

Joint SDG Fund

Template for the Joint Programme Annual Progress Report

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Reporting period: June 30 – December 31, 2020

Country: Kazakhstan
Joint Programme (JP) title: Aligning policy and financing with SDGs towards an Integrated National Financing Framework
Short title: SDG Financing

Start date (month/year): **06/2020**
End date (month/year): **06/2022**

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List of PUNOs: UNDP, UNICEF, UN ESCAP

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **USD 500,000**
Overall budget (with co-funding): **USD 578,000**
Annual Financial Delivery Rate: **23%**
Rate of Committed Funding : **58%**

	Expenditures January 2020 - December 2020	Committed resources January 2020- December 2020	Transferred Funds January 2020- December 2020	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate(%)
UNDP	85,900	100,175	262,910	23%	58%
UNICEF	30,757	102,991	110,200		
ESCAP	-	85,000	126,890		
Total	116,657	288,166	500,000		

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

The Joint Programme on aligning policy and financing with SDGs towards and INFF in Kazakhstan supports systemic institutional reforms aimed at adopting an integrated, national financing framework that improves budgeting for gender equality and 'Leaving No One Behind' (LNOB). This will be achieved by i) delivering a holistic SDG financing strategy for Kazakhstan's 2025 Strategic Development Plan and the achievement of the Agenda 2030, along with ii) mainstreaming the SDGs across national planning, financing and budgeting processes. Finally, iii) by increasing the participation of non-governmental actors in the national budgeting process it will strengthen the national SDG monitoring and accountability mechanisms towards prioritizing social care investments. These three outcome areas are mutually reinforcing and will mainstream the SDGs across Kazakhstan's public finances towards adopting an integrated national financing framework over the medium term.

Executive summary

The present Annual Progress Report reflects major achievements of the UN Agencies and national partners during first six months of the JP implementation as well as depicts mutual plans for the upcoming year. On the major results that was achieved last year was a fully updated Development Finance Assessment in Kazakhstan considering Covid-19 impact that will provide essential context to the development of the INFF roadmap. Consultations with government bodies, IFIs and non-governmental sectors will constantly continue during further implementation of the JP until appropriate recommendations are elaborated and adopted.

The combined results of the JP will greatly enhance SDG financing by increasing spending efficiency and SDG alignment, safe-guarding fiscal space for social expenditures, unblock inclusive MSME finance and attract under-exploited climate finance. More systematically involving non-government actors across all financing strategies and the budget process, in combination with SDG costing, specific analysis on the gender and child dimensions, inclusive MSME finance and climate finance, will better target public investments towards reducing regional inequalities and the SDGs where Kazakhstan is lagging.

Furthermore, the JP strives to put children at the heart of the sustainability concept of the national SDG framework. There is a unique opportunity to boost inclusive development by developing child-centered SDG financing framework that brings equity and child lens to fiscal and budgeting policy to achieve child-related SDGs. Such an approach will trigger a redistributive effect on public finance towards addressing deprivations of most disadvantaged children and youth in Kazakhstan. Under supervision and guidance of UNICEF during the last year the JP Technical Task Force - JSC "Economic Research Institute (ERI) finalized a report focusing on analysis of the indicators of child well-being in Kazakhstan that will build a solid basis for the Ministry of Education and Science to expedite its works on establishing child-focused public finance management system and child well-being index across all regions of Kazakhstan.

On 27 November 2020 a JP Launch Event was held online. The JP Launch event brought together government officials, the donor community, international organizations, as well as representatives of the private and non-governmental sectors. The event provided a platform for discussion on national priorities and financial resources required for COVID-19 recovery as the participants shared their expert opinions on the assessment of the current financial system efficiency, existing gaps, and recommendations on what steps and measures to take.

A. Annual Progress (MAXIMUM 7 PAGES)

A.1 The overview of progress and challenges

A.1.1. Overall self-assessment

Provide a self-assessment on the overall JP progress in the last year.

- Above expectations (expected annual results fully achieved and additional progress made)
- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

In overall, the JP implementation was on track in the first 6 months of its implementation. For better monitoring and keeping work on track PUNOs jointly with national partners agreed on the Annual Work Plans for 2020 during the first Steering Committee meeting that was held on 2 October 2020. The activities and expected results outlined in the Annual Work Plans for 2020 were timely implemented and achieved.

A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

Governance and coordination

At the start of the JP the Steering Committee (SC) consisting of national partners, IFIs and PUNO's was established to ensure effective cooperation and coordination of activities planned to be implemented within the Joint Programme. The JP SC in Kazakhstan consists of government actors from the Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Research Institute and PUNO's, namely UNDP, UNICEF and ESCAP, UN RCO, EU and ADB. SC members jointly assess the overall progress of the JP implementation, provide proposals and recommendations, and agree on further activities within the JP.

Research, assessments and feasibility studies on SDG financing

One of the main researches that was carried out within the first 6 months of the JP implementation was the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) which is an integral part of building the INFF in the country.

Capacity building for key stakeholders on SDG financing

In October 2020, a capacity-building workshop to the employees of the SDG Coordination Council Secretariat - JSC Economic Research Institute (ERI) was held. The workshop aimed to build the capacity of national partners to effectively perform the analyses and activities in support of the JP's main three outcomes. In particular, the workshop aimed to explain key development finance conceptual approaches (INFF and Building back better from COVID-19) and to explain and to build capacity on concrete SDG financing methodologies (DFA, Child-focused budgeting, MSME financing and SDG costing). Additionally, on 27 November 2020, as part of the JP Launch Event, the Secretariat of the SDG Coordination Council presented key findings of the DFA to other 30 participants of the event, thus enhancing the capacity of other partners.

JP programme management (e.g. establishment of JP oversight committee, hiring or key personnel and consultants)

The JP Oversight Committee is the Steering Committee of the project that consists of Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Research Institute and PUNO's, namely UNDP, UNICEF and ESCAP, UN RCO, EU and ADB.

To support ERI and provide necessary guidance in implementing DFA analysis UNDP hired an international consultant on SDG financing. An international consultant was required to provide ERI with all necessary methodological support and overall guidance during the DFA process. Another international expert has been involved by UNICEF with the aim of supporting a capacity building of the national counterparts on child-focused budgeting and public finance management and monitoring to accelerate progress on achieving child-related SDGs.

