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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN KASSYM-JOMART TOKAYEV ATTENDED UN SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



UN Headquarters, New York City, USA
President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, together with President of Hungary Katalin Novak, co-chaired the first session of the Leaders' Dialogue on "Scaling Up Actions on Key Transitions to Accelerate SDG Progress."

The Head of our State, in his speech, noted that the United Nations' 2030 Agenda is a once-in-a-generation chance given to the current generation to build a prosperous future.

“Our collective efforts are being undermined by current global challenges, exacerbated by geopolitical shocks.

These obstacles clearly extend beyond the capabilities of any single

nation. Only through global unity can we generate tangible results”, - said the Kazakhstan President.

Kassym-Jomart Tokayev emphasized that achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a matter of national priority for Kazakhstan. “The principles of sustainable development have become the foundation of our national strategies and programs.

Today we are heavily investing in a sustainable future. Eighty percent of the state budget is synchronized with the SDGs. We ensure universal access to free education and healthcare. A new Social Code has strengthened the protection of vulnerable groups”, - noted the President of Kazakhstan.

President Tokayev said that to achieve a common sustainable future, it is urgent to take joint actions. In this regard, the Kazakh leader made several proposals. “It is necessary to strengthen the “One UN” principle

Thus, we are initiating the establishment of the Regional Hub on SDGs for Central Asia and Afghanistan in Kazakhstan. It will ensure the effective coordination of UN project activities in the region,”- said Kassym-Jomart Tokayev.

The President proposed that the Summit participants revitalize the international financial architecture. He noted that to achieve the SDGs, the financial system must promote equality for all countries, not only for a select few. Much more financing is needed to address ecological, educational, and health-related issues.

The Head of Kazakhstan emphasized that climate, food, and energy crises pose a serious threat to sustainable development. “We must strengthen our international cooperation on technical support, scientific research, and risk assessment under the UN’s leadership. The Sustainable Development Goals represent the path to a better world for all. We must come together and redouble our commitments. Kazakhstan will always remain a staunch advocate of a strong and effective UN role in sustainable development”, - said the Kazakhstan leader.



Official website of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan -
<https://www.akorda.kz/en/1-188052>

«ЦЕЛИ УСТОЙЧИВОГО РАЗВИТИЯ: НАШИ ШАГИ»

In modern society, where environmental problems, economic, social and gender inequality and other challenges are becoming increasingly noticeable, social responsibility and sustainable development have a great influence on shaping the worldview and attitude towards the future. The foundations of social responsibility are laid at the University, because it is here that the worldview of the future generation of citizens of the country is formed.

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University does not stand aside, but takes an active position in promoting the SDGs in the academic environment, improving awareness among students. On September 28, at the Faculty of Geography and Environmental Sciences, teachers of the UNESCO Chair of Sustainable Development held an event dedicated to the current topic - the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Students from the Faculty of Geography and Environmental Management took part in it. It is worth noting that the work was focused on the implementation of SDG 4: Quality education.

The event featured speeches from the head of the UNESCO Department for Sustainable Development, T.A. Bazarbayeva, and the teacher of this Chair, A.E. Zholdasbek and the invited guest - the Head of the Situation Response Department of “Kazselezashchita”(Almaty) Toktasyn A. Zh., who told students about the Global initiatives of the al-Farabi KazNU in the field of sustainable development, the activities of the UNESCO Chair for Sustainable Development in this direction and also touched upon the problems of access to clean water and sanitation, which entail a deterioration in the economic and social situation among the population, and urged students to be responsible for the environment and natural resources.

Цели устойчивого развития (ЦУР), принятые ООН в 2015 году, сегодня являются ответом мирового сообщества на вызовы, стоящие перед человечеством в XXI веке, включая конфликты, бедность, болезни и деградацию окружающей среды. 17 ЦУР и 169 задач, заменили предыдущие 8 целей развития тысячелетия (ЦРТ), принятых в 2000 году по инициативе промышленно-развитых стран в качестве основы для официальной помощи развивающимся странам. Сегодня почти все страны обязались принять собственные программы по достижению ЦУР к 2030 году. В современном обществе, где проблемы окружающей среды, экономического, социального и гендерного неравенства и другие вызовы становятся все более заметными, большое влияние на формировании картины мира и отношения к будущему оказывает социальная ответственность и устойчивое развитие. Основы социальной ответственности закладываются в университете, ведь именно в нем формируется взгляд на мир будущего поколения граждан страны.

