



Online meetings on measuring poverty and inequality

Geneva, Switzerland, 2-4 December 2020

Urbanization as an Accelerator of Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Kazakhstan,

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By 2050 Kazakhstan intends to:

- 4.5 increase in GDP per capita
- Halve its energy consumption
- 50% increase of SME in GDP
- Non-oil exports from 13 to 70%
- Increase urbanization from 56% to 70%

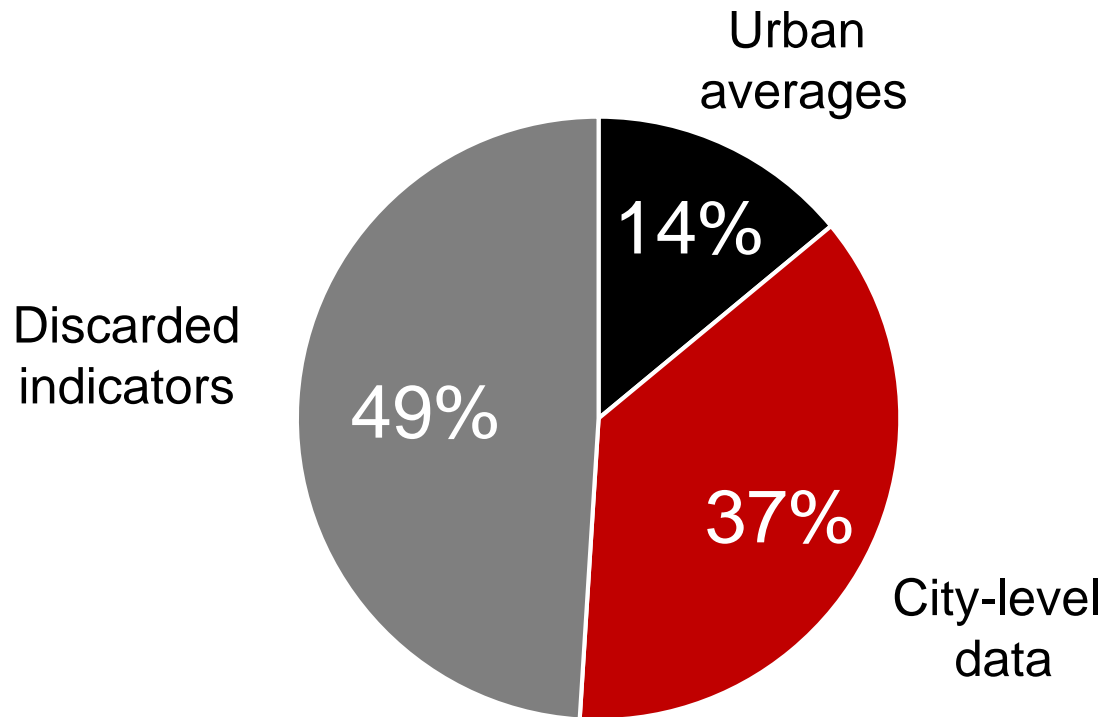




Quantitative analysis reviewed 190 urban-level indicators for the Urban-Adjusted HDI and the Habitat Commitment Index



