At the same time, on average, the surveyed Almaty residents rated the work of these bodies at 3.1 points out of 5. These data indicate that citizens are concerned about the state of the city, they are ready to show their concern (*send appeals*). However, as follows from the results of the survey, a significant part of the citizens are not aware of the activities of the city authorities.

Employees of the Almaty Akimat and other government agencies, as well as more than 130 external experts specializing in various fields of activity, have been working on the development program for 5 months. Brief information about the experts is presented in the introductory part of the Almaty Development Program.

The main priorities of the Development Program were discussed among the residents of Almaty in July

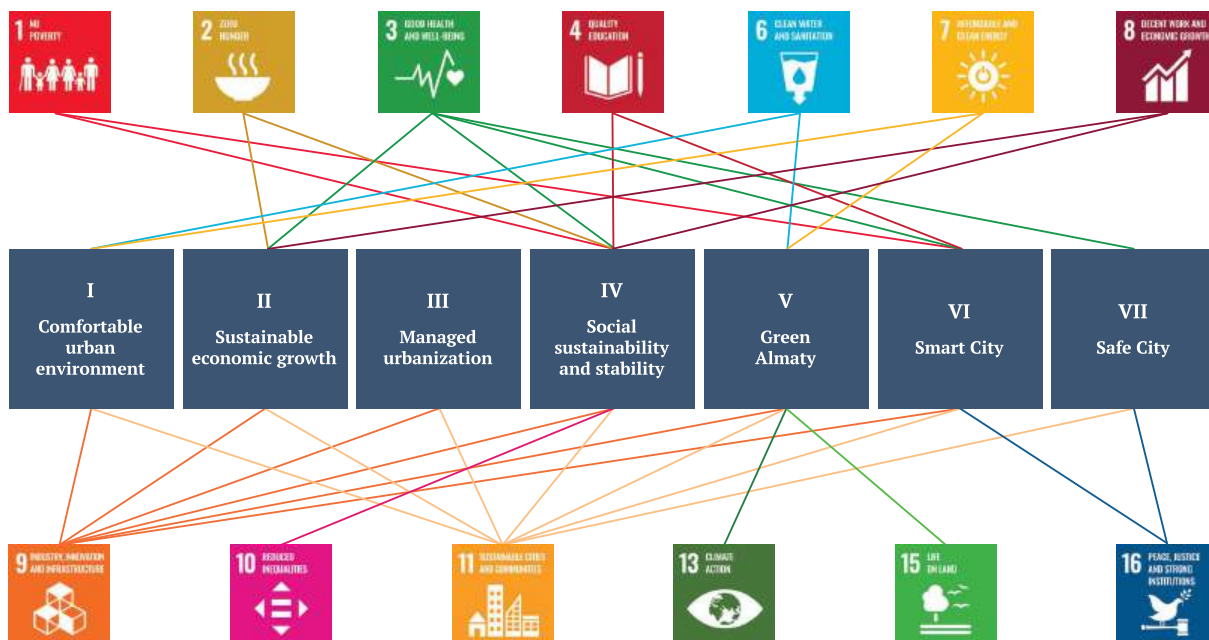
2022, during which the citizens sent 1,280 comments and approved the main priorities, the level of support was 63%.

The Development Program reflects the fundamental approach and the desire of the Akimat of Almaty to adhere to the human-centered principle - with the assessment of initiatives through the prism of the impact on the life of the urban population, community groups and communities, as well as the focus on the active involvement of citizens in the processes of city management.

The Program is integrated with the document of the state planning system "Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025", which consists of 7 directions and includes 117 specific target indicators. The achievement of each indicator involves the implementation of planned projects and activities. Roadmaps for the program directions with a detailed presentation of budgets and deadlines for the implementation of projects are publicly available*.

Each direction of the Program is interconnected with one or more Sustainable Development Goals. The main resources of the city Development Program are focused on achieving five Goals.

Pic. 14.



Source:
* <https://almatydc.kz/activities/Program-documents?page=1>

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3.1 Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

Directions of the Development Program:

I. Comfortable urban environment

To achieve this goal, 5 new polycenters are planned to be developed in Almaty. The urban environment in them will be formed on the model of the historical center of Almaty – with a dense grid of streets and human scale buildings. At the planning stage, all necessary residential, social, engineering, transport, digital, commercial and recreational infrastructure will be provided. Thanks to this, polycenters will become compact and comfortable areas of residence, centers of business and social activity, will create a basis for growth and "leveling" the well-being of citizens. Attention will also be paid to the historical center, the cultural and historical significance of which will be preserved, while a program of revitalization of microdistricts built during the Soviet period will be implemented.



II. Sustainable economic growth

For the qualitative development of the economy, the city will strive to create a more comfortable business environment and increase labor productivity through the development of high-tech and "clean" industries, creative industries. The disclosure of the tourism potential will contribute to the transformation of Almaty into one of the most popular places to visit in the Central Asian region. Diversification of the urban economy, attraction of investments and growth of exports of goods and services will contribute to the growth of household incomes by 2 times to 360 thousand tenge and will provide a way out of the "middle income trap" with GRP per capita at the level of 30 thousand US dollars by 2030.



III. Managed urbanization

Almaty as a core city is a key part of the agglomeration – it is the center of pendulum migration, transit passenger and cargo flows, etc. Today, the city and the Almaty region are closely connected in many processes and spheres of life. Almaty offers a number of measures aimed at building a more efficiently organized transport system within the agglomeration, as well as a unified waste management system with an increase in the share of recycling up to 60% and a reduction in the formation of waste from A soigs to 10%.



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3.1 Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

IV. Social sustainability and stability

Almaty intends to create the most optimal conditions for life and health, education and work, self-realization and leisure for citizens. An inclusive urban environment will be created, as open and accessible as possible for every resident of the city, with equal access to educational, health, cultural facilities, as well as healthy lifestyle infrastructure. Almaty is a city of young people, where citizens from 14 to 35 years old make up a fifth of the urban population. Comprehensive measures will cover not only preschoolers, schoolchildren and students, but also young people entering professional working life. They will be provided with support from the city for obtaining new or additional skills, employment, and improving housing conditions.



V. Green Almaty

A favorable environment is one of the main components of the quality of life. In the further development of the city, accessibility and an increase in the number of park spaces will be ensured, parks and squares will be landscaped, about 2.5 million new trees will be planted. To improve the quality of atmospheric air in Almaty, measures will be taken to drastically reduce emissions by 55 thousand tons. The result will be achieved by reducing the use of personal cars due to the growth of public transport trips, greening public passenger transportation by switching diesel buses to gas and electric traction, and transferring CHP-2 to gas. In addition, there will be a gradual reduction in the burning of solid fuel by industrial enterprises and the population living in gasified areas.



VI. Smart City

The implementation of smart City principles and standards will include ensuring the digitalization of urban infrastructure and urban services for the population. It is planned to ensure the availability of all city services online with the ability to evaluate their effectiveness also remotely. The integration of existing systems will allow you to receive services in the field of land relations on the principle of "one window". Combining databases will provide city services with constantly updated data with the possibility of a better analysis of the situation and planning. The unified dispatching service will enable city services to act more quickly and smoothly, and citizens will receive the necessary assistance with less time. The creation of a "digital twin" of Almaty will allow not only to manage large amounts of data, but also to update them in real time. Also, the "digital twin" will allow you to see a map of the city's land plots, diagrams of existing engineering networks, etc.



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3.1 Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

VII. Safe City

To ensure public safety, the city plans to continue implementing the service model of the police – with step-by-step accessibility of police services and the creation of partnerships with the population. Full coverage of all streets of the city and 90% coverage of video surveillance connected with the center of the operational management of the city police will be provided. The readiness of the city for natural and man-made emergencies will also be increased, 100% informing the population about emergencies will be provided, an early warning system for strong earthquakes will be launched. A special mobile application will help to gain knowledge about actions in case of emergency, which can be worked out in practice in the "Simulation Training and Methodological Center".



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3.2 The general plan of the city of Almaty

The Almaty Development Program has become the foundation for a new Almaty Master Plan with a development horizon until 2040. The document was approved by the government on May 3, 2023.*

The general plan of the city of Almaty until 2040 is the main urban planning document defining the directions of long-term integrated development, the planning organization of the territory, the system of social and engineering and transport infrastructure of the city.

The previous master plan was approved more than 20 years ago – in 2002 - and did not take into account the growing needs of the city. During this time, the area of the city has more than doubled – from 31.9 thousand hectares to 68.3 thousand hectares, the population has exceeded 2.1 million people.

The strategic document was developed by the research institute "Almatygenplan", the design institute "Almatyigiprogor-1" with the involvement of experts and the public. The main objectives of the master plan are to create a comfortable urban environment and improve the quality of life in all districts of Almaty.

During the development of the document, the specialists used advanced digital technologies and world experience in designing Space Syntax**. Modeling tools predict the social, economic and environmental impacts of urban development and how they affect mobility, land value and human health.

Source:

* <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000349>

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**Space Syntax Technology

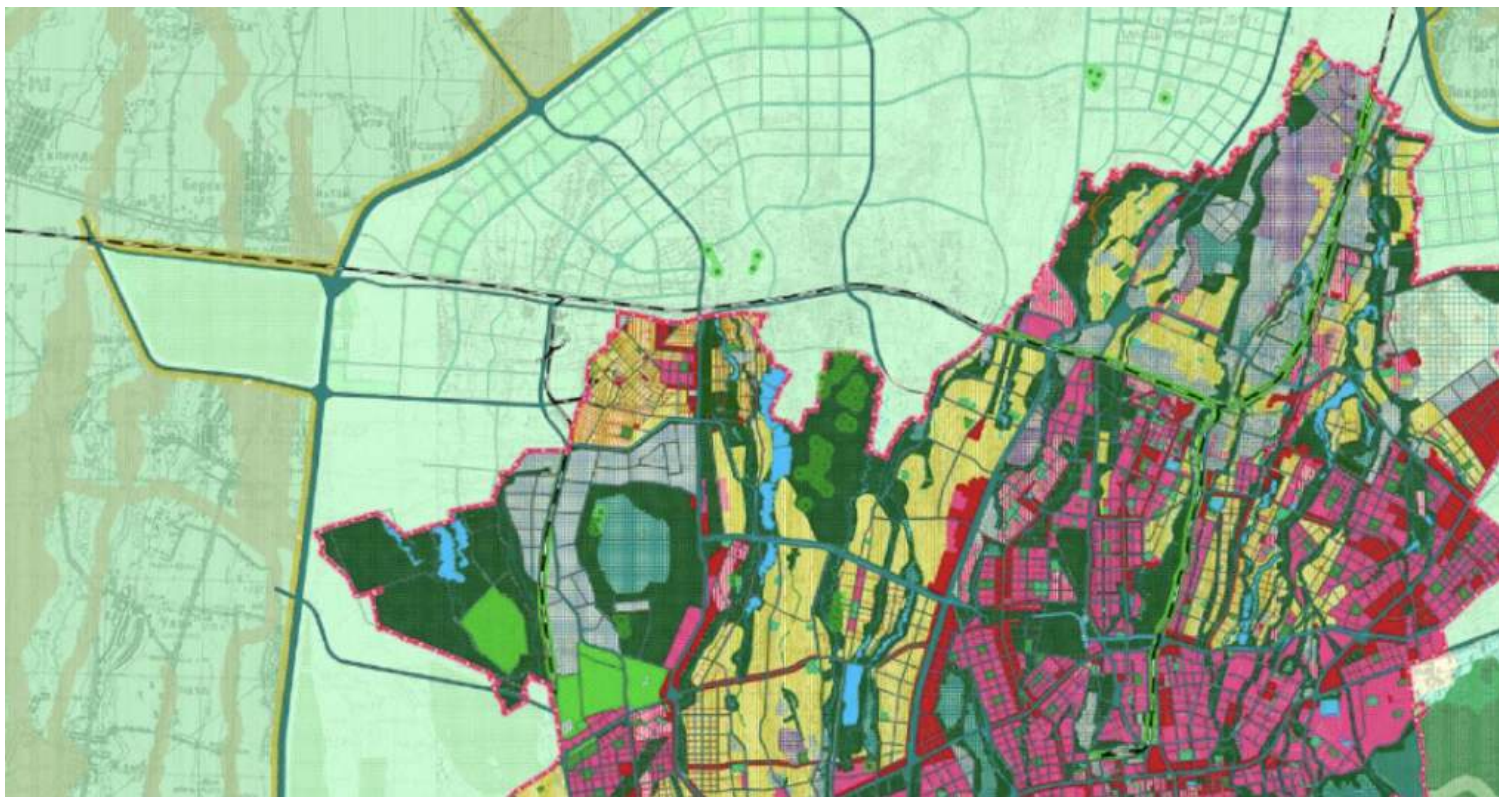
To provide housing for the growing population of the city, as well as to create favorable living conditions, a new approach of intensive development within the existing boundaries of the city is proposed to compact the urban environment. With this approach, it is very important to preserve the quality of the urban fabric, the connectivity of streets, the availability of services and public transport.

To ensure this, it is proposed to use Space Syntax technology. This technology allows you to gain an understanding of how the city works, what territorial conditions create a comfortable environment and what needs to be changed to create a favorable environment for living and working outside the historical center.

Space Syntax technology allows for complex analysis based on the GIS model of the city.

Source:

From the report of the company "NEW MOON architects" on the development of polycenters in Almaty



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3.2 The general plan of the city of Almaty

The main parameters of the Master Plan of the city of Almaty

The master plan covers the following project periods:

- **The reference year is** as of January 1, 2020
- **The first stage of construction –** 2030
- **The estimated date is** 2040

The master plan defines:

- the main directions of development of the territory of the city of Almaty, including social, recreational, industrial, transport and engineering infrastructure, taking into account the natural and climatic, prevailing and projected demographic and socio-economic conditions
- functional zoning and restrictions on the use of the territories of these zones
- measures to protect the territory from dangerous (*harmful*) impacts of natural and man-made phenomena and processes, to improve the environmental situation
- the main directions for the development of the transport section, the general scheme of the road network and the integrated scheme of traffic management
- other measures to ensure the sustainable development of the city

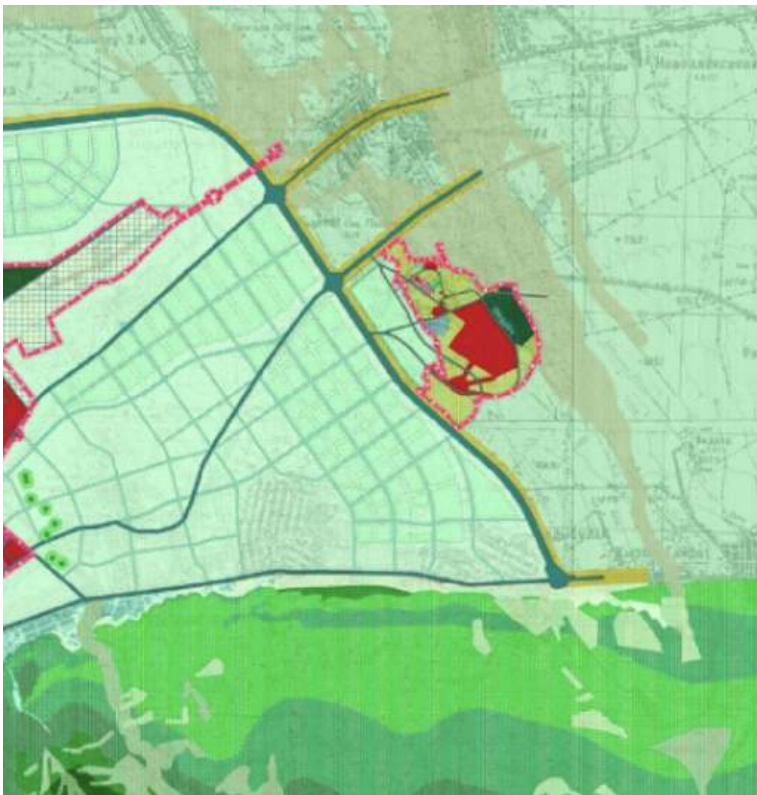
The master plan is the basis for the development of:

1. long-term and short-term programs of socio-economic development of the city
2. complex schemes of development of power supply, heat supply, water supply and other engineering systems
3. integrated transport scheme of the city (CCC)
4. projects of detailed planning and development of the city territory for the implementation of the approved Master Plan
5. comprehensive development plans for short-term periods
6. programs of reconstruction and development of residential, industrial and communal storage areas
7. plans for the preservation and rehabilitation of historical buildings and objects of historical and cultural heritage
8. programs for the development of recreational areas and landscaping
9. plans for the comprehensive improvement and transformation of public spaces
10. city building rules

The projected population of the city:

- the first stage of construction (2030) – 2.5 million people
- the estimated deadline is 3 million people by 2040

The working-age population by the end of the estimated period will be 66.5% of the city's population.



3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3.3 Comprehensive development plan of the Almaty agglomeration

In January 2023, Kazakhstan adopted the Law "On the Development of agglomerations". This law provides the legal conditions for the implementation of SDG 11 "To maintain positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, suburban and rural areas by improving the quality of national and regional development planning".

This Law regulates public relations aimed at creating legal and organizational conditions for the formation, development and functioning of agglomerations in the Republic of Kazakhstan.*

The criteria for classifying settlements as agglomerations are:

- the presence of daily labor, industrial, socio-cultural and other ties with the center of the agglomeration
- the tendency towards territorial merger with the agglomeration center

The Law defines the principles of regulating relations in the development of agglomerations.



The principles of regulation of relations in the field of agglomerations development are:

- 1) *the principle of economic validity: the adoption by the state of economically sound decisions that provide favorable conditions, including stimulating initiatives for the formation, development and functioning of agglomerations, and investment attractiveness*
- 2) *the principle of coherence: the implementation of a balanced regional policy taking into account national and local interests through the adoption by local executive bodies of coordinated decisions on the development of agglomerations*
- 3) *the principle of justice: respect for the interests of administrative-territorial units included in the agglomeration*

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z2300000181>

The law also defines the basic institutions for the development of agglomerations – the Agglomeration Council under the government and the local Agglomeration Council under the akimats of the agglomeration.

Article 11. Agglomerations Council	Article 12. Local Agglomeration Council
The Agglomerations Council is a consultative and advisory body under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, established for the purpose of interdepartmental coordination of agglomerations development issues, as well as addressing issues of organizational, informational and analytical support for the development of agglomerations.	The local council of the agglomeration is an advisory body created by a joint decision of the local executive bodies of the capital or the city of republican significance and the region whose settlements are included in the agglomeration, the city of regional significance (<i>the center of the agglomeration</i>) and the districts whose settlements are included in the agglomeration, on the basis of an agreement on the joint resolution of issues of local importance on the territory of the agglomeration in for the purpose of interdepartmental coordination of agglomeration development issues, as well as solving organizational issues, informational and analytical support for the development of agglomeration.
The main task of the Council is to develop proposals and recommendations on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) issues of improvement of agglomerations 2) to increase the competitiveness of agglomerations and the effectiveness of interregional cooperation 3) solving issues of organizational, informational and analytical support for the development of agglomerations** 	The powers of the local council of the agglomeration include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) development of proposals to define goals and objectives aimed at ensuring the formation, development and functioning of the agglomeration 2) approval of a comprehensive agglomeration development plan developed by the secretariat of the local agglomeration council 3) preparation and publication on the Internet resources of the annual report on the development of agglomeration 4) determination of the secretariat of the local council of the agglomeration 5) other powers in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Sources:

* <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z2300000181>

** <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/R2300000064>

3. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CITY

3.3.3 Comprehensive development plan of the Almaty agglomeration

Article 13. Comprehensive Agglomeration Development Plan

The comprehensive agglomeration Development Plan takes into account the documents of the State Planning System, master plans (or their replacement schemes for the development and development of settlements with a population of up to five thousand people) and contains the following provisions:

1) assessment of the current state of socio-economic development of settlements included in the agglomeration

2) problems of urban and spatial planning, development of municipal, transport and social infrastructure of the agglomeration

3) goals and objectives of agglomeration development, including in the areas of municipal, transport and social infrastructure development, landscaping, environmental protection, industrial development, consumer market development, migration regulation in the agglomeration, as well as in other areas of socio-economic development

4) the main indicators and indicators characterizing the goals and objectives of agglomeration development

5) a set of measures grouped according to the tasks of agglomeration development, indicating the Source, the amount of funding, the timing of the implementation of measures and responsible performers

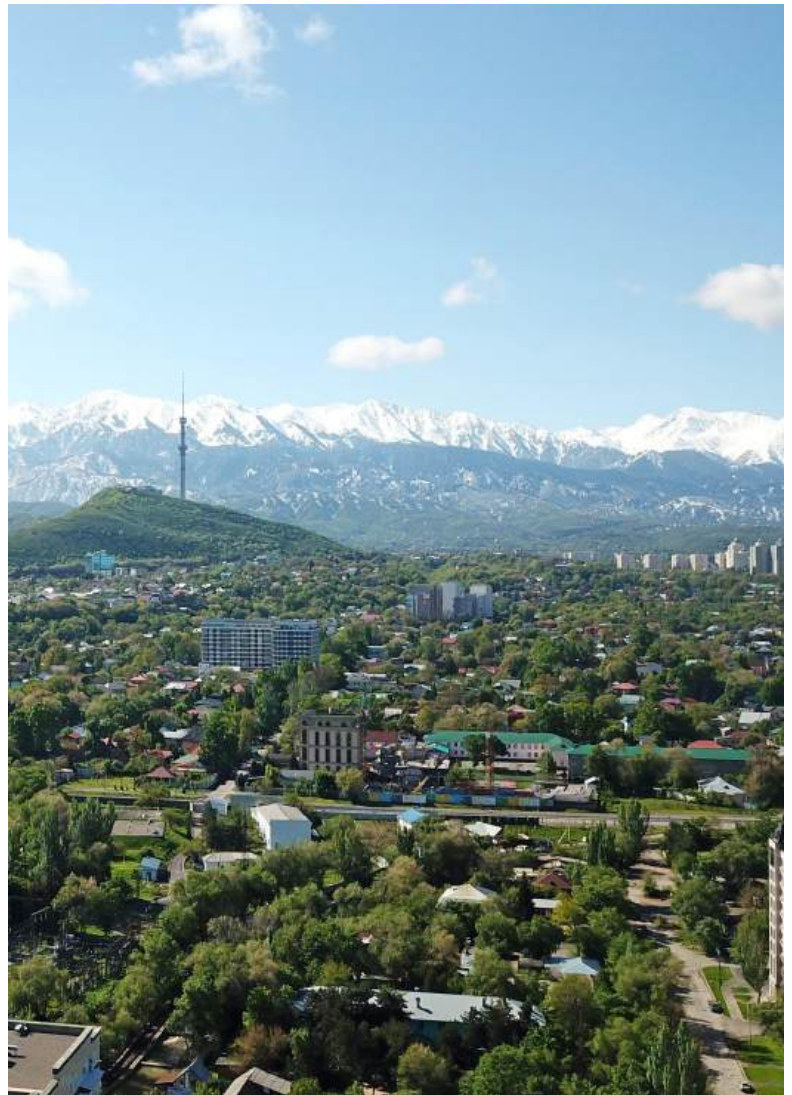
6) assessment of the socio-economic efficiency of the integrated agglomeration development plan

In February 2023, the Ministry of National Economy published a draft comprehensive development plan for the Almaty agglomeration until 2027, which is currently under discussion (July 2023)*

In June 2023, the Government approved the final structure of the Almaty agglomeration, which now encompasses 104 populated areas.

Almaty agglomeration			
The core	City	District	Number of n/A
Almaty			1
	Konaev		3
	Gate city		1
	Esik		1
	Kaskelen		1
	Talgar		1
		Enbekshikazakhsy	2
		Ilisky	22
		Karasaisky	40
		Talgarsky	32


Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000486>



Source:
* <https://legalacts.egov.kz/npa/view?id=14405675>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

GOAL 11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS						
 Task	Global indicator	National	International Projects	National Strategists	Municipal Projects	Digital Resources
	11.1. Ensure universal access to housing and basic services and improve slums	+	+	+	+	+
11.2. Provide accessible and environmentally sustainable transport systems	-	+	+	+	+	+
11.3. Integrated and sustainable planning of human settlements and their management on the basis of broad participation in all countries	-	+	+	+	+	+
11.4. Protection and preservation of the world cultural and natural heritage	-	+	+	+	+	+
11.5. Reduce the number of dead and injured and significantly reduce direct economic damage as a result of disasters	-	+	+	-	+	+
11.6. Reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita	-	+	+	+	+	+
11.7. Ensure universal access to green areas and public places	-	-	-	-	-	+
11.a. Maintain positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, suburban and rural areas	-	-	+	+	+	+
11.b. Develop and implement measures for integrated disaster risk management at all levels	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.c. Assist least developed countries in the construction of environmentally sustainable and durable buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Implementation of Goal 11 at the national level

With a huge territory and low population density, the national resettlement policy is aimed at concentrating people in cities and villages with high development potential.

Over the past 10 years, the share of the urban population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan

has increased from 55% to 62%, the share of the population of Almaty in the total population of the country from 9% to 11%. According to the Territorial Development Plan of Kazakhstan, by 2025 the share of the urban population will grow to 63%. The nearby rural areas have an additional burden on the cities. 26% of the rural population lives in the zone of pendulum migration from cities.

The growth of the urban population in Kazakhstan											
	2013/I	2014/I	2015/I	2016/I	2017/I	2018/I	2019/I	2020/I	2021/I	2022/I	2023/I
The share of the urban population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan	54.9%	55.0%	56.7%	57.0%	57.5%	57.4%	58.2%	58.8%	59.2%	59.5%	61.8%
The share of Almaty in the total population	8.7%	8.8%	9.5%	9.7%	9.8%	10.0%	10.1%	10.3%	10.5%	10.6%	11.0%

Source: BNC ASPARA

	at the beginning of the year										
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
The share of the urban population of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan	54.9%	55.0%	56.5%	56.8%	57.7%	57.9%	58.2%	58.7%	59.1%	61.5%	61.8%
The share of the population of the cities of Shymkent, Astana, Almaty in the total urban population of the Republic of Kazakhstan	24.3%	24.6%	25.4%	25.7%	35.2%	36.0%	36.8%	37.4%	38.0%	38.0%	38.6%
The share of the population of the cities of Shymkent, Astana, Almaty in the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan	13.3%	13.5%	14.3%	14.6%	20.3%	20.8%	21.4%	22.0%	22.4%	23.4%	23.8%
The share of Almaty in the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan	8.7%	8.8%	9.4%	9.6%	9.8%	9.9%	10.1%	10.3%	10.5%	10.8%	10.9%

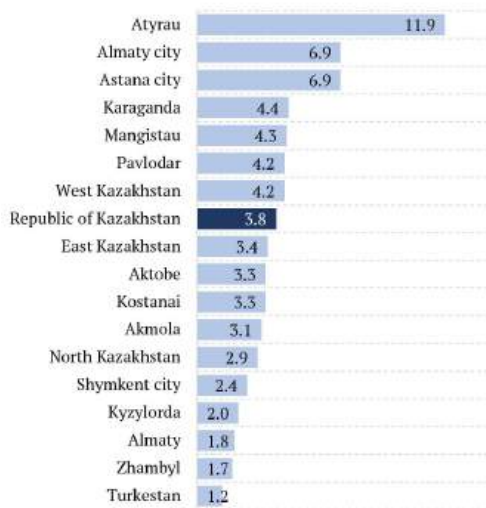
As of the end of 2020, there was a significant disparity in the socio-economic development of the regions:

- Most of the fixed assets, 58.5%, were concentrated in three regions: in Atyrau region - 29.1%, in Astana - 19%, Almaty - 10.4%.
- In the republic, more than 1 million people did not have access to high-quality drinking water.
- A high proportion of local roads remained in poor condition.
- Inequality in the standard of living and development opportunities of the population between regions and within regions persisted. For example, in terms of GRP per capita, the difference between leaders and outsiders is several times.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Pic. 15. GRP per capita for 2020, million tenge per person



For the balanced development of the regions, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan has launched a deep reform of the territorial and spatial organization of the country. In February 2022, the Plan of Territorial Development of Kazakhstan until 2025 (*PTR RK*) was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

The reform of the territorial and spatial organization of Kazakhstan

This document defines the unified principles of localization of SDGs at the local level. Ensures coordination of subordinate projects and plans of local executive bodies in terms of the spatial aspect of the country's development.

Approaches to the reform of spatial policy and rational territorial organization have been formed within the framework of the MFR of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Key changes in spatial policy according to the MFR RK:

1. Adaptation of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On architectural, urban planning and construction activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan" to the new requirements of the development of cities and regions.
2. Adjustment of programs for the resettlement of the population from the so-called "labor surplus" to "labor deficit" regions.
3. Improvement of the administrative-territorial structure – transformation of administrative territories. (*Explanation 1*)
4. The solution of intraregional development issues is fixed at the level of local executive bodies and is based solely on the interests of the local population and business.
5. Reforming inter-budgetary relations in favor of fiscal decentralization (*transfer of individual taxes and payments to the local budget, revision of the volume of withdrawals and transfers from the "center"*).
6. Development of local self-government, including the expansion of the project "Budget of People's Participation".
7. Expanding the powers of local executive bodies of Astana and Almaty cities. According to international experience (*"charter cities"*), for their further post-industrial development, such cities will gradually be granted relatively greater freedom in matters of self-regulation and fiscal policy.
8. The draft law on the development of urban agglomerations, the adoption of which will clearly divide the functions between the center and the peripheral zone, streamline urban planning and land planning in the peripheral zone, will establish a single transport model throughout the agglomeration (*Explanation 2*).
9. A new approach to sustainable territorial development within the regions. Sustainable spatial development is achieved through close interaction of local executive and representative bodies with the population and business on an ongoing basis.
10. Synchronization of the system of regional standards for the life support of the population with the UN SDGs. (*Explanation 3*)

Source:

* <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/economy/documents/details/279829?amp%3Blang=ru&directionId=198&lang=ru>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

On June 8, 2022, three new regions were formed in Kazakhstan:

Explanation 1

- *Abay region with the administrative center in the city of Semey by separating the Aksuat district, Abay, Ayagoz, Beskaragai, Borodulikhinsky, Zharminsky, Urdzharsky, Kokpektinsky districts, the cities of Semey and Kurchatov from the East Kazakhstan region*
- *The Zhetisu region with the administrative center in the city of Taldykorgan by separating the Aksu, Alakol, Eskeldinsky, Karatal, Kerbulak, Koksu, Panfilov, Sarkan districts, the cities of Taldykorgan and Tekeli from the Almaty region*
- *The Ulytau region with the administrative center in the city of Zhezkazgan by separating Zhanaarkinsky, Ulytau districts, the cities of Zhezkazgan, Karazhala and Satpayev from the Karaganda region*

Explanation 2

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 1, 2023 No. 181-VII ZRK "On the development of agglomerations"

Source: <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z2300000181>

Article 4. Attribution of settlements to agglomeration

1. *The criteria for classifying settlements as agglomerations are:*
 - 1) *the presence of daily labor, industrial, socio-cultural and other ties with the agglomeration center*
 - 2) *the tendency towards territorial merger with the agglomeration center*
2. *The assignment of settlements to the agglomeration is carried out by including them in the agglomeration, the order of formation of which is determined by the authorized body*
3. *The inclusion of settlements in the agglomeration is carried out by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the proposal of the authorized body*

Explanation 3

Source: <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/V1900018592>

The system of regional standards for settlements defines the list of objects and services (goods), as well as indicators of their accessibility and availability of transport, cultural and leisure, sports, business, industrial, digital infrastructures to ensure the safety of citizens for urban and rural settlements.

