



Voluntary National Survey for Monitoring of Progress in Asia and the Pacific towards the Implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

Background

This voluntary national survey will provide information on progress regarding the implementation of the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development¹ and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Asia and the Pacific.² Results from the survey will be reported and discussed at the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023.

The ICPD Programme of Action provides an invaluable framework to guide Member States in enhancing the quality of life and well-being of every individual and promoting human development by underscoring the interrelationship between development policies and programmes, human rights, and economic and social development. At the 20-year Asia-Pacific regional review of the Programme of Action, in 2013, ESCAP member States adopted the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development. This Declaration serves as region-specific guidance on population and development in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the 2018 intergovernmental meeting for the Midterm Review of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration, a monitoring framework was presented to ESCAP members and associated members to monitor progress in implementing the recommendations of both documents in the region. This framework was based on existing SDG indicators and targets to reduce the reporting burden on member States. The ESCAP Committee on Social Development, during its sixth session in 2020, endorsed the monitoring framework, noting that it would serve as an essential tool for voluntary, regular assessment and reporting of progress of implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration.³

At the Committee session, several member States recognized existing data gaps and lack of capacity at the national level in collecting, generating and disseminating reliable sex- and age-disaggregated data. In preparation for the Seventh Asian and Pacific Population Conference, in 2023, ESCAP, with support from UNFPA, has developed a survey based on the monitoring framework to assist member States in collecting data and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and the 2013 Ministerial Declaration. The survey is highly qualitative in nature, aiming to understand countries' progress and achievements in all priority action areas, along with key challenges and lessons learned. Additionally, ESCAP has compiled quantitative information on the SDG indicators identified in the monitoring framework and is providing this information to member States along with the survey. The data are sourced from the Global SDG Indicators Database maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

¹ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

² Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, 1, annex.

³ ESCAP/CSD/2020/3.

Suggestions for completing the Asia-Pacific voluntary national survey

The survey should be completed by countries, through their national focal points on population and development. The survey and attached monitoring framework⁴ are structured according to the priority actions identified in the Report of the Sixth Asian and Pacific Population Conference.⁵ As the Programme of Action of ICPD is a multi-dimensional framework, it is recommended that completion of the survey involves a consultative process with ministries and departments responsible for implementing the priority action areas and reporting the associated SDG indicators, and with the involvement of non-governmental stakeholders.

ESCAP is sending the survey to member States as a Word document and as a PDF document. Member States are invited to respond to it directly in the Word document. For the check boxes, please double click on them to insert a check mark.

The survey and associated documents can be downloaded from the ESCAP website at: www.unescap.org/events/2023/seventh-asian-and-pacific-population-conference.

The survey should be completed (and submitted/returned), together with relevant attachments by **31 March 2023**, by email, to: escap-sdd@un.org Please do not hesitate to contact **escap-sdd@un.org** should you have any questions.

I. Contact information

Please identify the office responsible for coordinating the responses to this survey and completing it and include its contact information.

Country	Kazakhstan
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⁴ See ESCAP/CSD/2020/3 (see Annex IV).

⁵ <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/Report%20of%20APPC%202013.pdf>.