Казахский Национальный университет имени аль-Фараби не остается в стороне, а занимает активную позицию по продвижению ЦУР в академическую среду, пропагандируя среди студенческой молодежи.

28 сентября на факультете Географии и природопользования преподаватели кафедры ЮНЕСКО по устойчивому развитию провели мероприятие, посвященное актуальной теме - Целям в области устойчивого развития ООН. В нем приняли участие студенты факультета географии и природопользования.



Стоит отметить, что работа была сфокусирована на реализации ЦУР 4: Качественное образование.

Заведующая кафедрой ЮНЕСКО по устойчивому развитию выступила с докладом «Глобальные инициативы КазНУ им. аль-Фараби в области устойчивого развития», посвященном рассмотрению таких вопросов, как «Миссия и мандат ЮНЕСКО», «История возникновения кафедры ЮНЕСКО по устойчивому развитию», «Научные направления

кафедры», а также «Программа по устойчивому развитию MDP/GLOBAL CLASSROOM PROGRAM». Другую презентацию «Тұрақты даму мақсаттары: нақты қадам» сделала преподаватель кафедры ЮНЕСКО по устойчивому развитию Жолдасбек А.Е. Она объяснила студентам бакалавриата почему страны мира целенаправленно работают над достижением ЦУР и их индикаторов, направленных на повышение качества жизни граждан, социально-экономическое развитие и экологическую устойчивость государств.

Приглашенный гость Токтасын Ә. Ж. - руководитель отдела предупреждения чрезвычайных ситуации Алматинского управления ГУ «Казселезащита» МЧС РК выступил с немаловажной темой касательно ЦУР 6: Чистая вода и санитария. Основная мысль выступления заключалась в том что, проблемы доступа к чистой воде и водоотведению влекут за собой ухудшение экономической и социальной обстановки среди населения, в том числе голод, нищету, отсутствие возможностей для образования. Он призвал студентов ответственно относиться к окружающей среде и природным ресурсам.

*Жолдасбек А.Е., преподаватель,
Базарбаева Т. А., заведующая кафедрой ЮНЕСКО по УР*

SDG5. GENDER EQUALITY.

ENSURING GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERING ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

A series of trainings to strengthen the capacity and knowledge in the field of gender equality, elimination of violence against women and girls, empowerment of women in Central Asia (Regional Program of the Ray of Light Initiative with the support of the Government of the Republic of



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

More than five hundred participants from five Central Asian states (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan),

representatives of government agencies and executive authorities, service providers for survivors of violence, representatives of NGOs and businesses, law enforcement officials increased awareness, competence and strengthened their potential in the field of promoting gender equality and eliminating violence in against women and girls.

The number of participants exceeded 2.1 times the planned number of 278 people;

From May 26 to May 31, 2022, five trainings were held;

A concept has been developed, 11 resources have been mapped, and 17 methodological tools and over 60 training materials have been prepared;

A 12% increase in knowledge and competencies according to UN documents in the field of gender equality and countering violence against women and girls was found in questionnaires and tests;

Despite the profile orientation of the trainings on official and professional duties, more than 30 participants from Turkmenistan and Tajikistan found it necessary to attend all five days of the trainings;

237 people took part in the entrance testing, 192 women, 45 men.

Through familiarization with the position enshrined in generally recognized international acts and joint analysis of cases on specific situations, 100% of the training participants came to the unequivocal position that the rapist is always to blame for violence.

A request from participants for access to training materials, training manuals and UN documents on eliminating gender inequality and countering violence against women and girls was received and granted.

Involvement of representatives of state structures implementing national family and gender policy and regional implementation, law enforcement officers, private sector, business owners, service providers, representatives of NGOs, volunteer and youth organizations of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan in the active participants.

In relation to the situation with gender balance and the level of SGN in the five countries involved in the training, the degree of SMART approach in assessing the indicators of SDG5 "Ensuring gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls" was determined: 5.1 Eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and household work by providing utilities, infrastructure and social protection systems and promoting the principle of shared responsibility in household and family management, taking into account national circumstances; 5c Adopt and improve sound policies and binding laws to promote gender equality and empowerment and the opportunities of all women and girls at all levels.