Data processing

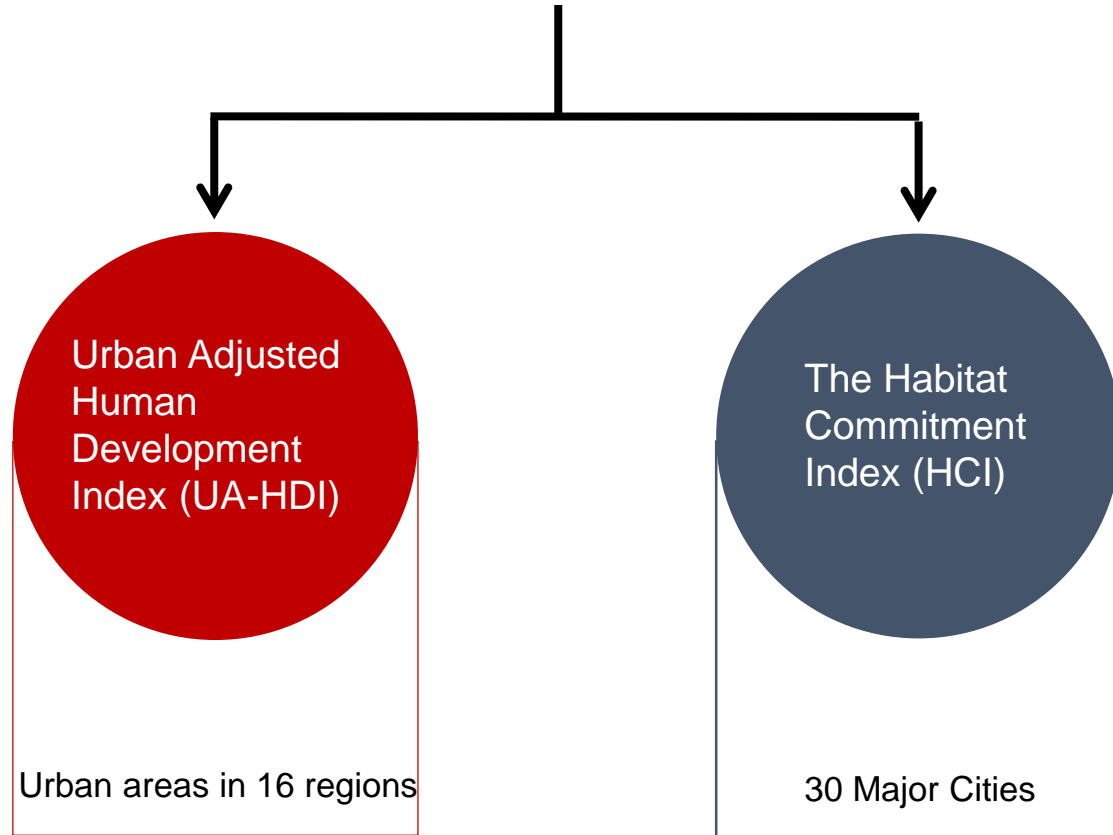


6
months

190
indicators
reviewed





34
indicators
used

Tools used to assess urban performance in Kazakhstan

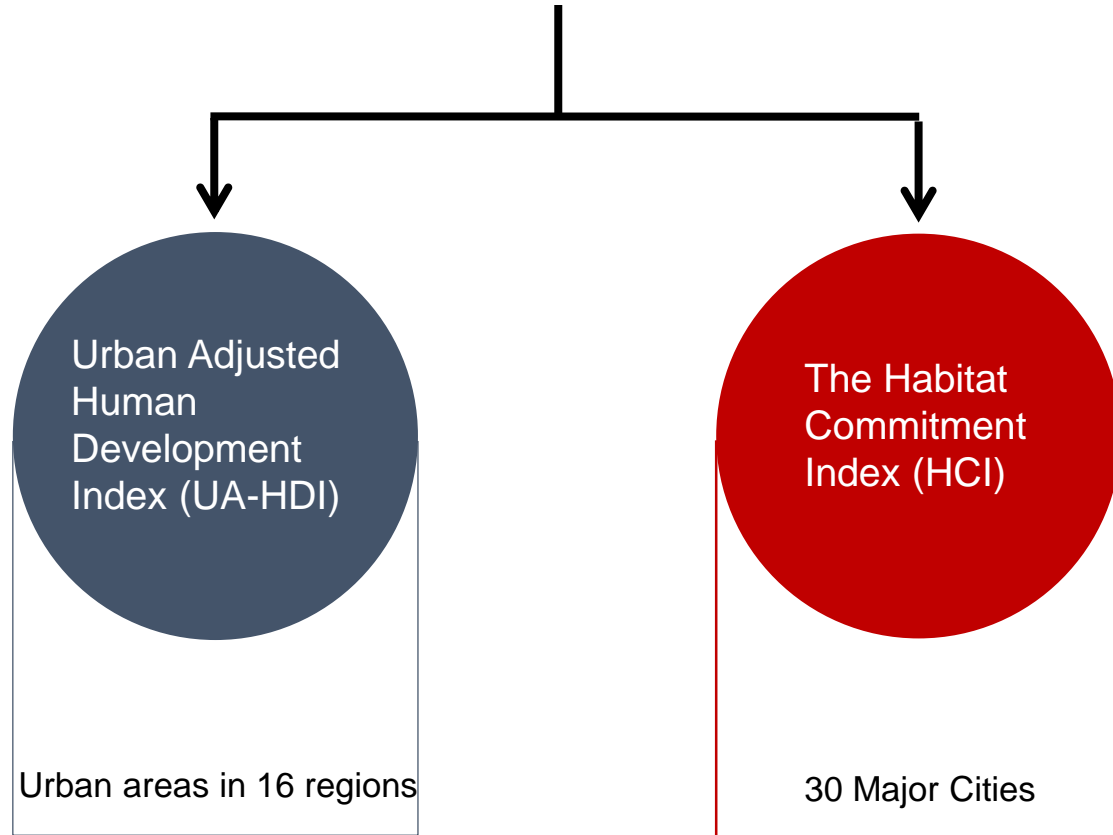


The Urban-Adjusted Human Development Index (UA-HDI)










Rests on the three pillars of the original HDI
Includes a fourth dimension: **the built environment**

				
DIMENSIONS	LONG AND HEALTHY LIVES	KNOWLEDGE	LIVING STANDARD	BUILT ENVIRONMENT