Mobilization of financial resources (co-funding and co-financing)

Within the first 6 months of the JP implementation, UNDP provided co-financing in the amount of USD 76,000 to complete the DFA by ERI with the support of the international consultant. ESCAP (in co-organization with UNDP, UNITAR and UNDESA) provided capacity building through a subregional training on INFF for countries of North and Central Asia, 18-27 January 2021 using own funds (total USD 18,000 - share for Kazakhstan ~USD 2,000).

A.1.4. Challenges

Did the JP face any major challenges in the past year?

- Yes
 No

Limited ownership by the government was one of the main challenges that could negatively impact JP implementation. At the early stages of the JP implementation there was a low interest and commitment to the JP implementation from the national partners. However, this issue was resolved through conducting an intensive communication and dialogue with national partners resulting in better alignment of the current government targets with JP goals.

Additionally, COVID-19 related travel and meeting restrictions meant activities had to be conducted virtually or needed to be shifted to a later stage. This has delayed expenditure/ financial delivery rate.

A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment

The JP is focused on creation of the efficient tools contributing to overcoming the COVID-19 negative implications. For instance, the DFA already incorporates COVID-19 impact and should assist the Government with formulating better reforms and policy making towards SDG financing. Main recommendations of the DFA will be integrated into the INFF roadmap and represent potential reforms that are required for building an overarching SDG financing strategy in terms of pandemic and post pandemic recovery period.

UN ESCAP's component on financial inclusion of the SMEs is also targeted at current challenges caused by pandemic and focused on improvement of the SME policies and measures to ensure better inclusion and economic stability in this sector. The exact sector/SDG/area for which an SDG costing methodology will be developed is yet to be confirmed with ERI but will consider increased needs and shifted/additional priorities that have developed due to the COVID-19 crisis.

JP activities on developing child-centered SDG financing framework, led by UNICEF, underpin efforts of Government of Kazakhstan to strengthen the accountability towards its commitments to children and raise the visibility of child specific issues in public budgeting as well as improve financial accountability.

A.2 Update on priority issues

A.2.1. Progress on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks

Implementation stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable	Comments/ Notes
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	The inception phase was concluded through the DFA 2020 exercise.
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The updated DFA 2021 considers the DFA 3.0 methodology to assess the state of each INFF building block and priority areas of action. output: 1.3; 3.1

							Assessment of SME financial inclusion and embedding into INFF is emerging
							Assessment of SDG costing – areas and methodology is emerging
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The financing strategy is being developed throughout the DFA 2021 exercise, in combination with specific financing strategies for SMEs, for climate finance (SDG 13) and for local governments. outputs: 1.1; 1.3.
4. Monitoring & review	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Several outputs focus on strengthening the monitoring and review framework. Outputs: 1.2; 2.1; 2.2; 3.1; 3.2
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Devising the INFF’s specific governance and coordination set-up is in progress, in line with consultations and discussion at the JP’s Project Board. Final decision upon the INFF governance set-up is expected to be confirmed by the end of the JP. Several outputs focus specifically on increasing multi-stakeholder participation to the INFF. Outputs:3.1; 3.2

This Joint Programme has been designed with the aim to strengthen the 4 INFF building blocks according to the priority areas of action identified during the DFA 2020 assessment. Its different activities are being implemented in a sequenced way over the two-year period to jointly contribute to the establishment of an INFF by the end of the JP. The additional analytical outputs produced through this JP jointly inform the INFF’s financing strategy along with its appropriate governance framework, including leadership, coordination, monitoring and review. The first six months of this JP have thus been focusing mostly on undertaking the priority analytical contributions regarding the COVID-19 impact on Kazakhstan’s development finance landscape as well as laying the ground for the more in-depth analysis on specific financial flows to be undertaken in the next 6 months (climate finance, SME, local governments’ financing). Hence, the next six months most of these major analytical undertakings will be finalized with the aim of informing multi-stakeholder financing dialogues to shape the INFF in Kazakhstan

[A.2.2. Thematic focus](#)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input type="checkbox"/> Health & nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children & youth | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change & nature | <input type="checkbox"/> Blue economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |

[A.2.3. Gender marker](#)

Did your Joint Programme feature Gender Results in the past year at the outcome or output level?

- Yes
 No

First 6 months of the JP implementation were mostly focused on updating and carrying out the DFA analysis, which to the extent possible integrated a gender focus in its analysis. However, gender-specific outputs featuring gender results are mainly included in the 2021 AWP of the JP.

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): **2**

- If the score is lower than 2 what measures are you planning to take to address this scoring which is below the minimum requirements of the Fund? Please reassess and attach a new Gender Marker Matrix when submitting this report (Instructions for the Gender Marker Scoring [here](#) and for any doubts contact Un Women helpdesk UNCT-GEM.helpdesk@unwomen.org).

n/a

- Briefly explain how you applied the Gender Marker in the last year, and/or other ways in which you mainstreamed gender in JP implementation.

Gender aspects were mainstreamed and incorporated in the DFA report which also focused on strengthening accountability and transparency for SDG financing with a focus on gender and the Leave No One Behind principle. Gender analysis and data disaggregation by gender, age was an integral part of the DFA implementation process. The DFA recommendations include a focus on opportunities for strengthening the gender dimensions of the INFF under development.

[A.2.4. Vulnerable groups](#)

Will the JP directly impact marginalized and/or vulnerable groups through a dedicated outcome or output?

- Yes
 No

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Outcome	Dedicated Output	Status (planned/in progress/complete)
Women and girls	<p>A holistic SDG Financing Strategy and its core institutional components are developed and implemented</p> <p>Planning and finance policy functions, processes and systems are better integrated and aligned with SDGs</p> <p>National SDG financing architecture which takes into account gender dimensions is strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG aligned financing strategies, including targets for MSME financing, with a focus on increasing access to affordable credit to women and less endowed SMEs in poorer regions that so far could not benefit from available financing options thereby aiming to increase financial inclusion • Mainstreaming nationalized SDG indicators across planning and budgeting process, including their disaggregation by gender • Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms, with a focus on gender dimensions and the SDGs principle of “leaving no one behind” 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating the goals and objectives of the SDGs into the state planning system taking into account environmental issues and gender equality • Localization of SDGs in 5 pilot regions, including gender disaggregated statistics • Parliamentarians trained on gender-responsive SDG aligned, budget review • Preparation of the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including gender disaggregated data • CSOs trained in SDG aligned Budget reviews, gender-responsive budgeting and the SDGs Principle of LNOB 	
Children	A holistic SDG Financing Strategy and its core institutional components are developed and implemented	All girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	
Youth	A holistic SDG Financing Strategy and its core institutional components are developed and implemented	Quantitative and qualitative targets (disaggregated by sex, age disability, rural/urban, where relevant) for both public and private finance flows to fund Kazakhstan's 'National Development Plan 2025' have been set	

[A.2.5. Learning and sharing](#)

- In October 2020, a capacity-building workshop to the employees of the SDG Coordination Council Secretariat - JSC Economic Research Institute (ERI) was held. The workshop aimed to build the capacity of national partners to effectively perform the analyses and activities in support of the JP's main three outcomes. In particular, the workshop aimed to explain key development finance conceptual approaches (INFF and Building back better from COVID-19) and to explain and to build capacity on concrete SDG financing methodologies (DFA, Child-focused budgeting, MSME financing and SDG costing). During the period of 18 – 27 January 2021, ERI, Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Finance participated in the INFF subregional training organized by UN ESCAP and UNITAR and shared their experience on the SDG Financing process in Kazakhstan.