The purpose of the System is to ensure a minimum mandatory level of accessibility of facilities and services (goods) to the population, depending on the type (city, village) and size (population) of settlements.

Within the framework of the System, the authorized central state body in the field of regional development, together with the central state bodies concerned, conducts annual monitoring of the provision of cities and villages with the minimum mandatory level of facilities and services (goods). Monitoring data is provided by local executive bodies.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Implementation of Goal 11 at the local level

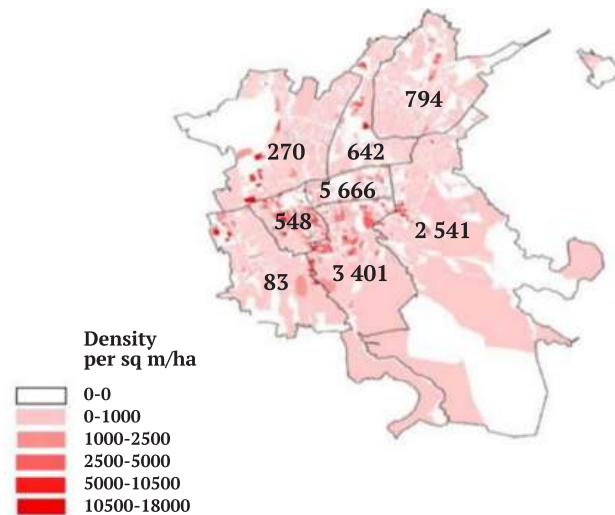
Uneven development of territories – a historical problem of Almaty

The spatial development of the city of Almaty since 2002 (in 2002, the General Plan of Almaty until 2020 was adopted) has undergone many transformations for a number of subjective and objective reasons, such as the redistribution of land resources, multiple expansion of the city's borders due to the annexation of suburban land, land seizures, unauthorized construction (so-called self-construction), change legal requirements. Uneven development of territories, respectively, entails inequality in the quality of life for residents of various districts of the city.

Key infrastructure challenges:

- Today, the urban space of Almaty is a classic bundle of "center – outskirts" and does not realize the opportunities for widespread full-fledged uniform development. This leads to economic imbalances between the districts. For example, Almaty district is comparable to the total volume of other districts in terms of the cost of fixed assets.
- Over the past eight years, the area of the city has doubled from 33.3 thousand hectares to 68.3 thousand hectares. The population is unevenly distributed across the districts of the city, the most densely populated of which are Bostandyk, Alatau and Auezov.

Pic. 16. Allocation of fixed assets by districts of Almaty, billion tenge at the end of 2021



Source:
<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/documents/details/344101?lang=ru>

	Territory, sq. km	Population density, people per 1 sq. km				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Almaty city	683.5	2 638.3	2 715.5	2 806.5	2 895.0	2 964.7
Almaty district	18.4	10 806.7	11 726.5	11 808.4	12 025.1	12 134.7
Alatau district	104.7	2 443.2	2 487.5	2 680.6	2 879.6	3 035.6
Auezov district	23.5	14 471.1	12 576.3	12 842.2	13 120.3	13 226.4
Bostandyk district	97.3	3 369.1	3 530.7	3 599.7	3 678.3	3 745.5
Zhetysu district	39.4	4 078.1	4 213.2	4 316.8	4 372.9	4 400.0
Medeu district	255.0	821.4	822.9	837.9	858.2	878.8
Naurzbyay district	69.7	1 686.2	1 838.9	2 025.1	2 186.5	2 354.2
Turksib district	75.5	2 858.7	3 117.3	3 182.8	3 241.7	3 271.1

Source: BNS ASPAR

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

- The quantity and quality of not only social infrastructure, but also municipal infrastructure is uneven. In the "historical core" of the city, most of the existing networks were built in the Soviet years and today they have significant wear and tear.

The number of dilapidated and dilapidated houses is more than 1.4 thousand, this is 5.1% of all multi-apartment residential buildings in the city.

Availability of housing per resident, sq.m. (as of 01.01.2022)	
Almaty city	29.1
Almalinsky	27.1
Alatau	40.2
Auezovsky	24.9
Bostandyksky	29.4
Zhetysusky	24.2
Medeu	33.3
Nauryzbaysky	36.4
Turksib	24.5

Source: BNS ASPAR

The most important project for the implementation of SDG 11 is polycentric development of the city

In order to overcome the inertial scenario of the development of Almaty, the city administration, together with expert institutes, local communities, while directly studying the needs of the population, has developed a comprehensive reform of the territorial and spatial organization of the city - polycentric model of territory development, which allows to fill the urban environment qualitatively, to maintain the balance of residential, social, social, business, industrial and other buildings and structures, to use land and other resources rationally, as well as to ensure the principles of advanced development through infrastructure development tools.

The basic idea of polycentricity is that there should be several centers in a city. Each residential area should provide residents with everything they need within walking distance, making it possible to stimulate cycling and pedestrian traffic. All parts of the city should be connected by accessible public transport, thereby reducing dependence on cars and reducing the amount of harmful emissions from them into the atmosphere.

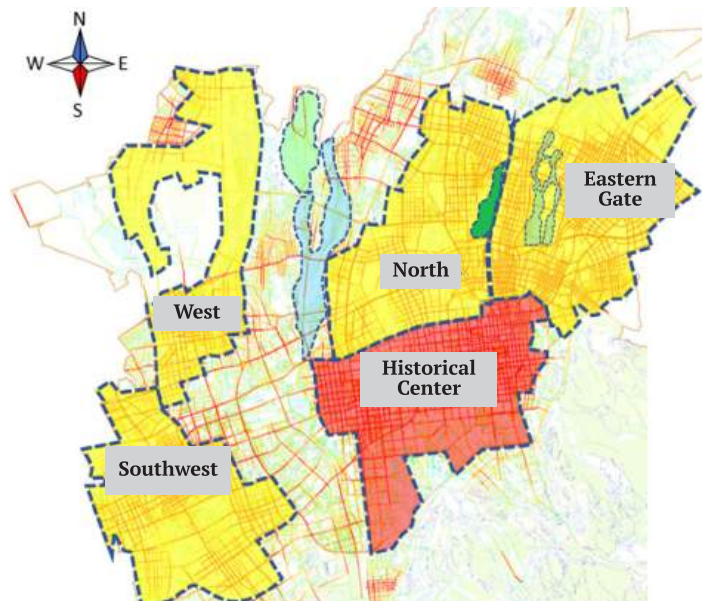
There are five such polycenters in total: "North", "West", "Southwest", "Eastern Gate" and "Historical Center". They will accommodate most of the population growth of the metropolis.

The impact of polycenters on the development of the city of Almaty until 2030

By 2030, it is planned to complete the formation of the structure of polycenters, taking into account economic specialization:

- **"North"** – removal of production facilities and markets with redevelopment of liberated territories, new territories for recreation and landscaping (*along the BAK, Baum grove*), developed service sector
- **"Eastern Gate"** – logistics hub and exhibition and entertainment center in the airport area, medicine, pharmaceuticals
- **"Historical Center"** – tourism, developed service sector
- **"West"** – large industrial enterprises, transport and logistics hub
- **"Southwest"** – mini-industrial parks, trade, logistics

Pic. 17. Diagram of the boundaries of polycenters in Almaty



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Criteria for sustainable urban development of the city of Almaty*	
1	ecological safety of the living environment and sustainability of the natural complex of the city with an increase in green areas of common use from 6.9 sq.m/person in 2020 to 16.05 sq.m/person in 2040
2	formation and development of the territory of the city, the largest and most beautiful city of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the revival of the former glory of Almaty as a garden city
3	cultural continuity of urban planning decisions, spatial unity, expressiveness, harmony and environmental diversity of the city
4	reliability and safety of transport and engineering infrastructures of the city
5	comprehensive solution of the housing problem, reconstruction and development of residential areas, formation of a comfortable living environment
6	efficient use of production areas
7	the development and accessibility of the system of public administrative, business, cultural, shopping, service, leisure, sports and recreational centers with an increase in the area fund of objects in the system of public centers from 8.03 to 25.72 million sq. m of total area by 2040

* Source: <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000349>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Task 11.1.

By 2030, ensure universal access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and improve slums

Indicator 11.1.1.

Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or in unsatisfactory housing conditions

In the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives, the national indicator "Number of people living in emergency homes" is used.

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
44 195	49 284	50 246	49 914	48 834	48 779	49 589	60 000*	60 000*

Source: BNS ASPAR

*According to the estimates of KazNISSA JSC: the indicator of dilapidated and dilapidated housing in the period from 2020 to 2021 according to the Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

Of the total housing stock of Almaty, 16% of the living area (8.4 million m²) is located in houses built before 1971.

	The share of residential premises built before 1970	The share of residential premises with construction since 2001
RK	20.1%	40.8%
Astana	3.8%	84.7%
Shymkent	11.3%	56.1%
Almaty	16.1%	52.1%

Source: Calculations based on BNS ASPAR data

The lack of land free from development creates challenges for further increasing the volume of housing construction. For this reason, attention will be paid to the revitalization of existing development sites, including through the demolition of dilapidated housing that is not subject to restoration or restoration.*

According to the certification carried out by order of the city in 2017-2018, Kazniisa JSC conducted a survey of 10,156 residential and civil facilities and communal property, including 8,176 multi-apartment residential buildings. There are 1,427 two-storey houses in the city with expired service life, built in 1930-1975. More than 60 thousand citizens live in these houses.

Source:

* <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/documents/details/344101?lang=ru>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Akimat Action Plan

At the first stage, by 2030, it is planned to demolish 708 dilapidated houses (or 6,637 apartments) and build 683 multifunctional residential buildings (or 34,605 apartments).

Two implementation mechanisms are envisaged: through private investment and budget financing.

1. Current and planned renovation projects implemented with the involvement of private investors, which include the demolition of 458 houses or 4,057 apartments and the construction of 520 houses or 27,451 apartments, with a total area of 1.8 million sq.m.
2. Creation of a resettlement fund, demolition and relocation of residents of houses in disrepair, as well as on red lines in sanitary and water protection zones at the expense of the budget. In total, according to the second mechanism, 250 houses or 2,580 apartments with an area of 102,800 sq.m will be demolished, on the site of which 133 houses or 3,985 apartments with a total area of 303,725 sq.m will be erected.

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Total area of commissioned residential buildings, thousand sq.m.							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	2 401.4	2 604.0	1 500.0	1 650.0	1 815.0	1 996.5
fact	2 102.0	2 401.4	2 631.7	1 720.5	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/398775?lang=ru>

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/441866?lang=ru>

Housing affordability, (sale of new housing, apartments in apartment buildings), the ratio of per capita income of the population to the average cost of 1 sq.m.							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.51	0.54
fact	0.42	0.46	0.43	—	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/398775?lang=ru>

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/441866?lang=ru>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

National strategy

Housing and communal infrastructure development concepts for 2023-2029.

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000736>

International projects

Support for the development of innovative financing of green housing (Asian Development Bank)

Technical assistance (TA) in the form of knowledge and support to the Government of Kazakhstan through the Joint Stock Company "Kazakhstan Housing Company" (KZHC) will help support the development of green housing finance. This will increase understanding and provide policy recommendations on the selection of green technologies suitable for the housing sector, create the capacity to assess their financial feasibility in the development of housing projects and transfer knowledge on how to design green housing in urban planned development. The TA is aligned with the priorities of the ADB Strategy until 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular, in addressing climate change.

Source:
<https://www.adb.org/projects/52312-005/main>

Digital resources

Shanyraq

The information service "Housing Queue" is intended for registration of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan in need of housing from the state housing fund or housing rented by a local executive body in a private housing fund in accordance with the procedure established by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 26, 2012 No. 856.

Source:
<https://hf.kezekte.kz/ru>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Task 11.2.

By 2030, ensure that everyone can use safe, affordable, accessible and environmentally sustainable transport systems, based on improving road safety, in particular increasing the use of public transport, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, the disabled and the elderly

According to the analysis carried out during the development of the Almaty Development Program over the past six years, passenger traffic on public transport has doubled*, at the same time, Almaty residents are dissatisfied with its quality. Almost every tenth appeal** (11%) of citizens to the public reception of the Akimat of Almaty concerns public transport (*every fifth – the road network*). According to public opinion polls, complaints are caused by: driving quality, non-compliance with traffic schedules, bus congestion, irrational duplication and stretching of routes.

Buses and trolleybuses account for the bulk of passenger traffic (*about 95%*). The average speed of buses along the allocated lanes is 27-25 km/h, while in the general rush hour traffic they move at a speed of 15-17 km/h, which is inconvenient and time-consuming for passengers.

**In the first half of 2022, 185 million trips were made by public transport (for comparison, by half-year: in 2019 - 177 million, in the pandemic 2020 – 127.7 million, in 2021 – 157.7 million trips).*

***Open Almaty data, 2021*

Akimat Action Plan

By the end of 2023, a step-by-step plan for optimizing the route network will be developed with the start of implementation in 2024 to create trunk routes integrated with BRT (*bus rapid transit - high-speed bus transport*) and metro.

It is also planned to build a new infrastructure for compressed natural gas (CNG) buses, put into operation 2 new fleets and 5 new gas stations. This will increase the sustainability of public transport through high-quality maintenance of mobile units of public transport (2025).

At the same time, this year, in order to further develop environmentally friendly electric transport, the trolleybus fleet will be updated for 200 new trolleybuses, and the modernization of the contact network and substations will be completed. In addition, 1,200 diesel buses will be switched to gas and electric traction, which will reduce emissions by 2 thousand tons/year.

By 2025, at least 200 bus stops of modern formats will be installed in different districts of the city and infrastructure for drivers of Public transport (*canteens, sanitary facilities, rest rooms*) will be equipped at the end pavilions.

Target indicators of the Almaty development Plan

The number of daily trips by public transport, million people							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
fact	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/398775?lang=ru>

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/441866?lang=ru>

The number of trips has been increased due to the commissioning of 2 metro stations "Saryarka" and "B.Momyshuly", 600 new buses on liquefied gas will be purchased by the end of 2023. The update will be 22.5%.

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Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

National strategy

Territorial development plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025

Source:

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/economy/documents/details/279829?lang=ru>

International projects

Electric public transport of Almaty

(European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

The project fully complies with the objectives of the EBRD's approach to the concept of "Green Cities", paying special attention to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It is aimed at improving public transport services in the city in terms of quality, reliability, sustainability and standards of environmental protection, health and safety.

The project is a "launch project" within the framework of the Action Plan "Green City-2" ("GrCF2") The EBRD, according to which the development of the Green City Action Plan (GCAP) for Almaty will be fixed in financing agreements.

It is assumed that the loan will be used to finance the purchase of 190 modern energy-efficient trolleybuses for the renewal of the existing fleet and the restoration of 10 power substations.

Source:

<https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/51583.html>



Digital resources

AlmatyBike

AlmatyBike is a large-scale automated bike-sharing infrastructure. It has been operating since 2016. It works 24/7, 365 days a year. Today it covers about 30% of the territory of Almaty.

It is mainly used as a last-mile transport. It is the cheapest form of urban transport and an affordable element of sustainable urban transport infrastructure (*sustainable urban mobility*).

AlmatyBike uses the technology of urban station bike rental company Smooove (*France*).

How the Almatybikes system works:

- Mandatory registration and subscription purchase – conditions of access to the system.
- The principle of using bicycles: take them at any rental station, return them to any station.
- Each trip lasting up to 30 minutes is included in the subscription price (*free for the user*).
- The number of trips per day is unlimited. Without exceeding 30 minutes within each trip, the user can actually use the rental without additional payment.
- The bike rental tariff schedule is designed in such a way as to encourage users to make short and frequent trips. Thanks to this, the maximum number of people can use the rental. At the same time, bike rental rates have not changed for six years – since 2016.
- All rental operations, mileage accounting and location of equipment, as well as payment for use are implemented in a digital platform adapted for smartphones of all types based on the customer ID.

Source:

<https://almatybike.kz/>

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Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Transport holding of Almaty city

The Almaty City Transport Holding maintains and controls the project "Automated system of accounting and payment for public transport in Almaty (ASAPP)", within which residents of the city are provided with the opportunity to pay for public transport electronically

The holding is also responsible for digitalization of the entire process of monitoring the operation of public transport, invataxi machines and municipal special equipment.

Source:
<https://citybus.tha.kz/>

ONAY

ONAY is an electronic payment card for public transport. You can use it to pay for a trip by bus, trolleybus and subway. The presence of an electronic card eliminates the need to carry cash with you, it is enough to attach the "ONAY" card with a replenished account to the terminal.

Using the ONAY card, you can pay not only for travel, but also for a number of services on the Internet. It is possible to pay for tickets to the cinema, theater, concerts, sports and other events.

The purchase of the card and carrying out all necessary actions are available through the application. It can be downloaded on the App Store or on Google Play.

You can open a virtual card using the ONAY mobile application. To do this, you need to download a mobile application and issue a virtual card in it. In the application it is convenient to track the balance and pay for travel using a QR code.

Source:
<https://onay.kz/#/>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Task 11.3.

By 2030, expand the scope of inclusive and environmentally sustainable urbanization and opportunities for integrated and sustainable human settlements planning and management based on broad participation in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1.

The ratio of building rates and population growth rates

In the national SDG monitoring system, this indicator is represented by the national indicator "Housing security per inhabitant (*sq.m*).

Availability of housing per resident (<i>sq.m</i>) at the beginning of the year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Kazakhstan	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.2	23.2	23.4
Astana	29.0	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.5	30.5	30.6	30.6	30.5
Almaty	27.0	27.6	27.1	27.5	28.0	28.3	29.0	29.1	29.1
Shymkent	—	—	—	23.5	24.1	24.8	25.8	25.8	27.4

Source:

BNS ASPAR, Statistical Register of Housing Stock

At the time of the development of the Almaty Development Program, the number of citizens in need of housing was more than 33 thousand people. The annual increase in the population of Almaty is on average 55 thousand people, while the need for housing is about 1,650 thousand sq.m. The increase in the housing stock puts a strain on the housing and communal services infrastructure.

Housing and communal services of Almaty is a complex system that provides services to provide the city and the population with water, sewerage, heat, electricity, light and gas. The municipal economy consists of engineering infrastructure – 3.6 thousand km of water supply, 1.8 thousand km of drainage, 1.4 thousand km of heat supply, 8.5 thousand km of electricity supply, 4.8 thousand km of outdoor lighting lines and 5.9 thousand km of gas networks.

The main problems in housing and communal services

There is no access to centralized water supply for 30 thousand residents (1.5%), to sanitation for 286 thousand residents (14.3%) of Alatau, Bostandyk, Medeu, Nauryzbay and Turksib districts.

Regulatory losses in heat networks in Almaty on 01.07.2022 amounted to almost 16% due to the operation of 811 km of networks (60%) that exceeded the service life (*factory standard of 25 years*).

Due to the wear of 5.6 thousand km of power lines (65%), there are constant interruptions, accidents in electrical networks. Also, worn-out networks are the reason for the loss of 12.87% of electricity in the networks.

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Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Akimat Action Plan

To improve the quality of water supply services provided to the population in the city, at least 104 km of networks will be reconstructed annually, which will allow maintaining uninterrupted water supply.

By 2026, the modernization of 22 small urban boiler houses will be completed to improve the energy efficiency of heat supply systems and the uninterrupted operation of urban heat producers.

By 2026, a program to improve the energy efficiency of public buildings will be implemented, which will increase heat savings by up to 40%.

In order to reduce energy losses and uninterrupted power supply, about 467 km of electric networks will be reconstructed by 2025.

In order to reduce the impact of CHP-2 on the environment, the first stage of the conversion of CHP-2 to gas will be completed by 2026, with full gasification in 2030.

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Coverage of residents living on the outskirts of the city by roads, engineering networks and social facilities, thousand people							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	42.6	42.6	42.3	35.2	31.3	35.7
fact	42.6	42.6	42.6	52.3	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/398775?lang=ru>

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/441866?lang=ru>

National strategy

The concept of housing and communal infrastructure development for 2023-2029

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000736>

International projects

Support for balanced and sustainable urban activities in Central and Western Asia (Asian Development Bank)

Technical assistance in the field of knowledge and support (TA) will expand cooperation with national governments and industry agencies in selected developing countries-members of the Asian Development Bank in Central and Western Asia.

The TA will focus on five countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and

Tajikistan. The participation of national Governments and other high-level decision-making bodies in the development of cities allows them to be resilient to the expected negative effects of climate change. TA will help countries create inclusive and participatory mechanisms for integrated urban solutions. The project was launched in 2021. The end of the project in 2025.

Source:

<https://www.adb.org/projects/55165-001/main>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Digital resources

Scientific Research Institute "Almatygenplan"

The Research Institute "Almatygenplan" specializes in the development and development of extensive urban planning concepts, as well as the design of residential buildings, business centers, cultural and sports facilities, landscaping of public areas.

One of the priority tasks of the Institute is the development, monitoring, implementation and updating of the Master Plan of the city of Almaty.

Also, on the basis of Almatygenplan, the City Planning Council of Almaty functions, which is a permanent consultative and advisory body (*hereinafter referred to as the Council*), created in order to improve efficiency and decision-making when conducting state architectural, urban planning and construction policy on the territory of the city of Almaty.*

Design code

The design code is a set of rules and recommendations, with the help of which a stylistically unified, safe, comfortable urban environment is formed. It shows how the facades of buildings, road surfaces, lighting, navigation elements and other attributes of the appearance of urban spaces should look like.

The correct design code returns the culture of walking to the citizens.

The main work is aimed at creating comfort for pedestrians who perceive the urban environment from a close distance. The needs of pedestrians in the convenience and aesthetics of visual information perception are taken into account.

An important feature of any design code is visibility, so the document will contain a large number of diagrams and images that clearly illustrate the essence of the rules. Then it will be easier for city authorities and entrepreneurs to navigate the changes.

Before building a new or reconstructing an old building, the owner can go to the website of the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning of the city of Almaty choose the right street and ready-made proposed color options and materials for future construction.**

Sources:

* <https://almatygenplan.kz/>

** <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-uaig/projects/details/1510?lang=ru>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Task 11.4.

To intensify efforts to protect and preserve the world cultural and natural heritage

Almaty retains the status of the cultural capital of Kazakhstan. Historically being in the center of important events, being the largest city in the country, Almaty continues to generate ideas and set trends in cultural development. The leading theatrical and artistic, museum and library organizations of the country are concentrated in the city, a large number of significant cultural events are held.

According to UNESCO's decision, Almaty in 2017, along with 180 cities from 72 countries, was included in the network of "Creative cities of the world" in the nomination "Music".

To date, there are more than 100 cultural organizations of republican, city and private ownership in the city, including 19 theaters, 22 museums, 33 libraries, 23 cinemas, 10 concert and leisure organizations, a circus, a zoo, etc.

The department of the Akimat of Almaty includes 27 libraries, 7 museums, 2 theaters, 1 gallery, 1 archive, a circus and a zoo.

There are also 160 historical and cultural monuments located on the territory of Almaty,

including 32 republican monuments (24 of architecture and urban planning and 8 of monumental art) and 128 monuments of local significance (70 of architecture and urban planning, 45 of monumental art and 13 of archeology).

Along with the above, there are a number of problems:

1. Lack of cultural objects. There is a need to open new facilities (in compliance with the principle of polycentricity) with a program of cultural activation and the formation of a microcultural (vernacular) environment.
2. Uneven distribution of cultural objects in the city. Basically, cultural objects are concentrated in the central part of the city.
3. The existing infrastructure requires renovation. Today, the wear is 70%. Major repairs of Circus buildings, State Puppet Theater, Zoo, expansion of the city Archive, replacement of the stage equipment of the Palace of the Republic, full re-exhibition of 6 museums of the city, updating and updating of the book library fund, etc. are required.

Akimat Action Plan

Akimat's action Plan By the end of 2025, major repairs will be carried out on the buildings of the Circus, the Theater of Traditional Art "Alatau", the State Puppet Theater, life support facilities, aviaries and the entrance group of the Zoo, the expansion of the State Archive of Almaty has been completed, the replacement of the stage equipment of the Palace of the Republic.

By 2030, it is planned to fully complete the modernization of all urban cultural facilities with the provision of a barrier-free environment. In the

context of inclusivity, it is understood not only the removal of spatial restrictions, but also taking into account the formats of the presentation of the cultural program – special screenings and sessions for people with special needs will appear in the repertoire and program of cultural institutions.

By the end of 2025, it is also planned to build a Center of Saka culture on the basis of the archaeological park "Boraldai Saka mounds", located in the north-eastern part of the city on the territory of the Alatau district.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

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Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Provision of cultural facilities and services, including in remote areas. Construction of 259 cultural objects in the Republic by 2025					
plan/fact	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	2	1	—	1	1
fact	0	1	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/398775?lang=ru>

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/441866?lang=ru>

Work has been carried out on the construction of a production building to the building of the State Puppet Theater.

Provision of cultural facilities and services, including in remote areas. Repair of 1241 cultural objects in the republic by 2025, units.					
plan/fact	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	3	10	15	15	13
fact	0	10	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/398775?lang=ru>

National strategy

The concept of cultural policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000250>

International projects

Strengthening regional capacities in Central Asia for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness for culture

The project is aimed at supporting emergency preparedness of cultural facilities in Central Asia.

The project will be implemented by the UNESCO Cluster Office in Almaty at the expense of the UNESCO Foundation for the Preservation of Heritage in Emergency Situations (HEF). This support provides a timely opportunity to address threats and pay attention to emergency preparedness for cultural objects, emergency management systems at World Heritage sites, museums and other cultural heritage institutions in Central Asian countries.

HEF is a financial mechanism created by UNESCO to support measures in the field of protection of cultural heritage in emergency situations caused by conflicts and disasters. The main purpose of the Foundation is to support the protection of culture and the promotion of cultural pluralism in emergency situations related to conflicts and disasters caused by natural or human threats. This is achieved through better preparedness and response on the part of UNESCO and its member countries.

Source:

<https://www.unesco.org/en/culture-emergencies/heritage-emergency-fund>

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Petroglyphs of the archaeological landscape of Tanbala

The petroglyphs of the archaeological landscape of Tanbala are one of the most ancient and striking monuments of rock art of Semirechye, which has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 2004. The Tanbaly tract is located 170 km northwest of the city of Almaty in the Anrakai Mountains.

Most of the petroglyphs belong to the Bronze Age. Drawings made in the Saka "animal" style are mostly placed separately from the more ancient petroglyphs, but in some cases complement or even overlap them. Medieval rock carvings are carved on the hills surrounding the gorge and in the adjacent waterless ravines. The central complex is distinguished by the densest concentration of petroglyphs and, presumably, altars, which indicates a possible ceremonial purpose of this place for sacrifices.

Source:

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1145>

The activities of the staff of the reserve-museum are aimed at ensuring proper protection and preservation of the object and the protected zone, its cultural and natural components. These activities are based on the Facility Management Plan, which is updated every five years.

Among the current priorities of the reserve-museum is updating the Management Plan developed as part of a joint project with UNESCO, Norway and Kazakhstan. The most important issues related to the protection and preservation of the facility will be considered in the context of this project.

Digital resources

Map of virtual 3D tours of Kazakhstan

"Map of virtual 3D tours of Kazakhstan" is a virtual portal of cultural and tourist attractiveness of Kazakhstan, created on the basis of scientific research. It visualizes the objects of the historical and cultural heritage of the country and allows you to make a 3D trip to any point of Kazakhstan.

Source:

<https://3d-maps.kz/ru>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Task 11.5.

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and injuries and significantly reduce direct economic damage in the form of losses of global gross domestic product as a result of disasters, including those related to water, paying special attention to the protection of the poor and vulnerable groups of the population

Natural and man-made emergencies in 2019-2021						
	Emergency		Victims		The dead	
	Quantity	Fraction	Quantity	Fraction	Quantity	Fraction
Total	2 117	100%	122	100%	68	100%
Fire	2 093	98.9%	112	91.80%	57	83.8%
Earthquake	11	0.5%	—	—	—	—
Flash of the gas-air mixture	6	0.3%	8	6.50%	1	1.4%
Emergency situations on reservoirs	5	0.2%	—	—	5	7.3%
Plane crash	2	0.1%	2	1.60%	5	7.3%

Source:

Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

Up to 200 weak earthquakes occur annually within a radius of 80 km from the city. At the same time, earthquakes with a force of 2 to 4 points are a background mode for Almaty.

To assess the level of seismic hazard for the city, the Institute of Seismology has developed a map of seismic microdistricting based on the European Standard, according to which the city is located in a 9-10-point seismic zone. Based on the map, a set of rules "Development of the territory of the city of Almaty taking into account seismic microzoning" has been developed and approved.