A. Poverty eradication and employment

Overall policy environment

1.A.	<p>Are any priority actions for poverty eradication and employment included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>By the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 12 , 2021</p> <p>No. 728 approved the National Project for the Development of Entrepreneurship for 2021-2025.</p> <p>The implementation of the National Project is planned for the period 2021-2025.</p> <p>Responsible for the implementation of the National Project are: the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and etc .</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population implements the following tasks/activities:</p> <p>Task 1. Creating conditions for opening and developing your own business;</p> <p>Event 1. Formation of master plans of districts (potential of business niches) based on survey data of households and enterprises;</p> <p>Event 2. Training of persons in the basics of entrepreneurship within the framework of the Bastau Business project.</p> <p>Task 2. Support for entrepreneurs through the organization of subsidized jobs and skills development for:</p> <p>Event 1. Implementation of the project "Youth practice for graduates";</p> <p>Event 2. Implementation of the project "Social jobs for vulnerable groups" in order to reach the unemployed;</p> <p>Event 3. Implementation of the project "Public works";</p> <p>Event 4. Implementation of the "First Workplace" project;</p> <p>Event 5. Implementation of the project "Contract of generations";</p> <p>Event 6. Implementation of the "silver age" project for employment of persons of pre-retirement age.</p> <p>Event 7. Training of the unemployed in educational organizations at the request of employers;</p> <p>Event 8. Training of the unemployed at the workplace from employers;</p> <p>Event 9. Implementation of online training of in-demand skills on the platform enbek.kz .</p> <p>Task 3. Increasing the availability of financing for business entities;</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>Event 1. Providing grants to young entrepreneurs for the implementation of new business ideas;</p> <p>Event 2. Providing micro-loans to citizens to open or develop their own business;</p> <p>Event 3. Provision of grants to citizens from socially vulnerable groups of the population.</p> <p>Deadlines for the implementation of the above tasks/activities until 2025.</p>	
2.A.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “poverty eradication and employment” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>A number of strategic documents of the national policy were adopted to ensure economic and social development in Kazakhstan:</p> <p>1) The National Project for the Development of Entrepreneurship for 2021-2025 approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated October 12, 2021 No. 728.</p> <p>2) The Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 15, 2018 No. 636;</p> <p>3) The National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 26, 2021 No. 521.</p> <p>Within the framework of the "Fair Social Policy" priority, the key task is to promote productive employment of the population, the fulfillment of all obligations on social payments and state benefits aimed at supporting families.</p> <p>4) Previously acted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State program for the development of productive employment and mass entrepreneurship for 2017-2021 "Enbek" approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 13, 2018 No. 746; - Employment Roadmap 2020 approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 31, 2015 No. 162. <p>All of the above documents are aimed at implementing key tools to ensure employment of the population.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.A.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of poverty eradication and employment in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programs are being implemented aimed at providing employment for various categories of citizens (depending on age, education, etc.), namely the previously valid Employment Roadmap 2020, the State Program for the Development of Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship for 2017-2021 "Enbek", the current National Project for the Development of Entrepreneurship for 2021-2025 years. Within the framework of the National Project, separate projects are being implemented: Silver Age for people over 50, Youth Practice for graduates of educational institutions, First Workplace, Generational Contract. 2. The rules for monitoring job creation have been approved to ensure comprehensive monitoring. Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 19, 2018 No. 260 "On approval of the Rules for Monitoring Job Creation by central and Local executive bodies Responsible for the Implementation of state and government programs, providing information on job creation"; 3. Since 2022, employment monitoring has been carried out for projects implemented within the framework of National Projects through the Electronic Labor Exchange. 4. A separate tool is being implemented to subsidize the costs of employers associated with equipping a special workplace for the employment of persons with disabilities. Subsidies are provided to employers in order to reimburse the costs of purchasing, installing and installing equipment for equipping special workplaces. In order to strengthen the mechanism of employment of persons with disabilities, a project has been launched since 2023 to equip a workplace for persons with disabilities and subsidize the wages of these persons at the expense of the state. 5. The possibilities of the Electronic Labor Exchange are expanding. The portal "Electronic Labor Exchange" is a digital ecosystem to ensure the availability and transparency of public services, job search and provision of measures to promote employment, and training. The ecosystem consists of the following main subsystems: enbek employment portal.kz, a single window of entrepreneurial initiatives business.enbek.kz, online learning portal skills.enbek.kz, portal of labor relations hr.enbek.kz.
4.A.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing poverty eradication and employment programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is an electronic Labor Exchange, which is a digital ecosystem. Today, government services and employment support measures are available through the Electronic Labor Exchange in an online format: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - registration as a job seeker and unemployed; - applying for social benefits in case of job loss; - selection of jobs subsidized by the state - youth practice, community service, social jobs, generational contract, first workplace, silver age, etc. 2. For the transparency of the employment process, vacancies for projects within the framework of National Projects are placed on the Electronic Labor Exchange, etc.
Challenges	
<p>In implementing priority actions for poverty eradication and employment, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]</p>	