INDICATORS	Life expectancy	Higher Education Coverage	Average Income	Investment in Fixed Assets
	Infant Mortality		Poverty Line	Green Space
	Mortality Causes (circulatory, respiratory, digestive system, or cancer)			Public vs Private Transport Access and Quality of Services (water, heat, sanitation)
RELATED SDGs	3	4	1, 8	6, 9, 11, 13, 15

Tools used to assess urban performance in Kazakhstan



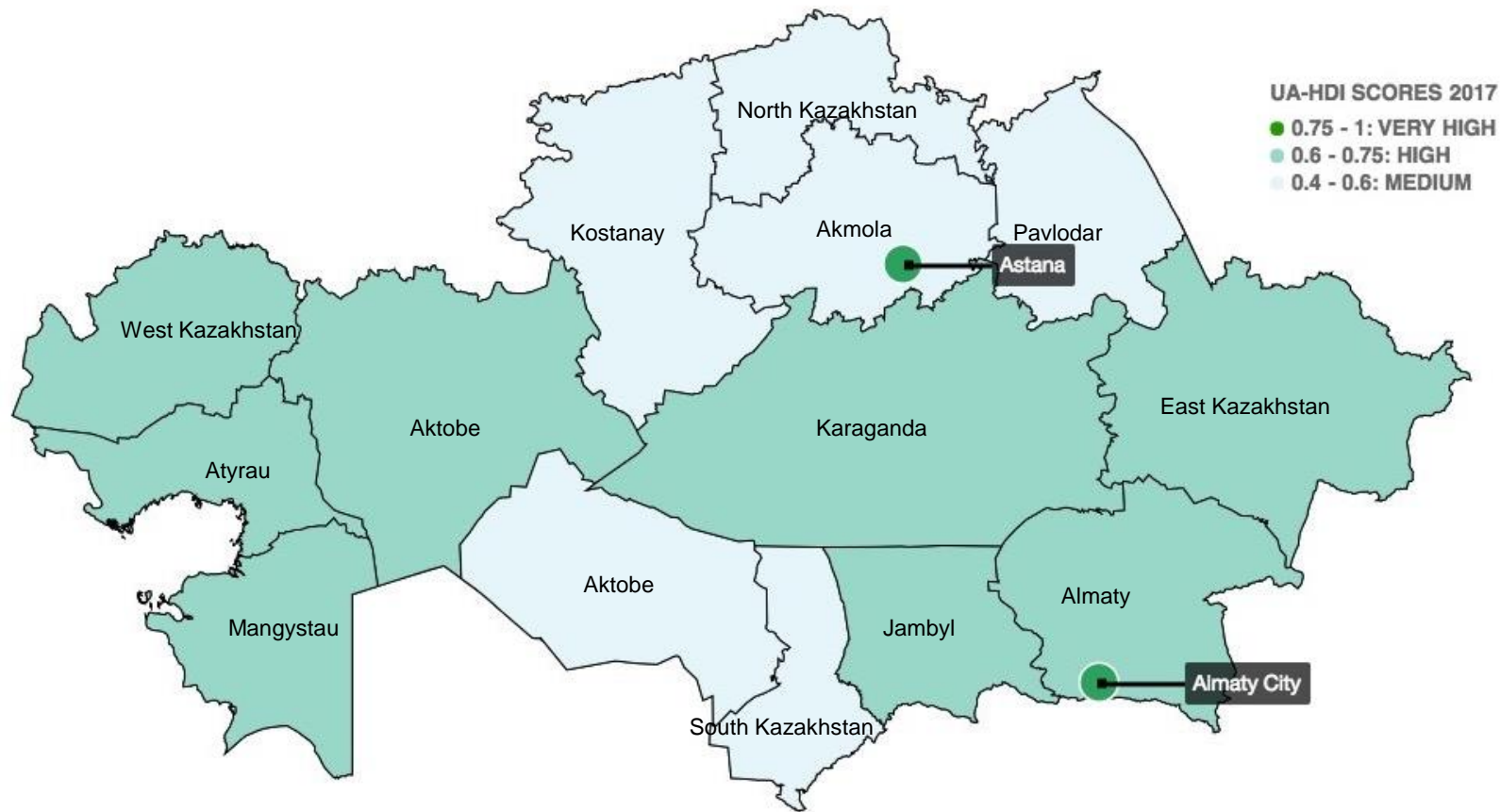
The Habitat Commitment Index (HCI)