In order to minimize the consequences of the implementation of emergency risks and provide a timely opportunity to shelter or evacuate from disaster areas, a pilot project "Early warning system for strong earthquakes" has been implemented by installing 9 seismic stations connected to the Darmen mobile application. When an earthquake with a force of 4 or more points is threatened, push notifications about an upcoming earthquake are automatically sent to app users.

To identify objects and buildings that do not meet the requirements of seismic resistance, more than 10 thousand objects were certified, covering buildings built before 2001, of which 70% of Soviet-built objects (7 thousand buildings) require seismic reinforcement. Seismic reinforcement works were carried out on 239 state facilities (2%).



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Akimat Action Plan

In order to increase the level of emergency preparedness of the city's emergency services and the degree of protection of Almaty, the city, based on world experience, will implement measures to develop infrastructure for preventing and countering emergencies, improve the equipment of emergency response services.

To increase the number of people with emergency behavior skills, by 2024 a mobile application will be developed that will help to gain knowledge, navigate and find information about emergency actions in various conditions and situations with the ability to call rescue services and determine geolocation. To introduce children from an early age, an application will be developed to provide training in the format of interactive games with the passage of different levels.

For timely notification of the population about risks, the project "Early Warning System for strong earthquakes" will be completed by 2025 with the installation of 28 seismic stations and integration with the Early Warning System of the Kyrgyz Republic by 2027 (it is planned to increase seismic stations along the perimeter of the Chilik and Kastek seismic generating zones in Almaty and Zhambyl regions). Integrated warning systems with the ability to transmit voice messages about emergencies will also be introduced.

In order to increase the safety of citizens, preserve urban and residential facilities, by 2024, certification of urban facilities for earthquake resistance will be carried out for their subsequent seismic reinforcement. To ensure the construction of safe buildings by 2024, the current standards and urban planning norms for earthquake-resistant construction will be revised together with KazNIISA.

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

The level of infrastructure provision for emergency response, %					
plan/fact	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	39.2	45.8	54.2	79.2	87.5
fact	39.2	44.8	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

The level of awareness of the population about the rules of conduct in emergency situations, %						
plan/fact	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	36.0	38.0	60.0	75.0	90.0	100.0
fact	36.0	38.0	60.0	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

In 2022, 1,288,267 people were trained in training and retraining courses by conducting interactive lessons and field classes, as well as by broadcasting emergency videos on radio stations and loudspeaker devices of the city, distributing propaganda and educational materials, etc.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

National strategy

Territorial development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025

Source:

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/economy/documents/details/279829?lang=ru>

International projects

Disaster Risk Insurance Mechanism (World Bank)

The purpose of the Disaster Risk Insurance Project (*Southeast Europe and Central Asia Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility, SEECA CRIF*) is to assist Kazakhstan in developing a modern insurance market infrastructure that will support the launch of affordable, innovative disaster insurance products covering the risks of extreme weather events.

By expanding access to disaster and weather risk insurance products for millions of residents of Kazakhstan, SEECA CRIF is also in line with the Global Environment Facility's adaptation strategy. By supporting proper disaster risk management and risk transfer, SEECA CRIF reduces economic losses both locally and nationally from extreme weather events, thereby reducing economic vulnerability and contributing to increased resilience to climate change at the national level. SEECA CRIF's activities are also cross-cutting and collaborative, ensuring the participation of key stakeholders in Kazakhstan.*

Digital resources

The situation center of the ADC. Emergency monitoring

On the basis of the Situation Center, the information and analytical unit of the Central Intelligence Agency constantly monitors indicators of the socio-economic development of the city. Using these data, analytical reports are prepared on the current state of certain areas of the city's economy, social development, ecology and landscaping, infrastructure and security.

One of the modules of the Situation Center of the ADC is "Emergency Monitoring", which presents data on the number and nature of emergencies and accidents, the number of injured and dead, evacuated and rescued.**

Sources:

* <https://projects.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/projects-operations/project-detail/P152230>

** <https://opendata.smartalmaty.kz/>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Task 11.6.

By 2030, reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita, including by paying special attention to air quality and the disposal of urban and other waste

Atmospheric air

Indicator 11.6.2.

The average annual level of fine particulate matter (for example, class PM2.5 and PM10) in the atmosphere of cities (in terms of population)

In the context of the national SDG monitoring system, the national indicator "Average annual concentration of suspended particles PM2.5 and PM10 in atmospheric air (mg/cubic meter) in cities where observations are conducted" is used.

The average annual concentration of suspended particles PM2.5 and PM10 in the atmospheric air in cities where observations are conducted, mg/cubic meter							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Suspended particles PM-2,5							
Almaty city	—	0.02	0.009	0.015	0.03	0.03	0.036
Suspended particles RM-10							
Almaty city	0.06	0.05	0.3	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.047

Source:
<https://stat.gov.kz/ru/sustainable-development-goals/goal/11/>

The high level of air pollution is one of the main problems of the city and a key factor in the negative perception of the quality of life in Almaty by both citizens and guests of the city.

The main causes of atmospheric pollution in Almaty are: a large proportion of old cars running on non-ecological fuel thermal power complexes (CHP-2, CHP-3), non-gasified houses and suburban areas of Almaty and agglomerations, large manufacturing enterprises, as well as buildings that prevent the movement of air masses.

The greatest danger is represented by dust particles smaller than 10 microns (PM10), which easily penetrate the respiratory tract, and less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5), penetrating deep into the lungs. As of today, the norm of the average daily content of

fine dust PM2.5 is set at no more than 35 micrograms/cubic meter.

At the same time, in Almaty, this indicator is growing every year, over the past three years, the indicator has grown by 20% and amounted to 36 micrograms/cubic meter.

The total volume of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere amounted to about 127 thousand tons/year in 2021, of which: 70 thousand tons – from motor vehicles; 46 thousand tons – from stationary facilities (of which 36 thousand from CHP-2); about 11 thousand tons from the private sector: emissions of gasified private homes (over 134 thousand houses) – 10.3 thousand tons, emissions of private houses and suburban areas (3,241 units) using solid fuel – 867 tons.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Akimat Action Plan

By 2025, eco-labeling of cars will be introduced to restrict access to low-emission zones; the norms of the Rules of Improvement of the city of Almaty will be tightened in terms of a phased ban on burning solid fuel in gasified areas, including industrial enterprises and catering enterprises.

The greening of public passenger transportation is carried out by transferring 1,200 units of diesel buses to gas and electric traction, which will reduce emissions by 2 thousand tons/year.

By 2030, in order to reduce the use of personal vehicles, the quality of transportation by public passenger transport will be improved.

The actual gross emissions of CHP-2 for 2021 amounted to 36 thousand tons. By 2024, 1 coal-fired boiler will be decommissioned, which will reduce emissions by 4.5 thousand tons/year.

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Improving the quality of atmospheric air in Almaty

The level of satisfaction of the population with the ecological quality of life, %						
plan/fact	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	64.8	67.8	70.9	73.9	77.0	80.0

Emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere coming from stationary Sources in large cities by industrial enterprises, thousand tons						
plan/fact	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
plan	47.6	47.6	47.6	47.6	7.8	
fact	40.8	41.5	—	—	—	

Source:
Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025
BNS ASPAR

National strategy

The concept of low-carbon development of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Source:
<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/ecogeo/documents/details/199774?lang=ru>

International projects

Modernization of Almaty CHPP (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)

The project is part of the EBRD's "Green Cities" program in Almaty. The main goal of the project is to reduce CO₂ emissions in the city by 3 million tons (a reduction of about 56%) and completely eliminate emissions of particulate matter and NO_x into the atmosphere. The latter is especially important, given the statistics of Almaty on diseases related to environmental pollution – according to research conducted by Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University, 24% of adults and 57% of children in Almaty suffer from chronic lung diseases (*statistics 2013-2017*), which is significantly higher than the national average and two to three times higher than in comparable urban areas of the CIS.

The EBRD loan will finance the deep modernization of the existing 510 MW CHP-2 in Almaty with its transfer from coal to gas. The project will have a significant direct impact on the air quality in Almaty. After modernization, the power plant will be able to provide a certain balancing capacity of the national grid and will contribute to faster implementation of renewable energy projects and support the development of renewable heating solutions in accordance with the Low Carbon Pathway for the energy and heating sector.

Source:
<https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/51583.html>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Digital resources

Unified Environmental Protection Information System

The information system "Unified Environmental Protection Information System" (*hereinafter referred to UEP IS*) implements the state cadastre of production and consumption waste. The register operates on the basis of geographic information systems and is a systematized, periodically updated and updated set of unified information for each waste disposal facility (*indicating their spatial location*), as well as types of waste, their origin and physical and chemical properties (*taking into account the danger to the population and environment*), component composition, quantitative and qualitative indicators, technical, hydrogeological and environmental conditions of storage, burial and discharge, technologies for their use and disposal.

The purpose of the UEP IS system is to simplify and facilitate the process of collecting and processing information about production and consumption waste for the state environmental inspectorate, government agencies, interested individuals and legal entities.

Source:
<https://oos.ecogeo.gov.kz/>

The capabilities of the UEP IS program allow, using the example of one area, to display information about the volumes of generated, processed and disposed waste, with the possibility of detailing the largest nature users for a given area.

In addition, the UEP IS provides for the mapping of waste disposal facilities with the possibility of obtaining a geographical location and the necessary information on landfills of production and consumption and waste disposal facilities.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Task 11.6.1.

The share of municipal solid waste that is collected and disposed of at controlled facilities from the total mass of municipal solid waste, by city

Waste management

In the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives, the national indicator "Provision of waste collection and disposal services to the population" is used.

Provision of waste collection and disposal services to the population, %						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	66.4	68.6	80.0	85.1	81.4	82.0
Almaty	—	—	—	89.0	100.0	100.0

Source:

Local executive government

Indicator 11.6.1.1.

The share of processing and disposal of solid household waste to their formation

The share of processing and disposal of solid household waste to their formation, %							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	1.8	2.6	9.0	11.5	14.9	18.3	21.1
Almaty	—	—	—	—	11.0	10.0	14.0

Source:

Local executive government

The waste management system of the city of Almaty is aimed at creating the necessary infrastructure and providing the population with services for the collection of solid waste (MSW), the introduction of separate waste collection in order to minimize their quantity and maximize their involvement in economic turnover in the form of secondary material resources.

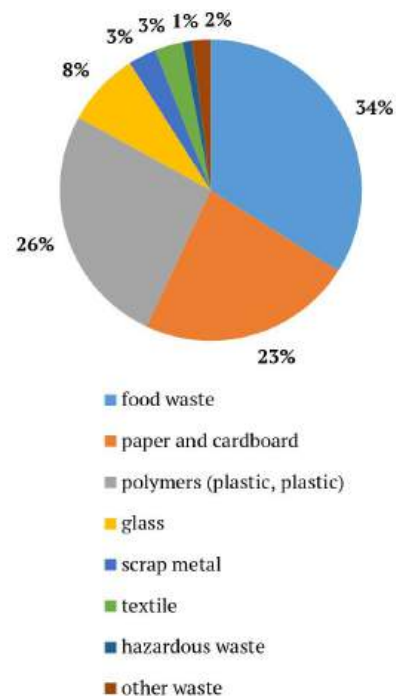
In the territory of the city of Almaty, 100% coverage of the population is provided with services for the collection and removal of solid waste.

The share of waste that can be recycled (*plastic, glass, metal, paper*) is on average 57% of the total volume (2020 analysis) According to research, in 2022 the morphological composition of MSW has changed somewhat: the largest share in the volume of MSW is occupied by food waste (39.77%), plastic waste (10.53%), paper waste (including packaging waste, 8.99%). The specific content of plastic decreased from 23% to 10.5%, the specific weight of paper decreased from 23% to 8.99%, glass - from 8% to 6.02%. This suggests that some part of the population began to sort solid waste. At the same time, there is an increase in the specific weight of food waste from 34% to 39.7% and metals – from 3% to 7.27%.

Source:

*<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/documents/details/344101?lang=ru>

Pic. 18.
Morphological composition of MSW*



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Akimat Action Plan

To improve the efficiency of waste collection and transportation, a dispatching system for special equipment of all garbage collection organizations equipped with GPS systems will be introduced by 2025, which will allow tracking the schedule of solid waste collection and movement of special equipment. Residents will have access to the information system online.

By the end of 2025, "fandomats" for receiving beverage packaging and containers for collecting glass

bottles and cans will be installed in large chain stores at the expense of private investments (100 million tenge).

Also, due to private investments, the network of recycling collection points will be expanded – 500 units each. annually (by the end of 2025 – 1,500 units, recycling collection points – up to 100 units in 2025, up to 120 units. by the end of 2030); integrated recycling collection points (eco-stations) will be installed – at least 10 points during 2023-2025. Estimated expenses – 200 million tenge until 2025; 20 million tenge – until 2030.

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

The share of solid waste processing and disposal (from the volume of education), %							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	9.60	13.00	22.50	24.50	27.10	33.00
fact	9.96	9.60	15.00	18.00	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

In 2022, 451 thousand tons of solid waste were exported, of which 81 thousand tons (18%) were processed.



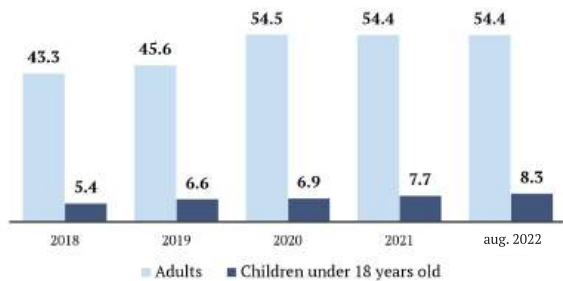
4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Task 11.7.

By 2030, ensure universal access to safe, accessible and open to all green areas and public places, especially for women and children, the elderly and the disabled

Pic. 19.
The number of persons with disabilities in Almaty



Source:
Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

Today, in Almaty, with a total population of more than 2 million people, there are 54.6 thousand people with disabilities (as of August 27, 2022), of which 18.3 thousand have mobility difficulties, for whom a barrier-free environment is vital. In addition to people with disabilities, a significant part of the city's population needs an accessible environment - elderly people, people with temporary disabilities, pedestrians with strollers, children.

The formation of an inclusive environment in every point of the city is the strategic goal of Almaty.

An inclusive or barrier-free space is a comfortable and accessible environment for all city residents, including people with disabilities as the least protected. Not everyone can move freely around the city and use its infrastructure, that is, lead an active lifestyle. The urban environment is unfriendly to people with limited mobility. These can be not only disabled people, but also mothers with strollers and elderly people. For them, what may not be a problem for other citizens may become an insurmountable barrier: the lack of a ramp with a safe slope or an elevator in the building, a curb at an intersection, a bus with a high floor, a lack of navigation aids.

Accessible of infrastructure is a basic condition for the active participation of people with disabilities in the life of society and the economy of the city.

There are more than 75 thousand infrastructure facilities in the city of Almaty, but only 5% have data on adaptability for low-mobility groups of the population.

A key Source of information on the state of urban infrastructure facilities is the "Interactive Accessibility Map" (*inva.gov.kz*) of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (*MLSPP*). Among the listed objects: 22.3% are educational facilities, 20.9% are healthcare facilities, 2.7% are state institutions (*akimats, departments, government for citizens, etc.*), 0.8% are cultural facilities, 0.4% are sports facilities, 0.1% are passenger transportation facilities, 52.8% are other (*shops, shopping centers, salons, baths, service stations, etc.*). At the same time, out of 4,083 objects for which data are available, only 415 objects (10%) are fully adapted.

In total, there are 211 park territories in the city of Almaty, with an area of 631.2 hectares (12 parks, 124 squares, 21 boulevards, 10 embankments, 13 green zones, 31 pedestrian zones), as well as 4 protected areas (Appendix 4). Small public spaces, such as squares and boulevards, are concentrated in the city center, with almost complete absence of residential housing in microdistricts and districts.

To create an "ecological" framework linking existing green zones and water bodies with new parks and squares, irrigation canals and reservoirs, work is underway to organize new public spaces.

In order to create anchor parks in the polycentres "Eastern Gate", "North" and "West", as well as to ensure walking distance, design specifications and estimates for new landscaped green areas have been developed: in the Medeu district – a new square in the microdistrict Alatau (1 ha); in the Bostandyk district – a new park near the Sunkar springboard (57 ha); 5 new green zones in the Alatau district: linear park west of Momysh-uly Street, south of Monke bi (90 ha) (due to private investment), park (Pine Forest) north of Big Almaty Canal west of Novaya Sain Street (63 ha), a park in the microdistrict Zerdeli (41 ha), along the Boralдай River (24 ha), by the pond in the microdistrict Ozhet (16 ha); in Nauryzbay district – embankment on the Kargaly River (4.6 ha).

In the Turksib district, in the Bauma grove (137.8 ha), work is underway to improve the green fund and reconstruct the infrastructure.

To improve the condition of the reservoir itself and the coastal green zone (42 ha) of Lake Sairan, the necessary documentation for cleaning and landscaping is being prepared.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and settlements

Akimat Action Plan

The city's infrastructure accessibility program will be approved by the end of 2023. The main emphasis in the program will be placed on the first three years (*until 2025*), when a qualitative breakthrough will be made in creating an environment friendly to low-mobility groups of the population.

By 2025, frequently visited objects, such as PSC, healthcare, education, sports and other institutions, as well as objects previously included in the accessibility map, will be adapted (*installation of ramps, lifts, tactile plates and signs, mnemonic circuits, call buttons, handrails, removal of thresholds*).

So by 2025, 30% of urban social facilities will be adapted (*2022 – 15%, 2023 – 20%, 2024 – 25%, 2025 – 30%*).

By 2030, certification will be carried out with the subsequent adaptation of theaters, museums, libraries and other cultural objects, taking into account the need to ensure the availability of running lines and sign language translation of events, including performances, television broadcasts, etc. Thus, 75% of urban facilities will be adapted by 2030.

At the initiative of the Eurasia of Central Asia, Tandau Foundation, and Yerekshe Tandau foundations, the Accessible Kazakhstan project has been developed.

Source:
<https://doskaz.kz/>

The site presents a map with information about the availability of public facilities. At the same time, any user can share useful information. Currently, only 348 units (*10.5%*) out of 3,320 objects listed in the city of Almaty are fully accessible.

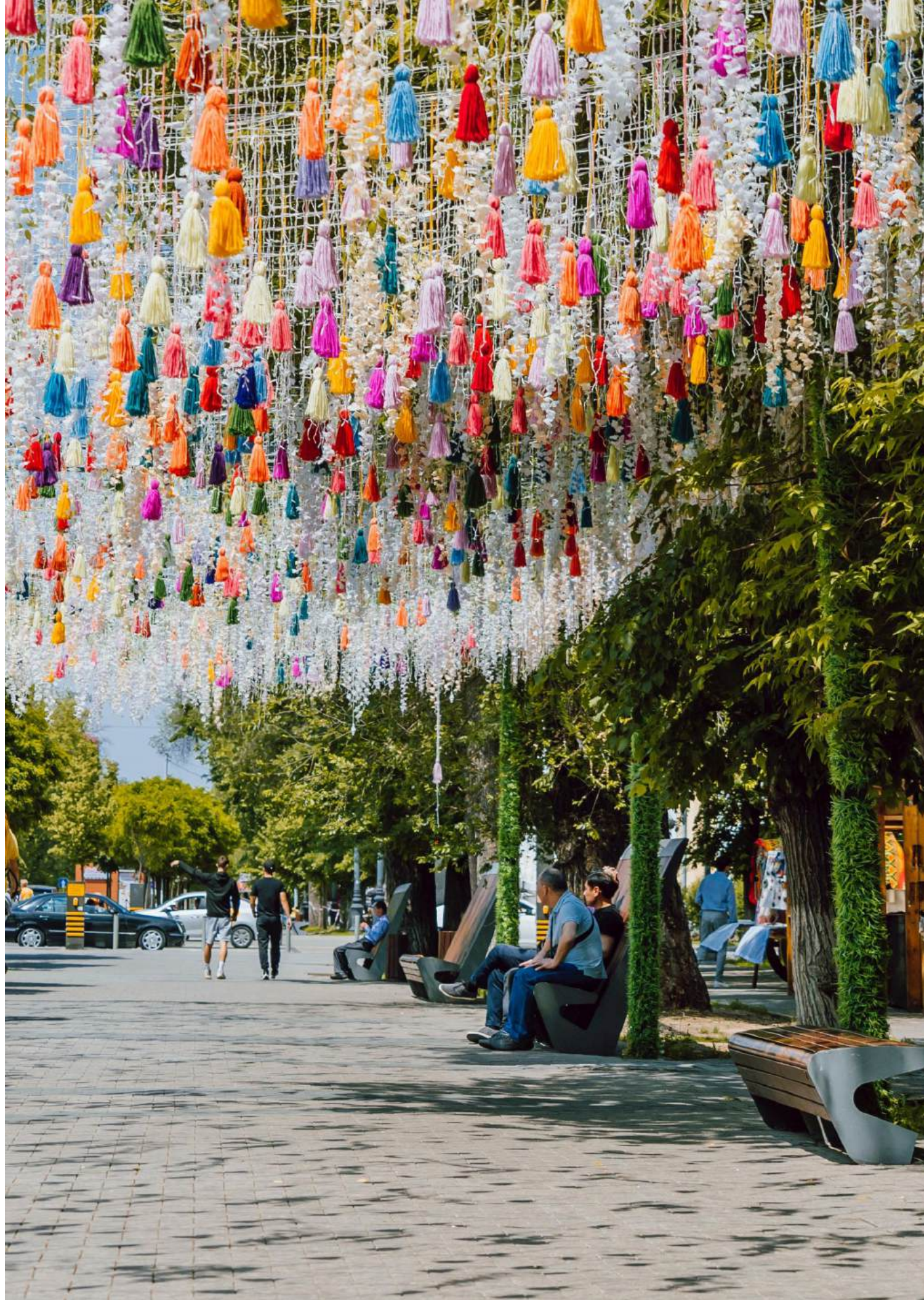
Digital resources

The situation Center of the ADC

This resource presents a unified information system of the city on the results of the inventory of the green fund, the presence of cultural objects, clubs and sections, educational facilities, a map of all residential areas, as well as up-to-date information on repair and construction works carried out in the city.

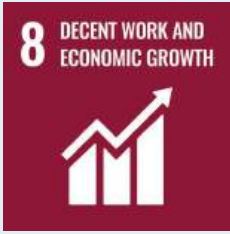
The portal allows you to quickly determine the availability of public facilities for all categories of citizens.

Source:
<https://opendata.smartalmaty.kz/>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

GOAL 8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH						
 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Global indicator	National	International projects	National strategies	Municipal projects	Digital resources
	Task					
8.1. Support economic growth per capita	+	-	+	+	+	-
8.2. To achieve an increase in productivity in the economy through diversification	+	-	-	-	-	+
8.3. To promote the implementation of a policy focused on the development of production, innovation, SMEs	-	+	-	-	-	-
8.4. Improve global resource efficiency	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.5. Ensure full and productive employment and decent work for all	-	+	-	-	-	-
8.6. Reduce the proportion of young people who do not work, do not study and do not acquire professional skills	+	-	+	+	+	+
8.7. Eliminate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.8. Protect labor rights and promote reliable and safe working conditions	-	-	-	+	-	-
8.9. Ensure the development and implementation of strategies to promote sustainable tourism	-	+	+	+	-	+
8.10. Encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services	-	-	-	+	-	+
8.a. Increase the amount of support provided under the Aid for Trade initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.b. Develop and implement a global youth employment strategy	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

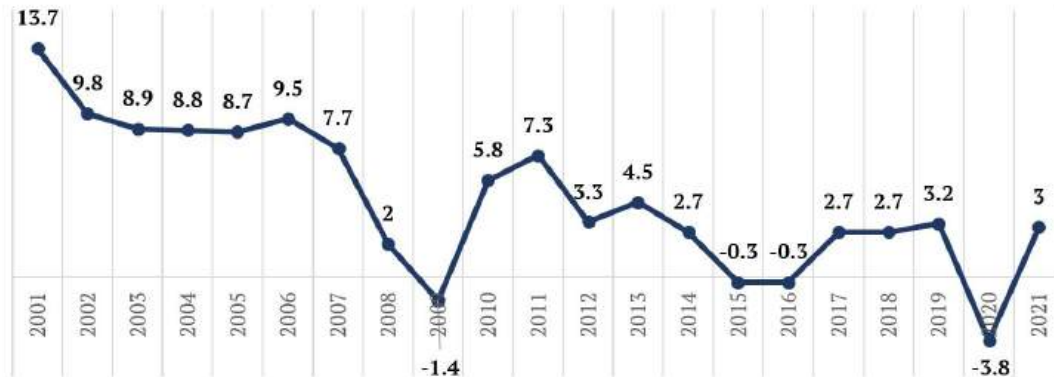
Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Implementation of Goal 8 at the national level

As noted in the Voluntary National Survey of Kazakhstan for 2022, "the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic turned out to be more devastating for the economy than the crises of 2008 and 2015. World Bank experts call 2020 the most difficult year for Kazakhstan's economy over the past two decades.

During the period of the state of emergency in the republic, the country's GDP decreased by 2.5%. The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was 2.5% lower in 2020 compared to 2019".

Pic. 20.
Annual growth rate of GDP per capita in Kazakhstan, %



Source: BNS ASPAR

In the economically difficult year 2020, marked by the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, in the traditional Address of the President to the people of Kazakhstan, which usually opens the business season on September 1, Head of State Kassym-Jomart Tokayev proposed a new model of public administration. In particular, it was proposed that "The public planning system ensures the mobilization of all human resources, involving the private sector and society as full partners at all stages: planning, execution, evaluation."^{*}

In February 2021, the government presented the National Development Plan of Kazakhstan until 2025, which formulated the main parameters of the country's new economic course in the medium term, aimed at neutralizing the consequences of the coronavirus crisis and developing factors for accelerating economic growth for a more sustainable and inclusive economy.^{**}

Basic principles of implementation of the National Plan of Kazakhstan:

- The new model of the country's development puts the citizen at the center of state interests.
- The essence of the National Development Plan of the country until 2025, taking into account the current "new reality", is the restart of the package of systemic reforms and the need to

implement them until 2025, rethinking the role of the state and reconfiguring the main state policies.

The formation of a new development model is based on 7 basic principles:

1. fair distribution of benefits and responsibilities
2. the leading role of private entrepreneurship
3. fair competition, opening markets for a new generation of entrepreneurs
4. productivity growth, increasing complexity and technological efficiency of the economy
5. development of human capital, investment in a new type of education
6. "greening" of the economy, environmental protection
7. the adoption of informed decisions by the state and responsibility for them to society

The goal of the National Development Plan of the country until 2025 involves its joint implementation with the involvement of all stakeholders, including the population.

Sources:

^{*}<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K2000002020>

^{**} <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2100000521>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Over the 2.5 years of forming a new development model, a pool of concepts and development programs has been developed that represent a detailed transformation of a certain area or industry towards a human-centric and inclusive economy.

Among them, it is particularly possible to highlight the Comprehensive Plan "Program for increasing incomes of the population until 2029" (*Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 14, 2022 No. 218*).*

The program identifies the following problems:

- As of the 3rd quarter of 2022, the share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level (*poverty level*) was 5.3%.
- In the structure of GDP, there is a low share of workers' compensation – 30.1% for January-September 2022 (*for comparison: 39.8% in Russia; 53% in the USA; 47.0% in EU countries*).

This is due to the presence of problems associated with imbalances in wages, the presence of hidden unemployment, and, as a consequence, the growth of the working poor (*Kazakhstan - 32.7%, Azerbaijan - 39.7%, Russia - 30.7%, Greece - 13, 4%*).

- The current situation in terms of population income has a negative development trend. Despite the constant positive dynamics of nominal incomes (*from 39.2 thousand tenge in 2010 to 152.5 thousand tenge in the third quarter of 2022*), the growth rate of real income of the population is decreasing (*6.4% in 2019, 4.3 % in 2020, 4.1% in 2021, 3.5% for January-September 2022*).
- Growing inequality. There is an increase in inequality and an increase in the gap between the average and median wage, which is 1.5 times (*in OECD countries the gap is 1.13*).
- High share of unproductive employment. Today, a significant part of the employed population (*4.9 million people*) is engaged in low-productivity work and has low incomes. At the same time, 3 million employees are employed in low-productivity industries with low wages.

- Poverty among the self-employed. Also, a significant number of citizens cannot obtain sufficient income from self-employment. In the third quarter of 2022, there are more than 2.1 million self-employed people in Kazakhstan, 49.5% of whom earn less than 100 thousand tenge per month, 3.4% receive income below the subsistence level.

To overcome the above problems, the government has developed a Comprehensive Action Plan to systematically increase the income of the population, with clearly defined areas of responsibility among ministries and akimats.

The comprehensive plan includes activities in the following areas:

- 1) creation of jobs in the real sector of the economy within the framework of regional employment cards
- 2) increasing the income of the rural population as part of the implementation of the "Auyly Amanaty" project
- 3) systemic measures to ensure increased income levels and government support measures
- 4) obligations to increase wages from the budget
- 5) state social support to the population

As a result of the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan, it is expected that more than 3.3 million people will be employed, including 2.3 million youth by 2029, the share of wages in GDP will increase to 41.1% (*from 30.1%*), poverty level will decrease to 5 % (*from 5.3%*), unemployment to 4.6% (*from 4.9%*).

Source:

*<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000218>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

These measures, according to government calculations, should allow achieving the following KPIs:

	fact	rating	plan								Responsible
	2021	2022	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	
KPI for increasing household incomes, %											
Share of wages in GDP	33.1	30.1	32.6	34.5	36.4	38.5	39.3	40.0	40.6	41.1	Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Share of income from labor activity in total income:	70.1	73.5	73.1	76.2	79.1	82.0	83.6	85.0	86.0	86.7	Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Almaty city	68.0	70.6	74.2	75.3	77.5	78.8	80.4	81.7	82.6	83.3	Akimat of Almaty
KPI for employment, thousand people.											
Number of employed people	968.8	981.5	—	450	450	480	480	480	480	480	Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
of which youth	—	—	—	200	240	280	325	415	420	420	Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
KPI for poverty reduction, %											
Share of the population with incomes below the subsistence level	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5	5	5	Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Almaty city	5.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	Akimat of Almaty
Unemployment rate	4.9	4.9	5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Almaty city	5.2	5	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	Akimat of Almaty

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Implementation of Goal 8 at the local level

Key challenges for sustainable economic growth in Almaty

The city's economy is largely service-based. In the structure of GRP at the end of 2022, the share of the services and trade sector is 83.3%. The wholesale and retail trade sector makes the largest contribution to the city's economy (for 2022 - 33.5% of GRP). There is a need to balance the service sector with the production sector. If the volume of wholesale and retail trade in 2022 was about 17.6 trillion tenge, then the volume of industry – 1.8 trillion tenge – is 9.8 times less.