<i>Challenges</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:</i>
5.A.	Lack of human resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
6.A.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.A.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
8.A.	Lack of data on poverty eradication and employment, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
9.A.	Lack of overall political support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.A.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.A.	Lack of international support related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
12.A.	Lack of development partner coordination related to poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.A.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of poverty eradication and employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.A.	A bottom-up approach to poverty eradication and employment not followed (e.g., involvement of persons in the lowest wealth quintiles, the unemployed, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

15.A.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on poverty eradication and employment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.</p> <p>Since the beginning of the announcement of quarantine measures in connection with the spread of COVID-19, urgent measures have been taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - online training on the Bastau Business project; - shortening the registration period as unemployed persons; - implementation of the anti-crisis Employment Roadmap program, which provided the population with jobs. <p>Taking into account the experience gained, further policy in the field of employment was continued.</p>
16.A.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of poverty eradication and employment programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Lessons learned					
17.A.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of poverty eradication and employment not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>Changes, new trends, COVID-19 have shown the need to develop the digital ecosystem of the labor market. To do this, great attention is paid to the availability of services provided in electronic format.</p>				
Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring					
18.A.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

19.A.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for poverty eradication and employment. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):
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G. Ageing

Overall policy environment		
1.G.	<p>Are any priority actions for ageing included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>In order to improve the situation of the older generation, the Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the Population (№ 47 of 22.02.2021) approved an action Plan to improve the situation of older citizens «Active longevity» until 2025, which provides 38 events in 9 main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - respect for the rights and dignity of citizens of the older generation; - improvement of the financial situation; - increasing the employment of older citizens; - support for families with the elderly; - improvement of the health protection system; - improving the level of social services; - formation of conditions for the organization of leisure; - modernization of public consciousness; - support for the elderly in a state of emergency. <p>Of the 38 measures, 4 positions were due in 2021, 2 positions – in 2022, 1 position – in 2023 and 29 measures have an annual nature of execution.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