									
DIMENSIONS	BASIC SERVICES	HOUSING	WELL BEING	ECONOMICS	ENVIRONMENT	GENDER EQUALITY	EDUCATION	NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	URBAN FORM
INDICATORS	Water supply (%) (SDG 6, 11)	Housing investment per capita, tenge (SDG 11)	Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births) (SDG 1, 3)	Net migration (SDG 10)	PM 2.5 (SDG 11, 12)	Gender Pay Gap (SDG 5, 10)	Student-teacher ratio (SDG 4)	Number of enterprises w/ Internet (SDG 9)	Population Density (persons per km2) (SDG 11)
	Sanitation (%) (SDG 6, 11)			Income growth (%) (SDG 10)	PM 10 (SDG 11, 12)				
	Investment in fixed assets per capita, tenge (SDG 6, 9, 11)	Living space per person, m2 (SDG 11)		Retail trade per capita, tenge (SDG 8)	Waste generation per capita per year (SDG 11, 12)			Public transport trips per capita (SDG 9, 12)	Green space (% of total area) (SDG 11, 15)
RELATED SDGs	1, 6, 9, 11	11	1, 3	8, 10	10, 12, 13	5, 10	4	9, 12	11, 15

Findings



Southern and northern regions have lower UA-HDI scores than regions in the center, the east, and the west.



This is in part because of low scores in the built environment: Green space, public transport, infrastructure investment