Almaty is rightly called the city of small and medium-sized businesses. At the end of 2022, there are 292.7 thousand operating SMEs in the metropolis, employing 845.1 thousand people or 84.7% of the total number of employees in the city. The share of gross value added by SMEs in the city's economy was 53.5%. On the one hand, this is a sign of the business activity of city residents, on the other hand, the SME sector is sensitive to changes and crises.

The urban labor market also has its own characteristics. Almost every tenth working person in Almaty is self-employed. Every sixth unemployed young man in the country lives in Almaty (12.5 thousand people). Labor productivity in Almaty in 2022 was estimated at 16.8 million tenge per employee, which is 22.3% higher than in 2021.

Despite the above-mentioned standard of living of city residents, the growth of real incomes of the population is insignificant. For example, since 2019 the increase has been only 7.9%. At the same time, high inflation is observed by December 2021 (14.8% on an annualized basis). There is a significant share of the shadow economy – it accounts for 21.8% of the city's GRP (4.03% of the country's GDP).

	GRP					
	2017*	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021	2022
Gross regional product (GRP), trillion tenge	11.89	12.13	13.55	13.46	15.00	19.1
GRP, billion US dollars, at official exchange rates	36.5	35.2	35.4	32.6	35.2	41.4
Physical volume index, as a percentage of the previous year	102.8	103	104.5	95.3	111.4	105.1
GRP per capita, million tenge	6.69	6.64	7.18	6.91	7.50	8.94
GRP per capita, thousand US dollars, at the official rate	20.1	19.3	18.8	16.7	17.6	19.4
Dollar exchange rate, tenge per 1 US dollar	326	344.71	382.75	412.95	426.03	460.48

*Calculations were made in accordance with the new Methodology for assessing the non-observed economy, registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan №19215 dated August 8, 2019.

Source: Bureau of National Statistics, Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan

For sustainable economic development, the city will strive to create a more comfortable business environment and increase labor productivity through the development of high-tech and "clean" industries and creative industries. Unlocking tourism potential will help transform Almaty into one of the most popular places to visit in the Central Asian region.

Diversification of the city economy, attraction of investments and growth in exports of goods and services will contribute to the growth of household incomes by 2 times to 360 thousand tenge and will provide a way out of the "middle income trap" with a GRP per capita of 30 thousand US dollars by 2030.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Task 8.1.

Maintain per capita economic growth in accordance with national conditions and, in particular, gross domestic product growth of at least 7 percent per annum in least developed countries

Indicator 8.1.1.

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

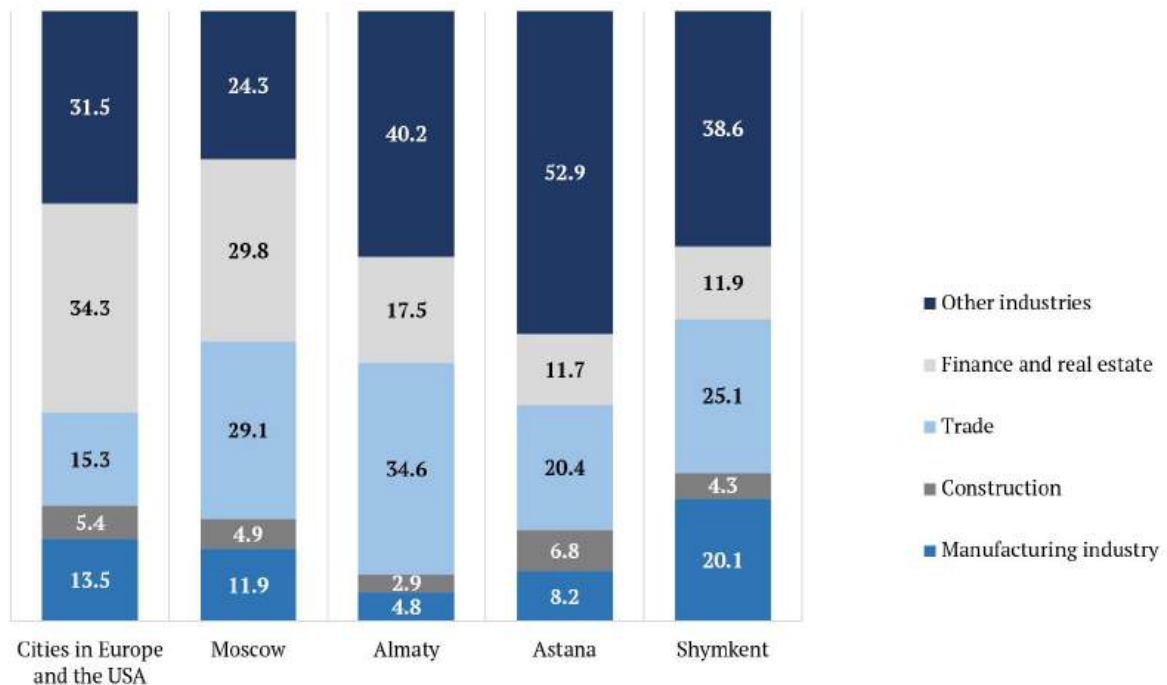
GRP per capita, US dollars, at official exchange rates						
	2017*	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	9 247.6	9 812.5	9 812.5	9 121.7	10 369.9	11 476.6
Almaty	20 534.4	19 250.7	18 769.2	16 740.5	17 594.5	19 513.6

*Calculations were made in accordance with the new Methodology for assessing the non-observed economy, registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan № 19215 dated August 8, 2019.

At the end of 2021, the structure of the city's economy is dominated by trade with a share of 34.6%, financial and insurance activities (9%) and real estate transactions (8.5%), while the manufacturing industry forms only 4.8% of GRP. The city's economy is more than 50% formed by three industries, which indicates a low level of diversification. In the structure of the economy of large cities in Europe and the USA, trade takes up on average only 15.3%, and manufacturing - 13.5%, in particular mechanical engineering - 3%, food industry - 2%.

Pic. 21.

Comparison of the GRP structure of the city of Almaty and other cities of the world



Source:

Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

Almaty today is in the "middle income trap" - a situation where the economy, having reached a certain level of income, ceases to show growth. In this regard, in order to qualitatively diversify and ensure sustainable economic growth of the city of Almaty, taking into account the principles of ESG (*Environmental, Social, Corporate Governance*), emphasis will be placed on creating jobs with high labor productivity in priority sectors of the economy with export potential, such as manufacturing, tourism, IT and creative industries.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Development of creative industries

According to the current UN approaches, creative industries include: design, art, fashion, cinema, music, media, architecture, IT, education and other areas.

Creative industries are an economic activity based on individual creativity, skill and talent, with the potential to generate value through the creation of intellectual property.

Almaty has every opportunity to become a center of the creative economy and an IT hub for the entire Central Asian region.

As of July 1, 2022, 20.4 thousand enterprises in the city are active subjects of the creative industries. Since 2017, the greatest growth has been shown in areas of activity in the design of information systems, software development, web portals, in the field of music, film industry, advertising, marketing, education and culture. A survey of 932 creative entrepreneurs in Almaty showed the presence of a number of problems in the city that impede the effective development of creative industries.

1. Lack of developed infrastructure. 85% need premises for work. Despite the rise of remote work opportunities, the synergy of co-location is important to creative entrepreneurs.
2. Low level of competence in running a business. 56% have a need for training in creative entrepreneurship, in particular, in drawing up a business plan and determining a business development strategy, maintaining accounting and tax records.

The basic solution is the formation of infrastructure for the development of creative industries.

It is planned to create creative spaces in the format of art centers, concert venues and multidisciplinary cultural centers, where representatives of creative industries will be able to create their own creative products and services, exchange ideas and express themselves, and demonstrate the results of their creativity.

In addition to creative spaces, there is successful experience in implementing the creative hub "Alatau Creative HUB", which is planned to be scaled to other districts of Almaty. Thus, by the end of 2025, 3 creative hubs will be opened, with their subsequent expansion to 7 creative hubs by 2030. A comprehensive concept will be developed in each hub: coworking and event

space, free creative clubs for children, a platform for master classes and presentations, a media library with a modern lecture hall.

By the end of 2025, work on the creative cluster "Depo Art and Science Center" will be completed on the basis of the former tram depot. A comfortable environment for work and leisure will be created, which will be formed from a balanced set of infrastructure facilities (*conference rooms and modern lecture halls*), aimed at reducing the cost of doing business in the creative industries, and including both office and laboratory infrastructure and social and domestic facilities (*apartments and hotels*). "Depo Art and Science Center" will become a center for the synergy of creative industries and IT, environmental and social initiatives, contemporary art and innovative technology business, and a specialized exhibition space will also be organized.

Akimat Action Plan

A well-established ecosystem of creative industries, combined with industry collaboration of experience and knowledge of social and creative entrepreneurship, will give impetus to the development of the city's creative industries in the medium and long term.

Additionally, favorable conditions will be created for the creative self-realization of citizens, and effective measures will be developed to stimulate new projects for the development of creative industries. In the coming years, infrastructure will be created in the form of 3 creative hubs, an IT hub and 2 international-level video and sound recording studios, and a city venture fund.

By creating a high-quality creative ecosystem and investing from a venture fund, by 2030, 5 business incubators and accelerators, 1 unicorn startup and 5 startups with a capitalization of up to \$100 million each will be created and developed.

By 2030, the comprehensive development of the creative industries and IT sectors will make it possible to transform the industry into an economically significant one, bringing the contribution of creative industries to 5% of the GRP of Almaty and increasing the export of creative industries services to \$500 million.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Expected results

The share of GVA of creative industries in GRP, %					
plan/fact	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7
fact	1.6	—	—	—	—

Source:
Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

National strategy

The concept of development of creative industries for 2021-2025

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2100000860#z110>

International projects

Tumar Venture Fund

In order to support the early-stage technology startup ecosystem, Kazakhstan's early-stage venture capital fund Tumar Venture Fund (*registered as WHC Tech Ventures*) is accepting applications from startups.

The Fund's investment strategy is aimed at financing and developing innovative, technology and IT companies at the pre-seed, seed stages, rounds A, B, C. The Fund is aimed at investing in Kazakh and foreign startups structured in different jurisdictions in the areas of FinTech, E-commerce, EdTech, HealthTech, AgriTech, LogiTech and other promising industries. The duration of the Fund is 8 years, the target fund size is up to \$50 million.

The venture fund was created within the framework of the Project "Stimulating Productive Innovations" (<http://fpip.kz/index.php/ru/>), implemented by the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation

and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan and financed by the World Bank. The purpose of creating the Fund is to stimulate the development of the venture financing ecosystem with the active participation of private investors.

The Fund's management company is White Hill Capital Ltd, selected by the Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry of Kazakhstan on a competitive basis within the framework of World Bank procedures.

Applications from startups are accepted on the official website.

Source:
<https://tumar.vc/>

Digital resources

Unified communication space

The Digitalization Department of the Almaty City Akimat has created a specialized platform "Single Communication Space". One of the goals of the resource is to create optimal conditions for the development of IT technologies.

Source:
<https://digital-almaty.kz/ru>

For example, the platform invites young talented entrepreneurs and companies to share their ideas and projects with the Almaty IT community. Each project initiator can present his ideas to potential buyers or investors.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Task 8.2.

Achieve higher economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including by focusing on high value-added and labour-intensive sectors

Indicator 8.2.1.

Annual growth rate of real GDP per person employed

Annual growth rate of real GDP per person employed, as a percentage of the previous year								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	100.6	100.2	104.3	103.1	103.7	97.5	103.3	101.3
Almaty city	95.6	99.3	102.1	102.0	101.8	92.9	104.2	103.0

Source: BNS ASPAR RK

Since 2017, the number of employed people in the city of Almaty has increased by 93.2 thousand people to 982.8 thousand people at the end of 2021. During this period, 40% of the employment growth was achieved through two sectors of the economy: construction (19.4%) and trade (18.7%). In the manufacturing industry, employment increased by 4.3 thousand to 64.4 thousand people at the end of 2021, in the sector of accommodation and food services - by 5.6 thousand to 29 thousand people.

At the same time, for the period from 2017 to 2021, there was an increase in labor productivity in the manufacturing industry by 10.5% - from 23.8 thousand to 26.3 thousand dollars per employee, while in trade this figure decreased by 13.5% - from 59.9 thousand to 51.8 thousand dollars per employee. In the city's employment structure, 90.2% or 886.8 thousand people are hired workers and 95.6 thousand people are self-employed, of which 47% (45 thousand people) are in the trade industry. The self-employed are not properly covered by the state's social system.

Basic solution: by the end of 2025, an IT hub (Almaty Digital City) will be created and developed with a total area of up to 15 thousand m² with the possibility of further expansion to 30 thousand m² by 2030, attracting private and public investments in

the amount of up to 10 million US dollars. The IT hub will become a center for the development of IT and startup ecosystems of the city of Almaty, where work is planned to support and train startup entrepreneurs through incubation and acceleration programs to increase turnover, sales, attract investments and enter export markets. The residents of the IT hub will be startups in the field of information technology using the AstanaHub ICF methodology, as well as large Kazakh and foreign companies employing up to 5 thousand IT personnel. A professional management company with the necessary work experience will be involved in managing the IT hub.

The organization of territories of creative hubs and clusters will create a developed ecosystem for the interaction of creative startup entrepreneurs and venture investors on a single territory. The creation of hubs and clusters will strengthen Almaty's competitive position and give businesses access to the most advanced developments: FinTech (technologies for the banking sector), Blockchain (cryptocurrency, alternative types of finance, mining, crypto exchanges), RetailTech (technologies that solve problems and problems in the retail business), GreenTech (environmentally friendly technologies), MedTech (medical technologies), EdTech (educational technologies) and etc.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Target indicators of the Almaty development plan

Creation of 100 new jobs per 10 thousand population, units.							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	76 301	55 485	52 241	53 286	54 352	55 439
fact	47 428	76 301	55 485	57 486	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

In 2022, 57,486 jobs were created in Almaty, of which:

- **40 306 units** - permanent
- **17 180 units** - temporary

Digital resources

JasAlmaty.Kz

JasAlmaty.kz is a digital platform created by the Youth Policy Department of the city of Almaty.

The project is intended to become a bridge between the city's young people and various opportunities for development, education, employment and active leisure.

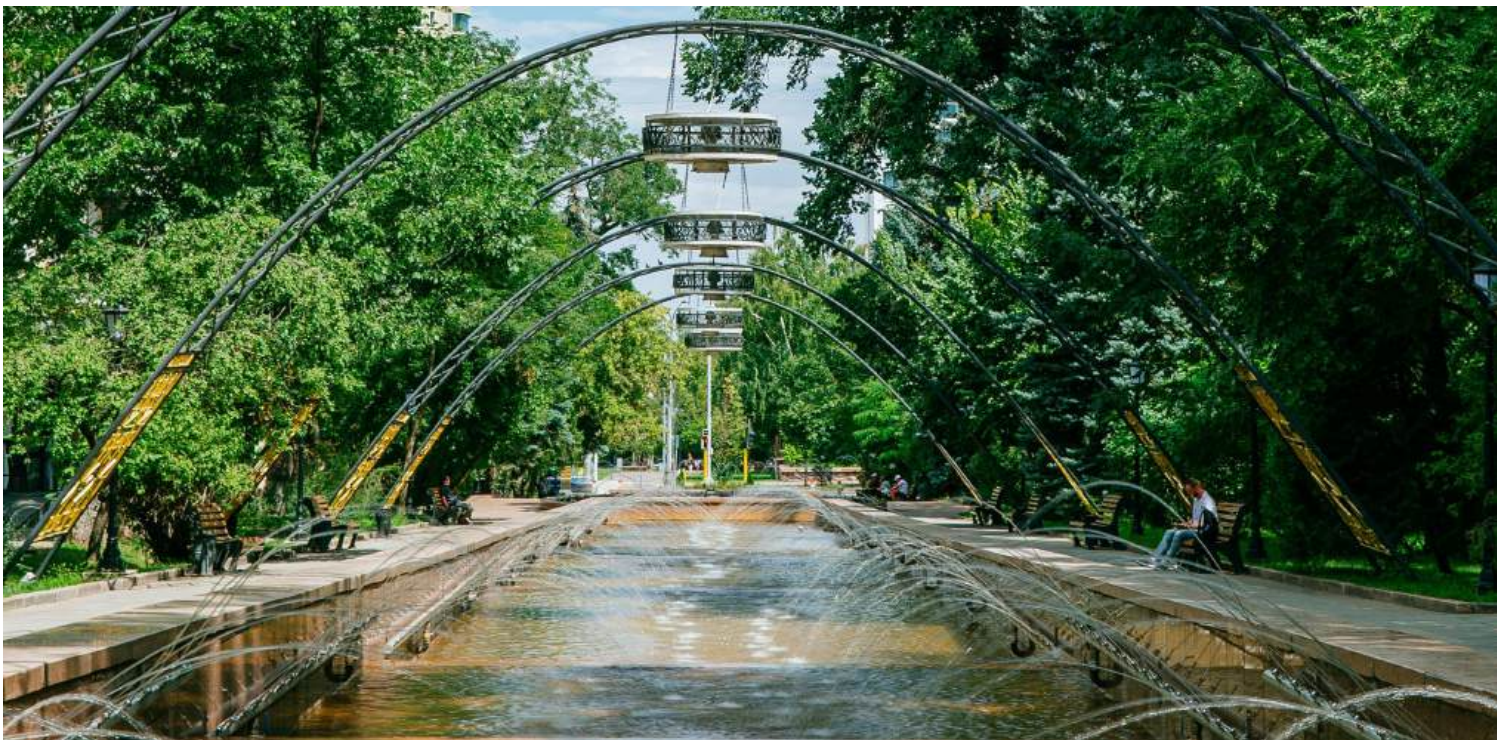
The "Job" section is intended to help young people find work. Here you can find current vacancies and useful resources for employment.

The portal also offers information about free educational courses available for young people in the "Courses" section.

JasAlmaty.kz aims to promote the development and self-realization of young people by providing them with a variety of opportunities for learning, work, communication and active recreation. All functions and services of the portal are developed taking into account the interests and needs of young people.

Source:

<https://jasalmaty.kz/>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Task 8.3.

Promote development-oriented policies that promote productive activity, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formal recognition and development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Indicator 8.3.1.

Share of informal employment in total employment by sector and gender

Share of informally employed in the total number of employed, by gender, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	22.9	18.6	16.2	14.9	13.7	14.1	13.6	12.9
Almaty city	11.4	17.2	10.5	10.9	4.6	3.7	6.1	4.3
Men								
Kazakhstan	22.7	18.3	16.3	15.1	13.8	14.2	13.7	13.2
Almaty city	11.7	17.5	10.5	11.4	5.1	3.9	6.3	4.4
Women								
Kazakhstan	23.2	18.9	16.1	14.7	13.6	13.9	13.6	12.5
Almaty city	11.1	16.9	10.5	10.4	4.1	3.5	6.0	4.1
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	16.9	14.9	11.7	10.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.9
Almaty city	11.4	17.2	10.5	10.9	4.6	3.7	6.1	4.3
by age, Kazakhstan								
15	93.9	88.4	46.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
16-24	25.2	21.9	19.2	17.1	15.6	16.9	15.5	14.6
25-28	21.7	17.1	14.5	13.2	11.7	12.7	11.5	12
29-34	21.1	16.5	14.7	12.8	11.4	12.0	11.3	10.5
35-44	21.4	17.2	15.0	13.3	11.6	11.8	11.3	10.9
45-54	22.2	17.3	15.0	14.3	14.0	13.3	13.2	12.5
55-64	26.7	23.7	20.9	21.0	19.7	19.4	19.6	17.5
65 and older	72.0	56.0	48.0	60.0	62.9	60.3	73.4	65
by age, Almaty								
16-24	12.2	19.2	11.9	12.1	4.0	3.5	6.8	4.6
25-28	13.6	19.9	8.8	11.1	5.3	3.6	6.7	4.4
29-34	12.1	17.8	11.4	11.1	4.5	4.3	6.9	3.9
35-44	11.1	16.5	10.3	12.0	4.2	3.4	5.1	4.5
45-54	10.5	14.2	9.7	10.3	5.8	3.3	6.6	4
55-64	8.4	16.5	11.0	6.6	3.7	5.1	5.3	4.2
65 and older	9.8	21.0	1.3	5.6	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.4

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Indicator 8.3.1.1.

Share of unproductively employed people in the total number of employed

Share of unproductively employed people in the total number of employed people, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0
Almaty city	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.6
Men								
Kazakhstan	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.3
Almaty city	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.8
Women								
Kazakhstan	3.4	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
Almaty city	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.3
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3
by age, Kazakhstan								
15	43.9	45.7	41.0	40.4	35.6	89.6	48.5	56.3
16-24	5.0	4.7	3.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2
25-28	3.6	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0
29-34	3.7	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
35-44	3.6	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
45-54	3.9	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0
55-64	3.8	5.5	3.0	3.7	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.3
65 and older	6.3	14.4	3.6	6.7	8.4	9.2	8.3	7.9
by age, Almaty								
16-24	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
25-28	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5
29-34	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.5
35-44	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7
45-54	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4
55-64	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	4.9	1.6	0.9
65 and older	0.9	2.6	—	1.3	2.4	—	0.5	—

Source: BNS ASPAR, T-001 "Questionnaire for a sample survey of population employment"

Unavailability of preferential financing

31% of creative entrepreneurs' needs stem from a lack of funding. At the same time, 35% of those who indicated a need for financing were not aware of existing government support instruments. Despite the presence of support programs (*Almaty Business - 2025, credit products of "Damu" Entrepreneurship Development Fund" JSC*), where the list of priority industries is included in the General Classifier of Economic Activities of Creative Industries, financing of these projects is less than 1% of the total allocated amount.

Lack of qualified personnel

10% of representatives of business and other structures noted a shortage of qualified personnel. Many experts agree that education in Kazakhstan does not keep pace with the rate of penetration of new technologies. There is a shortage of IT personnel in areas such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, etc. From the beginning of 2022 to July, the number of advertisements for vacancies in the IT field increased by a third.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Lack of a program to support the export of creative industries products

To scale and enter international markets, creative entrepreneurs require support from funds and private investors, assistance in finding sales agents for retailers and developing contacts with representatives of creative entrepreneurship in other countries. Despite the absence of a support program, there is an increase in the export of IT services.

Akimat Action Plan

The formation and dissemination of knowledge, skills and competencies for the development of creative industries is associated with a gradual reorientation of the education system to a more creative and free model.

It is important to ensure the updating of educational programs and approaches to training in universities and colleges in creative fields.

In April 2022, the "Unified Communication Space" (UCS) platform was launched to unite enterprises for representatives of the IT community of the city of Almaty, which unites all educational institutions, technology parks, accelerators, incubators and IT companies into one community and provides the opportunity for direct communication for everyone participant.

Since the beginning of 2022, companies have employed more than 300 programmers and analysts through UCS. By 2025, it is planned to create a map of active entrepreneurs in the IT sector of Almaty by activity profile, development dynamics, number and professional competencies of the working staff.

It is also planned to launch the TechOrda program to train more than 3 thousand programmers by 2023, with an increase in the number of specialists to 4 thousand in 2024, 5 thousand in 2025. A new program is being launched to support the city's IT ecosystem. As part of the program, it is planned to launch more than 200 new startups and attract more than \$12 million together with the largest private venture funds into IT startups in the city.

Target indicators of the Akimat program

Share of the non-observed (<i>shadow</i>) economy, % in GRP							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	29.3	28.3	26.5	24.5	22.5	20.5	18.5
fact	29.3	28.3	28.5	—	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

Share of GVA of creative industries in GRP					
plan/fact	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.7
fact	1.6	—	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

The share of medium-sized businesses in the economy, % GVA in GRP							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	8.3	9.5	13.0	14.5	16.2	17.8	19.5
fact	8.3	9.5	9.4	—	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Task 8.5.

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

Indicator 8.5.1.

Average hourly earnings of workers by gender, age and occupation, as well as disability

Average hourly earnings by gender, age, foreign trade activity and regions, tenge				
	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	959	1 038	1 187	1 303
Almaty city	1 335	1 405	1 461	1 572
Men				
Kazakhstan	1 122	1 229	1 339	1 427
Almaty city	1 438	1 588	1 577	1 679
Women				
Kazakhstan	785	842	1 037	1 179
Almaty city	1 217	1 222	1 352	1 472
by age, Kazakhstan				
16-24	577	671	800	847
25-28	764	844	1 008	1 030
29-34	961	1 042	1 198	1 163
35-44	1 102	1 181	1 312	1 258
45-54	977	1 062	1 220	1 215
55-64	951	1 015	1 137	1 163
65 and older	1 159	1 140	1 329	1 218
by age, Almaty				
16-24	729	778	848	931
25-28	1 021	1 076	1 159	1 240
29-34	1 380	1 411	1 483	1 463
35-44	1 726	1 807	1 788	1 701
45-54	1 357	1 454	1 535	1 546
55-64	1 246	1 271	1 299	1 381
65 and older	1 359	1 453	1 524	1 408

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

	2018	2019	2020	2021
by age, Men				
16-24	612	729	838	910
25-28	827	927	1 074	1 161
29-34	1 100	1 211	1 349	1 424
35-44	1 347	1 449	1 538	1 644
45-54	1 205	1 326	1 417	1 486
55-64	1 107	1 185	1 242	1 323
65 and older	1 276	1 314	1 468	1 512
by age, Women				
16-24	532	603	757	847
25-28	680	734	923	1 030
29-34	788	838	1 018	1 163
35-44	868	923	1 100	1 258
45-54	793	856	1 072	1 215
55-64	758	824	1 025	1 163
65 and older	968	886	1 147	1 218
by type of economic activity				
Total	959	1 038	1 187	1 303
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	537	599	769	773
Industry	1 382	1 445	1 604	1 684
Construction	1 337	1 692	1 496	1 706
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles	935	1 106	1 200	1 254
Transportation and warehousing	1 178	1 226	1 304	1 401
Provision of accommodation and catering services	1 295	970	1 749	1 195
Information and communication	1 371	1 580	1 681	1 762
Financial and insurance activities	2 270	2 338	1 943	2 250
Real estate transactions	982	1 128	1 092	834
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 548	1 867	1 912	1 945

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Activities in the field of administrative and support services	886	1 054	1 019	1 256
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	720	768	909	975
Education	599	675	942	1 109
Public health and social services	644	693	957	1 152
Art, entertainment and recreation	610	712	840	801
Provision of other types of services	1 549	1 822	2 061	2 014
by type of economic activity, Men				
Total	1 122	1 229	1 339	1 427
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	549	610	813	787
Industry	1 490	1 543	1 718	1 796
Construction	1 346	1 735	1 521	1 724
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles	972	1 172	1 289	1 317
Transportation and warehousing	1 242	1 296	1 368	1 463
Provision of accommodation and catering services	1 837	1 134	2 507	1 488
Information and communication	1 423	1 658	1 810	1 832
Financial and insurance activities	2 877	3 113	2 422	2 812
Real estate transactions	1 035	1 158	1 063	805
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 697	2 108	2 159	2 132
Activities in the field of administrative and support services	893	1 048	993	1 304
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	775	814	958	1 034
Education	640	687	932	1 022
Public health and social services	717	784	1 034	1 262
Art, entertainment and recreation	717	865	942	843
Provision of other types of services	1 624	2 135	2 138	2 122

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

	2018	2019	2020	2021
by type of economic activity, Women				
Total	785	842	1 037	1 179
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	509	571	657	739
Industry	1 120	1 194	1 315	1 402
Construction	1 298	1 453	1 384	1 616
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of cars and motorcycles	888	1 030	1 113	1 188
Transportation and warehousing	1 005	1 051	1 142	1 236
Provision of accommodation and catering services	917	859	1 192	982
Information and communication	1 285	1 459	1 487	1 647
Financial and insurance activities	1 888	1 854	1 633	1 919
Real estate transactions	913	1 085	1 137	886
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 328	1 514	1 573	1 698
Activities in the field of administrative and support services	863	1 077	1 109	1 086
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	622	685	824	866
Education	585	670	946	1 138
Public health and social services	619	663	929	1 112
Art, entertainment and recreation	522	573	749	766
Provision of other types of services	1 452	1 520	1 990	1 891

Source:

BNS ASPAR, Sample survey of enterprises

*BNS ASPAR does not consider the indicator based on disability

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Indicator 8.5.2.

Unemployment rate by gender, age and disability

Unemployment rate by gender, age, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total								
Kazakhstan	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
Almaty	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.0
Men								
Kazakhstan	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
Almaty	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.6	3.9	3.9
Women								
Kazakhstan	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
Almaty	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.2
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
By age, Kazakhstan								
16-24	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8
25-28	4.6	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
29-34	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.4
35-44	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6
45-54	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.1
55-64	5.4	4.6	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.7	6.3
By age, Almaty								
16-24	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.6
25-28	15.0	9.7	8.4	8.0	7.4	6.4	6.0	5.3
29-34	9.0	5.1	5.3	6.5	7.1	7.2	6.5	6.0
35-44	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.9	4.7	4.9	6.5
45-54	3.0	4.6	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.2	4.5	2.2
55-64	3.1	6.7	7.6	5.7	4.1	4.3	3.4	5.6

Source:

BNS ASPAR, Sample Survey of Employment

*BNS ASPAR does not consider the indicator based on disability

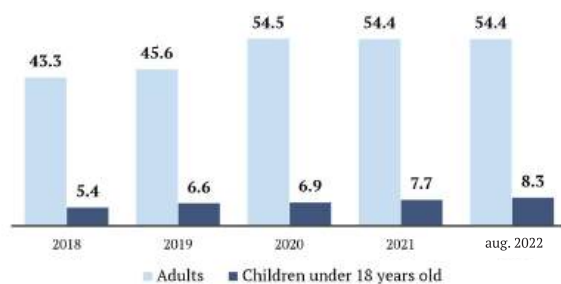
4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

There are difficulties in finding employment for people with disabilities in Almaty

With a total population of more than 2 million people, 54.4 thousand people with special needs live in the city (as of 08/27/2022). There is an annual increase in the number of people with disabilities (Figure 20). So, since 2018, their number has increased by 26% (from 43.3 thousand to 54.4 thousand people).