A.3 Update on events and partnerships

[A.3.1. Events](#)

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The JP launch event was held on 27 November 2020 with participation of government officials at the level of the Vice-Minister of National Economy, the IFIs, the representative of the donor community - EU Ambassador to Kazakhstan, representatives of the private sector, civil society, UN RC and PUNOs. The communication strategy of the event was agreed with the Joint SDG Fund's Communications FP and the press release was published on the websites of respective PUNO's: https://www.kz.undp.org/content/kazakhstan/en/home/press-center/announcements/2020/november/un-agencies-kicked-off-the-un-joint-programme-on-policy-and-fina.html
Annual donors' event*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Partners' event **	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

*the Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.

** Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

A.3.2. Partnerships

Did your Joint Programme facilitate engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)?

Yes

No

- Line ministries - the Ministry of National Economy, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Agency of Strategic planning and Reforms are key partners in the JP implementation whose mandates are aligned and relevant to the outcomes outlined in the JP.
- JP Technical Task Force – SDG Coordination Council Secretariat – JSC “Economic Research Institute”
- IFIs such as Asian Development Bank, World Bank, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Updated DFA was circulated to these IFIs for approval and feedback.
- Update of the DFA report was also done with the engagement of local think tanks and NGOs as Kazakhstan Institute for strategic studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Center for applied research “TALAP”, Applied Economics Research Centre, Research Centre “SANGE”.

- A.3.3. Additional financing

Yes

No

Source of funding	Yes	No	Co-funding or Co-financing?	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	co-financing	UNDP	76,000	UNDP provided co-financing in the amount of USD 76,000 to complete the DFA by ERI with the support of the international consultant
PUNOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	co-financing	ESCAP	2,000	ESCAP co-organized a subregional training on INFF
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

A.4 Strategic communications

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

Yes

No

Strategic communications plan will be developed for the current year after approval of the AWP 2021 by the JP Steering Committee. The communication plan will aim to underpin Government awareness, interest and ownership.

- Strategic communications plan (Plan) will be aligned with a monitoring and evaluation plan with outputs for joint communication (5% of the SDG Fund Grant).
- This Communications plan will be an important tool for providing communications support in building the capacity of civil society to monitor progress against SDGs, with specific focus on promoting gender equality and the SDG principle “Leave no one behind”
- One of the main goals of the Plan will be the development of an advocacy network of young influencers, researchers, and public decision makers jointly with CSOs. Therefore, in the current year a series of national consultation workshops and advocacy events will be organized to rally stakeholders and improve accountability processes on budget transparency and credibility.

B. Annual Results (MAXIMUM 3 PAGES)

B.1. SDG acceleration

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused in 2020.

SDG: 1.a

SDG: 4.2

SDG: 9.3

One of the main activities that contributed to the implementation of **SDG target 1.a** was conducting DFA analysis considering Covid-19 implications. DFA analysis provided a clear picture on the financial resources that countries can rely on, both internal and external. Further application of the DFA instrument can help the Government to do better forecasting for mobilization of financial resources from a variety of sources towards achieving SDGs.

Carried out budget policy analysis focusing on child well-being indicators according to UNICEF's methodology was aimed at implementation of **SDG target 4.2** ensuring that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education. Besides that, implementation of this activity within the JP will assist the government to launch child budget monitoring system and child well-being index across the country.

Activity initiated by UN ESCAP on improved policies and measures for financial inclusion of SMEs supported implementation of **SDG target 9.3** aimed at increasing the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

B.2. Contribution to Fund's global results

Within the current JP there wasn't set any specific targets for the Joint SDG Fund Outcome 2 on leveraging additional financing for acceleration SDG achievement during the year 2020 and 2021. As per Joint SDG Fund Output 4 in 2021, a Road Map for building a holistic SDG Financing Strategy with the focus on child well-being and gender equality will be elaborated. Partnership with the Ministry of National Economy and Ministry of Finance as well as with the Ministry of Education will ensure efficient implementation of the set targets.

B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes

Achievement of outputs

Output 1.1. Assess resource gaps on financing national development plans and priority SDG financing strategies (*in progress*)

The output will be achieved in through assessment of the key national document "Strategic development plan 2025" on allocation of the resources for the SDGs implementation. For this purpose, ERI with guidance of UN ESCAP will choose one of the methodologies for SDG costing and carry out a study during 2021. The capacity building for assessing the financing needs and gaps and SDG costing is planned. The formulation of SDG aligned MSME financing strategy and SDG aligned climate finance strategy are planned to be done in the 2021 and 2022 by the ERI with support of international experts.

Output 1.2. Monitoring trends in development finance flows at subnational level (*in progress*)

The output includes implementation of light DFA in three pilot regions to determine main financing flows and gaps. ERI will be implementing this work during the current year. Improved capacity of ERI on conducting and updating DFA will significantly contribute to this process.

Output 1.3. Holistic SDG financing strategy is equity based and child focused (*in progress*)

During the first year ERI has finalized a budget analysis focused on child well-being indicators for UNICEF. The work on alignment of SDG financing strategy with children needs will continue in the current year.

Output 2.1. Annual RIA of republican, subnational and city level budgets, including a focus on child and gender dimensions and **Output 2.2.** Implementing SDG budgeting that accounts for the gender dimension and the principle of LNOB (in progress)

The achievement of this output requires training of ERI staff on RIA of national budgets and SDG budgeting. It is expected that this training will be provided to ERI within the first half of the current year by UNDP. The UNDP international expert on RIA will support ERI with performing the tasks in the Outputs 2.1. and Output 2.2.