2.G.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Ageing” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>A number of strategic documents of the national policy were adopted to ensure economic and social development in Kazakhstan:</p> <p>1) Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of the established state";</p> <p>2) Strategic Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 15, 2018 No. 636;</p> <p>3) The National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 26, 2021 No. 521;</p> <p>4) The Concept of social development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 24, 2014 No. 396.</p> <p>The Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" defines long-term strategic objectives of the country's development; all medium- and short-term program documents are developed taking into account the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050". One of the seven priorities of the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050", entitled "New principles of social policy – social guarantees and personal responsibility" (the third priority), is quite consistent with the concept of active and healthy longevity, and its practical implementation contributes to the recognition and attraction of the potential of older citizens for the demographically and socially sustainable development of the country.</p> <p>The national "Concept of Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030" refers the aging of the population to demographic challenges that Kazakhstan needs to take into account when determining its social course. Kazakhstan's model of social development assumes that citizens should have equal chances to receive social benefits at all stages of their life cycle. According to the Concept, in retirement, elderly citizens will be provided with new opportunities for self-realization; due to pension savings, they will be protected from such a decline in income that can lead to poverty; they will be guaranteed affordable medical care; they will be surrounded by a safe and comfortable living environment; and the implementation of the principles of active longevity will allow people of any age to participate in the socio-economic life of society. By 2030, life expectancy at birth should exceed 78 years, which should be one of the main results of the implementation of the Concept in the life of Kazakh society.</p> <p>In addition to the general strategic documents of the national policy, numerous sectoral or sectoral policy documents have been developed</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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	<p>and implemented in Kazakhstan. Many of these documents contain provisions and measures aimed at addressing issues related to the aging of the population and the situation of elderly citizens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept of further modernization of the pension system of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 18, 2014 No. 841; 2. Strategy of Gender Equality in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2006-2016, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 29, 2005 No. 1677; 3. The concept of family and gender policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 6, 2016 No. 384; 4. The State program of healthcare development of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Salamatty Kazakhstan" for 2011-2015, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 29, 2010 No. 1113; 5. The State program of healthcare development of the Republic of Kazakhstan "Densaulyk" for 2016-2019, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 15, 2016 No. 176; 6. The State Program of healthcare development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2025, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2019 No. 982; 7. The State program of education development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011-2020, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 7, 2010 No. 1118; 8. The State Program for the Development of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2016-2019, approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 1, 2016 No. 205; 9. The State Program for the Development of Education and Science for 2021-2025, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 27, 2019 No. 988; 10. Action plans to ensure the rights and improve the quality of life of disabled people in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2018, approved by resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan; 11. National Plan for ensuring the rights and improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 28, 2019 No. 326; 12. The State program of infrastructure development "Nurly Zhol" for 2015-2019, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 6, 2015; 13. The State program of infrastructure development "Nurly Zhol" for 2020 - 2025 14. The State program of industrial and innovative development, approved 15. Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 31, 2019 No. 1050; 	
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	<p>16. The State program "Digital Kazakhstan", approved</p> <p>17. Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 12, 2017 No. 827.</p> <p>18. The concept of lifelong learning (continuing education), approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 8, 2021 No. 471;</p> <p>19. Action plan to improve the situation of older citizens "Active longevity" until 2025, approved by Order of the Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 22, 2021 No. 47.</p>	
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.G.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of ageing in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Progress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In 2021, an action plan was approved to improve the situation of citizens of the older generation "Active longevity" until 2025. As part of the Plan, a network of Active Longevity Centers is being created in each region of the country. 2) An Interdepartmental Commission on Improving the Situation of Older Citizens has been established, including representatives of ministries, departments, agencies and civil society. 3) The evidence-based approach has been improved for the development and implementation of development plans taking into account the situation and needs of senior citizens. Special sociological studies are being conducted, including elderly citizens as a target group. The Active Longevity Index for Kazakhstan for 2020 and 2022 has been calculated. 4) Coverage of elderly people with preventive medical examinations for early detection of age-related diseases has been expanded within the framework of the National Program of Medical Examinations. 5) The list of medicines and medical services provided to elderly citizens within the guaranteed volume of free medical care has been increased. 6) The foundations of the geriatric service have been laid and the training of professional personnel – doctors and paramedical personnel - has begun. 7) Since 2014, a consistent modernization of the pension system has been carried out. The most important achievements of modernization are the gradual equalization of the retirement age of men and women, as well as the annual increase in the solidarity pension ahead of the inflation rate by 2%. On behalf of the Head of State, announced in the Address to the People of Kazakhstan dated September 1, 2022, measures have been taken to improve the efficiency of the pension system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from January 1, 2023 to 2027, it is planned to gradually increase the size of the minimum basic pension from 54% to 70% of the subsistence minimum, the maximum – from 100% to 120%, respectively; - also, from January 1, 2023, the amount of the maximum income accepted for calculating a solidary pension has been increased from 46 to 55 MCI. These measures will allow to increase the total pension by an average of 27% by 2025 (within 3 years - from 109 thousand to 138 thousand tenge) and ensure adequate pensions not only for current, but also for future pensioners. 8) Active measures are being taken to promote the employment of people of pre-retirement and retirement age. 9) The Roadmap for the Development of Volunteerism for 2021-2023 has been approved, including measures to promote volunteering of older citizens - "Silver Volunteering". 10) The necessary conditions have been created for lifelong learning. The program of "silver universities" is actively implemented, involving people of pre-retirement and retirement age in the education system. Since the beginning of 2023, unemployed citizens over 50 years of age have been included in the contingent of participants in the Silver Age project, the participation period has been increased to 36 months, as well as the amount of subsidies for participants' salaries.
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4.G.	<p>Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing programmes on ageing that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>As part of the Action Plan to improve the situation of Older Citizens "Active Longevity" until 2025, Active Longevity Centers have been created. As of January 1, 2023, a total of 63 Centers are functioning in the republic.</p> <p>The activity of the centers is organized by placing a state social order (30 centers), creating a communal state institution (26 centers) and creating a structural subdivision of state institutions (7 centers).</p> <p>Psychologists, lawyers, social workers, trainers, teachers, etc. work in the Centers. In total, in 2022, 847.3 different services were provided in the Centers by more than 358.8 thousand service recipients, 5,084 events were held.</p>
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Challenges

In implementing priority actions for ageing, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges?