Green space

- Average share in Kazakhstan: 5 percent
- European cities: 15 percent



Public Transport

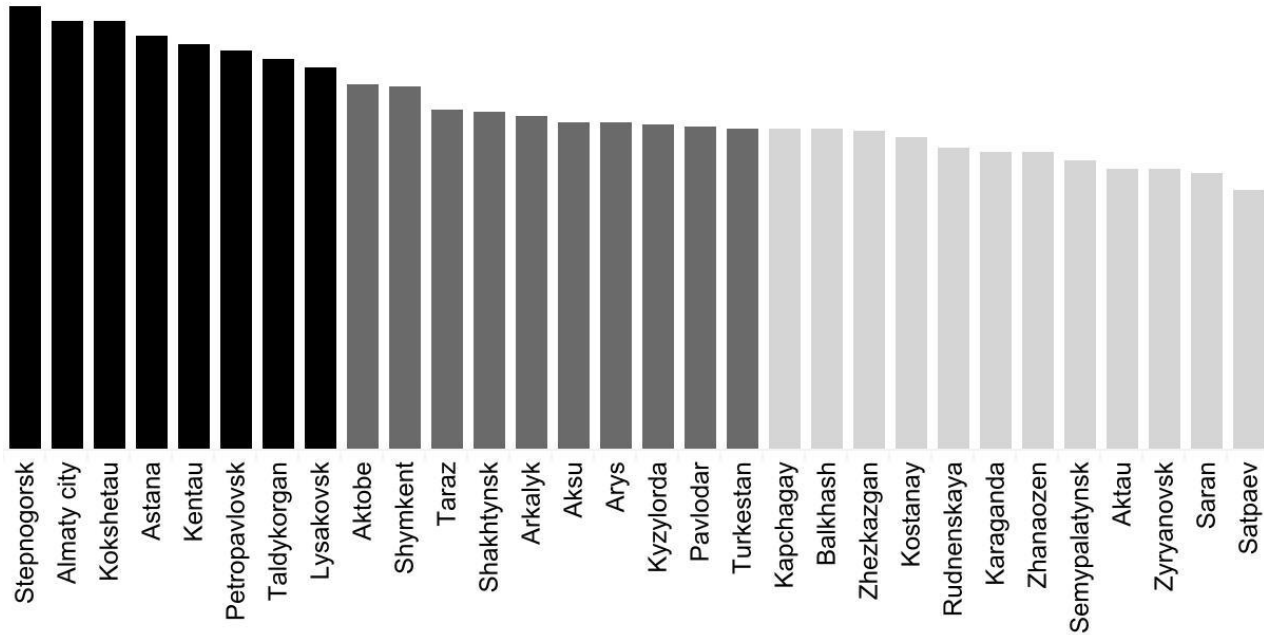
- Increasing car ownership
- Insufficient investment in public transport