UNICEF finalized analytical review of international experience and best practice in implementation of “children’s budget” approach. It will feed establishment of child-focused public finance management system to monitor effectiveness of SDG financing for children in the current year.

Output 3.1. Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms, with a focus on gender dimensions and the SDGs principle of “leaving no one behind” (in progress)

The assessment of DFA dimensions 3, 4 and 5 of the analytical frameworks has been finalized in 2020. The complete DFA report was sent to the Government of Kazakhstan, IFIs and local think tanks has been sent for further validation. The consultations to develop the INFF roadmap afterwards are planned.

The output will further be achieved and benefit from the RIA focused on gender aspects and research on SDG budgeting mainstreaming gender aspects to be carried out by ERI in the current **Output 3.2.** Strengthen contribution of non-state actors to financing policies will be based and developed on the results and findings of the updated DFA. During the current year appropriate discussions and consultations will be constantly arranged in order to provide decent recommendations for incorporation into the SDG financing roadmap.

Achievement of outcomes

Outcome 1: A holistic SDG Financing Strategy and its core institutional components are developed and implemented (in progress)

During the first 6 months of JP implementation ERI under the guidance of international expert carried out an updated DFA analysis considering COVID-19 implications. DFA report represents an entry point and effective approach to start developing holistic SDG Financing Strategy by providing diverse insight on the structure of all financing flows and potential gaps. Next step towards SDG Financing Strategy would be the elaboration of a road map that will incorporate most important recommendations and reforms to execute for ensuring sufficient SDG financing. Achievement of this outcome will continue through the whole period of JP implementation and will depend on the success of other outcomes and outputs which are most relevant to it.

Outcome 2. Planning and finance policy functions, processes and systems are better integrated and aligned with SDGs (in progress)

Achievement of this outcome greatly depends on the quality and effectiveness of the recommendations developed based on the DFA report. The DFA report is also highly focused on alignment of strategic and budgeting spheres. Conducting the RIA analysis to identify alignment of newly adopted state programs will contribute to identifying the level of linkage with SDG targets and outline main gaps with SDGs. Application of SDG costing and SDG budgeting approaches are also very relevant to tie the current state budget structure with SDGs resulting in better assessment and estimation of the resources allocated for the SDG agenda.

Outcome 3. National SDG financing architecture which considers gender dimensions is strengthened (in progress)

Gender related activities have not been implemented during the first six months of JP implementation. In the current year RIA focused on gender aspects and children needs will be carried out. All gender related activities will contribute to the development of the roadmap focused on integration of gender-oriented budgeting in Kazakhstan.

B.4. Strategic Documents

Did the JP produce strategic documents in the last year (policy, strategies, analyses/assessments, methodological documents, and other relevant documents)?

Yes

No

Within the first 6 months of the JP implementation ERI finalized the DFA considering COVID-19 impact. This 2020 update addresses critical knowledge gaps around the volume and trends of available development finance in the context of the unfolding COVID-19 crisis. Furthermore, it completes the assessment by looking at the country's enabling environment (legal, political, regulatory, etc.) and the supporting ecosystems (institutions and actors) for mainstreaming the SDGs across its public finance system.

The DFA process adds value by building as comprehensive a picture as possible of public and private financing in Kazakhstan's context. It brings private finance and non-state actors more explicitly into the Government's approach towards accelerating SDG progress. Moreover, the DFA focuses on strengthening the interconnection between the planning and finance policy functions of the state for a more holistic, integrated approach to financing.

The expected outcome of this DFA process is the INFF Roadmap. The INFF Roadmap articulates the DFA recommendations into an operational plan of action. This Roadmap is to be shaped through government-led financing dialogues to identify and agree on a sense of engagement and prioritisation of the DFA recommendations. Moreover, amidst COVID-19 challenges, the INFF can be a valuable approach to align Kazakhstan's rapid response with its long-term goals and a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery.

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation (MAXIMUM 2 PAGES)

C.1 Upcoming activities

On 29 January 2021 a Steering Committee meeting of the UN Joint SDG Fund's Joint Programme on aligning policy and financing with SDGs was held. During this meeting members of the Steering Committee approved Annual Work Plans of three agencies with key activities for 2021. Activities are distributed between 3 key outputs.

Further implementation of **Outcome 1**. "A holistic SDG Financing Strategy and its core institutional components are developed and implemented" will be supported by the following key activities:

- Policy recommendations for MSME financing strategy for increased financial inclusion of MSMEs and its including into broader INFF, with a focus on increasing access to affordable credit to women
- Formulation of the SDG-aligned climate finance strategy
- Implementation of the light DFA 'pilots' in 3 Kazakhstani regions (monitor finance flows and funding gaps)
- Estimation of the share of financial resources allocated to SDGs in Kazakhstan's '2025 Strategic Development Plan', including both the public and private investments
- Policy recommendations for SDG aligned financing strategy for increased SDG investment into cognitive capital (high-investment, and low-investment scenario).

Implementation of **Outcome 2**. "SDG budgeting that accounts for gender and child-related dimensions is developed" will include further activities:

- Detailed review of the RIA mapping with focus on child and gender dimensions
- Systematization of RIA of national budgets across newly adopted state programs, medium-term (3 years) Republican budget, budgets of 3 pilot regions (1 agricultural region, 1 industrial region, 1 city of republican significance), territorial development plans of 3 mentioned pilot regions budgets of regions attributable to 3 pilot regions.
- Conduct feasibility study of gender-responsive SDG budgeting in Kazakhstan, based on the Mexico case study and consequences of COVID-19
- Development of a roadmap for implementing (gender-responsive) SDG budgeting in Kazakhstan
- Building capacity of ERI to implement RIA of national budgets
- Building capacity of ERI to effectively perform the assessment, data analysis and monitoring of the national budgets with a child focus

- Development of an instrument for targeted spending of the state budget in the interests of children in accordance with SDGs together with the Ministry of Education and Science

Activities for **Outcome 3**. “National SDG architecture is strengthened; assistance is provided to enhance competences of national partners” are the following:

- Contribution to the finalization of the nationalization and localization of SDGs in Kazakhstan
- Contribution to coordination and mainstreaming development partners support around SDGs
- Providing support in building the capacity of civil society to monitor progress against SDGs, with specific focus on promoting gender equality and the SDG principle “Leave no one behind”.