The mission, directions of actions and possibilities of the regional representation of the international initiative "Ray of Light" are explained.

A positive response was received on the content of the trainings, the level of availability of the material and the forms of its submission from the participants through feedback in the Zoom platform chat, via the WatsUp messenger, by e-mail, on the website of the al-Farabi KazNU University.

The priorities that need further discussion and elaboration of a position among the key groups influencing the situation with the achievement of gender rights and zero tolerance of violence are identified: correlation of the position on domestic violence with customs and traditions; gradual rejection of masculine behaviors in Central Asia; prevention of the development of violence with the use of new digital technologies.

***Shyngyssova N., Head of the UNESCO Chair
in Journalism and Communication***

PARTNERSHIP TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CENTRAL ASIA



UNESCO Chair in Sustainable Development took part in the IV International Conference for a cultural knowledge "Philosophical Understanding of the phenomenon of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Central Asia" held by the Center for Rapprochement of Cultures in partnership with the National Committee for Intangible

Cultural Heritage under the National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO and the Institute of Philosophy, Political Science and Religious Studies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The purpose of this conference is to present analytical and research initiatives for a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of intangible cultural heritage, ideas, knowledge systems, as well as humanistic teachings that have influenced the development of society and the rapprochement of cultures of Central Asia and adjacent regions.

The conference was held with the participation of scientists from near and far abroad, public figures, cultural figures, diplomats, representatives of the UNESCO Category 2 regional centers for ICH, etc.

The following issues were discussed: the cultural heritage of knowledge: from social teachings to social transformations; the phenomenon of the cultural heritage of Central Asia: local and universal; the living treasure of the Kazakh steppe civilization: state and prospects.



ZULKHAIR MANSUROV – FROM KAZAKHSTAN TO THE WORLD THROUGH COMBUSTION SCIENCE



Professor Zulkhair Mansurov (June 26, 1946) from Kazakhstan is an international expert in combustion science. He has overcome severe difficulties related to the conditions in his country. Through his perseverance and dedicated research, he has contributed extensively to the field of combustion science, in addition to elevating greatly the level of scientific research in Kazakhstan. A nanomaterial refers to a material that has particles or constituents that have nanoscale dimensions (i.e., nanometer scale, with $1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-9} \text{ m}$). An example of a nanomaterial is the carbon nanotube, which is in the form of a tube having a cylindrical wall and a hollow channel at the center of the tube along its axis. In 1996, the Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Richard E. Smalley and Robert F. Curl Jr. of Rice University in Houston, Texas, U.S.A., and Harold W. Kroto of the University of Sussex in Brighton, United Kingdom, for their discovery of the fullerene, which is the C_{60} molecule (a molecule with 60 carbon atoms and no other atom).

The science of nanomaterials has advanced greatly over the last 20 years. Combustion is now considered as a method for the synthesis of nanomaterials, such as fullerene, due to the research of Professor Mansurov (Fig. 2). Nanomaterials in the form of carbons are particularly important for the purification of water and blood. In 2018, Professor Mansurov received a UNESCO Medal for the development of nanoscience and nanotechnology. UNESCO stands for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It is an agency of the United Nations and is aimed at contributing to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. In addition, Professor Mansurov received the State Prize of Kazakhstan in 1992. In 2002, Professor Mansurov and his research associates received a Diploma for the discovery of “Phenomenon of low-temperature cool flame soot formation”, as issued by the Russian Academy of Natural Sciences.

Doszhanov E.O., Associate Professor

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST NUCLEAR TESTS



The Ban Ki-Moon Institute for Sustainable Development at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, the Nevada-Semey Youth Organization of KazNU and The Regional Resource Center for UN Information, the Faculty

of international relations, the UNESCO Chair on sustainable development of the Faculty of geography and environmental management held an international round table dedicated to the International Day against nuclear tests.

The Round Table was organized jointly with the representative office of the UN Department of global communications in Almaty, as well as the Public Foundation "Polygon August 29" and the international anti-nuclear movement "Nevada-Semey".