[1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]

Challenges	1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? please elaborate:
5.G. Lack of human resources dedicated to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
6.G. Lack of financial resources dedicated to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.G. Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
8.G. Lack of data on ageing, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
9.G. Lack of overall political support related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.G. Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.G. Lack of international support related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
12.G. Lack of development partner coordination related to ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.G. Lack of public awareness and understanding of ageing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.G. A bottom-up approach to ageing not followed (e.g., involvement of older persons, particularly those most marginalized, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

15.G.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on ageing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If “2” or “3”, please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.</p> <p>Since the registration of the first case of COVID-19 in the country, elderly people have been the focus of attention of health services. After the introduction of quarantine to prevent infection of the elderly, the movement of people over 65 years of age outside their places of residence was restricted. In order to compensate for the decrease in the availability of health services due to the inability to visit medical organizations, changes were made to the organization of medical care for at-risk groups (elderly people and patients with chronic diseases), which consisted in the introduction of remote monitoring and counseling of these persons and uninterrupted provision of medicines to them.</p>
16.G.	<p>Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of programmes on ageing? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>In 2019, a national demographic analysis of the situation and trends in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan was carried out with calculations of forecasts of the number and structure of the population until 2050. The results of this analysis determined that one of the main directions of changing the age structure of the population of Kazakhstan in the next 30 years will be demographic aging and the resulting development priorities.</p>				
Lessons learned					

17.G.	<p>Are there any lessons learned in the area of ageing not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i></p> <p>In order to combat negative stereotypes, prejudices, discrimination and form a positive attitude towards aging and a new culture of aging based on respect for human rights, overcome ageism and change the worldview towards a positive perception of older people and ensure appropriate media coverage, a training was conducted for journalists on these issues. 25 journalists were trained in the principles of active longevity, the rights of the elderly, age stereotypes and the role of the media in overcoming ageism and influencing the public perception of the elderly in July 2021. The knowledge gained at the webinar will help journalists to contribute to the formation of a new culture of aging and a positive perception of older people by society. This work will be continued in the future to raise public awareness about the problem of healthy aging - the action plan "Active Longevity" includes activities aimed at forming a positive image of older people in society, allowing them to be perceived as carriers of cultural traditions, professional and life experience, able to take an active part in the development of the country and the upbringing of the younger generation.</p> <p>In order to expand the leisure opportunities of older people, to gain new knowledge in various fields of activity, both cultural and applied, and to promote the participation of older people in society and to combat their loneliness and social isolation, a network of Centers is being created within the framework of the Action Plan to Improve the Situation of Older Citizens "Active Longevity" until 2025 active longevity in every region of the country.</p> <p>In order to formulate national policies based on evidence-based data, in 2022, the Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan, with the technical support of UNFPA, developed a statistical yearbook "Elderly People of Kazakhstan", which contains disaggregated data on demographic and socio-economic indicators of the situation of the country's elderly.</p>
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<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>		
18.G.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for ageing. Please check as many as apply.	<div> <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>): </div> <p>Kazakhstan would consider it necessary to analyze the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for the implementation of global, regional and national policies in the field of aging. Based on this analysis, proposals can be developed for a possible revision of the fundamental international documents in the field of aging.</p> <p>It is very important to create an international database that includes policy models and practical programs in the field of aging, active and healthy longevity and related fields.</p>