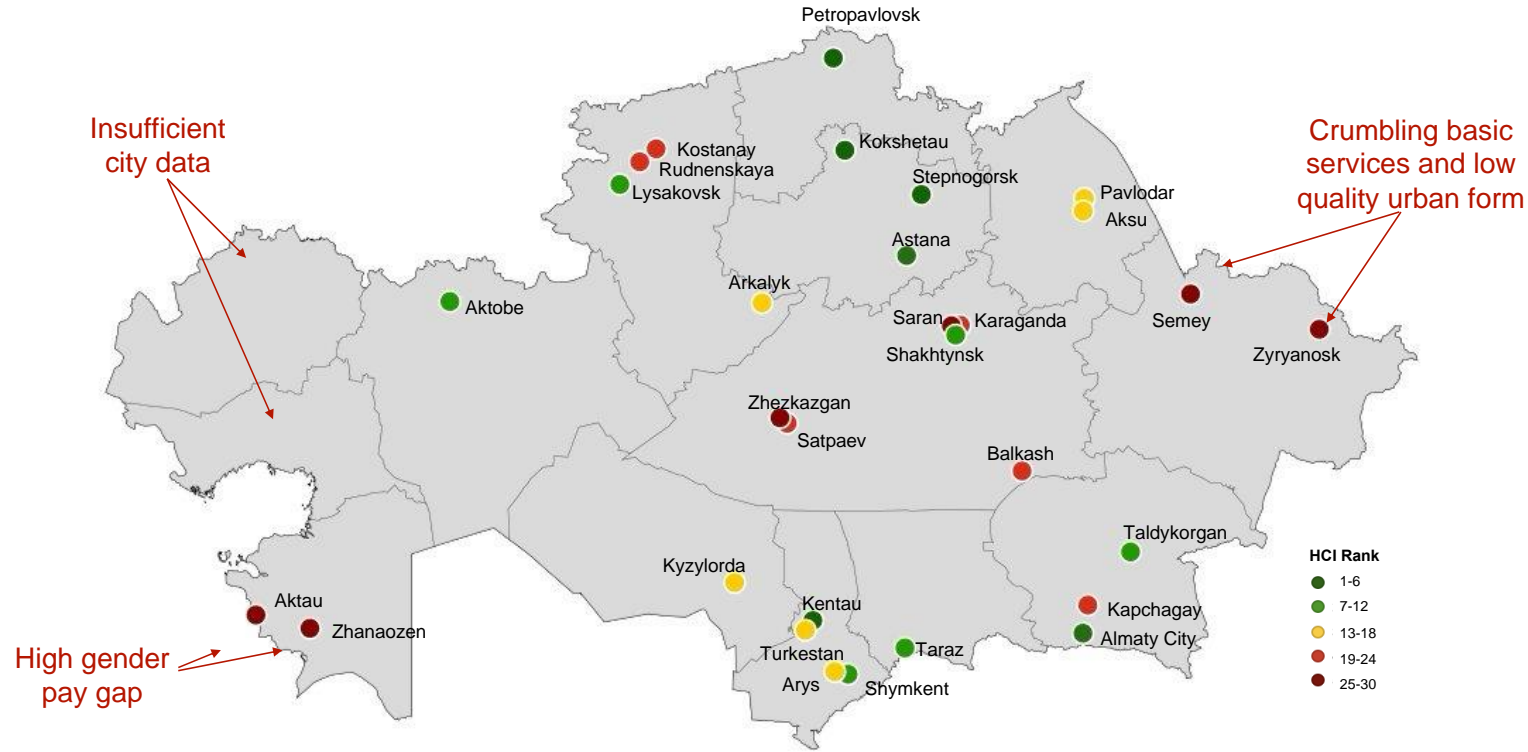
Infrastructure investment

- Crumbling infrastructure in urgent need for repair

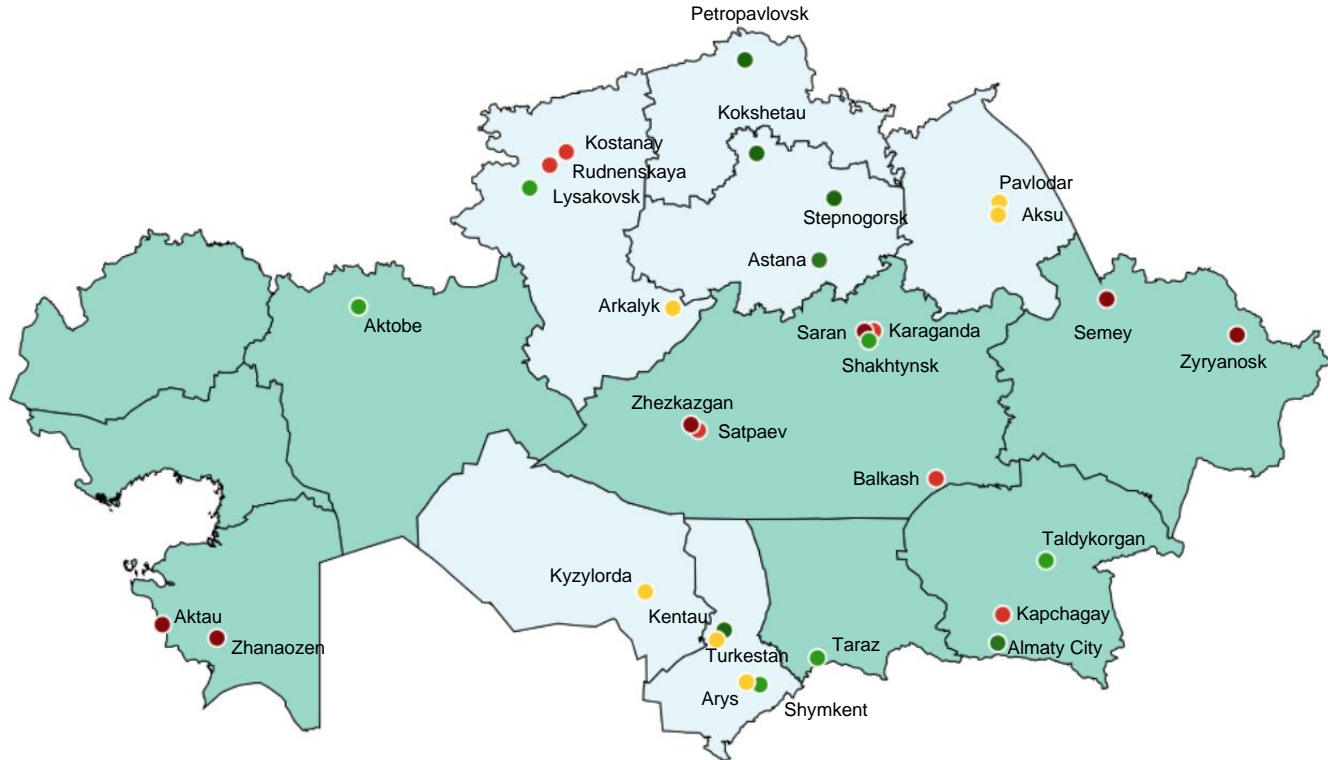
City Rankings (HCI): Performance based on local capacity