Outcome 1: A holistic SDG Financing Strategy with appropriate administrative systems and sufficient capacity is developed and ready for implementation

Output 1.1: The resource gaps on financing national development plans and priority financing strategies are assessed

Output 1.2: The trends in development finance flows at subnational level are evaluated

During the current year of the JP implementation the activities will focus on delivering the three following key outputs:

- Development of a holistic SDG Financing Strategy and its core institutional components. During the current year the effort will be put to the development of the INFF roadmap that will incorporate important recommendations and reforms based on DFA report findings. In parallel to this, ERI will work on the development of the SDG aligned financing strategy on climate finance which might contribute to enhancement of the low carbon strategy that the government is working on now. SDG Financing Strategy should cover regions needs as well therefore during this year ERI will initiate light DFA in three regions of Kazakhstan to assess the current needs and gaps.
- Development of the SDG budgeting that accounts for gender and child-related dimensions. To achieve this output ERI during this year will conduct RIA of key government programmes and strategies with focus on child and gender dimensions which will uncover main issues and gaps. In order to integrate SDGs into the budgeting process ERI will conduct a feasibility study of gender-responsive SDG budgeting in Kazakhstan, based on the Mexico experience. By the end of the year ERI will develop a roadmap for implementing (gender-responsive) SDG budgeting in Kazakhstan incorporating key recommendations and reforms.
- Assistance in strengthening of the national SDG architecture and enhancement of the national partners competences
Key goal for this year is approval by the Government of the nationalized SDG indicators which will launch the next phase of the SDGs localization in Kazakhstan. Therefore, it is expected that during this year certain NGOs will enhance their capacity in monitoring of SDGs and learn SDG financing approach.

C.2. Expected changes

Modifications to the to work plan, Theory of Change, results framework of the JP between 1 Jan 2021 – 31 Dec 2021 are not expected.

Some modifications to the budget are expected due to the savings in the Travel budget due to the COVID-19 related restrictions.

C.3. Risks and mitigation measures

Are there any changes made/expected to be made to the Risk Matrix?

- Yes
 No

Among contextual risks the COVID-19 crisis is one of the important ones that negatively impacts the whole SDG agenda implementation across the country. Both political commitment and financing opportunities of the country weakened due to new challenges created by a pandemic situation. Mitigation of these risks in terms of JP are resolved by increasing the awareness of the Government to continue implementation of SDG agenda

and undertaking joint activities within JP that are crucial for the support of reforms and measures initiated by the Government. Effective tool to overcome those risks is constant interaction and dialogue on the established Steering Committee platform between all the members represented by PUNOs, national partners and IFIs.

Institutional risks as misconceptions around SDGs progress and public awareness, insufficient capacity of ERI will be relevant during all periods of the JP implementation. To mitigate those risks during the current year, seminars on building capacity of NGOs and other stakeholders in SDG financing targeted at raising public awareness of SDGs will be arranged. During the last year ERI has enhanced its capacity by establishing the SDG Secretariat responsible specifically for supporting the Government and other stakeholders with expertise in SDG implementation. Presently SDG Secretariat consists of 11 persons which ensures better contribution and assistance in supporting the JP implementation. In the course of the year ERI will be going through a number of training and seminars on SDG costing, public finance for children (PF4C), gender analysis, RIA of national budgets and others that will significantly minimize the risk of facing insufficient capacity of ERI.

Fiduciary risks are mostly centered around financial resources that JP would additionally require during the rest implementation period. Partnerships with IFIs as ADB, World Bank will be further maintained and developed.

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

- Provide data for the Joint SDG Fund global results (as per targets defined in the JP document).

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Update table below)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope (for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means)	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale (for the same multi-sectoral solution.)	n/a	n/a	n/a

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Update table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	List of strategies/ frameworks developed
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	0	0	1	Holistic SDG Financing Strategy, including for child-centered SDG acceleration
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners	0	0	1	Holistic SDG Financing Strategy, including for child-centered SDG acceleration
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	0	0	2	1.Partnership with the Ministry of National Economy and Ministry of Finance. 2.Partnership with Ministry of Education for child-centered SDG acceleration

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

- 2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence in 2020?
- Yes, considerably contributed
 Yes, contributed
 No

Implementation of the JP contributed to the efficient partnership between UNDP, UNICEF and UN ESCAP. Effective interaction between UN agencies ensured better alignment of their activities with the JP objectives and ensured inclusive work.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

- Yes,
- No
- N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

The Ministry of National Economy RK and JSC Economic Research Institute are long-lasting partners of UNDP, which gave an opportunity for ESCAP and UNICEF establish a good working relationship with them and reduce transaction costs on building the relationship with national partners.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes
- No

The JP was aligned with the UNCT Results Group #5 on Partnership in 2020 and contributed to the outcome 3.1. The Government, together with partners, promotes the achievement of SDGs, Pillar 3 on Enhanced International and Regional Cooperation of the UNDAF.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

- Present annual JP results in the following template

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: A holistic SDG Financing Strategy and its core institutional components are developed and implemented						
Outcome 1 Indicator 1: Number of recipients of state pensions and benefits, disaggregated by sex, age, region.	Number of beneficiaries (unemployment benefits) 47.7 thousand; (2018)	62.5 thousand;	63.9 thousand	Data for the year 2020 will be available in the first quarter of 2021. The result targeted for 2020 was exceeded in 2019	70 thousand;	N/a
Outcome 1 Indicator 2: all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Total average: 85.5 / Boys: 84.8/ Girls: 86.3 (2018)	No specific target	Data for year 2020 is not available yet	Data for year 2020 is not available yet	No specific target	N/a
Outcome 1 Indicator 3: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows.	39% (2018)	No specific target	Data for 2020 is not published yet at the official statistical recourse	Impossible due to data absence	No specific target	N/a
Outcome 3 Indicator 4: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	5.7% (2018)	15.9%	Data for 2020 is not published yet in the official statistical recourse	Impossible due to data absence	20.3%	N/a
Outcome 1 Indicator 5: A holistic SDG Financing Strategy with appropriate administrative systems and sufficient capacity is developed and ready for implementation	0; No holistic SDG financing Strategy underpinning national development strategy 'Kazakhstan	0	Preparatory stage for developing holistic SDG financing strategy	N/a	A holistic SDG financing strategy has been developed. adopted and is being implemented	N/a