H. International migration

Overall policy environment

1.H.	<p>Are any priority actions for international migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 30, 2022 No. 961 approved the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2027. International migration is defined as one of the main directions of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2027. In this direction it is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of bilateral agreements (memoranda) on ensuring the labor and social rights of migrant workers with countries that attract a significant number of Kazakhstani citizens; - assistance to Kazakhstanis in finding employment in countries with which inter-country agreements have been concluded; - etc. 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
2.H.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “International migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 30, 2022 No. 961 approved the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2027. International migration is defined as one of the main directions of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2027. In this direction it is provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of bilateral agreements (memoranda) on ensuring the labor and social rights of migrant workers with countries that attract a significant number of Kazakhstani citizens; - assistance to Kazakhstanis in finding employment in countries with which inter-country agreements have been concluded; - etc. 	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Achievements and lessons learned					
3.H.	Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of international migration in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i>				
4.H.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing international migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i>				
Challenges					
In implementing priority actions for international migration, has the Government encountered any of the following challenges? [1 = never, 2 = sometimes, 3 = always]					
Challenges		1	2	3	If answer 2 or 3, have you addressed the challenge? <i>please elaborate:</i>
5.H.	Lack of human resources dedicated to international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
6.H.	Lack of financial resources dedicated to international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
7.H.	Lack of capacity development for implementation of programmes on international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
8.H.	Lack of data on international migration, particularly disaggregated data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
9.H.	Lack of overall political support related to international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
10.H.	Lack of cross-ministerial coordination related to international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
11.H.	Lack of international support related to international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
12.H.	Lack of development partner coordination related to international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
13.H.	Lack of public awareness and understanding of international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
14.H.	A bottom-up approach to international migration not followed (e.g., involvement of international migrants, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
15.H.	COVID-19 and other disasters, emergencies and crises prevented implementation of programmes on international migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If "2" or "3", please also name the disaster (s), emergency, etc.
16.H.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of international migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> The Republic of Kazakhstan has not faced any other serious problems in the implementation of international migration programs.				

Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring		
18.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):
19.H.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to report on progress regarding the priority actions for international migration. Please check as many as apply to your country.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building – data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of monitoring frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy/engagement with data collection entities <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please elaborate):

I. Urbanization and internal migration

Overall policy environment

1.I.	<p>Are any priority actions for urbanization and internal migration included in your National Development Strategy or other development plans? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the strategy name/link</p> <p>(b) date or time frame of the strategy/plan</p> <p>(c) page number that references this action area</p> <p>(d) main elements of the action area</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>In order to solve the demographic imbalance and personnel shortage, a program of resettlement from labor-surplus regions to labor-deficient regions is being implemented within the framework of the National Project "Strong Regions - the driver of the country's development" (hereinafter - the National Project).</p> <p>In the national project, 2 indicators are assigned to the Ministry:</p> <p>1) The number of migrants within the framework of interregional labor mobility (South-North);</p> <p>2) The number of compatriots (Kandas) who moved to the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>These measures are regulated by the Rules of Voluntary Resettlement of Persons to increase the mobility of the workforce (the order of the Ministry of Labour and Social protection of population of 14.06.2016)</p> <p>In 2023, the quota for the admission of Kandas and displaced persons is 8,652 people (1,925 Kandas, 6,727 displaced persons).</p> <p>As of June 1 of this year, 3,349 people have moved to the northern regions, 784 of them are Kandas, 2,565 people are displaced.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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2.I.	<p>Have there been any amendments or improvements to legislation, or new policies or action plans relating to the 2013 Asian and Pacific Ministerial Declaration on Population and Development priority area “Urbanization and internal migration” since 2013? <i>please elaborate</i></p> <p>If “yes”, please provide:</p> <p>(a) the name of the legislation, policy and/or action plan and website link</p> <p>(b) date of implementation and time frame</p> <p>(c) its main elements</p> <p>(d) its impact</p> <p>In order to solve the demographic imbalance and personnel shortage, a program of resettlement from labor-surplus regions to labor-deficient regions is being implemented within the framework of the National Project "Strong Regions - the driver of the country's development" (hereinafter - the National Project).</p> <p>In the national project, 2 indicators are assigned to the Ministry:</p> <p>1) The number of migrants within the framework of interregional labor mobility (South-North);</p> <p>2) The number of compatriots (Kandases) who moved to the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>These measures are regulated by the Rules of Voluntary Resettlement of Persons to increase the mobility of the workforce (the order of the Ministry of Health of 14.06.2016)</p> <p>In 2023, the quota for the admission of Kandas and displaced persons is 8,652 people (1,925 Kandas, 6,727 displaced persons).</p> <p>As of June 1 of this year, 3,349 people have moved to the northern regions, 784 of them are Kandases, 2,565 people are displaced.</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<i>Achievements and good practices</i>		