Pic. 22.
Number of persons with disabilities in Almaty



Source:
Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030

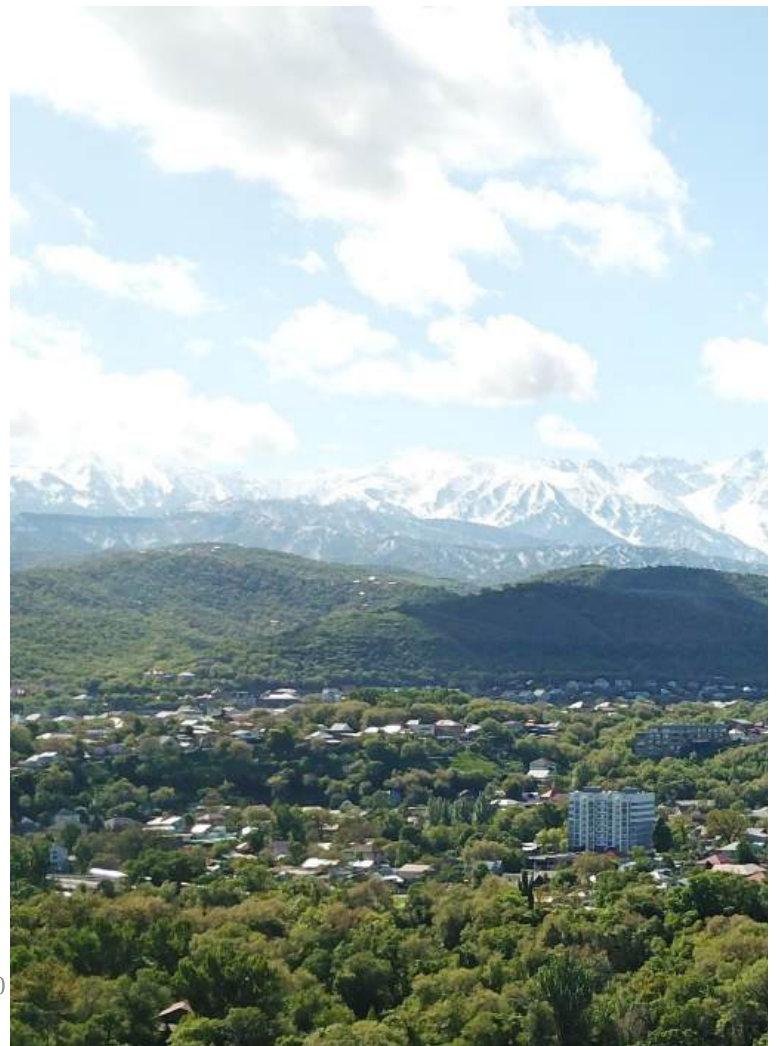
According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan 30.4 thousand able-bodied persons with disabilities live in the city (persons with disabilities of the third group, partially of the second group), of which 9 thousand people are employed, which is about 30%. At the same time, the estimated employment potential can reach 60%.

Main problems of employment of persons with disabilities

Low wages, low-skilled work. Mostly, persons with disabilities are employed in low-paid jobs, the wages of which range from 60 thousand to 160 thousand tenge.

Mostly these are social jobs in non-governmental organizations created as a result of the association of persons with disabilities. The majority are employed in positions that do not require sufficient qualifications - these are operators, technical personnel, support workers, drivers, watchmen, etc. Of those who applied to the employment authorities, 59% expressed a desire to work in temporary jobs (public works - 30%, social jobs - 29%), which also do not require qualifications.

Guarantee of equality of labor relations. In terms of labor relations, the legislation guarantees the rights of persons with disabilities. Namely, job quotas are established, social jobs are created, and tax benefits are provided (*workers with disabilities are exempt from paying personal income tax*). In 2022, only 37% of persons with disabilities out of the established 5.8 thousand jobs were employed within the quota. And only 10% of those employed work in highly qualified positions. The main obstacle to the employment of persons with disabilities is the lack of incentive measures for employers, as well as their reluctance to incur additional financial costs for appropriate adaptation of workplaces. A limiting factor for people with disabilities to create their own business and jobs is the lack of financial resources and necessary competencies.



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Akimat Action Plan

Providing government support measures through employment and support for entrepreneurial initiatives includes the following measures:

- Employment in jobs, involvement in employment. It will be carried out through employment in state-subsidized temporary and permanent jobs. In organizations that employ persons with disabilities, the state will subsidize at least 70% of the wages of such workers. The planned annual coverage will be more than 500 people.
- Organization of training. Following the experience of Finland, persons with disabilities will be trained in practical skills for future employment. Through Employment Centers, programs for short-term advanced training and retraining courses for residents with disabilities will be expanded with funding from the local budget, including massage courses for the blind, training courses for accountants, graphic designers, cooks, bakers, seamstresses, hairdressers, welders and others, with subsequent employment.

Training will be provided to at least 100 persons with disabilities annually. Through the Ten Qogam centre, occupational therapy services and skills development courses will be provided to at least 700 people per year. The employment rate of trained persons will be at least 60%. In order to ensure walking distance until 2024, it is planned to open Ten Qogam centers or their branches in every district of the city. The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population will initiate proposals to expand online course programs for people with limited mobility with disabilities through the skills.enbek.kz portal, which will allow distance learning. Every year more than 100 persons with disabilities will be sent for training (*courses in Smart skills, IT and telecommunications, HR and secretariat, marketing and media, etc.*).

- Support for entrepreneurial initiatives. The work will be aimed at supporting persons with disabilities in independently creating jobs, implementing business projects and developing startups. For this purpose, grants (*5 million tenge*) will be issued annually to at least 50 entrepreneurs with disabilities to start a business.



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Task 8.6.

By 2020, significantly reduce the proportion of young people who do not work, study or acquire professional skills

Indicator 8.6.1.

Proportion of young people (aged 15 to 24) who are not in education, work or acquiring vocational skills

Proportion of youth (aged 15 to 28 years) who are not studying, working or acquiring professional skills, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	9.5	9.2	8.7	7.9	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.5
Almaty city	8.6	7.7	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6

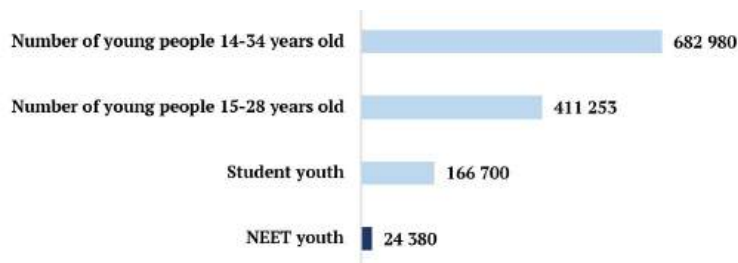
Source:
BNS ASPAR RK

The number of city residents aged 14 to 34 years is 683 thousand, which is about one third of the total number of city residents. According to sociological surveys, 70% of young city residents like to live in Almaty, which they consider a city of opportunities, where comfortable living conditions have been created.

At the same time, a significant proportion of young people cannot cope with the challenges of life in a big city. Many cannot find a stable, decently paid job, and some do not want to study or work. Such youth find themselves in the NEET (*Not in Education, Employment or Training*) category.

According to official statistics for 2022, the share of NEET from the total number of citizens 15-28 years old in Almaty is 6%.

Pic. 23.
Number of youth by category, people.



Source:
BNS ASPAR RK

According to the youth survey conducted by the Monitoring and Analysis Center, the number of NEET youth exceeds 40 thousand people. NET is replenished annually at the expense of university graduates, including nonresidents. Almaty is the largest educational center and attracts young people from all over Kazakhstan. There are 39 universities and 84 colleges based here, where about 263 thousand students study.

Educational institutions of Almaty produce more than 50 thousand young specialists every year. Every year the majority of nonresident graduates try to stay in Almaty, because the standard of living and opportunities for self-realization are higher here. This creates additional competition for jobs in the city and, accordingly, causes an increase in social tension.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Akimat Action Plan

In order to employ more than 10 thousand young people per year, the following mechanisms will be implemented:

- subsidizing by the state the employment of every second graduate of a university or college up to 50% (*up to 60 thousand tenge*) for the first six months, up to 30% (*up to 40 thousand tenge*) for the second six months after graduation
- creation of jobs on projects of the state order of local executive bodies
- creation of jobs for young people without work experience under the "First Workplace" program. This state program was created to instill in young people the necessary work skills and adaptation to their first job
- creation of jobs for unemployed graduates within the framework of the project "Youth Practice". Young graduates who have not reached the age of 29, citizens who do not have work experience and have received a diploma in the last three years can take part
- creation of jobs for young graduates under the "Contract of Generations" program with obtaining work experience from existing employees of pre-retirement age

- creation of temporary jobs for young people without qualifications within the framework of the project "Public Works" with temporary employment
- permanent jobs from employer companies

For the employment of young people of the NEET category who do not have an education, it is planned to launch a training program for relevant professions in demand on the labor market in accordance with the new Atlas, primarily for the service and IT sectors of the economy, as well as for working professions for the construction sector, covering 10 thousand young people per year. This measure is planned to be implemented through:

- launch of new projects based on the state social order with the involvement of NGOs, universities, colleges and private companies to teach relevant professions: mobilographer, brand manager, landscape designer, stylist, website developer, SMM specialist, etc.
- training of specialists in working professions on the basis of short-term courses of the Employment Center (*welder, rebar, makeup artist, etc.*), implemented on the basis of private training centers

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Reducing the proportion of NEET youth, %							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.1	4.5
fact	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

In 2022, the share of NEET youth decreased to 5.9% or 24.8 thousand people. This indicator is lower than the average for the republic (6.6%).

Source:

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty-economy/documents/details/398775?lang=ru>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

National strategy

The concept of the State youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000247>

International projects

Youth Corps Project (World Bank)

The purpose of the Youth Corps project for Kazakhstan is to promote the involvement of young people in society and the development of life skills through a community-based ministry training program, especially for vulnerable youth. The project consists of three components, the first of which is to support community service training and the acquisition of life skills.

Source:
<https://projects.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/projects-operations/project-detail/P127966>

Digital resources

State Fund for the Development of Youth Policy of Almaty

The State Youth Policy Development Fund of Almaty is a non-profit organization whose goal is to implement the state youth policy on the scale of the city of Almaty.

The Foundation promotes the social, cultural, spiritual and physical development of young people.

Tasks:

- Provision of information, technical, scientific and methodological resources to youth and youth organizations
- Consulting and legal assistance on various issues
- Psychological counseling
- Professional trainings with coaching masters on leadership development and life strategy planning
- Organization and coordination of activities of Leisure centers (*yard clubs*) in Almaty
- Career guidance and assistance in employment
- Information support and support of state social programs for young people

Source:
<https://gosfund.kz/?lang=ru>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Task 8.9.

By 2030, ensure the development and implementation of strategies to promote sustainable tourism, which contributes to job creation, the development of local culture and the production of local products

Indicator 8.9.1.

Direct contribution of tourism to total GDP and growth rates

The share of gross value added directly in tourism in GDP, %							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.7

Source:

BNS ASPIR, Bulletin "Tourism Auxiliary Account"

Indicator 8.9.1.1.

PVI GVA, created directly in tourism

PVI GVA, created unintentionally in tourism, in pursuit of the next year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	115.3	124.0	118.7	107.2	100.4	49.5	131.5

Source:

BNS ASPIR, Bulletin "Tourism Auxiliary Account"

Almaty is the most developed metropolis in Central Asia and attracts every second foreign tourist arriving in Kazakhstan. Due to its unique natural location, rich historical heritage and multiculturalism, the city has the potential for the integrated development of tourism, in particular, mountain, business, event, cultural and sports tourism.

According to the results of 2021 and since the beginning of 2022, there has been a rapid growth of the tourist flow. Thus, according to the results of the first quarter of 2022, the total number of tourists in the city amounted to more than 322.6 thousand people (an increase of 1.3 times compared to the same period in 2021). A remarkable trend is the growth of the number of foreign tourists by 2.5 times (up to 55 thousand people) with an increase in domestic tourists by 1.2 times (up to 267.5 thousand people).

Tourism is an attractive area of activity for business, which confirms the increase in the share of tourism sector enterprises from all operating enterprises of the city from 5% to 7%. The number of active entities in tourism from 2017 to 2021 increased by 67% – from 8,9 to 14,9 thousand units.

One of the problems of sustainable tourism development is the insufficient development of the potential of the mountain cluster.

The daily attendance of the mountain cluster exceeds its capacity. For example, with a tourist capacity of 6,500 people per day, the actual load at the resort "Shymkent" on peak days reaches 10,000 people per day.

At the same time, the state of the tourist infrastructure of the urban resort does not correspond to the growth rate of the tourist flow. The existing length of 69 km of ski trails (of which 25 km belongs to the city) with a potential of 533 km is insufficient to attract more targeted tourists.

In turn, the mountain cluster is divided into two administrative-territorial units – the city of Almaty and the Almaty region, which affects the lack of interconnectedness of the ski facilities of the eastern (Turgen, Issyk, Ak-Bulak), central (Shymkent, Pioneer, Butakovka, Tabagan, Tau Park, City Park, CSKA, Oi-Karagai Lesnaya Skazka) and the western (Kaskelen) parts of the cluster, limiting the possibilities of increasing tourist capacity through the consolidation of facilities into a single complex. At the same time, the geographical distribution of the mountain cluster and the disproportions in the development of infrastructure create barriers to providing effective services to tourists and citizens.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

Akimat Action Plan

Integrated development of the mining cluster

As a world experience, the example of combining resorts of Dolomiti Superski – the largest all-season ski resort in the world, located in Italy, is considered. It consists of 12 resorts, the length of the trails of which is over 1,220 km, united by a common ski pass. The first six of them (*Cortina d'Ampezzo, Kronplatz, Alta Badia, Val Gardena, Alpe di Susi, Val di Fassa*) represent a

single ski area. The remaining six resorts are dispersed and they are connected by cable cars, ski trails and bus service. The cost of a ski pass for six days is 282 euros. In the winter season of 2021-2022, the resort hosted 1.85 million tourists per day (*peak – 2.52 million people*). Dolomiti Superski is a successful example of the development of a mountain cluster.

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Number of incoming tourists, thousand people.							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	112.3	172.5	431.2	603.7	862.4	1 293.7
fact	435.7	112.3	162.4	—	—	—	—

Number of rooms, beds							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	20 553	20 761	21 222	21 695	22 180	22 679
fact	20 669	20 553	21 838	—	—	—	—

Investments in fixed assets in tourism, billion tenge							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	68.8	100.0	120.9	146.7	179.4	219.8
fact	119.1	66.7	100.7	72	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

By the end of 2022, there is a decrease in investment volumes due to the postponement of the commissioning of some facilities.

The largest of them are:

- construction of the hotel complex "Medeu Park Hotel" worth 14 billion tenge
- construction of the Almalay Trade shopping and entertainment center worth 6 billion tenge
- construction of a trading facility of Max Invest LLP worth 1.5 billion tenge, etc. projects

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 8. Decent work and economic growth

National strategy

The concept of development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000262#z276>

International projects

Preliminary feasibility study for the development of the Turgen Mountain Resort complex (Asian Development Bank)

The development of the Almaty mountain cluster can stimulate investment in winter sports, such as ski resorts in Kazakhstan and the Kyrgyz Republic. Linking winter sports facilities with summer tourism opportunities around Turgen can reduce seasonality and investment risks by creating attractive conditions for year-round tourist flows. It can promote trips for residents and visiting tourists by offering several year-round activities for individuals, groups and families, ranging from skiing, hiking, cycling, horseback riding, trekking to rural, cultural, gastronomic and nature-related events. It can also be attractive to tourists who appreciate nature and a relaxing environment throughout the year, either as a second home or just as a place for casual visits.

Source:
<https://www.adb.org/projects/54091-001/main>

The Turgen mountain resort project is being implemented as part of one of the possible developments in support of the implementation of the Almaty mountain cluster. SSTA will compare the pros and cons of the project with alternative mountain resorts of the Almaty mountain cluster, propose a draft landscaping concept and prepare a broad assessment of the economic and environmental impact of the project.

Digital resources

Visit Almaty

The city's project office actively engaged in promoting Almaty as a tourist destination, expanding international tourism connections, enhancing the level of the tourist experience, and increasing global interest in Almaty.

"Visit Almaty" is a tourist brand operated by the Bureau. One of the Bureau's primary focuses is providing quality guidance to city visitors through information centers where visitors can access maps, guides, mountain route atlases, brochures, cultural event announcements, virtual tours, as well as mountain safety guidelines.

Thanks to the Bureau, tourists can always obtain comprehensive information about all city attractions and those located nearby, including how to reach them, guides, and accommodation options. Tourists are aided in getting around Almaty with information and navigation totems. In the mountains, on the 10 most popular mountain routes, informational signs with tips on the route's difficulty level and duration have been installed.

Source:
<https://visitalmaty.kz/>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

GOAL 9. INDUSTRIALIZATION, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE						
 Task	Global indicator	National	International projects	National strategies	Municipal projects	Digital resources
	9.1. Develop infrastructure, including regional and cross-border	+	-	+	+	+
9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization	-	+	-	+	+	+
9.3. Expand access of small industrial and other enterprises to financial services	-	+	+	+	+	+
9.4. Modernize infrastructure and re-equip industrial enterprises	-	+	+	+	+	+
9.5. To intensify scientific research, to increase the technological potential of industrial sectors	-	+	+	+	-	+
9.a. Promote the development of environmentally sustainable and resilient infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.b. Support development, research and innovation in the field of domestic technologies	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.c. Expand access to information and communication technologies	-	-	-	+	+	+

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

Implementation of Goal 9 at the national level

According to VNR for 2022, Kazakhstan has established the formation of an innovative economy as one of the national priorities. In 2021, the key benchmarks for strengthening the country's innovation and technological systems were identified. It should be noted that the high share of the state in the economy greatly hinders the industrial and innovative development of the country, measures are required to support private initiatives and expand the opportunities of small and medium-sized businesses. Thus, the share of small and medium-sized businesses in the economy is slightly more than 30%, and the share of the state and quasi-public sector is more than 60%.*

In March 2023, the national Government presented an updated Concept for the development of the manufacturing industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029.

It provides for the expansion of the toolkit of state incentives for manufacturers of the manufacturing industry, including package solutions within the framework of the agreement on improving competitiveness.**

- The concept presents mechanisms for the practical implementation of tasks to expand opportunities for the growth and development of small and medium-sized businesses. Fundamental changes in the approaches of state support are to move away from the practice of supporting entire industries and form a critical mass of industrial enterprises producing competitive goods.
- The main directions of the state policy of industrialization, as a catalyst and basis for the diversification of the entire economy, are the creation of technologically progressive industry, modernization of fixed assets, digital transformation of enterprises focused on the creation of products of medium and upper processing, with a focus on inclusion in global supply chains.

The concept of the manufacturing industry will maintain continuity and be based on the following principles:

- 1.** focus on the production of processed products with high added value.

All horizontal policies to improve the industrial and business climate, hard, "soft", innovation infrastructure and digital transformation will be taken into account.

In order to stimulate the production of goods with high added value and product complexity, priority goods of medium and upper processing will be identified (*hereinafter – priority goods*).

- 2.** coupling of industrial-innovative and territorial development.

Efforts will be focused on the development of specialized factors mainly at points of spatial growth to achieve agglomeration effects that stimulate competition, increase the complexity of local markets, reduce transaction costs, and stimulate the development of competitive territorial clusters..

In order to solve systemic problems in the manufacturing industry, the industrial specialization of the regions will be taken into account, as well as the potential for balanced (*spatial*) development and the provision of appropriate state incentive measures.

In addition, in order to accelerate the development of cross-border cooperation, as well as the common market of goods, works and services, attention will be paid to the disclosure of the industrial potential of neighboring regions.

- 3.** orientation to foreign markets, taking into account internal opportunities.

The creation of domestic added value is one of the most important factors in the development of export potential and increasing competitiveness in foreign markets.

The policy of export-oriented industrialization will remain consistent, based on the creation, maintenance and development of industries oriented to the world market and viable in conditions of global competition, which should be combined with reasonable protection and development of the domestic market.

Sources:

*https://economy.kz/documents/OECD/END_Report_DNO_06-2022_small.pdf

** <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1800000846>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

4. balance of strategic interests of the state, society and business.

The tools of planning, implementation and monitoring of industrial and innovative development provided for by the state planning system, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Industrial Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan", the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the established ecosystem of development institutions will be used.

Flexibility in the implementation of the policy will be carried out through constant feedback from the public and business, ensuring high susceptibility to changing conditions.

5. effectiveness and targeting of incentive measures.

The implementation of the policy will be focused on achieving concrete results consistent with the country's long-term strategic development goals.

As part of the new approach to the implementation of incentive measures, it is planned to shift the focus to efficient manufacturing enterprises that are aimed at technological modernization and digitalization of production, with a focus on exporting their products, as well as saturation of the domestic market.

When providing state incentives to manufacturing enterprises, operators will focus on priority goods.

Implementation of Goal 9 at the local level

The manufacturing industry has traditionally been one of the fundamental elements of urban development. Taking into account the growing commitment of the countries of the world to the principles of ESG and "carbon neutrality", the issue of the development and introduction of new types of high-value-added industries is becoming particularly relevant in order to ensure sustainable economic growth of Almaty.

The manufacturing industry of Almaty, despite its insignificant share in the city's economy, demonstrates stable positive dynamics. Due to the average annual growth of production at the level of 11%, over a five-year period, the share of the industry in the GRP of the city increased from 3.9% in 2017 to 4.8% by the end of 2021.

The level of manufacturability of Almaty's production is also growing from 12.8% to 36.2% of the total volume in the period from 2017 to 2021.

Despite the presence of positive trends, the further development of the manufacturing industry requires overcoming the following challenges:

1. Low level of labor productivity. Since 2018, the level of labor productivity has demonstrated an increase of 8.2% from 33.8 thousand to 36.6 thousand dollars per 1 employed person in 2022. However, this indicator is noticeably lower than other comparable cities according to the OECD: Izmir – 70.5 thousand dollars, Budapest – 73.8 thousand dollars, Prague – 118.9 thousand dollars. As a result, the industry has a low level of remuneration: for example, the average monthly salary in the manufacturing industry is 262 thousand tenge, with a similar indicator in the city – 327 thousand tenge. This reduces the attractiveness of the industry for qualified personnel.

2. Depreciation of fixed assets of production. Manufacturing enterprises are characterized by a high degree of depreciation of fixed assets, the average level of which was 38.3% at the end of 2022.

The highest level of wear is observed in the textile industry (82.1%), woodworking (67.6%), pharmaceuticals (56.6%), food (47.1%) and furniture (46.0%) industries (according to 2022 data). To reduce the level of depreciation, it is necessary to upgrade fixed assets, which requires an increase in the volume of investments by 2.3 times to 125.0 billion tenge by 2030.

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Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

3. Insufficient investment attractiveness. In 2018, the volume of investments in the industry amounted to 41.4 billion tenge, and by the end of 2022 – 43.8 billion tenge, demonstrating an increase of 5.8%. However, the amount of invested funds over a five-year period is only 5% of all investments of the city.

For example, this indicator is 24.5% in Budapest, 17.7% in Prague, 17.5% in Vienna. The low volume of investments in the manufacturing industry in the city of Almaty may be due to limited access to land resources for the placement of production sites by investors.

4. Shortage of qualified personnel. The number of employed, although showing positive dynamics (*the increase from 2018 to 2022 was 3.4%*), by the end of 2022, the industry provided jobs to only 63 thousand people or 6.3% of all employed in the city (*in Moscow – 12%*). In turn, 24% of the employed population is involved in the trade industry. There is also a shortage in the manufacturing industry.

Today, the share of employed with higher education in industry is 64.1% (*which is noticeably lower than the citywide level, 70.3%*). Manufacturing enterprises note the need for such highly qualified personnel as engineers, designers, technologists and others.



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Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

Task 9.1.

To develop high-quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, in order to support economic development and human well-being, paying particular attention to ensuring affordable and equitable access for all

Indicator 9.1.2.

Volume of passenger and freight traffic by mode of transport

Volume of passenger and freight traffic by mode of transport								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Transported goods by all modes of transport, million tons								
Kazakhstan	3 733.8	3 729.2	3 946.1	4 103.8	4 222.7	3 944.8	4 013.7	3 874.4
Pipeline	214.6	205.8	232.8	281.4	273.0	253.7	281.4	266.7
Railway	341.4	338.9	387.2	397.9	397.0	402.3	410.3	395.5
Automotive	3 174.0	3 180.7	3 322.3	—	3 550.5	3 287.0	3 320.4	3 210.4
Air	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
Inland waterway	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6
Sea	2.5	2.6	2.1	—	0.8	—	0.8	1.2
Almaty city	232.1	252.3	256.0	247.0	257.5	252.3	288.7	294.7
Automotive	232.1	252.2	254.5	247.0	257.4	252.3	270.1	278.3
Air	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Passengers transported by all modes of transport, million people								
Kazakhstan	21 839.1	22 332.8	22 744.7	23 013.0	23 835.8	8 396.4	7 597.7	7 778.5
Railway	22.5	23.1	22.9	23.1	22.4	13.2	16.1	20.1
Automotive and urban electric	21 744.7	22 239.4	22 643.6	22 912.5	23 719.2	8 324.0	7 506.9	7 666.4
Inland waterway	0.05	0.09	0.06	—	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.1
Sea	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.04	0.08	0.09
Air	5.9	6.0	7.4	7.6	8.6	5.5	9.4	11.5
Almaty city	4 984.8	4 984.2	5 097.2	5 202.2	5 588.9	1 949.8	2 100.3	2 132.2
Automotive and urban electric	4 980.4	4 980.3	5 092.7	5 197.8	5 583.4	1 946.1	2 092.8	2 127.6
Air	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.4	5.5	3.7	6.7	3.9

* Preliminary data
Source: BNS ASPAR

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Currently, the task of urban planning is to synchronize the development of the core city and the agglomeration, linking it into a single thoughtful transport framework, to ensure the development of satellite cities and other settlements of the agglomeration on the principle of polycentric development, to provide our citizens with social infrastructure, as well as to create new high-performance jobs.

In recent years, the Almaty agglomeration has developed disjointed without clear coordination between the city and the region. The solution of the tasks of managed urbanization will be implemented through the development of master plans, master plans and other urban planning documents of settlements. The development of the new Almaty region with the center in Kunaev will accelerate the process of urbanization and, according to forecast calculations, by 2030 the Almaty agglomeration will number about 4.5 million people

In the Almaty agglomeration with the center in Almaty, there are several zones of influence of the core city: intensive, active, weak. At the beginning of 2021, the composition of the agglomeration was determined as follows: 149 settlements are located in the zone of intense influence within a radius of 30-45 km, 30 settlements are located in the zone of active influence within a radius of 70 km, 10 settlements are located within a radius of 90 km.

One of the key tasks of the development of the Almaty agglomeration is to ensure the integration

of the city's public transport with the settlements of the Almaty region located in the zone of influence of Almaty.

In particular, there is the problem of suburban public transport.

Today, residents of the suburbs get to the city mainly by road. At the same time, there is a shortage of suburban routes in all directions leading from the region to the city and back. Today, there are only 22 suburban routes for almost 150 villages, with the need for about 50.

The Almaty city budget provides 100% of subsidies for suburban routes (*10 billion in 2021, 11 billion in 2022, taking into account the planned new routes, the amount of subsidies will increase further*). Such an outflow of funds limits the financial resources necessary for the development of modern public transport within the city, which is also associated with the development of new polycenters.

Today in the agglomeration there is no clear connection of public transport of the city and the region. There is a need to create large transport hubs in Almaty, allowing passengers to make a comfortable transfer between suburban and urban public transport, as well as leave their personal car in intercepting parking lots.



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Akimat Action Plan

Suburban public transport

It is planned to launch 30 new main suburban routes and ensure their connection with the existing 22 routes and new transport hubs in all directions. As a result, the accessibility of public transport will be improved, which will be one of the incentives to abandon a personal car.

Connectivity of suburban and urban public transport

It is planned to put into operation 4 transport hubs with intercepting parking lots and delivery routes from the agglomeration: - Batys hub (*Barlyk market*), expected implementation period 2026-2027 - Rayymbek Batyr hub (*Almaty-2*); - Almaty-3 hub (*new station in Boraldai village*); - hub East Gate (*Kuldzhinka*).

Thanks to these actions, residents of suburbs and densely populated areas of Nauryzbay and Alatau districts will have a reliable connection with the city center. In addition, two new bus stations will be connected to each other – "Batys" and "Eastern Gate". As a result, it will be possible to get from the western to the eastern border of the city by mainline public transport.

It is planned to integrate suburban routes into a single tariff menu and resolve issues with their subsidization, including with the involvement of funds from the republican and regional budgets.

The number of daily trips by public transport between the city and Almaty region will increase from 180 thousand to 500 thousand by 2025 and up to 600 thousand by 2030.

Source:

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/documents/details/344101?lang=ru>

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

The number of daily trips by public transport between the city and Almaty region, thousand trips							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	121	142	180	319	390	500
fact	90	121	142	180	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

In 2022, 22 suburban routes were organized, involving more than 300 units. buses and a railway route.

Urban routes also cover the suburban area. More than 180 thousand transactions are made daily from the suburban territory of the Almaty agglomeration on suburban routes.