	2025' and SDGs					
Output 1.1. Assess resource gaps on financing national development plans and priority SDG financing strategies						
Output 1.1 Indicator 1: Kazakhstan's 'National Development Plan 2025' is costed	No costing of 'Kazakhstan 2025'	Study on financing needs and gaps towards realizing 'Kazakhstan 2025' has been conducted.	Not started yet	N/a	Systematic annual updates of financing needs and gaps towards realizing Kazakhstan	Annual report of national partners
Output 1.1 Indicator 2: Quantitative and qualitative targets (disaggregated by sex, age disability, rural/urban, where relevant) for both public and private finance flows to fund Kazakhstan's 'National Development Plan 2025' have been set.	No quantitative and qualitative targets for different finance flows towards funding Kazakhstan's 'National Development Plan 2025'	ERI completes DFA report, including quantitative and qualitative targets for public and private finance flows towards addressing financing needs of the 'Kazakhstan 2025'.	ERI has completed the DFA report. Assessment of the financing needs of the "Kazakhstan 2025" will start in the first quarter of year 2021	N/a	Monitoring progress and systematic annual updates of quantitative and qualitative targets for public and private finance flows towards funding 'Kazakhstan 2025' by the ERI	Annual report of ERI
Output 1.1 Indicator 3: ERI staff trained in assessing financing needs and gaps, disaggregated by gender, of national development plan and SDG costing	0 ERI staff trained on assessing financing needs and gaps of national development plan and SDG costing	5 ERI staff trained on assessing financing needs and gaps of national development plan and SDG costing	ERI SDG Secretariat consisting of 11 people will be trained on assessing financing needs and gaps of national development plan and SDG costing in the first quarter of 2021. Training will be provided by UN ESCAP experts	n/a	N/a	Annual report of ERI

Output 1.1 Indicator 4: # of priority SDGs that have been costed	0	2 priority SDGs costed	ERI is currently studying SDG costing methodologies to cost 2 priority SDGs	Active work will start in the first quarter of 2021	Total of 4 priority SDGs costed, including SDG 5 on gender	Annual report of SDG Coordination Council
Output 1.1 Indicator 5: SDG aligned financing strategies, including targets for MSME financing, with a focus on increasing access to affordable credit to women	Awareness of government officials raised and target for MSME financing set, including specifically those targeted at enterprises owned by women or employing a majority of women	0	Currently UN ESCAP and ERI discussing TOR for the year 2021 focused on researching measures and policies for ensuring inclusiveness of SMEs including women	N/a	Monitoring progress and systematic annual updates of quantitative and qualitative targets for MSME financing by the ERI.	Annual reports of national authorities
Output 1.1 Indicator 6: Technical seminar organized on increasing climate finance in Kazakhstan	No	No specific target	N/a	N/a	Technical seminar	N/a
Output 1.1 Indicator 7: # policy recommendations resulting from the climate finance workshop to discuss DFA analysis on climate finance	0	0	n/a	n/a	4 policy recommendations	n/a
Output 1.1 Indicator 8: SDG aligned financing strategy on Climate finance adopted	No climate finance strategy	n/a	n/a	n/a	SDG aligned financing strategy on climate finance adopted	Annual report of national authorities
Output 1.2. Monitoring trends in development finance flows at subnational level						
Output 1.2. Indicator 1: Light DFAs (dimensions 1 and 2) are piloted in 5 regions	No light DFAs are conducted across all subnational regions	no	n/a	n/a	Light DFA 'pilots' have been conducted across 5 selected regions	Annual reports of national partners (ERI, MNE, SDG Coordination Council), light subnational

						DFA summary reports
Output 1.2. Indicator 2: # lessons learned on results of pilot initiatives in five regions	No lessons learned light DFAs are conducted across all subnational regions	0	n/a	n/a	6 Lessons learned from the pilot initiatives have been identified, documented and disseminated across relevant JP partners	Annual report of ERI, ERI report on lessons learned made public on ERI website, light subnational DFA summary reports
Output 1.2 Indicator 3: Roadmap designed for scaling up annual light DFAs to all regions upon finalizing the JP	No light DFAs are conducted across all subnational regions	no	n/a	n/a	Roadmap for implementing annual light DFAs across all 17 regions and republican cities adopted by MNE	Annual reports of national partners (ERI, MNE, SDG Coordination Council)
Output 1.3. Holistic SDG financing strategy is equity based and child focused						
Output 1.3. indicator 1: Public expenditure reviews executed	Lack of equity analysis of current fiscal policies	Child focused assessment of redistributive capacity of Kazakhstan's fiscal policy is completed	ERI completed budget analysis of child well-being for UNICEF	n/a	Financing strategy for child-centered SDG investment is adopted by authorities and implemented for 3-year budget cycle (2022-2025)	Annual report MNE
Outcome 2. Planning and finance policy functions, processes and systems are better integrated and aligned with SDGs.						
Outcome 2 indicator 1: Alignment of strategic documents and programs with SDGs in Kazakhstan (link to 17.14.1 (G))	79.9% (2019)	n/a	n/a	n/a	Increase compared to baseline year	ERI annual report, RIA Kazakhstan (2019) and its annual updates
Outcome 2 Indicator 2: number of SDG that remain unfunded or significantly underfunded in the national budgets	7 SDGs remain underfunded (SDG 5, 7, 10,	Increased funding identified (from national budget and/or private	In 2020 no activities were dedicated for assessing financing of SDG. RIA of	n/a	Increased funding identified (from national budget and/or private finance	Rapid integrated assessment of national budgets –

	12, 13, 14 and 15)	finance flows) for minimum two underfunded SDGs	National budgets will be carried out in 2021 to determine underfunded SDGs.		flows) for minimum four (from national budget and/or private finance flows) underfunded SDGs, of which SDG 5 on Gender	Kazakhstan (2019-2020)
Outcome 2 Indicator 3: Proportion of total government spending on essential social services (education, health and social protection)	59.3% (2018) of total government spending dedicated to essential social services	Increase compared to baseline year	Data for 2020 will be available in the first quarter of 2021	n/a	Increase compared to baseline year	DFA, based on data from the Ministry of Finance, State Budget expenditure
Output 2.1. Annual RIA of republican, subnational and city level budgets, including a focus on child and gender dimensions						
Output 2.1 Indicator 1: Revised RIA mapping available, including all new State programs	0	Yes	RIA mapping wasn't carried out in 2020	RIA of newly adopted State Programmes is anticipated in 2021	n/a	Annual Report of ERI
Output 2.1 Indicator 2: #ERI staff trained in RIA of national budgets	0	5	Training of ERI on RIA of national budgets is expected to be within the first quarter of 2021	Due to main focus on DFA and child budgeting in 2020 the training was postponed for later period	10	Annual Report of ERI
Output 2.1 Indicator 3: Technical seminar organized on RIA of national budgets for ERI staff	0	yes	n/a	Technical seminar organized on RIA of national budgets for ERI staff will be organized in the first quarter of 2021	n/a	Seminar report and feedback
Output 2.1 Indicator 4: Conduct RIA of national budgets of the 17 territorial development plans	0	Started the RIA of national budgets for the 17 territorial development plans	n/a	RIA of national budgets for the 17 territorial development plans will be carried out in 2021	Finalization and systematic updates of the RIA of 17 territorial development plans	Annual Report of ERI, Annual reports of the 17 subnational governments
Output 2.1 Indicator 5: RIA of national budgets (republican, subnational and city level) conducted annually	0	0	n/a	n/a	Annual RIA of national budgets (republican, subnational and	Annual reports of national partners (ERI,