3.I.	<p>Aside from what is listed above, what are some key achievements in the area of urbanization and internal migration in the country since 2013? <i>please elaborate on achievements, by providing specific examples and their impact:</i></p> <p>Currently, there are a number of problems associated with internal migration of the population. The growing population of large cities and individual regions against the background of an unregulated outflow of population from other regions increases demographic and labor imbalances.</p> <p>In the intra-country mobility of the population, there is a large influx to three megacities (the capital, Almaty, Shymkent) due to people moving from villages, regional centers and single-industry towns.</p> <p>Over the past 5 years, about 444 thousand people have moved to these cities.</p> <p>In order to solve the above-mentioned problems of rational intra-country resettlement of the population and to prevent interregional disproportion, the state is implementing measures for the voluntary resettlement of persons to increase the mobility of the workforce.</p> <p>State support is provided for resettlement to the northern, central and eastern regions, with assistance in providing employment, developing entrepreneurial initiatives and providing the necessary material assistance in the form of subsidies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for relocation – a one-time payment of 70 MCI to each family member; - to cover the costs of hiring (renting) housing and paying for utilities, which are paid monthly for 12 months from 15 to 30 MCI per family; - subsidies for employers providing assistance in resettlement in the amount of 400 MCI. <p>From 2017 to 2021, the State Program for the Development of Productive Employment for 2017-2021 "Enbek" (hereinafter referred to as the State Program) was implemented</p> <p>Within the framework of this State Program, over 5 years of implementation, that is, from 2017 to 2021, 33.8 thousand people moved from the southern regions to the northern regions (in 2017 – 4 thousand people, in 2018 – 6.8 thousand people, in 2019 – 9.1 thousand people, in 2020 – 5.8 thousand people, in 2021 – 8.1 thousand people).</p> <p>Out of the number of resettled 33.8 thousand people, 8.1 thousand, displaced persons - 25.7 thousand, of which 16.9 thousand people are able-bodied, 12.9 thousand people were employed, or 76.2%.</p> <p>Due to the completion of the implementation period of the State Program, since 2022, the implementation of resettlement has been continued within the framework of the National Project "Strong Regions – the driver of the country's development" (hereinafter – the National Project).</p> <p>By the end of 2022, 7,923 people (1,320 Kandas and 6,603 displaced persons) or 98% of the annual plan (plan – 8,086) were resettled in labor-deficient regions.</p> <p>Out of 3,652 able-bodied people, 2,811 people or (77.0%) were employed permanently, 7,622 participants were paid one-time subsidies, 5 633 people received reimbursement of housing expenses.</p> <p>Also, the Ministry adopted the Concept of Migration Policy for 2023-2027 (hereinafter referred to as the Concept), which revises the mechanism of internal resettlement to the northern and central regions in the form of providing certificates of economic mobility.</p> <p>Certificate of economic mobility – financial assistance in the form of a monetary obligation of the local executive body for the purchase, construction of housing or</p>
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	to cover part of the down payment on mortgage housing loans when purchasing housing.																																																		
4.I.	Are there any good practices the country has developed in operationalizing urbanization and internal migration programmes that other countries may find useful? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> Within the framework of the Migration Concept of Kazakhstan, it is envisaged to issue a certificate of economic mobility for migrants in order to purchase housing.																																																		
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16.I.	Has the country experienced any other major challenges in implementation of urbanization and internal migration programmes? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> NO				
<i>Lessons learned</i>					
17.I.	Are there any lessons learned in the area of urbanization and internal migration not already mentioned that other countries could benefit from? <i>please elaborate and provide specific examples:</i> The Government is constantly working to monitor and improve the resettlement program				
<i>Future needs: means of implementation and monitoring</i>					
18.I.	Please select any needs the country may have in order to implement the priority actions for urbanization and internal migration. Please check as many as apply.	<input type="checkbox"/> Capacity-building <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy and awareness raising <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement with high-level politicians <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engagement with non-governmental stakeholders, civil society organizations, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation <input type="checkbox"/> Public-private partnerships <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data for monitoring and planning <input type="checkbox"/> Other (<i>please elaborate</i>):			

THANK YOU!