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Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

National strategy

Interregional scheme of territorial development of Almaty agglomeration

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1600000302>

International projects

Construction and operation of the "BAKAD" – Big Almaty Ring Road *(European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)*

To unload the transport infrastructure of the city of Almaty, a project has been implemented to create a bypass road for transit transport – the Big Almaty Ring Road (BAKAD).

BAKAD is a 66-kilometer-long road, including 4-lane (9 kilometers long) and 6-lane (57 kilometers) sections of traffic, as well as bridges, transport interchanges and the necessary infrastructure.

BAKAD plays an important role in the expansion of transport routes on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the entire Eurasian region. The new facility will connect international automobile routes in the East-West direction and will contribute to improving transport connectivity, expanding opportunities for cargo transportation. The projected volume of cargo transported in the BAKAD zone will grow by 87% in the next 15 years and reach 35.9 million tons.

At the same time, BAKAD will bring social and environmental effects. At the construction stage, the facility has already provided jobs for more than

1,500 people, mainly the local population. And after commissioning, it will allow to redistribute the traffic load on the street and road network of Almaty and the suburban area, will take transit transport outside the city limits, which will reduce the level of negative impact on the environment, reduce noise, and will contribute to safer movement of vehicles.

An important aspect of the project is its social significance. During the construction, more than 2,000 jobs were created with priority employment of local residents, who accounted for more than 85% of all employees, including employment opportunities for vulnerable groups of the population. About 300 people are expected to be employed during the operation period.

The opening ceremony of the BAKAD took place in June 2023.

Source:
<https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/bakad-road-concession.html>

Digital resources

Public transport of Almaty

The main purpose of the creation of the digital portal "Public Transport of Almaty" is to promote the development of public transport of the city with the help of information technologies, as well as dialogue between residents of Almaty, the city administration and carrier companies. Thus, the official Internet resource "Public transport of Almaty" will contribute to improving the quality of services provided by constantly monitoring proposals to improve the operation of public transport, as well as registering reports of work violations and illegal incidents in the field of public transport.

The mission of this platform is to provide up-to-date information on the functioning and development of public transport in Almaty, as well as a description of the tariff policy and rules of transportation. In addition, the portal serves as a platform for dialogue on public transport issues between citizens and the city administration, in a special section, citizens can leave their appeals, and the administration, in turn, give explanations on certain issues related to the work of public transport.

Source:
<https://alatransit.kz/ru>

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Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

Task 9.2.

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly increase the level of industrial employment and the share of industrial production in gross domestic product in accordance with national conditions and double the corresponding indicators in the least developed countries

Indicator 9.2.1.

Value added created in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of GDP and per capita

National indicators are used in the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives:

Share of GVA of manufacturing industry to GDP, percentage, in 2010 prices								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.7
Almaty	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.5	5.5	4.5

GVA of manufacturing industry per capita, US dollar, in 2010 prices								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	1 105.0	1 109.1	1 161.5	1 182.0	1 250.8	1 283.7	1 325.8	1 329.9
Almaty	951.9	923.6	942.1	963.7	984.2	1 020.4	1 267.0	1 019.4

Source: BNS ASPAR

Indicator 9.2.1.1.

Labor productivity growth in the manufacturing industry

Labor productivity growth in the manufacturing industry, percentage compared to the previous year								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	97.3	99.0	103.6	104.7	105.3	104.3	104.0	98.9
Almaty	77.8	101.0	106.2	103.9	104.6	104.3	124.7	113.6

Source: BNS ASPAR

Indicator 9.2.2.

Employment in the manufacturing industry as a percentage of total employment

In the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives, the national indicator "Creation of new jobs in the manufacturing industry" is used.

Creation of new jobs in the manufacturing industry, thousand people								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	0.5	4.0	1.1	4.1	1.2	18.7	8.5	14.4
Almaty	0.5	4.0	1.1	4.1	1.2	2.3	0.5	0.1

Source: BNS ASPAR

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Akimat Action Plan

In order to create favorable conditions for building human resources and technological environment, the following steps will be taken:

1. By the end of 2025, it is planned to create laboratory platforms with the functions of a business incubator. At least 3 innovation and production laboratories (*FabLab*) will be created on the basis of universities and research centers of the type already existing. An example is Satpayev University, where every student or startup has access to advanced production facilities (*laser and plasma machines, 3D printers and other types of new types of additive manufacturing*).

2. Partnership programs will be implemented with employers of the city to attract students of technical specialties of universities and colleges to production sites for practical training through dual education. By 2030, it is planned to implement scientific and educational projects on the territory of the SEZ PIT "Alatau". In particular, these are projects to create a test center (*drilling center*) Institute of Engineering and Information Technologies of KBTU, Innovation University "Almaty Management University" together with Arizona State University, School of Artificial Intelligence of Nazarbayev University. Foreign universities from India, South Korea and other countries will also be attracted to open branches on the territory of the PIT FEZ.

Development of industry integration and export promotion

1. An integral part of modern industrial policy is the formation and support of industry integration. Taking into account the steady economic growth and the existing potential, efforts to develop industry integration will focus on the automotive industry, the production of electrical equipment, furniture (*cabinet and upholstered furniture*), the food industry (*beverage and food production, including chocolate and confectionery*), the production of building materials (*finishing materials*), pharmaceuticals (*generics*) and manufacturing medical devices.

The main sites for the formation of industry clusters are the Industrial zone of Almaty, the SEZ PIT "Alatau" and industrial facilities of the "Soviet" period. By the end of 2025, 37 new production facilities will be introduced in the framework of industry clusters in the ISA, including 8 in the automotive industry, 4 in the furniture industry, 9 in the food industry and 16 in the construction industry with the involvement of private investment in the amount of about 160 billion tenge. Thus, the localization of car production in the automotive industry cluster will be deepened to 55% due to the production of car seats, body parts, multimedia systems and plastic components.

In turn, the SEZ PIT "Alatau" has the potential for the development of a cluster in the field of pharmaceuticals and the production of medical products. By the end of 2025, 5 projects will be implemented with the attraction of investments in the amount of 12 billion tenge. Thus, by 2030, the above-mentioned clusters will be fully formed with the placement of high-tech and export-oriented industries.

2. From 2023, it is planned to introduce new urban tools to stimulate and support export-oriented enterprises. Support tools will include the provision of information services to exporters, consulting services for obtaining permits and certification, reimbursement of costs for promotion, transportation, training programs for exporters on the use of support tools, in particular acceleration programs, as well as assistance in promoting products on global marketplaces.

Also, one of the tools in the promotion of exporters' products will be support in participating in international specialized exhibitions and events with the brand "Made in Almaty".

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Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

The volume of production in the manufacturing industry, billion tenge							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	888.4	972.0	1 082.2	1 168.5	1 250.8	1 345.0
fact	813.9	888.4	1 205.5	1 487.3	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

The share of the manufacturing industry in GRP, %							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0
fact	4.6	4.7	—	—	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

The volume growth was recorded in the production of pharmaceuticals by 14.7%, other non-metallic mineral products by 2.5%, finished metal products by 11.4%, as well as in the field of mechanical engineering by 50.9%.

National strategy

The concept of development of the manufacturing industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1800000846>

Digital resources

Digital Transformation Platform

The resource is intended for the interaction of industrial enterprises and stakeholders (*IT companies, research institutes, educational organizations and others*) in order to develop the digital transformation of the Kazakh industry and promote domestic IT solutions.

Based on the results of the implementation of the Digital Transformation Platform, it is expected to expand the possibility of cooperation between the domestic IT sector and industry, as well as motivation for creating a high-quality and competitive digital product, improving qualifications and the level of digitalization of industrial enterprises.

Source:

<https://digital.qazindustry.gov.kz/>

At the moment, more than 400 digital profiles of industrial enterprises have been formed within this Platform, as well as more than 100 solutions from 70 domestic IT companies.

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Task 9.3.

Expand access of small industrial and other enterprises, especially in developing countries, to financial services, including low-cost loans, and strengthen their integration into value chains and markets

Indicator 9.3.1.

The share of small enterprises in the total volume of net industrial output

In the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives, the national indicator "The volume of production of small and medium-sized enterprises in the manufacturing industry" is used.

The volume of production of small and medium-sized enterprises in the manufacturing industry, billion tenge					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	3 248.2	3 959.1	4 769.1	5 837.5	7 215.1

Source:

"Report of the enterprise on the production and shipment of products (goods, services)", "Report on the production of industrial products (goods, services) by an individual entrepreneur"

Indicator 9.3.2.

The share of small enterprises with a loan or credit line

The percentage of small businesses with a loan or credit line, percentage								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	4.3	1.3	1.9

Source:

Reporting on loans and contingent liabilities submitted by second-tier banks through the AIS "Unified System for Collecting Indicators" in the NBK.

Akimat Action Plan

Creation of modern industrial sites for SMEs

Effective development of the manufacturing industry implies the need to increase the availability of infrastructure for SMEs.

In particular, the provision of sites provides opportunities for expansion, introduction of high technologies, cost reduction and stimulation of the investment base in the industry. The increase in the number of industrial sites will be realized through the creation of new small industrial parks on the territory of the city and the Industrial Zone of Almaty, the expansion of the territory of the Industrial Zone of Almaty.

The development of small industrial parks (MPP) – modern industrial sites created to accommodate production facilities on them, is actively implemented in the territories of the Industrial Zone of Almaty, idle

and inefficiently used industrial bases. Such sites are provided with all the necessary technical conditions and communications for the full functioning of production facilities. The advantages of placement in the WFP are the possibility of long-term lease of premises at a preferential rate with subsequent redemption, which expands the planning horizons and significantly reduces the capital costs of entrepreneurs.

In order to stimulate the development of production facilities in the territories of the WFP, a new preferential loan product - "industrial mortgage" will be introduced in 2023. This product will make it possible to use the acquired areas of the WFP as collateral for the loan, which will significantly reduce the collateral burden on entrepreneurs. By the end of 2025, the area of small industrial parks will be increased to 250 thousand sq.m, through the construction of 50 new MPP to accommodate more than 400 new industries with the creation of

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4.5 thousand permanent jobs. The amount of private investments will be about 100 billion tenge. By 2030, an additional 100 new MP will be built, with an increase in the area to 1 million sq.m and the placement of up to 1,000 production facilities. The amount of private investments will amount to more than 300 billion tenge, which will create more than 20 thousand permanent jobs.*

Creating a favorable business environment

1. Within the framework of creating a favorable business environment, work will continue on interaction with existing entrepreneurs of the city. In particular, the analysis of business needs will continue, as a result of which the coverage of SMEs with support measures will be increased and procedures for granting permits at the regional level will be optimized, such as obtaining technical conditions for connecting engineering networks, construction permits and others. In addition, an analysis of business satisfaction with the city's infrastructure, in particular, utilities, urban lighting, roads and parking spaces, will be conducted. The results of the analysis will be used to update plans for the development of districts.

2. One of the important tools for assessing the state of the city's SMEs will be a digital entrepreneurship Map based on a web portal almatybusiness.gov.kz, which will allow you to track trends in the development of entrepreneurship and quickly adapt to changing environmental conditions. The map will be constantly updated. The map will allow a comprehensive approach to the spatial development of the city, taking into account the current state and needs of the business environment. So, in order to increase the availability of online services on the portal, the range of services for business will be expanded, such as the function of selecting a place for business. Work will continue on the implementation of the training program taking into account industry specifics through the expansion of the coverage of entrepreneurs and industry areas. The training program will be supplemented taking into account the needs of entrepreneurs and current trends. The implementation of the above measures will increase the sustainability of the business, contribute to its exit from the shadows and improve the quality of services provided.

Source:

* <https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/documents/details/344101?lang=ru>

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

The number of business entities that have received financial support measures, units.					
plan/fact	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	4 103	404	353	479	527
fact	3 239	3 164	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

In 2022, 3,164 projects were approved for a total loan amount of 105.2 billion tenge:

- subsidies – 1,704 for 87.4 billion tenge
- guarantee – 1,196 for 17.1 billion tenge
- grants – 264 for 700 million tenge

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National strategy

The concept of development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000250>

International projects

KMF (Microfinance Organization) project "Expanding access to loans for Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises-borrowers" (Asian Development Bank)

Access to financing in Kazakhstan has always been difficult, and the situation has been further aggravated due to the coronavirus disease pandemic (COVID-19).

The project provides for the provision of financing by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the KMF Limited Liability Partnership (KMF) for the re-crediting of borrowers of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). The project was launched in 2022, with a total cost of \$15 million.

The project contributes to the implementation of the following operational priorities: combating persistent poverty and reducing inequality, and accelerating progress in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment.

Source:
<https://www.adb.org/projects/53329-001/main>

Digital resources

Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Almaty" (SEC)

JSC "Social and Entrepreneurial Corporation "Almaty" is a development institute, a bridge between the resources of the state and business. Operator for the implementation of the "single window" principle for domestic and foreign entrepreneurs and investors: from attracting investments to supporting a finished project.

The activities of the SEC Almaty are aimed at solving social, educational, cultural problems of society, provided the development of sustainable private entrepreneurship.

The SEC has specialized subsidiaries for the support and development of SMEs:

Almaty Finance is a credit organization that provides an alternative available Source of financing

for small and medium-sized businesses in the city of Almaty.

The Almaty microfinance organization, a subsidiary of Almaty Finance, provides preferential lending to micro and small private enterprises to stimulate the development of entrepreneurship in the field of production of goods and services, as well as profit and capital accumulation.

The microcredit program is implemented within the framework of the "Almaty Business-2025" Program, the main priority of which is the implementation of a set of measures that meet the mission "City for Business and Private Capital".

Source:
<https://spkalmaty.kz/>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

Task 9.4.

By 2030, modernize infrastructure and re-equip industrial enterprises, making them sustainable by increasing the efficiency of resource use and wider use of clean and environmentally friendly technologies and industrial processes, with the participation of all countries in accordance with their individual capabilities

Indicator 9.4.1.

CO2 emissions per unit of value added

In the context of the national SDG monitoring system, the national indicator "CO2 emissions per GDP" is used.

CO2 emissions per GDP, kg CO2 equivalent per international dollar							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.75	0.72	0.69

Source:
on greenhouse gas emissions – JSC "Zhasyl Damu" under the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, GDP (PPP in 2017 prices in international dollars) – World Bank data.

Indicator 9.4.1.1.

CO2 emissions per capita

CO2 emissions per capita, tons of CO2-eq/per capita							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Kazakhstan	20.6	20.6	21.8	22.1	19.8	18.2	17.9

Source:
JSC "Zhasyl Damu" under the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, BNS ASPIR

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Average annual concentration of PM2.5, mk/mg3							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	34	36	36	36	30	30
fact	30	34	36	36	—	—	—

Average annual concentration of NO2, mk/m3							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	70	81	81	81	60	60
fact	65	70	81	81	—	—	—

Source:
Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025
Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

The level of pollution in 2018-2021 was at a high level, in 2022 – increased.

Source:
<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/documents/details/248960?lang=ru>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

National strategy

Strategy for achieving carbon neutrality of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2060

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2300000121#z293>

International projects

Sustainable cities for low-carbon development (UNDP)

The positive results of reducing urban GHG emissions will provide tangible socio-economic and local benefits, both for the economy and for the population in the form of increasing the reliability and sustainability of urban infrastructure, improving the comfort and quality of services provided to the population.

In order to achieve national targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the United Nations Development Program in Kazakhstan, together with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with the financial support of the Global Environment Facility, are implementing the project "Sustainable Cities for

Low-carbon Development". The project aims to identify projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in urban infrastructure, as well as to develop and provide mechanisms for their financial support. The five components of the project will help the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the development and implementation of comprehensive measures to reduce the impacts of climate change in the urban sector.

Source:

<https://www.undp.org/ru/kazakhstan/projects/ustoychivye-goroda-dlya-nizkouglerodnogo-razvitiya>

Digital resources

Current and forecast data of atmospheric air quality of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Republican State Enterprise (RSE) "Kazhydromet" is the only legally responsible body that has the right to official information service of any organizations with storm warnings about impending dangerous and natural phenomena in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The subject of the Company's activity is the monitoring of the state of the environment, meteorological and hydrological monitoring using the state observation network.

The purpose of the Company's activity is to obtain reliable hydrometeorological information, improve the quality of hydrometeorological and agrometeorological forecasts and information about the state of the environment, collect and summarize data obtained during systematic observations on the state observation network.

Source:

http://ecodata.kz:3838/app_dem_visual/

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

Task 9.5.

To intensify scientific research, increase the technological potential of industrial sectors in all countries, especially developing countries, including by stimulating innovation by 2030 and significantly increasing the number of employees in the field of research and development (R&D) per 1 million people, as well as public and private R&D expenses

Indicator 9.5.1.

Share of expenditures on research and development in GDP

In the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives, the national indicator "Internal R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP" is used.

Domestic R&D expenditures as a percentage of GDP, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12
Almaty	0.35	0.25	0.21	0.22	0.19	0.24	0.29	0.25

Source: BNS ASPAR, Report on research and development work.

Indicator 9.5.1.1.

The share of business expenses in total R&D costs

Share of business expenses in total R&D expenses, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	40.1	43.4	41.6	42.9	41.2	41.4	35.0	26.3

Source: BNS ASPAR, Report on research and development work.

Indicator 9.5.2.

Number of researchers (equivalent to full-time employment) per million inhabitants

In the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives, the national indicator "Number of research specialists (equivalent to full-time employment) who performed R&D" is used.

Number of research specialists (equivalent to full-time employment) who performed R&D, people per 1,000,000 inhabitants								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	778	695	668	668	638	690	630	670
Almaty	3 823	3 275	3 099	3 235	2 843	3 082	2 704	3 005

**The number of research specialists who performed R&D per million inhabitants, excluding the equivalent of full-time employment

Source: BNS ASPAR, Report on research and development work.

Special Economic Zone "Park of Innovative Technologies "Alatau"

At least 10 high-tech projects involving private investments of about 15.3 billion tenge are planned to be implemented on the territory of the SEZ PIT

"Alatau" until 2025. As an example, at the moment, a project is being implemented to build a plant for the production of telecommunications equipment with the involvement of 450 million tenge Sustainable economic growth of 80 private investments. Also, by the end of 2025, it is planned to put into operation

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 9. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure

a plant for the production of medical devices and equipment with the attraction of investments in the amount of 1.5 billion tenge.

In addition, by 2030, it is planned to build four scientific and educational complexes on the territory of the SEZ PIT "Alatau" with the involvement of private investments in the amount of about 46 billion tenge. In particular, the issue of building an artificial intelligence school and a laboratory for conducting

Source:

<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/almaty/documents/details/344101?lang=ru>

research in the field of ICT at Nazarbayev University is currently being considered. Also, on the basis of an unfinished world-class college campus located on the territory of the FEZ, it is planned to implement a project for the construction of an educational institution of a new format with the involvement of a private investor. The above measures will create high-performance jobs and competitive production, contributing to the introduction of idle industrial bases and premises into economic circulation.

National strategy

The concept of development of higher education and science in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000248#z458>

International projects

Productive Innovation Promotion Project
(World Bank)

The goal of the Project "Promotion of productive innovations" for Kazakhstan is to promote high-quality, relevant for the country research and commercialization of technologies. The project was launched in 2014 and will be completed in 2024. The total cost of the project is 81.2 million US dollars.

The project consists of five components, the first of which is the development of a knowledge base for innovation. The component is aimed at promoting high-quality, relevant for the country research and development, as well as advanced activities in the field of human capital.

The goal of the project development is to promote high-quality, national research and commercialization of technologies.

One of the striking results of the project was the introduction of the "PneumoNet" system at healthcare facilities in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic.

PneumoNet uses AI solutions that provide fast and accurate detection of seventeen of the most pathogenic lung diseases, including pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer and COVID-19. The system was developed by an innovative consortium of the Kazakh Research Institute of Oncology and Radiology and Forus Data.*

Sources:

* <https://projects.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/projects-operations/project-detail/P150402#>

** <https://www.ncste.kz/ru/monitoring-xoda-realizaczii-proektov-2021/>

Digital resources

Monitoring of the implementation of scientific and scientific-technical projects and programs


Monitoring is carried out by the National Center for State Scientific and Technical Expertise.

The mission of the center: expert and information-analytical support of scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities in order to provide the participants of the national innovation system with a full range of expert, information and analytical services while respecting state priorities in the field of national security, international cooperation, socio-economic, scientific, technical and cultural development.

Objective: To develop an effective system of expert and information support for scientific, scientific, technical and innovative activities**

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

GOAL 4. QUALITY EDUCATION						
	Global indicator	National	International projects	National strategies	Municipal projects	Digital resources
	Task					
4.1. Provide free, equal and high-quality primary and secondary education	-	+	+	+	+	+
4.2. Provide access to quality development systems	-	+	-	+	+	+
4.3. Ensure equal access to vocational and higher education	-	+	+	+	+	+
4.4. Increase the number of people with in-demand skills	+	-	+	+	+	+
4.5. Eliminate gender inequality in education	-	+	-	+	+	-
4.6. Ensure that all people can read, write and count	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7. Ensure that all students acquire knowledge and skills	-	-	+	+	-	+
4.a. Create and improve educational institutions	-	-	-	+	+	-
4.b. Increase the number of scholarships	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.c. Increase the number of qualified teachers	-	-	-	+	-	+

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Implementation of Goal 4 at the national level

In the context of new reforms, Kazakhstan is changing the conceptual basis of education – to create maximum conditions for the self-realization of each student at all life cycles. The key approaches to the transformation of the educational process were presented by the national government in the Concept of Development of the Concept of development of preschool, secondary, technical and vocational education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029.*

Vision of education development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Based on the results of the reforms and initiatives implemented in previous years, the new vision of the development of education is to reorient from the previously priority systemic problems in education and the problems of the pedagogical community to the student and his needs.

The key guideline of the education system for the next seven years will be the creation of conditions in educational institutions in order not only to raise the level of education of a person, but also to create an atmosphere that will contribute to the formation of a highly moral and comprehensively developed personality with the key competencies of a graduate who is able to realize creative potential in dynamic socio-economic conditions, as in his own life in the interests and in the interests of the Kazakh society.



Source:

*<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000249>

The trajectories of education development in 2023-2029 will provide for the transition:

- from gaps in the quality of education related to place of residence and social status to equalization of access to quality education (*competence centers of preschool organizations, reference school, competence centers, "digital teacher", summer school, staff rotation and other mechanisms*)
- from the lack of high-quality educational infrastructure to the provision of facilities that meet modern sanitary standards, safety, equipment standards
- from the shortage of teaching staff to competition for the position of a teacher (*strengthening the requirements for applicants for admission to pedagogical specialties, competitive recruitment, certification of novice teachers, etc.*), ensuring the high status of a teacher, quality management in education through appointment and certification
- from traditional training programs to preparing students for the future (*through the actualization of the value aspect of the content of education, the focus of training programs on the formation of global competencies, emotional intelligence, critical thinking, the basics of entrepreneurial and financial literacy of students; profile differentiation and individualization of training, wide and flexible options for choosing areas of study*)
- from the local focus of Kazakh education to increasing the demand and competitiveness of Kazakh education and its graduates in foreign markets (*ensuring consistency, continuity and continuity of education, inclusiveness, equal access to quality education for all*)
- from strict methods of external control to systematic quality assurance of education and measures that will be aimed at prevention, the submission of recommendations to eliminate the causes and conditions of violations of the current legislation in the field of education

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Implementation of Goal 4 at the local level

The place that Kazakhstan will occupy in 30 years is determined by what will happen in 2021-2030 in our kindergartens, schools, colleges and universities, in the field of continuing education.

Almaty accumulates about a third of the country's universities and students and is the largest scientific and educational center of Kazakhstan. In terms of the

number of secondary school students, the city ranks 3rd in the country (*after Turkestan and Almaty regions*). Such a contingent of students places great demand on the quality of education, professional personnel and developed infrastructure, stimulating public and private sector investments. In terms of the number of private kindergartens (674), schools (91) and colleges (60), Almaty ranks first in the republic.

Priority directions of education development in Almaty

1. Quality schools within walking distance, new quality of school education.

The main factors of improving the quality of school education in Almaty are:

- 1) developed infrastructure: affordable school, equipped with modern classrooms
- 2) development of human resources
- 3) management and educational policy of the city
- 4) assessment of student achievements
- 5) additional education and extracurricular training

1. INTRODUCTION of the principle of managed deficit in preschool organizations.

One of the most important tasks in the development of education in Almaty is to create equal starting opportunities for preschool children to enter school. Every child should undergo high-quality preparation for school, acquire the skills of successful socialization for comprehensive personal, moral and cognitive development.

3. Creating an inclusive environment in education.

Inclusive education ensures equal access to education for all students, regardless of their individual capabilities, educational needs and health status.

4. Compliance of vocational education with the demands of the labor market.



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Task 4.1.

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equal and high-quality primary and secondary education that allows them to achieve demanded and effective learning outcomes

Indicator 4.1.1.

The proportion of children and youth accounted for by a) 2nd and 3rd grade students; b) primary school graduates; and c) lower secondary school graduates who have achieved at least a minimum level of proficiency in i) reading and ii) mathematics, by gender

National indicators are used in the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives:

Percentage of children and youth who graduate from primary school/have reached at least the minimum level i) reading literacy by gender, %					
	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020
Kazakhstan					
Both sexes	—	98.0	—	—	—
are boys	—	98.0	—	—	—
and girls	—	98.0	—	—	—

Source: Results of PIRLS - 2016 (4th grade)

The proportion of children and youth who graduate from secondary school who have reached at least the minimum level of i) reading literacy by gender, %					
	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020
Kazakhstan					
Both sexes	58.7	—	35.8	—	—
are boys	54.7	—	29.3	—	—
and girls	63.0	—	42.7	—	—
Almaty					
boys	—	—	48.1	—	—
girls	—	—	61.2	—	—

Source: PISA results (15-year-old students of schools and colleges)

Percentage of children and youth graduates of primary school who have achieved at least the minimum level ii) of numeracy skills (mathematics), %					
	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020
Kazakhstan					
Both sexes	96.0	—	—	—	95.0
are boys	96.0	—	—	—	95.0
and girls	97.0	—	—	—	95.0

Source: Results of TIMSS (4th grade)

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

The proportion of children and youth graduates of primary school who have achieved at least the minimum level ii) numeracy skills (mathematics), %					
	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020
Kazakhstan					
Both sexes	91.0	—	—	—	85.0
are boys	90.0	—	—	—	84.0
and girls	92.0	—	—	—	86.0

Source: Results of TIMSS (8th grade)

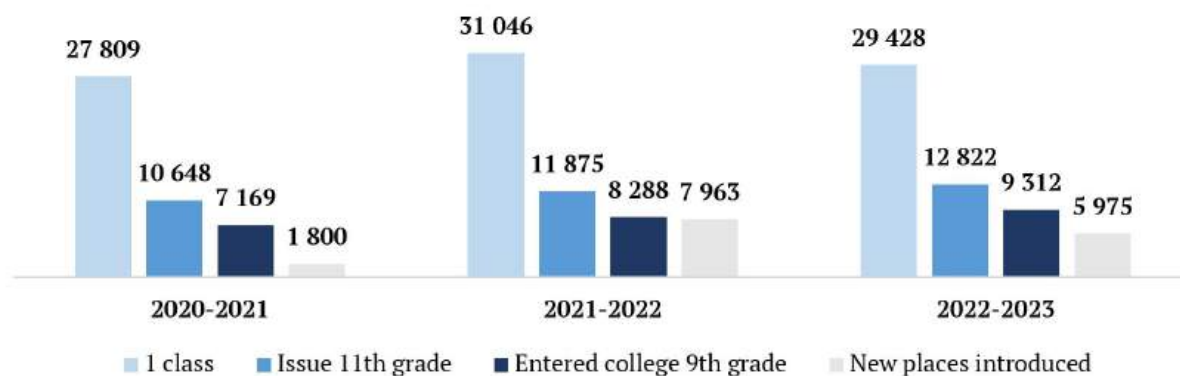
The proportion of children and youth graduates of secondary school who have achieved at least the minimum level ii) of numeracy skills (mathematical literacy), by gender, %					
	2015	2016	2018	2019	2020
Kazakhstan					
Both sexes	67.8	—	51.0	—	—
are boys	68.5	—	51.0	—	—
and girls	67.2	—	51.0	—	—
Almaty					
Both sexes	51.0	—	62.0	—	—

Source: PISA results (15-year-old students of schools and colleges)

Source: BNS ASPAR

Almaty is a large metropolis with a rapidly growing population. The educational network of the city includes 301 secondary education organizations with a contingent of about 320 thousand students, including 210 public and 91 private educational institutions, which employ 20,541 teachers. Over the past 10 years, every year, the number of schoolchildren has been growing by an average of 12-14 thousand children due to natural growth and internal migration. During this period, the number of first-graders is twice the number of school graduates. At the same time, the existing infrastructure is noticeably lagging behind the growing needs in schools.

Pic. 24.
Dynamics of students' movement relative to the number of student places



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

At the end of the 2021-2022 academic year, the shortage of student places in schools is 19.6 thousand places. Out of 210 state secondary education organizations, 37 are overloaded, in 17 schools the number of students in one class exceeds 40 people. Over the past 5 years, 6 public schools for 4,900 places have been put into operation.

At the same time, the shortage of land plots in the city center and undeveloped engineering infrastructure in new areas do not allow the necessary number of schools to be introduced. In addition, the costs of building schools in Almaty are of no small importance, which are on average twice as expensive compared to other regions (*in particular, the cost of building one school with a design capacity of 1,200 seats is 5.2 billion tenge, the purchase of the necessary land plot (3 hectares) is on average 5 billion tenge*).

At the same time, the Mayor's office of the city is implementing incentive measures to attract private investment in education. Over the past 3 years, 34

private schools have opened their doors in the city, of which the most significant are schools of international standard (*IB and A-Level*) like "NGS", "Shokan Valikhonov School", "High Tech Academy".

Overcrowding of schools has a significant impact on the quality of the educational process.

In addition to the problem of shortage of places, there is a problem of outdated infrastructure of the educational process and its untimely renewal. The obsolescence of the material and technical base is faster than the construction and equipping of new schools. Today, 70% of public schools (*140 schools*) are limited in the possibility of acquiring subject rooms of physics, chemistry, biology and robotics due to insufficient funds within per capita financing. The additional need for these schools of these classrooms to comply with state standards is 502 units. A similar situation is developing for interactive panels, the need for which for these schools is 1,044 units.