					city level) conducted systematically	Line Ministries, MNE, MinFin)
Output 2.1. Indicator 6: Child-focused PFM systems have been implemented	Lack of child related budget reporting	Child-focused PFM measurement methodology is developed	Due to late contracting with international expert on behalf of UNICEF the development of methodology was postponed to first quarter of 2021	n/a	Child-focused PFM monitoring system have been implemented	Annual report of Ministry of education and science, Ministry of Finance
Output 2.2. Implement SDG budgeting that accounts for the gender dimension and the principle of LNOB						
Output 2.2 Indicator 1: Mainstreaming nationalized SDG indicators across planning and budgeting process, including their disaggregation by gender	0	Nationalized SDG indicators are officially validated and adopted	It is expected that the list of nationalized indicators will be adopted during 2021 at the next meeting of the SDG Coordination Council under Government of RK	n/a	Nationalized SDG indicators are mainstreamed across planning and budgeting performance monitoring frameworks, ensuring the monitoring process disaggregates by gender	Annual reports of MNE, MinFin, ERI
Output 2.2 indicator 2: Feasibility study for implementing SDG budgeting in Kazakhstan	0, no feasibility study	Feasibility study started	Feasibility study for implementing SDG budgeting will start in the first quarter of 2021	n/a	Finalization of the feasibility study	n/a
Output 2.2 Indicator 3: Technical seminar organized on implementing gender-responsive SDG-budgeting	0	0	n/a	n/a	yes	Annual report of MinFin
Output 2.1 Indicator 4: # of senior members of Ministry of Finance trained on gender responsive budgeting	0	0	n/a	n/a	10 senior members of Ministry of Finance trained	Annual report of the MinFin
Outcome 3. National SDG financing architecture which takes into account gender dimensions is strengthened						

Outcome 3 Indicator 1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid home services for the household and its members, disaggregated by sex	Average 12.3%; female 17.7%, male 5.9% (2018)	Increase compared to baseline year	Data for 2020 is not available yet	n/a	End of project increase compared to baseline year	n/a
Outcome 3 Indicator 2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	National Average: 0.81% (2018)	Government to determine within first 6 months of the JP	Data for 2020 is not available yet	n/a	End of project increase compared to baseline year, in line with government targets	n/a
Outcome 3 Indicator 3: Total amount of grants, government contracts to buy social services from Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), based on service areas (in millions of tenge)	National baseline will be identified in the final phase of the nationalization of SDG indicators (tbd within first 6 months of the JP)	To be determined by the MNE upon finalization of the nationalization of SDGs	It is expected that the list of nationalized indicators will be adopted during 2021 at the next meeting of the SDG Coordination Council under Government of RK	n/a	To be determined by the MNE upon finalization of the nationalization of SDGs	
Outcome 3 Indicator 4: Implementation of 'National Action Plan for Gender Responsive Budgeting integration 2020-2025'	0 ¹	0	In 2021 ERI will start working on elaboration of a road map on integration of the gender-responsive budgeting aligned with SDGs	n/a	yes	n/a
Output 3.1. Strengthen transparency and accountability mechanisms, with a focus on gender dimensions and the SDGs principle of "leaving no one behind".						

¹ In 2019 the Government with the leading role of the Ministry of National Economy and the National Commission for Women and Family Affairs and Demographic Policy under the President of Kazakhstan developed a 2020-2025 National Action Plan (NAP) on integration of Gender-Responsive Budgeting into the national planning and budgeting systems. The NAP was developed based on the results of UN Women GRB Project in 2017-2018 funded by the Ministry of National Economy. It is expected that the NAP GRB Plan will be adopted by the Governmental Decree in early 2020.

Output 3.1. Indicator 1: # ERI trained on DFA methodology	0 ERI staff trained on DFA methodology	5 ERI staff trained on DFA methodology	ERI SDG Secretariat consisting of 11 people have gone through the DFA methodology	The total number of people expected to be trained increased due to necessity to enhance capacity and knowledge of the ERI's SDG Secretariat on SDG financing tools	n/a	n/a
Output 3.1. Indicator 2: Full DFA (five dimensions) has been completed	'Light' DFA (dimensions 1 and 2) has been completed (2019)	DFA of the remaining 3 dimensions	ERI completed DFA of the remaining 3 dimensions in 2020	n/a	DFA recommendations integrated into the roadmap for regulatory and legislative reforms towards implementing a holistic SDG financing strategy	n/a
Output 3.1. Indicator 3: Annual "DFA Dashboard" integrated in the 'Forecast of Social and Economic Development'	No DFA dashboard	n/a	Work on DFA dashboard will start in 2021 and completed in 2020	n/a	SDG Finance Dashboard integrated in the annual Forecast for Socio-Economic Development	Annual reports of national partners (ERI, MNE)
Output 3.1. Indicator 4: Technical support provided to MNE and 5 Working Groups by providing international expertise in integrating the goals and objectives of the SDGs into the state planning system taking into account environmental issues and gender equality	Process of Nationalization and localization of SDG indicators is on-going	Capacity-building activities for participants in 5 working groups to implement the sustainable development Agenda by adopting national development plans and programs in	Series of trainings for SDG working groups will be arranged in the course of the 2021	n/a	n/a	Annual report of the SDG coordination Council