Kazakhstan is one of the countries most affected by nuclear weapons testing in the world. On the same day, August 29, 1991, the largest Semipalatinsk test site in the world was officially closed.

This day was established at the initiative of Kazakhstan at the 64th session of the UN General Assembly on December 2, 2009 and is intended to activate the efforts of the UN, World states, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to stop nuclear weapons testing.

The round table highlighted the UN's relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals – Environmental Protection (SDM14 underwater life and SDM15 terrestrial life), effective resource management and combating climate change (SDM13 climate action), promotion of justice and the rule of law (SDM16 peace, justice and institutions) and partnerships to achieve common goals (SDM17 partnerships for Sustainable Development).

The purpose of the Round Table was to create a comprehensive dialogue against nuclear tests with the participation of representatives of the scientific and academic community, international organizations, the diplomatic corps, as well as young scientists and students.



At this international round table, rector of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University Zhanseit Tuimebayev, representative of the UN Department of global communications in Almaty Vlastimil Samek, Attache of the Consulate General of Iran Boboja Agazade made welcoming speeches, Dauren Abenovich head of the International Security Department of the KSPI, Bauyrzhan Nygmetullin head of the peacekeepers training center of the Ministry of Defense Of The Republic of Kazakhstan, Valery Zhandauletov vice-president of the Nevada-Semey movement, Nurlan Boztayev head of The Polygon 29 August PF, Veterans of the international anti-nuclear movement "Nevada-Semey", Nilanjan Bora deputy consul general of the Republic of India, Emre Karabutak Consul General of the Republic of Turkey, Borovik Oleg Anatolyevich Consul General of the Russian Federation, Faculty of geography and nature management and students of the Faculty of international relations took part in this meeting. The participants and guests of the round table discussed the most important aspects of nuclear tests, their impact on the environment and the importance of sustainable development in this context.

***Tanabekova G.B., PhD,
Bazarbayeva T.A., Head of UNESCO Chair for
Sustainable Development***

Environmental sustainability of cities and biological safety of the population within the framework of SDG11

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



According to SDG 11, the processes of urbanization of human settlements should develop according to the principle of universal accessibility of space, providing an environmentally safe and favorable living environment. Problems and goals for achieving SDG 11 were discussed on September 8 of this year at the webinar “Ecological sustainability of cities and biological safety of the population,” organized by the UNESCO Chair for Sustainable Development of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. The speakers were Doctor of Biology, Associate Professor G.A. Sadyrova. and Ph.D., Associate Professor Tazhibayeva T.L.

The size of the areas of urbanized areas of the world is increasing at a rapid pace. The population is growing accordingly. It is predicted



that by the next decade more than 60% of the world's population will live in cities. Urbanization processes are also gradually intensifying in Kazakhstan.

This is facilitated by such phenomena as increased mobility of the population and the introduction of new SMART improvement standards.

There is an increase in internal migration of the rural population to cities. At the same time, the level of urbanization in the republic remains quite low compared to other developing countries. Whereas, world experience shows that urbanization creates the scientific, technical, organizational, material and potential potential of society. However, the process of urbanization is accompanied not only by an increase in the standard of living of the population, but also creates environmental risks. The webinar listeners got acquainted with the criteria for assessing the environmental sustainability of cities, developed for European countries, which can be applied to Kazakhstani settlements.

Also at the event, the legal framework for state regulation of biological safety issues was presented for managing biological risks and preventing emergencies in the field of healthcare, sanitary and epidemiological service, environmental, veterinary, phytosanitary safety, civil protection and, of course, for the development of science.



The types of biological threats inherent in the territory of Kazakhstan were considered. Peculiarities of the geographical location, the presence of microbiological, clinical and diagnostic laboratories, the activities of peasant farms and other internal and external factors contribute to the development and spread of biological risks in the republic. Listeners were given recommendations on how to reduce the degree and prevent the negative impact of hazardous biological objects and situations.

The webinar highlighted the main problems of achieving urban sustainability and was useful for the audience to comply with biosafety rules.

***Khamitova K.K., Deputy Head of UNESCO
Chair for Sustainable Development***

SUMMER INTERNSHIP FOR STUDENTS

Students of the specialty "Life safety and environmental protection" of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University has completed practical training. During the internship, for two weeks, students were given a number of onsite classes directly related to their specialty to determine the significance of the specialty being studied.