Akimat Action Plan

A medium-term "managed deficit" policy will be implemented to address the shortage of student places in schools. According to forecasts, the growth rate of schoolchildren will remain at the level of 12-14 thousand children annually until 2030. To reduce the shortage of places, it is necessary to introduce at least 6 new schools annually.

At the same time, in order to reduce the load to 25 students per class, it is planned to build 71 schools and outbuildings for 46.3 thousand places by 2025, of which:

- at the expense of budget funds, 23 schools and extensions for 16.9 thousand places (*2022 - 9, 2023 - 5, 2024 - 4, 2025 - 5*)
- placement of 6 branches of schools on 1-2 floors for 3.4 thousand places (*2023 - 1, 2024 - 2, 2025 - 3*)
- within the framework of memoranda, 16 schools and extensions for 16 thousand places (*2023 - 3, 2024 - 5, 2025 - 8*)
- opening of 26 private schools for 10 thousand students

The construction of schools and outbuildings will reduce the deficit by 68%. The construction of these facilities will be implemented according to the National project "Comfortable School", which provides for a single standard of construction using modern construction and finishing materials, including a full set of modern educational equipment and furniture.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

The level of satisfaction of the population with the quality of preschool/secondary education, %						
plan/fact	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	68.7	71.0	73.2	75.5	77.7	80.0
fact	68.7	57.7	—	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

Sociological survey conducted by the Supreme Audit Chamber of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The share of primary and secondary schools provided with subject rooms of physics, chemistry, biology, STEAM, %					
plan/fact	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	90.8	91.6	93.6	95.9	98.7
fact	91.7	93.0	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

In 2022, 129 classrooms were delivered to the city's schools, including: 32 chemistry, 33 physics, 33 biology and 31 STEAM.

National strategy

The concept of development of preschool, secondary, technical and vocational education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000249#z420>

International projects

Education Modernization Project (World Bank)

The aim of the Education Modernization Project for Kazakhstan is to improve the quality and equity in primary and secondary education, especially in rural and disadvantaged schools. The project started in 2017 and will be completed in 2024. The total cost of the project is 77 million US dollars.

The project consists of three components.

The objective of the first component is to improve curriculum standards, policies and programs through a number of initiatives to introduce a new curriculum for grades 1-12, which has been tested, evaluated and expanded using existing national systems and resources.

The second component is support for rural and disadvantaged schools to reduce inequality in learning

outcomes. The purpose of this component is to increase equal learning outcomes in rural and disadvantaged schools by improving access to basic educational materials and equipment, improving teachers' pedagogical qualifications, managerial potential and support for children with special educational needs.

Finally, the third component is support for citizen participation, monitoring, evaluation and implementation. The purpose of this component is to attract and support the participation of stakeholders and citizens, monitor and evaluate the implementation and results of the project, as well as support the implementation of the project.

Source:

<https://projects.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/projects-operations/project-detail/P153496>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Digital resources

Kundelik

"Kundelik" is a Kazakhstani IT company, developer of a unified electronic educational zone for representatives of educational authorities, as well as teachers, students, parents, administrators of educational organizations.

The flagship product of the company is the automated information and educational system "Kundelik", electronic document management of educational organizations and social networking that combine the capabilities of all participants in the educational process: teachers, parents and students.

Source:
<https://portal.kundelik.kz/ru/>

Main areas of activity:

- Modernization of school education.
- Enhanced integration of ICT into the educational process.
- Interactive development of teacher-student-parent communication.
- Implementation of information exchange of a single environment.
- Service and creation of a school ecosystem.
- Providing distance learning opportunities.



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Task 4.2.

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality systems for the development, care and preschool education of young children so that they are ready to receive primary education

Indicator 4.2.1.

The proportion of children under the age of five who develop without deviations in terms of health, education and psychosocial well-being, by gender

In the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives, the national indicator "Early Childhood Development Index" is used. Within the framework of this index, a one-time survey was conducted at the level of Central Government agencies and UN agencies.

Early Childhood Development Index

Indicator "Index of Early childhood development" (IDRRV), %	
	2015
Almaty	
Total	90.8
Kazakhstan	
Total	85.5
Urban population	86.0
Rural population	85.1
boys	84.8
girls	86.3
Age	
36-47 months	81.4
48-59 months	90.0
Mother's education	
No	—
No education/Initial	(*)
Primary/Incomplete Secondary	—
Basic Secondary	85.9
General average	82
Technical and professional	85.2
Higher	87.9
Quintile of the welfare index	
The poorest	87.2
Second	82.4
Medium	83.2
Fourth	87.3
The richest	87.9
Nationality of the head of household	
Kazakhs	86.2
Russians	87.0
Other	82.0

Source:

One-time survey Multi-indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

Definition:

The proportion of children under the age of five who are in the process of developing in the field of health, education and psychosocial well-being is currently measured by the percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are in the process of development for at least three of the following four domains: numerical literacy, physical, socio-emotional education and training.

Calculation method:

The number of children under the age of five who are in the process of developing in the field of health, education and psychosocial well-being is divided by the total number of children under the age of five in the population multiplied by 100 people.

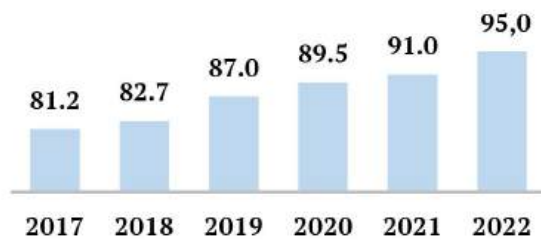
4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

One of the most important tasks in the development of education in Almaty is to create equal starting opportunities for preschool children to enter school. Every child must undergo high-quality preparation for school, acquire the skills of successful socialization for comprehensive personal, moral and cognitive development.

Today, there are 866 preschool organizations (192 state and 674 private kindergartens) with a total coverage of 75.5 thousand children in Almaty. The annual increase in the number of preschool children from 0 to 7 years over the past 5 years is about 9 thousand, while the number of children in preschool organizations has increased from 64 thousand to 75 thousand children. Over the past 5 years, the coverage of children aged 3 to 6 years has increased from 81% to 91%.

Pic. 25.
Coverage of children from 3 to 6 years of preschool education and training, %



Indicator 4.2.2.

The level of participation in organized types of education (one year before reaching the official age of admission to school) by gender

In the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives, the national indicator "Proportion of children enrolled in pre-school education" is used.

The proportion of children enrolled in pre-school education, %						
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024*
Kazakhstan						
Both sexes	99.8	95.9	99.2	93.8	98.3	98.3
are boys	100	98.78	99.8	91.7	98.3	98.3
and girls	95.5	92.9	98.6	96.3	98.7	98.7
city of Almaty						
Both sexes	99.8	89.5	95.4	80.2	81.4	81.4
are boys	100	97.81	100.0	78.4	79.4	79.4
and girls	93.8	82.0	86.7	82.2	83.6	83.6

*planned values

Source:

Administrative Data (NOBD) National Educational Database

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Akimat Action Plan

1. By the end of 2025, the phased construction of 10 state kindergartens for 2.3 thousand places will be implemented.

2. Within the framework of Memoranda with developers of the city, construction of kindergartens for 10 thousand places is planned by the end of 2025, and 5 thousand places will be additionally introduced by the end of 2030.

3. The most effective tool for encouraging entrepreneurs to open private gardens remains the placement of a state educational order, in addition, 15 thousand places are planned to be placed by 2025, 5 thousand places by 2030, in total, the state order will be increased by 20 thousand places.

4. Together with the leading universities of the world, a retraining program will be launched for 190 managers and 400 methodologists of preschool education organizations in Almaty until 2025 inclusive.

5. Academic internship in leading methodological and educational centers of Finland, Estonia and Israel will be organized for 50 leaders selected on a competitive basis.

6. Professional development will be organized for 100% of teachers of preschool organizations on modern educational technologies of preschool education and the best international practices of early childhood development.

7. By 2023, changes will be made to the system of certification of preschool teachers.

8. A phased increase in the wages of preschool teachers is provided.

9. Since October 2023, an independent tool for assessing the quality of preschool education ECERS – 3 introduced with training and certification of experts on assessing the quality of preschool education, and a program for the development of preschool education in Almaty will be developed with the involvement of leading experts from international childhood centers.

10. All preschool education organizations will be connected to developing digital content for children from 3 to 7 years old in Kazakh, English and Russian, as well as with a methodological complex and support for teachers and parents.

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Coverage of children from 3 to 6 years of age with high-quality preschool education and training, %							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	89.0	91.0	93.4	95.1	97.0	99.7
fact	87.0	89.0	91.0	93.4	—	—	—

Source:
 Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025
 Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

In 2022, 78,584 children from 1 to 6 years old (65.9%), 70,498 children from 2-6 years old (72.2%), 59,038 children from 3 to 6 years old (93.4%) were covered by preschool education and training in the city.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

National strategy

The concept of development of preschool, secondary, technical and vocational education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000249#z420>

Digital resources

Balabaqsha.bilim.maty

Balabaqsha.bilim.maty is a portal of the City Department of Education, which allows you to get a referral to public or private preschool organizations, including correctional and sanatorium, send applications and extend referrals. The procedure of

queuing and receiving a referral to a kindergarten in Almaty is fully automated. Parents of children and employees of preschool institutions can use the site. There are detailed instructions for each action on the portal.

Source:
<https://balabaqsha.bilim.maty.kz/>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Task 4.3.

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and high-quality vocational and higher education, including university education

Indicator 4.3.1.

The level of participation of adults and youth in formal and informal types of education and vocational training in the last 12 months, by gender

Within the framework of the national monitoring system for the SDGs, the "Participation of adults aged 16-65 in informal/formal education and professional training in the 12 months preceding the survey" national indicator is used.

Participation of adults aged 16-65 in informal types of education and vocational training in the last 12 months before the study, %	
	2018
Kazakhstan	
Total	17.10
Men	13.85
Women	20.08
Participation of adults aged 16-65 in formal education and vocational training in the last 12 months prior to the study	
By level of education, total	
No education	0.85
Primary education	0.87
Basic secondary education	12.73
General secondary education	16.84
Technical and vocational education on the basis of the 9th grade	21.03
Technical and vocational education on the basis of the 11th grade	16.92
Bachelor's degree	28.83
Master's degree	1.72
Postgraduate education, PhD or Doctor of Sciences	0.12
Foreign education	0.08
By level of education, men	
No education	1.02
Primary education	0.91
Basic secondary education	14.24
General secondary education	17.72
Technical and vocational education on the basis of the 9th grade	23.70
Technical and vocational education on the basis of the 11th grade	16.04
Bachelor's degree	24.87
Master's degree	1.27
Postgraduate education, PhD or Doctor of Sciences	0.09
Foreign education	0.14
By level of education, women	
No education	0.69
Primary education	0.85
Basic secondary education	11.31
General secondary education	16.02
Technical and vocational education on the basis of the 9th grade	18.54
Technical and vocational education on the basis of the 11th grade	17.75
Bachelor's degree	32.56
Master's degree	2.15
Postgraduate education, PhD or Doctor of Sciences	0.14
Foreign education	0.02

Source: Data on the results of the OECD International Program for the Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC)

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Technical and vocational education is aimed at solving the tasks of professional development of a person and training qualified workers and mid-level specialists in popular areas of the city.

Today, more than 692 thousand young people aged 14 to 35 years (*37% of the total number of residents*) live in Almaty. At the same time, more than 35 thousand people come to the city from the regions every year.

There are 83 colleges in the system of technical and vocational education (*VET*) in Almaty, of which 23 are public and 60 are private with a total contingent of 73.7 thousand students, of which about 50% or 36.5 thousand people are studying under the state educational order.

There are the following disadvantages in the system of technical and vocational education:

- weak material and technical base and multidisciplinary specialties in private colleges
- a large number of part-time teachers and staff turnover due to the lack of additional payments to college teachers for an academic master's degree, mentoring, teaching updated content and in English
- the requirements for retraining and the delivery of tubing repel specialists from production who have expressed a transition to pedagogical activity
- the growth of modern technologies, the high demand of employers for the qualifications of college graduates require a revision of the current Classifier of specialties and the development of an Atlas of new professions for the city of Almaty

Akimat Action Plan

1. Starting from the 2022-2023 academic year, the state educational order for demanded specialties will be gradually increased. First of all, it is planned to cover free VET graduates of 9th grades up to 100% by 2025 (*2022 - 69.3%, 2023 - 78.1%, 2024 - 87.8%, 2025 - 100%*).

2. By the end of 2023, a regional Atlas of professions will be developed, according to which, from the 2023-2024 academic year, it is planned to place a state educational order in colleges within the framework of the updated Classifier of TVET specialties. Research will be conducted, new educational programs will be developed and launched in the 2023-2024 academic year in accordance with the expectations of the Almaty labor market, the development of industry and the high-tech sector (*including IT and the creative industry*). Activities will be carried out to synchronize the content and results of training in colleges of the city with the requests of business (*employers*): strategic sessions, seminars, etc.

3. In 2023, a study of barriers and opportunities for synchronizing the activities of colleges with the

requests of employers and students, the requests of large, medium and small businesses of the city for personnel training, as well as requests for key segments, the definition of A soigs and barriers to effective interaction between business and education in training "on request" will be launched. The capacity of consumption and requirements for labor resources-college graduates - will also be predicted.

4. In 2023, it is planned to launch a project on international internship and training of masters of industrial training and teachers of special disciplines of colleges in such areas as: targeted career guidance, practical training, career development and employment, mentoring, training and improvement of professional English speaking at least Intermediate level, organization of Worldskills championships. Internships will be held in Germany, Finland, Russia in order to directly involve college teams in the mechanics of the best practices of business and education partnership. It is planned to cover masters of industrial training and teachers of special disciplines up to 600 people until 2025 inclusive (*2023 - 200 people, 2024 - 200 people, 2025 - 200 people*).

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Number of qualified personnel in the field of ICT, units.				
plan/fact	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350
fact	1 450	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025;

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

There are 85 colleges in Almaty, of which 21 colleges (6 of them public, 15 private) train specialists in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT).

In 2022, 1,450 people were released into the organizations of the TVET in the specialty of ICT.

National strategy

The concept of development of preschool, secondary, technical and vocational education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000249#z420>

International projects

Modernization of technical and vocational education (World Bank)

The aim of the Modernization Project of Technical and Vocational Education in Kazakhstan is to increase the relevance, quality and effectiveness of technical and vocational education (TVE) by improving the policy framework and institutional capacity. The project was started in 2010 and successfully completed in 2015. The total cost of the project is 36.4 million US dollars.

One of the striking results of the project was the launch of the "Learning while Working" program in specialized industry educational institutions. Thus, about 68 colleges of technical and vocational education have implemented grants to improve the quality of training of students in a number of specialties – from food production to tourism and manufacturing.

Source:

<https://projects.vsemirnyjbank.org/ru/projects-operations/project-detail/P102177>

Digital resources

Almaty TechCup

Robotics and Innovative Technologies Championship for the Akim's Cup of Almaty.

The purpose of the championship is to stimulate the interest of children and youth in the field of innovation and engineering, the development and popularization of IT competencies, the identification and support of talents among children and youth.

unique engineering projects, demonstrate knowledge, and compete on the Championship site in the field of robotics, new technologies and programming.

Techsup was first held in 2014. Over the years, the scale of the Championship has expanded from 20 to 586 teams, and the number of participants has exceeded 2,000 people.

Every year, the Championship gathers participants aged 7 to 22 years who present their

Source:

<http://www.techcup.kz/>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Task 4.5.

By 2030, eliminate gender inequality in education and ensure equal access to education and vocational training at all levels for vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

Indicator 4.5.1.

Equality indices (for women and men, urban and rural residents, lower and upper income quintiles and other groups, for example, disabled people, indigenous peoples and people affected by conflict, depending on the availability of data) **for all education-related indicators in this list, which can be disaggregated**

National indicators are used in the context of the national system for monitoring SDG objectives:

	2015
Gender equality index by level of education, %	
Kazakhstan	
primary education	1.00
secondary education	1.00
basic secondary education	1.00
general secondary education	1.01
Gender Equality Index (IRP) for Primary School CHKP, %	
Kazakhstan	
Total	1.00
Urban population	0.99
Rural population	1.00
Almaty	
Total	0.98
Gender Equality Index (IRP) for Primary Secondary School CHCP, %	
Kazakhstan	
Total	1.00
Urban population	1.00
Rural population	1.00
Almaty	
Total	1.02
Gender Equality Index (IRP) for Secondary School CHKP, %	
Kazakhstan	
Total	1.01
Urban population	1.03
Rural population	0.98
Almaty	
Total	1.00

Source: One-time survey Multi-indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Indicator 4.5.1.1.

The share of preschool organizations that have created conditions for the upbringing and education of children with special educational needs

The share of preschool organizations that have created conditions for the upbringing and education of children with special educational needs, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	9.1	10.0	15.0	20.1	28.7	53.3	40.8	55.4
Almaty	—	0.5	12.0	41.2	30.8	83.1	82.5	46.6

Source: BNS ASPAR

Indicator 4.5.1.2.

The proportion of schools that have created conditions for inclusive education

Percentage of schools that have created conditions for inclusive education, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	21.8	44.7	55.0	60.0	64.9	74.8	81.7	84.9
Almaty	1.5	31.9	100.0	99.5	86.8	87.4	92.3	94.3

Source: BNS ASPAR

Indicator 4.5.1.3.

The share of VET organizations that have created equal conditions and barrier-free access for students with special educational needs

The share of TVE organizations that have created equal conditions and barrier-free access for students with special educational needs, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.1	41.1	47.8	48.4	50.0
Almaty	1.5	31.9	100.0	99.5	86.8	68.2	47.8	47.8

Source: BNS ASPAR

Indicator 4.5.1.4.

The share of university organizations that have created equal conditions and barrier-free access for teaching students with special educational needs

The share of university organizations that have created equal conditions and barrier-free access for teaching students with special educational needs, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	12.0	15.2	25.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: BNS ASPAR

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Inclusive education ensures equal access to education for all students, regardless of their individual capabilities, educational needs and health status.

Inclusive education is implemented in 166 public schools of the city (*80% of the city's schools*) with coverage of 1,935 children; in 117 state kindergartens (*65%*) – 1,800 children; in 4 vocational colleges - 405 children. A state educational order for 400 places for children with special educational needs has been implemented in 14 private organizations of additional education since 2022. In each district of the city there are support schools where inclusion support offices (*resource offices*) are functioning, providing methodological assistance.

There are 8 psychological, medical and pedagogical consultations (*PMPC*) and 9 offices of psychological and pedagogical correction (*PPC*) in Almaty. Every year, more than 3 thousand children with various psychophysical characteristics receive special assistance: the services of a speech therapist,

speech pathologist, psychologist, ophthalmologist, sign language teacher, social pedagogue, masseur, physical therapy. Despite this, at the moment, about 1,200 children of the city are waiting in line to receive special assistance.

In addition to the high priority of children to receive special assistance, there is a shortage of teaching staff for teaching and accompanying children with special educational needs in secondary schools and kindergartens (*speech pathologists, speech therapists, sign language teachers, psychologists, teaching assistants*).

Incomplete equipment of educational institutions with modern equipment remains a serious problem; the lack of teaching aids, textbooks, especially in the state language. There is also a lack of acceptance by the parent community of an inclusive environment in educational institutions, the lack of interaction with private organizations of psychological and pedagogical correction.

Akimat Action Plan

1. By the end of 2025, 1,200 teachers implementing inclusive education in general education organizations of the city (*300 teachers annually*) will be covered by advanced training courses.

2. To strengthen the work in inclusive education, an inclusive resource center (*IRC*) will be created in 2023 on the basis of the city scientific and Methodological center for new technologies in education.

3. Inventory of PMPC and PPC, resource rooms of secondary schools for equipping with modern equipment and techniques.

4. Purchase of premises for 6 PMPC and PPC for high-quality provision of consulting and correctional services, reducing the priority and increasing coverage of children with CPC.

5. Development of a network of private psychological and pedagogical correction offices by placing a state educational order.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Coverage of children with disabilities with special psychological and pedagogical support and early correction, %				
plan/fact	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350
fact	1 450	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

There are 8 psychological, medical and pedagogical consultations (*PMPC*) and 9 offices of psychological and pedagogical correction in the city. Every year, KPPK provides psychological and pedagogical correctional services (*services of a speech therapist, a defectologist, a psychologist, a social pedagogue, a masseur, physical therapy*) to more than 3,000 children with various psycho-physical characteristics. In 2022, 3,521 children received psychological and pedagogical correction in 9 CPC.

National strategy

The concept of family and gender policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000151#z338>

International projects

Support for the economic empowerment of Afghan women (UNDP)

The program is aimed at the development of human capital and gender equality in Afghanistan.

The main objectives of the Program

1. Expanding opportunities for quality education for women in Afghanistan.
2. Increasing the involvement of Afghan women, including quotas for women with disabilities and from rural regions, in higher and vocational education.
3. Expanding employment opportunities for women participating in the program.

Source:

<https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/projects/european-union-action-empowerment-women-afghanistan-phase-ii>

Digital resources

Association of Business Women of Kazakhstan

The Association of Business Women of Kazakhstan (*ABWK*) is the first women's public organization in the Republic of Kazakhstan, founded in 1995 with the aim of raising the status and image of a working woman, regardless of the field of activity and socialавленности.

Goals and objectives:

- formation of a high status and image of a business woman, regardless of the field of activity and social orientation
- consolidation of the efforts of businesswomen aimed at the development of initiative, entrepreneurship, innovation
- assistance to women in social and life orientation in the conditions of building a civil society and the development of democracy

Source:

<https://www.businesswomen.kz/about/ob-assotsiatsii/>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Task 4.7.

By 2030, ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable development, including through education on sustainable development and sustainable lifestyle, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, world citizenship and awareness of the value of cultural diversity and the contribution of culture to sustainable development

National strategy

Voluntary National Review 2022

Источник:

<https://hlpf.un.org/countries/kazakhstan/voluntary-national-review-2022>

International projects

Partnership to create a national SDG platform

Project objective: To create a national platform for all stakeholders to monitor, implement and nationalize the SDGs by strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MNE RK) as the responsible body and Secretariat for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project also assists the Committee on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan in providing statistical reporting on the SDGs and JSC "Institute of Economic Research" at the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan to perform the duties of the Secretariat.

The project includes the following four main components:

1. Strengthening the national coordination mechanism for the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs
2. Providing technical assistance in the process of nationalization and localization of SDGs in Kazakhstan
3. Support For national Statistical Capacity
4. Establishing a dialogue on SDG financing

Source:

<https://www.undp.org/kazakhstan/projects/partnering-building-national-sdg-platform>

Digital resources

Institute of Economic Research (ERI)

Kazakhstan, as a country that has committed itself to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, is actively working in all directions and is ready to contribute to the successful achievement of global goals.

The Coordination Council for Sustainable Development Goals, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan, was established on behalf of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 15, 2018. The coordinating body of the Council's work is the Ministry of National Economy.

The Secretariat is JSC "Institute of Economic Research", which provides expert and analytical support.

The Institute's activities are aimed at providing scientific support for the implementation of the country's economic strategy. ERI experts analyze the state of the economy and forecast its development for the future. At the same time, modern economic and mathematical models are used.

Source:

https://economy.kz/ru/Celi_ustojchivogo_razvitija/About_TSUR/

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 4. Quality education

Task 4.a.

To create and improve educational institutions that take into account the interests of children, the special needs of persons with disabilities and gender aspects, and to provide a safe, violence-free and social barriers-free and effective learning environment for all

National strategy

The concept of development of preschool, secondary, technical and vocational education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000249#z420>

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Shortage of student places, thousand places							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	30.9	33.8	19.6	15.7	10.1	7.3
fact	30.1	30.9	33.8	19.1	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

In total, 17 educational facilities have been introduced for 14,693 new student places, due to which the shortage of places in 2022 has been reduced by 36%.

Task 4.c.

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

National strategy

The concept of development of preschool, secondary, technical and vocational education of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000249#z420>

Digital resources

Kazakhstan Center for Retraining and Advanced Training

All educational programs implemented at the center are aimed at improving the professional skills of teachers in their subject area. Educational programs are developed by qualified teaching staff. At the end of the course, a certificate of the established sample is issued. Professional development and retraining of personnel is carried out with the aim of in-depth

acquisition earlier or acquisition of new professional knowledge and skills.

The capabilities of the website allow you to study remotely from anywhere in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Source:


<https://kcppk.kz/about>



TAKTAK.BY

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

GOAL 3. GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING						
 Task	Global indicator	National	International projects	National strategies	Municipal projects	Digital resources
	3.1. Reduce the global maternal mortality rate	+	-	-	+	+
3.2. Put an end to preventable deaths of newborns and children under the age of five	+	-	-	+	+	+
3.3. Put an end to the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and tropical diseases	-	-	+	+	-	+
3.4. Reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by a third	+	-	+	+	-	+
3.5. Improve the prevention and treatment of substance dependence	-	-	-	+	-	+
3.6. Reduce the number of deaths and injuries as a result of road accidents	-	-	+	+	+	+
3.7. Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services	-	-	-	+	-	+
3.8. Ensure coverage of health services	-	-	+	+	+	+
3.9. Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.a. Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control	-	-	-	+	-	+
3.b. Promote research and development of vaccines and medicines	-	-	+	+	-	+
3.c. Increase healthcare funding	-	-	-	+	-	+
3.d. Build capacity in the field of early warning, reduction of health risks	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

Implementation of Goal 3 at the national level

In the new model of national policy, Goal No. 3 "Ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting well-being for everyone at any age" is a key national priority. Of the 10 priorities of the national development plan of the country, the first and second places are: 1) fair social policy (*promoting well-being for everyone at any age*); 2) affordable and effective health care system (*ensuring a healthy lifestyle*).

National priorities*	
National priority 1.	Fair social policy
National Priority 2.	Affordable and effective healthcare system
National Priority 3.	Quality education
National Priority 4.	A fair and effective state based on the protection of the interests of citizens
National Priority 5.	A new model of public administration
National Priority 6.	Cultivating the values of patriotism
National Priority 7.	Strengthening national security
National Priority 8.	Building a diversified and innovative economy
National Priority 9.	Active development of economic and trade diplomacy
National Priority 10.	Balanced territorial development

*The list of national priorities was introduced into the state planning system by the decree of the President of Kazakhstan in February 2021 in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 45 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as in order to ensure the further development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the formation of an inclusive platform for the activities of the state and increase the welfare of every citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2100000520#z2>



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

The main concept responsible for the implementation of Goal 3 is the Concept of Healthcare Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2026. Published in November 2022.

This Concept was developed in the implementation of long-term and medium-term strategic documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Sustainable Development Goals.



The implementation of medium-term goals in the field of public health protection within the framework of the National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025 provides for the transition from the traditional healthcare system to patient-centered medicine focused on improving the health indicators of citizens, from inequality in the quality of medical care between urban and rural settlements to the widespread provision of high-quality medical services.

Thus, Kazakhstan confirms its commitment to the UN definition that the key elements of sustainable development are ensuring a healthy lifestyle and promoting well-being for all people at any age.

According to the results of the Global Competitiveness Index rating in 2019, Kazakhstan took 55th place, improving its position by 4 places (in

2018 - 59th place), including the "Health" factor, where the indicator is the expected duration of a healthy life, in 95th place out of 141 countries (in 2018 - 97th place). At the same time, the average healthy life expectancy in Kazakhstan was 62.7 years, while in the TOP 30 countries it is on average over 70 years.

The improvement of the "Health" factor was facilitated by a set of measures implemented, including within the framework of state programs. In 2019, the implementation of the State Program for the Development of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Densaulyk" for 2016-2019 was completed, which made it possible to improve the basic medical and demographic indicators. As a result, life expectancy at birth (hereinafter referred to as life expectancy) increased to 73.18 years in 2019 (2016 - 72.30 years).

Источник:

Концепции развития здравоохранения Республики Казахстан до 2026 года, Раздел 2. Анализ текущей ситуации
<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000945>

Within the framework of the healthcare development concept, Kazakhstan has set a number of ambitious goals for a five-year period: to increase life expectancy at birth from 70.2 to 75.1 years; to increase the level of population satisfaction with the quality and accessibility of medical services from 57.7% to 81%.

Target indicators and expected results of the concept							
	fact	plan					
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2025
Life expectancy at birth, number of years	70.23	73.7	74.2	74.6	75	75.1	7.3
The level of satisfaction of the population with the quality and accessibility of medical services provided by medical institutions, %	57.7	69.6	73	76.5	80	81	—
Maternal mortality, per 100 thousand live births	44.7	11	10.8	10.4	10	9.9	—
Investments in fixed assets in healthcare, % real growth to the level of 2019	143	219.4	273.4	333	372.2	106.6	—

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000945>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

The concept includes 7 strategic directions:

Direction 1.	Formation of a healthy lifestyle and prevention of non-communicable diseases
Direction 2.	Improving the organization of medical care
Direction 3.	Provision of sanitary and epidemiological
Direction 4.	population well-being and biological safety
Direction 5.	Improving the effectiveness of the system of training and
Direction 6.	advanced training of personnel
Direction 7.	Development of drug supply and

Implementation of Goal 3 at the local level

To implement an optimistic scenario for the urban future, a multisectoral approach is needed that goes far beyond the healthcare industry. Health is an essential component of sustainable urbanization, given its impact and interrelationship with social, economic and environmental factors. Instead of existing as an independent priority, health can serve as a catalyst that integrates several SDGs and creates many far-reaching benefits beyond the absence of disease.

The Constitution of the World Health Organization (*WHO*) defines "health" in a broad sense as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not just the absence of diseases or physical defects".

In a broad sense, the "Almaty Development Program until 2025 and medium-term prospects until 2030" is primarily focused on the implementation of SDG 3. Each direction of the program contributes to a greater or lesser extent to ensuring a healthy lifestyle and well-being for everyone at any age.

An active healthy lifestyle is recognized as the basis of sustainable development of society, which directly affects the quality of life of citizens, its duration. At the same time, an increasing number

of Almaty residents today are engaged in sports not for the sake of high achievements, but for their own harmonious development.