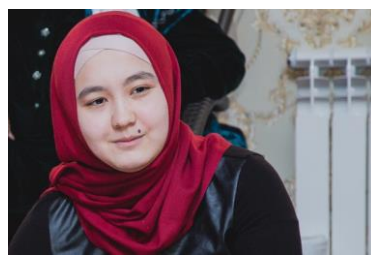


Cities in the east and the west struggle most.



The discrepancy between HCI and the UA-HDI scores suggests that smaller and politically less significant cities perform lower.



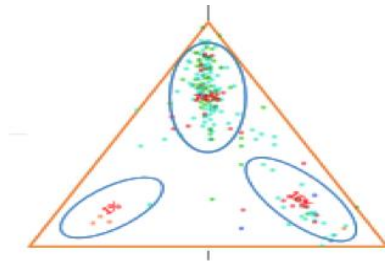


Qualitative analysis included 70 interviews and analysis of more than 1,400 micronarratives in three cities



City Life stories: micronarratives

Visualization of answers to the question:
“Do you believe your example will influence the problem-solving in your city?”
- Number of respondents and gender breakout by city

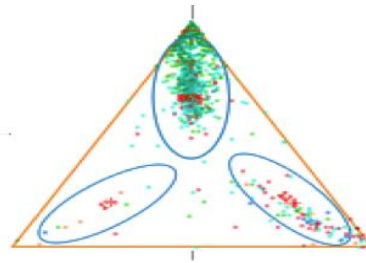


PETROPAVLOSK

♂ 55%

♀ 45%

n = 211

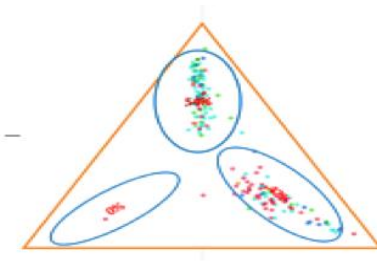


STEPNOGORSK

♂ 31%

♀ 69%

n = 211



SHYMKENT

♂ 48%

♀ 52%

n = 1006

City stories: interviews



“I like my house (especially if I have internet), my school, and my city. My favorite place in Stepnogorsk is the Happy Mall. I like it because I go there with friends and have fun... I play dombra, and I like to sing. I want to be a pop singer when I grow up”.

Aiman, Stepnogorsk



“Approximately 15 people live in this house. It has 10 rooms. Each family is like a government. In this one, grandmother Zhuldyz is our President. Shymkent is so big that we say the whole population of Kazakhstan was born here... My main business is gravel mining for construction... Akimats live in their own world, we seldom interact with them. But we businesspeople are free to develop, permits are easy to get, and there are many subsidies available.”

Erasyl, elder son, Shymkent

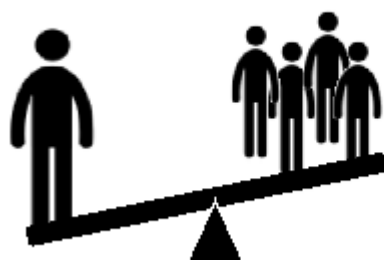


“I moved to Petropavlosk from Akmola, there was no central heating in my town. I am very happy here because I have a lot of support not only to continue my training but to help other athletes with disabilities”.

*Sergei Kharlamov,
Paralympic athlete and coach*

Summary List of Policy Recommendations with Interlinkages

Policy Strategies	Policy Recommendations	Geared to	Interlinkages	Related SDG
11. Confront different types of poverty and inequality	11.1. Adjust poverty lines to city-specific conditions with thresholds that consider costs of living.	Akimats	2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10	1, 5, 6, 10, 11
	11.2. Make available income information at a disaggregated scale to allow for studies at the city level.	Akimats	5, 7, 9, 12	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11
	11.3. Support studies that make visible different types of inequality, as well as information on Kazakhstan's 1%.	Nation, UNDP	5, 7, 9, 12	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11





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