Студенттер болашақта инновациялық жетістіктерге жетуге құлшыныстарын ояту мақсатында, «Әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ Технопаркін» көрсетіп, ондағы жүргізіліп жатқан жобалармен таныстырды. Технологиялық парктер – заманауи инновациялық экономиканың маңызды элементі. Парктің негізгі мақсаты – еліміздегі ғалымдардың ғылыми жетістіктерін тәжірибелік-өндірістік және сериялық өндіріске ендіру болып табылады. Тәжірибеден өту барысында студенттер, ТЖД қарасты «Азаматтық қорғау республикалық оқу-әдістемелік орталығында» болды. Бұл орталық әлеуметтік сипаттағы төтенше жағдайлардың алдын алу және оларды жою мақсатында тұрақты жұмыс жасайтын және халықты төтенше жағдай кезінде жасалатын алғашқы көмекке, қауіпсіздікке дайындайды.

Келесі кезекте, «Алматы қаласы бойынша Экологиялық департаментінде» өтті. Ол жерде департамент басшысы, Мемлекеттік қызмет көрсету тәртібі экология аясында жүргізілген кешенді шешу жөніндегі бірқатар іс-шаралармен таныстырды. Бүгінгі таңда Алматы қаласының экологиялық проблемаларды шешу жөніндегі жол картасы қарастырылған 8 бағыт бойынша аталым әзірленген, оның бір бөлігі толығымен орындалса, қалған 7 бөлімі экология бағыты бойынша бір қатар ережелерді сақтай отырып, жұмыс орындалуда. Мұнда қалдықтарды игеру, топырақ, су, газдан жүргізілетін сараптама орталығымен, оларды зерттейтін арнайы құралдармен таныстырды. Болашақта керемет, тың, қоршаған ортаға тұрақты даму бойынша оң нәтижесін тигізетін жобалар шығары сөзсіз. Табиғатты аялайық! Нәтижелер оң болсын!



Қалдыбаева С.Т., аға оқытушы, PhD

SUMMER TRAINING AND FIELD PRACTICE OF STUDENTS

Students of the Faculty of Geography and Environmental Sciences of Al-Farabi Kazakh National University majoring in "6B05202 - Ecology" and "6B05201 - Geoecology" conducted field practice in the University's agrobiolaboratory which located in the settlement of Zhana - Talap in the tract of Kerbulak Ili district of Almaty region

During the field practice, the students examined the geographical location of the area and made a description of the climate, relief, hydrography and ecology. They monitored vegetation and fauna, analyzed nearby settlements and industry places. The biological diversity of aquatic plants of the Zhanatalap pond has been studied.



Практика барысында ерттелу аймақтарынан су үлгілері алынып, олардың органолептикалық қасиеттері анықталып, химиялық құрамына дала зертханасы арқылы талдау жасалынды. Аталған нысандардан топырақ үлгісі алынып, оның механикалық құрамы мен гранулометрлік құрылымдылығы есептелді және топырақтың морфологиялық қасиеттері

сипатталып, топырақ кескіннің қазу әдісі үйретілді.

Шөлді зонаның бұталы өсімдіктердің арасында мекен ететін омыртқалы жануарлар мен олардың мекен ортасының қатынас ерекшеліктері және алуантүрлілігін зерттеуге бағытталған маршруттық экскурсия жасалынды. Табиғи және ағашты-бұталы өсімдіктердің, шалғынды қауымдастықтағы шөптесін өсімдіктердің биологиялық алуантүрлігі зерттеліп, өсімдіктерден гербарий жинап, олардың морфологиялық қасиетін, класын, типін анықтады.

Студенттер агробиостанция аумағындағы нысандарымен, аула ағаштарының санын анықтау, ақтау, шағын жылыжайда (көшетхана) бір жылдық гүлдерді отырғызу, суару және баптау шаралырына жұмылдырылды. Салауатты өмір салтын ұстанатын белсенді студенттерінің қыздар командасынан волейболдан спорттық ойындар ұйымдастырылып, жеңімпаз командаға сыйлықтар мен алғыс хаттар үлестірілді, сондай-ақ экологиялық флэшмобтар ұйымдастырылды.



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