After the 2020 pandemic, the trend towards a healthy lifestyle has intensified even more. Because of the feeling of their vulnerability to the pandemic, many people took up sports, switched to proper nutrition and abandoned risky behavior. In a large city with environmental problems, this becomes a vital necessity, orients residents to high standards of social well-being and personal health.

Picking up the emerging trend in the city for a healthy lifestyle, the main components of which are physical culture and sports, it is extremely important to modernize and expand the sports infrastructure, create decent conditions for mass sports, as well as induce and support private initiatives. It is important to understand which groups of the population are involved in these processes, where and how they do physical education and sports, and with this in mind, formulate clear deadlines for the implementation of tasks. A cluster approach can help with this.

The main task of the city is to create the most comfortable conditions under which citizens will be able to maintain their physical shape by systematically

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

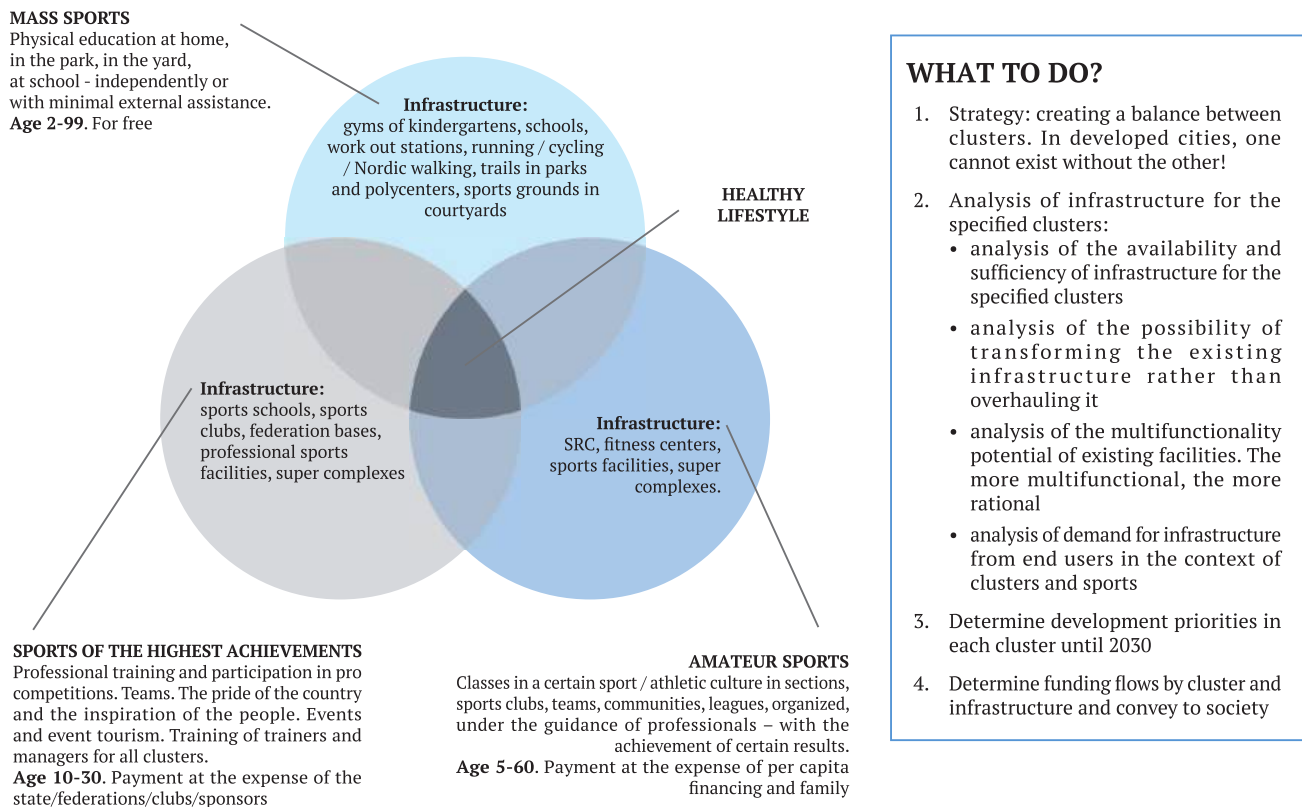
Goal 3. Good health and well-being

doing physical education and sports. At the same time, the real accessibility of infrastructure is very important, which implies the opportunity to engage in physical education for everyone, regardless of the level of wealth and place of residence. The development of sports infrastructure provides an influx of new jobs, and sports events contribute to the creation of

a spectacular industry of great economic importance and having a multiplicative effect for related sectors of the economy.

The success of these efforts also significantly depends on the widespread popularization of the ideology of a healthy lifestyle.

Pic. 26.
Strategy of "Healthy lifestyle" in Almaty



In a narrow sense, the key mission of the city's healthcare system is to provide affordable and high-quality patient-oriented medical care.

The dynamics of demographic growth, the ever-increasing demands of the population for the quality of medical services require priority development of the following areas:

- further development of primary health care with the provision of walking distance with the strengthening of preventive orientation
- strengthening of the emergency medical service, taking into account the development of the urban agglomeration

- technological modernization of large system-forming public health facilities and improvement of management
- development of human resources and improvement of competencies of medical specialists
- effective use of the potential of republican research centers, public and private medical organizations
- implementation of uniform standards of service and hospitality (*Hospitality management*)

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

Task 3.1.

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

Indicator 3.1.1.

Maternal mortality rate

Maternal mortality rate, per 100,000 live births								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	16.5	15.4	14.8	14.0	13.7	36.5	44.7	17.0
Almaty	2.4	7.9	14.7	8.9	15.4	23	53.8	12.0
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	11.9	13.4	15.2	14.9	17.7	40.7	36.1	17.6

Source: Administrative data

Indicator 3.1.2.

The proportion of births attended by qualified medical professionals

The proportion of births attended by qualified medical professionals, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7
Almaty	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7

Source: Administrative data



4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

Task 3.2.

By 2030, put an end to preventable deaths of newborns and children under the age of five, while all countries should strive to reduce neonatal mortality to no more than 12 cases per 1,000 live births, and mortality under the age of five to no more than 25 cases per 1,000 live births

Indicator 3.2.1.

Mortality rate of children under the age of five

Mortality rate of children under the age of five, per 1,000 births								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Boys and girls								
Kazakhstan	12.04	10.79	10.24	10.11	10.69	9.41	10.04	9.88
Almaty	10.37	8.71	8.50	9.86	9.65	8.98	12.26	6.45
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	11.78	10.13	9.35	9.56	10.51	9.81	11.99	9.17
Boys								
Kazakhstan	13.35	12.04	11.25	11.64	12.03	10.48	10.90	10.93
Almaty	11.29	10.03	9.04	11.14	11.11	10.16	13.28	7.34
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	13.01	11.53	9.94	11.08	11.76	10.98	12.86	10.17
Girls								
Kazakhstan	10.64	9.45	9.17	8.48	9.25	8.26	9.13	8.76
Almaty	9.36	7.29	7.90	8.50	8.10	7.70	11.17	5.50
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	10.48	8.64	8.70	7.93	9.16	8.56	11.06	8.10

Indicator 3.2.2.

Neonatal mortality rate

Neonatal mortality rate, per 1,000 births								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Boys and girls								
Kazakhstan	5.61	5.16	4.61	4.58	4.81	4.80	5.11	4.53
Almaty	6.26	5.20	4.26	5.74	4.75	4.79	6.04	2.91
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	6.23	5.31	4.49	4.89	5.26	5.38	6.45	4.35
Boys								
Kazakhstan	6.41	5.87	5.15	5.32	5.53	5.45	5.43	5.09
Almaty	6.79	5.63	4.64	6.13	5.73	5.57	6.74	3.32
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	6.92	6.05	4.74	5.62	5.92	6.20	6.76	4.82
Girls								
Kazakhstan	4.76	4.39	4.04	3.79	4.03	4.11	4.78	3.93
Almaty	5.68	4.75	3.85	5.34	3.72	3.94	5.29	2.46
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	5.49	4.53	4.22	4.10	4.56	4.51	6.12	3.85

Source:

IP "Registry office", LEG (RAGS), IP "Register of attached population" of the Republic of Kazakhstan, IP of Judicial bodies "Torelik", the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

The population of Almaty, compared to January 1, 2020, has grown by 137 thousand people and as of the 1st half of 2022 is 2,135 million inhabitants. According to forecasts, by 2030, the population of the Almaty agglomeration will be 4 million people, while the population density of Almaty exceeds 3.7 thousand people per 1 sq.km.

In the future, with an increase in life expectancy (76.7 years in 2025) and the birth rate, the number of the most intensive consumers of medical services will increase. This is an elderly population, which by 2025 will grow by 41% and the number of children will increase by 20%.

There is insufficient integration of outpatient and inpatient care in key areas (*obstetrics, diseases of the circulatory system, oncology, etc.*), mainly in the private sector. This is often the cause of late diagnosis and high mortality.

One of the main criteria for the quality and level of organization of the work of obstetric institutions, training in hospitals and women's consultations (*obstetricians, gynecologists, neonatologists, ultrasound doctors*), the level of equipment of obstetric organizations and intensive care units is the maternal mortality rate.

The maternal mortality rate has increased over the past three years: by the end of 2021, it amounted to 53.8 per 100 thousand live births (*in 2019 – 15.4*). The main cause of mortality of pregnant and postpartum women were COVID-19 and post-ovarian complications (73%), complications unrelated to pregnancy (*extragenital diseases*) - 23.2% and pregnancy-related complications (*obstetric conditions*) – 3.8%.

By the end of 2022, the maternal mortality rate decreased to 9.9 per 100 thousand live births (*the threshold value is 10*).

The infant mortality rate remains high, which in 2021 amounted to 10.1%, which is higher than the national indicators (8.35%). The infant mortality rate is influenced by the following factors: these are children born with an extremely low weight of 500 gr., as well as with congenital anomalies of the heart and circulatory system. Of course, the level of maternal and infant mortality is significantly influenced by social factors associated with lack of planning and preparation for pregnancy, late turnout, criminal abortions, home births and other unfavorable factors.

Akimat Action Plan

In the long term (*until 2030*), it is considered:

- construction of a 200-bed multidisciplinary clinic (*based on the PPP mechanism*) and a 250-bed oncology center to replace a temporarily located hospital on the territory of the City Clinical Hospital No. 4
- reconstruction of a multidisciplinary hospital (*the former building of the Almaty Railway Hospital*) for 300 beds with a maternity unit for 150 beds in the Turksib district
- in December 2023, it is planned to begin the process of developing design specifications and estimates for the construction of a multidisciplinary clinic with a maternity hospital in the Alatau district, which currently has no hospitals, will be started

By the end of 2030, due to the increase in the population, it is planned to gradually build 11 new substations of the ambulance service in Alatau, Nauryzbay, Medeu, Auyezovsky districts, as well as provide information systems and update the fleet. By 2030, the infrastructure of 25 existing multidisciplinary and specialized hospitals will be gradually modernized, where repair of engineering networks, supply and exhaust systems, installation of gas supply systems, as well as equipping reception rooms with "clean rooms" complexes will be carried out.

In addition, it is planned to create specialized centers based on 5 multidisciplinary hospitals (*neurosurgery, stroke center, endoprosthesis, traumatology and orthopedics*). This will expand the possibilities of providing highly qualified services and introducing the latest technologies for the treatment of patients in priority areas.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

Maternal mortality, per 100 thousand live births*							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	23.0	≤33.0	≤10	≤10	≤10	≤10
fact	15.4	23.0	53.8	9.9	—	—	—

Considering that the threshold value in the National Project for the City is no more than 10 in absolute figures, the achievement is registered today.

Coverage of pregnant women with individual and interdisciplinary prenatal care, %*							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	—	77.0	81.0	86.0	90.0	95.0
fact	—	—	77.0	81.3	—	—	—

Infant mortality, per 1,000 live births*							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	7.64	7.30	7.20	7.10	7.00	6.90
fact	8.05	7.64	10.48	8.30	—	—	—

Registration for pregnancy up to 12 weeks, examination by a therapist and perinatal screening of the first trimester of pregnancy in accordance with the approved rules for the organization of screening and standards for the organization of obstetric and gynecological care.

National strategy

The concept of healthcare development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2026

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000945#z311>

Digital resources

*Scientific Center of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology***

The fundamental and applied nature of our scientific research is aimed at the prevention of obstetric and perinatal complications, considered from the perspective of current international discoveries, the introduction of assisted reproductive technologies, the modification of reconstructive plastic and organ-preserving operations to restore reproductive function. Moreover, the work of the center has been developed in such scientific areas as perinatal biochemistry and perinatal pathomorphology.

Innovative technologies developed and implemented on the basis of NCAgIP are unique for the Republic of Kazakhstan, while meeting the criteria:

- 1) Uniqueness + clinical efficacy and safety + social significance.
- 2) Lymphocyte-immunotherapy for miscarriage.
- 3) Intrauterine blood transfusion in Rhesus conflict pregnancy.
- 4) A method for diagnosing fetal intrauterine hypoxia.
- 5) Molecular cytogenetic diagnostics (*FISH method*) of chromosomal diseases in the intrauterine fetus.

Source:

*Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025; Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

**<https://ncagip.kz/>

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

Task 3.4.

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

Indicator 3.4.1.

Mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases

Mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, chronic respiratory diseases, %								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kazakhstan	21.12	20.84	19.73	19.28	17.41	20.48	21.80	16.63
Men	29.40	29.25	27.66	27.09	24.18	28.62	29.50	23.49
Women	14.38	13.98	13.29	12.92	11.61	13.69	15.30	10.80

Source:

IP "Registry office", LEG (RAGS), IP "Register of the attached population" of the Republic of Kazakhstan, IP of judicial bodies "Torelik", the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Indicator 3.4.2.

Suicide mortality

Suicide mortality, per 100,000 population								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total								
Kazakhstan	16.52	14.47	14.77	13.65	12.82	11.44	11.10	9.03
Almaty	5.68	4.75	5.01	7.60	5.25	5.44	6.60	4.64
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	13.49	11.95	12.35	12.36	11.05	10.01	9.92	8.20
Men								
Kazakhstan	27.87	24.59	24.81	23.55	22.39	19.79	18.71	14.57
Almaty	10.72	7.98	9.37	12.58	9.38	9.63	10.57	7.07
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	23.09	20.57	21.03	21.49	19.87	17.68	16.83	13.41
Women								
Kazakhstan	5.90	4.98	5.36	4.34	3.82	3.57	3.92	3.76
Almaty	1.43	2.03	1.35	3.42	1.76	1.90	3.23	2.54
Urban population								
Kazakhstan	4.96	4.29	4.63	4.23	3.18	3.16	3.72	3.46

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

Suicide mortality, per 100,000 population								
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
By age, Kazakhstan								
5-9	0.19	0.30	0.17	0.55	0.11	0.37	0.05	0.51
10-14	3.38	3.71	3.60	3.46	2.92	2.33	2.58	1.56
15-19	15.39	11.33	12.77	9.87	10.29	8.16	7.25	5.16
20-24	18.62	15.37	18.55	18.76	15.38	12.44	12.85	6.97
25-29	22.17	19.10	18.22	18.66	16.29	12.71	14.86	10.69
30-34	25.65	21.64	21.60	20.33	18.56	17.23	15.41	12.44
35-39	26.63	24.99	25.81	23.02	21.08	17.75	16.29	11.90
40-44	26.81	24.67	26.49	22.29	23.50	20.57	19.39	17.53
45-49	25.45	23.00	24.30	20.75	22.18	21.47	19.61	16.41
50-54	23.59	21.05	20.21	22.89	18.22	17.42	17.97	14.99
55-59	22.55	19.93	17.48	17.26	17.32	15.99	16.15	13.52
60-64	17.90	16.45	16.49	16.39	14.48	15.33	14.50	13.30
65-69	15.11	13.89	12.39	12.80	12.81	12.25	13.60	12.05
70-74	17.19	13.65	16.75	12.04	16.67	15.28	13.34	12.51
75-79	17.84	17.17	24.21	11.80	15.32	18.87	14.72	16.47
80-84	28.95	23.05	21.92	14.94	19.19	19.47	24.64	18.53
85+	32.19	24.61	24.68	24.74	26.13	13.85	24.78	23.44

Source:

IP "Registry office", LEG (RAGS), IP "Register of the attached population" of the Republic of Kazakhstan, IP of Judicial bodies "Torelik", the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The natural deterioration of the existing social infrastructure and distortions in the planning of new residential areas lead to a violation of the principles of polycentricity, walking distance and the "golden hour" when providing emergency assistance. For example, this situation is observed in the newly annexed territories of the Alatau and Nauryzbay districts. In particular, the city polyclinic No. 29 serves residents of the Terekty microdistrict with a population of 8 thousand people, the distance to the polyclinic is 17 km, as well as 16 thousand residents of the Algasas microdistrict, with a distance of 12 km from the polyclinic. A similar situation is observed in the Zhetysu district, where only three polyclinics are located with a high population density. The length of

the service area of all three polyclinics is more than 25 km.

Many buildings of clinics in Almaty have been functioning since the 60-70s and require gradual modernization. When analyzing the infrastructure of 25 urban hospitals in 2022, it was revealed that almost 70% of the buildings were built before 2000. 44% of organizations need retrofitting and modernization of medical gas supply systems, 100% of organizations need repair and/or modernization of general ventilation. Also, 64% of organizations need major repairs of power supply systems (*including backup*), 76% of organizations need repairs of external and internal water and heat supply systems.

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

The audit of the equipment of hospitals and polyclinics with medical equipment showed that in the last 2 years the focus has been objectively shifted towards equipping infectious diseases hospitals for the diagnosis and treatment of CVI. Meanwhile, such

specialized services as neuro-, cardio-, angiosurgery, traumatology, obstetrics and neonatology need regular technological updates to meet the expectations and requirements of the population, as well as to improve health indicators, preserve life and reduce disability.

Akimat Action Plan

To increase the efficiency and accessibility of services to the population, it is necessary to have a balanced PMPC network. A standard with uniform requirements for the structure, functionality, and equipment of PMPC organizations will be developed and implemented. First, this standard will be implemented in new polyclinics under construction at the stage of development of medical and technological tasks and subsequently reproduced in the existing PMPC organizations. This will ensure the quality and availability of medical services.

In Alatau, Medeu and Turksib districts, 3 polyclinics are being built for 200 visits per shift. Two polyclinics will be opened in Zhetysu district on the basis of two administrative buildings purchased in 2022 after reconstruction in 2023. By 2030, in addition, it is planned to build polyclinics for 500 visits per shift in densely populated areas: 1 polyclinic in Almaly and 2 polyclinics in Bostandyk districts.

From 2023, it is planned to build new polyclinics to provide a full list of clinical and diagnostic services, taking into account the forecast for population growth. So, by the end of 2025, the construction of 2 full-fledged polyclinics for 500 visits per shift in the Nauryzbay district (*in the Kargaly and Shugyla microdistricts*) and 1 polyclinic for 300 visits per shift in the microdistrict Akzhar will be completed.

This will allow to unload the existing large polyclinics exceeding the planned capacity (*CP №4, CP №17, CP №3, CP №5*). The total coverage of the population by new polyclinics will be up to 300 thousand people. It is also planned to modernize at least 11 family medical outpatient clinics at the expense of the local budget by 2030. These measures will ensure the expansion of the availability of primary health care services for more than 300 thousand people of the city.

Target indicators of the Almaty Development Plan

The volume of medical care at the outpatient level in the total volume of medical care under the GVMC and the CHI system, %							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	—	50.9	51.4	52.3	53.2	54.1
fact	—	—	50.9	56.8	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

The level of satisfaction of the population with the quality and accessibility of medical services provided by medical institutions, %							
plan/fact	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
plan	—	65.0	68.0	71.0	74.0	77.0	80.0
fact	—	65.0	54.4	73.0	—	—	—

Source:

Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025

Report on the implementation of the Almaty City Development Plan for 2021-2025 for 2022

4. OVERVIEW OF PRIORITY GOALS

Goal 3. Good health and well-being

National strategy

The concept of healthcare development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2026

Source:

<https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2200000945#z311>

International projects

Strengthening the integrated management of primary health care for non-communicable diseases
(Asian Development Bank)

Technical assistance in the form of knowledge and support for the 2030 Strategy by improving the treatment of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), which will contribute to reducing morbidity, mortality and personal health-related costs. Technical assistance will be provided at the regional level, with a focus on developing member countries. This will enhance knowledge and best practices, as well as the capacity to develop and implement policies, stimulate capacity-building and improve the implementation of innovative technologies, all to improve the effectiveness of NCDs treatment at the primary health care level in underserved areas, contributing to universal health coverage.

Capacity development and the involvement of policy makers are needed to transform regulatory data into local implementation plans to achieve SDG 3.4 in a context of limited domestic public funding.

Source:

<https://www.adb.org/projects/56072-001/main>

Digital resources

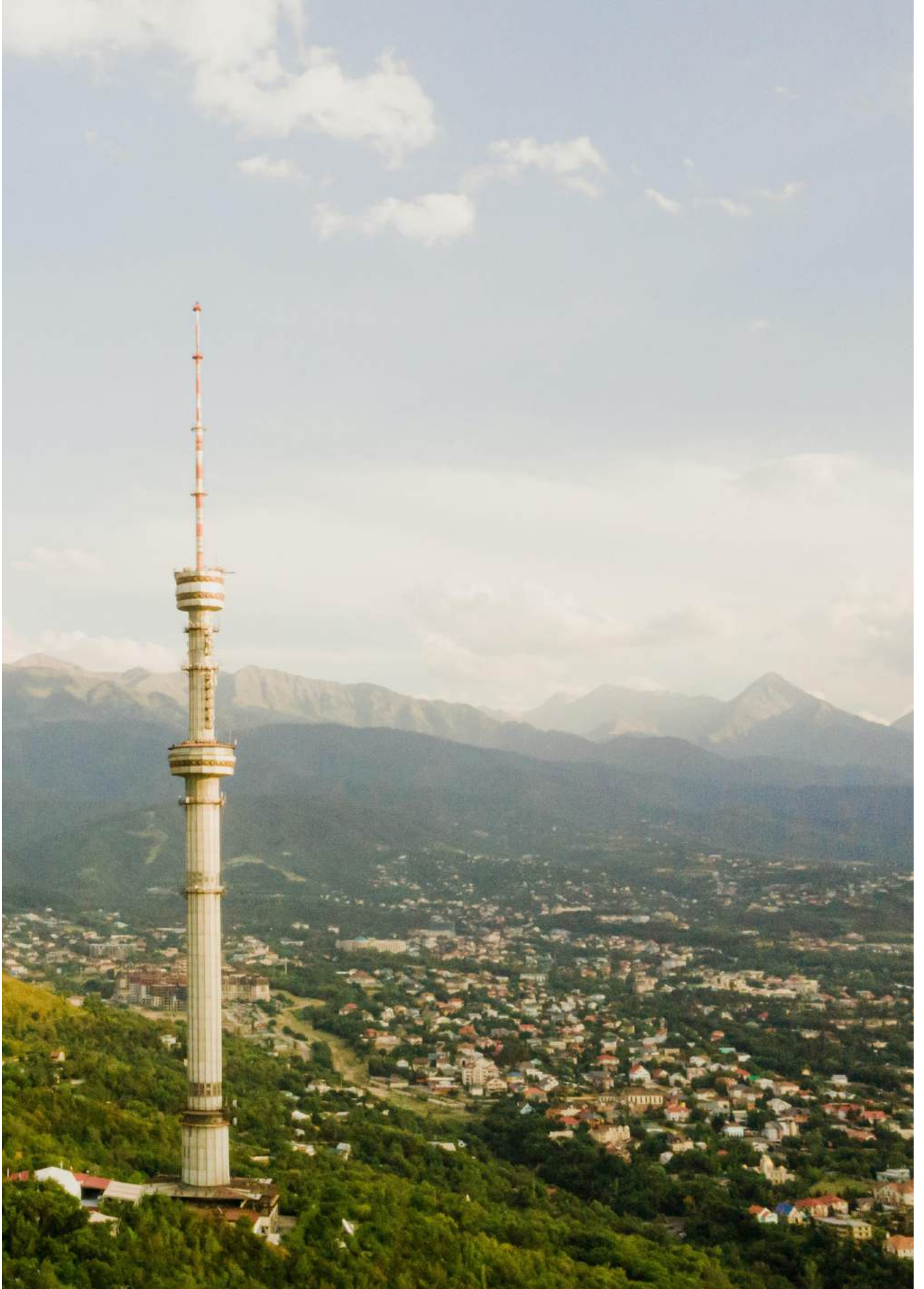
Almaty Cancer Center

The mission of the center is to provide high-quality and effective medical care to cancer patients using advanced achievements of medical science.

- 1.** High quality and leadership demonstrate a commitment to excellence in the provision of services and the highest standards in the field of healthcare.
- 2.** Demonstrates openness to the creation and application of new ideas in all aspects of unity and creative activity, as well as the creation of the necessary conditions for the maximum disclosure of the intellectual potential of the staff.
- 3.** Responsibility and reliability are aimed at meeting the expectations of patients and employees, sustainable development and achievement of goals.
- 4.** Empathy and respect show compassion and respect for the physical, emotional and psychological state of cancer patients and their families.

Source:

<https://almatyonco.kz/index/>



5. CONCLUSION

The release of the first Voluntary Local Review on achieving the UN SDGs for Almaty is the first step in a long process of evolution of local governance policy. In addition to the focus on human-centricity, public policy at the local level in the medium and long term takes a focus on sustainable development on a global scale.

This conceptual change is interconnected with the strategic and tactical planning of the city's development, ensuring effective organizational and business processes.

A positive factor in the current situation is the identification of one organization – the Almaty Development Center (ADC) – as a key institution, which, among other tasks, with the support of the Department of Economics of the city of Almaty coordinates the process of integrated transition of local government to the policy of achieving the UN SDGs.

In this role, the ADC faces the need to solve a task that is critically important for the development of Almaty and for monitoring the achievement of the UN SDGs – updating large amounts of data for an objective assessment of the development of the city.

The relevance of the problem was further confirmed during the preparation of this document, when the Review experts faced a lack of data that would allow them to compile a complete and objective picture of the degree of achievement of the UN SDGs. The analysis shows that the lack of data is associated with a number of reasons.

Firstly, some of the UN SDG indicators are not included in the nomenclature of statistical indicators of the BNS ASPAR RK.

Secondly, the national statistical system cannot provide the city with operational information, since it has specific algorithms for collecting and processing information, a regulated schedule for the release of statistical bulletins, etc.

Thirdly, many statistical indicators are based not on direct data, but on methodological calculations, which may have significant differences from real processes. In particular, official statistics do not reflect the real number of people living in Almaty, such as, for example, internal migrants without registration of residence.

Fourth, a significant amount of important information is owned by private organizations that provide various public utilities to the population. This data is often not available to the city administration.

Taking into account the global megatrend in the development of megacities to use high-quality big data analytics to achieve flexibility and adaptability in conditions of increasing complexity and speed of change, the administration of Almaty has set itself an ambitious task to form its own unified center for monitoring and analyzing data on various aspects of the city's life (*Situation Center*) in order to improve the quality of planning and management of the city.

The specified center is formed on the basis of the ADC and sets itself strategic tasks to improve the efficiency of management decisions based on data analytics, as well as to develop digital services for residents and the city administration.

The data array of the Situation Center will be used for:

- identifying patterns and correlations in data to justify managerial decision-making
- visualization of achievements and problems of the city for residents, visitors and businesses with the possibility of obtaining descriptive and predictive analytics
- daily monitoring of city indicators, including indicators of the transport system (*congestion, repairs, blocked roads*), housing and communal services (*accidents, blackouts*), etc.
- involving citizens in the development of the city, by providing opportunities to put ratings, likes and dislikes, leave feedback, ideas, wishes as feedback on construction projects, municipal facilities, etc.
- promoting business development by providing geo-analytics on the possibilities of creating and developing a business (*coverage areas, identification of geographical niches by category business, etc.*)
- the use of a ready-made designer for building dashboards by both analysts and IT specialists, as well as users from the Akimat of Almaty without technical education

Digital services for the akimat's office and residents of the city will be developed as part of the task of creating a "digital twin" of the city – a system that allows reflecting all the processes of the life of the metropolis in a virtual form.

To achieve this goal, an interactive map of the city will be created, in which various information systems will be integrated into a single interface, allowing you to show a virtual portrait of the city with the display of various data series.

5. CONCLUSION

Citizens will have access to digital services that allow:

- 1) to see the current urban construction and repair works, works on the improvement of the urban environment, etc., to evaluate them and receive feedback
- 2) to make initiative proposals for carrying out repairs, landscaping, construction, and other works
- 3) to have access to up-to-date information about verified charitable initiatives with the provision of background information, contact data and the ability to apply for financial assistance/services

Also of no small importance is the task set by the ADC to promote the effectiveness of the actions of the Akimat of Almaty for the development of the city. Within the framework of the task of the ADC, work has begun on the development of a system of indicators for implementation in the work of the offices of the Akimat of Almaty and ensuring progress in achieving the UN SDGs and the goal of entering the city in the top 70 of The Global Liveability Index from the EIU by 2030. The ADC will monitor progress, study relevant experience of other cities around the world, make recommendations for improving indicators, etc. The specified index is integral and reflects the degree of development of cities and their liveability in a number of parameters.

In addition, as an urban Think Tank, the ADC intends to become a technology platform that will attract and coordinate the efforts of key stakeholders at the local and international levels, mobilize resources and ensure joint development and implementation of solutions for smart sustainable development of Almaty.

We believe that the implementation of the actions planned in the program documents of the city administration and the ADC can ensure significant progress in achieving the UN SDGs, which in turn are aimed at improving the lives of citizens through effectively organized joint efforts. We also believe that in the process of preparing the subsequent Voluntary Local Reviews of Almaty, the activities carried out will be further improved, ensuring an ever higher result at each stage.

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50	Support for the development of innovative financing of green housing (<i>Asian Development Bank, ADB</i>)	https://www.adb.org/projects/52312-005/main
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83	Interregional scheme of territorial development of Almaty agglomeration	https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1600000302
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