		accordance with the SDGs				
Output 3.1 Indicator 5: Localization of SDGs in 5 pilot regions, including gender disaggregated statistics	Process of Nationalization and localization of SDG indicators is on-going	Capacity-building activities for local administrations, public councils and Maslikhats	UNDP jointly with ERI will develop set of trainings for capacity building of local administrations, public councils and Maslikhats during 2021	n/a	Expert support provided to local administrations in the pilot regions to review and adjust local plans and programs to bring them into line with the national strategy for implementing the SDGs, considering gender factors	Annual report of the SDG coordination Council
Output 3.1. Indicator 6: # of Parliamentarians trained on gender-responsive SDG aligned, budget review	0	0	n/a	n/a	All Parliamentarians on the Parliament's Budget Committee	Annual report of the Parliament, Annual Report of ERI
Output 3.1. Indicator 7: Preparation of the second Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including gender disaggregated data	First VNR (2019)	0	n/a	n/a	10 ERI staff are Preparing the second VNR	Annual reports from national counterparts (ERI, SDG Coordination Council)
Output 3.2. Strengthen contribution of non-state actors to financing policies						
Output 3.2 Indicator 1: Coordination of development partners around SDG financing	No coordination of development partners	Launch of the Development Partners' Roundtable	Within the official launch of the Joint Programme it was held roundtable discussion about National priorities on financial resources	n/a	Systematic availability of transparent and up-to-date data of total official support provided by all development partners to	Annual reports of Kazakhstan's development partners

			required for COVID -19 recovery SDG financing challenges with participation of ADB, EU, WB. Next meeting with involvement of broader list of FIs will be organized in February 2021 to discuss important pillars of further SDG financing issues		Kazakhstan, by sector, aid modality, financing instrument, SDG, etc. and applying the gender and climate marker	
Output 3.2. Indicator 2: # of CSOs trained in SDG aligned Budget reviews, gender-responsive budgeting and the SDGs Principle of LNOB	0	0	n/a	n/a	10 CSOs trained on gender-responsive budgeting principles	Annual report of ERI, CSO Annual reports

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

- Complete the tables by focusing on documents that are of particular strategic importance for the JP results and for the priorities of the Joint SDG Fund in this portfolio.

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it

2. Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
1. Development Finance Assessment in Kazakhstan	will be finalized in February 2021	The DFA in 2020 updated with COVID-19 impact addresses critical knowledge gaps around the volume and trends of available development finance in the context of the unfolding COVID-19 crisis. The JP contributed to the completion of the assessment by looking at the country's enabling environment (legal, political,

		regulatory, etc) and the supporting ecosystems (institutions and actors) for mainstreaming the SDGs across the public finance system.

Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: A strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme will be developed for 2021

2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget)

Explain briefly: 0

3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: No specific communication activities were performed in the first 6 months of JP implementation, except for the JP Launch Event press release posted on the websites of three PUNO's and the Joint SDG Fund.

4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

Yes

No

Explain briefly: Availability of country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website provides other countries with additional information on Kazakhstan's JP and main achievements which are important for communication on similar issues and problems that may come up during JP implementation.

5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number: 1 at the website of Economic Research Institute <http://www.economy.kz/en/>

Explain briefly:

6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?

Total number:3

Explain briefly: Before the official launch of the JP in Kazakhstan Communication units of all engaged PUNOs (UNDP, UNICEF and UN ESCAP) developed a working plan on promotion of the JP launch event within the country and internationally. PUNOs consulted and actively engaged with Joint SDG Fund's communication unit on publishing and promoting press releases.

Have you received an increase of social media followers?

Yes

No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly: The number of followers both on Facebook and Instagram social media pages of respective agencies increased.

Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
n/a		

Social Media Campaigns

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
n/a		

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
Economic constraints on the State budget and the ability of the government to commit funding for social services at scale beyond the duration of the JP.	3	1	3	JP activities are aligned with government initiatives and targeted at covering certain initiatives that are underfunded or has no funding at all due to redistribution of the financing in terms of Covid-19 outbreak	PUNOs, RC
Disruption risks to the JP caused by the COVID-19 crisis.	12	4	3	Active interaction with national partners provides better insight on activities that are most needed to be implemented within the JP	PUNOs, UNRC
Programmatic risks					
Poor coordination, bad communication and competition inside the UN team.	4	2	2	Good leadership Close interaction on JP implementation	UNRC
Key staff rotation within partner government agencies	20	5	4	Participatory approach to programming by involving multiple stakeholders and diversifying implementation and policy communication channels to reduce the impact of individual changes. Effective capacity building targets a broad section of middle management and high-level decision-makers, combined with	PUNOs, UNRC, MNE, MinFin, ERI

				strengthening institutions and processes to sustainably integrate knowledge transfers.	
Institutional risks					
Planned capacity increase of ERI for executing the JP's activities under their responsibility is insufficient	10	2	5	ERI has enhanced its capacity by establishing SDG Secretariat responsible specifically for supporting Government and other stakeholders with expertise in SDG implementation Now SDG Secretariat consists of 11 person supporting JP implementation	UNDP, ERI
Myths and misconceptions around perceived SDGs progress and public awareness of SDGs	9	3	3	Strong communication and advocacy throughout the JP's duration to all relevant stakeholders and wide external audience across the country During the current year seminars on building capacity of NGOs and other stakeholders in SDG financing will be organized	JP Management Team, PUNOs
Inertia caused by lack of political commitment from the national authorities on the implementation and financing of the SDGs, particularly on politically sensitive issues.	6	2	3	The UNCT will increase its attention to disseminating the results to help build and sustain wide demand for reforms. Analytics will shift partly from diagnostic to implementation of policy changes and institutional reforms, which is more complex but has a potential for more impact, and the UNCT will also explore with	UNRC

				the Government's incremental improvements which may be easier to implement. Established in 2020 Steering Committee on coordination and monitoring of the JP ensured better commitment of the national partners on behalf of the Government	
Fiduciary risks					
No co-financing obtained from ADB and/or MNE	12	3	4	UNDP will seek additional funding from different source, focusing on development partners and additional co-financing from government partners	UNDP
Financial resources available from the Joint SDG Fund are not sufficient to address the challenges that the JP is seeking to resolve	10	2	5	PUNOs will seek additional funding from different source, focusing on development partners and additional co-financing from government partners	PUNOs, UNRC
Actions being delayed due to lack of necessary level of budgetary allocations for the intended programmes preventing policy documents from operationalization.	9	3	3	Involvement of Ministry of Finance and Economy was ensured from the very beginning through incorporation them as members of the Steering Committee Steering on Joint SDG Fund's Joint Programme "Aligning policy and financing with SDGs towards an Integrated National Financing Framework"	PUNOs, UNRC, MNE, MinFin