

KAZAKHSTAN

Socio-economic indicators

	2002	2005
Income and poverty		
• GDP (million, constant 2000 USD)	22 796	29 875
• Annual GDP growth rate 2002-2005 (%)		9.4
• GDP per capita (PPP, constant 2000 international dollars)	5 636	7 617
• Poverty rate (% of pop. below USD 2/day)	17.1 ^a	
Demography		
• Population (million inhabitants)	14.86	15.15
• Urban population (%)	56.7	57.3
Economic structure (as % of GDP)		
• Agriculture	8.6	6.8
• Industry	38.6	39.5
• Services	52.8	53.7
Exports (% of total exports)		
• Agricultural products		2.9
• Fuels and mining products		82.4
• Manufactures		13.6
Financial flows		
• FDI (inward flows as % of GDP)	10.5	3.1
• ODA (% of GNI)	0.7	0.6

a) or closest available year.

Data based on PPP, constant 1993 international dollars.

Note: An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the USD has in the United States.

The poverty rate is the percentage of the population living on less than USD 2.15 a day at 1993 international prices.

Source: UNCTAD, World Bank, WTO.

Environmental priorities

The **2004-2015 Environmental Safety Concept** and the **2005-2007 Environment Protection Programme** identify environmental priorities under two pillars:

1. *Optimising the environmental management system* (legislation, planning at state and local level, enforcement, monitoring, inter-sectoral co-operation, economic instruments, social partnerships, environmental education).
2. *Reducing the environmental impacts of economic sectors* (climate change mitigation, biodiversity protection, environmental impact of military complex, environmental disaster zones, Caspian shelf, water efficiency, air pollution prevention, industrial and municipal waste management, assessment of health impacts of environmental degradation).

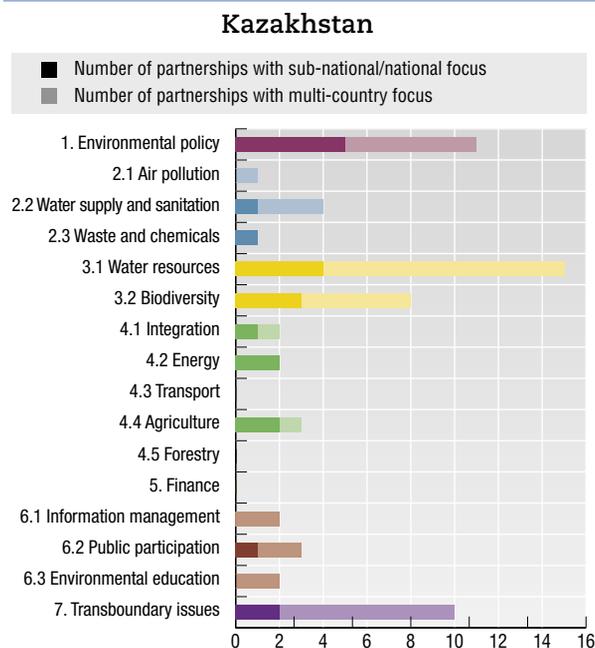
The **2006 Concept of Transition of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Sustainable Development for 2007-2024** sets the following priorities:

- Introduce trans-regional ecosystem principle for implementation of sustainable development programmes in Kazakhstan's regions.
- Set sustainable development targets for all the large industries and energy facilities, and set the timeframe and select the mechanisms for shifting to the best available techniques.
- Introduce more efficient economic environmental protection mechanisms, including for promoting a cleaner production strategy.
- Develop alternative energy facilities.
- Use key provisions and mechanisms of international treaties to mobilise funds to improve the environmental profile of Kazakh industry ("green investment").
- Remove "historic pollution" from the country's territory, promote the waste management system.

International co-operation

Kazakhstan's main environmental co-operation partners are the GEF, UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, UNECE, Germany, Japan, Norway, Switzerland and US.

Number of registered partnerships

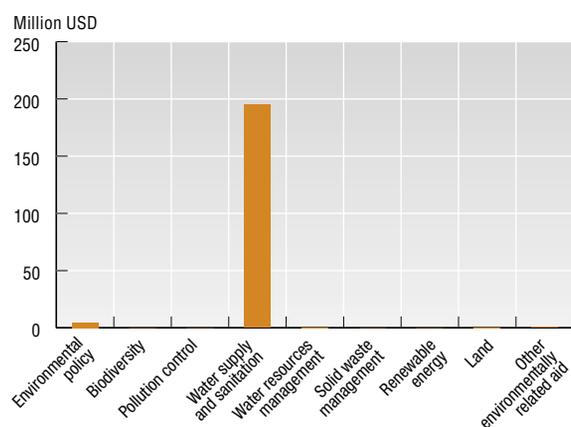


Note: The chart includes only the partnerships registered in the EECCA Partnerships Database as of 31 March 2007.

Source: EECCA Partnerships Database.

International assistance for environment

Environment-related ODA/OA to Kazakhstan, 2003-05



Source: OECD DAC Aid Activity database, donors and IFIs reporting.

Implementation highlight

SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

One of the most important projects in the field of environmental protection being carried out in Kazakhstan aims to transform degraded lands into productive forage lands in an area covering 1 million hectares in the Karaganda oblast. The project will be implemented over 2003-2008 at a cost of USD 9.7 million (of which GEF and other donor grants make up USD 5.3 million). Early activities include planting of different crops in spring and autumn seasons, demonstration experiments on improved technologies of restoration of degraded arable lands, use of renewable (wind) energy for powering cattle winter ranches, support for the development of nurseries and milk collection schemes, and research on carbon storage potential.

Source: Ministry of Environment of Kazakhstan.

Policy matrix

The following two pages summarise actions taken by the Government of Kazakhstan that contribute to achieving the objectives of the EECCA Environment Strategy. Unless otherwise stated, information is taken from the EAP Task Force Questionnaire. Accordingly, the period covered is June 2003-June 2006 for qualitative information and 2002-2005 for quantitative information.

The other sources referred to in the matrix are:

- (1) Website of Ministry of Agriculture.
- (2) CAREC.
- (3) Report to Caspian Environment Programme.
- (4) IWRM website (UNDP Kazakhstan).
- (5) UNECE.
- (6) Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (7) Website of Ministry of Environment.
- (8) Main text of this report (see thematic chapters for sources consulted).

Considerable efforts were made to bring out relevant information, but the policy matrix is not exhaustive.

KAZAKHSTAN ENVIRONMENTAL

	Institutional strengthening (re-organisation, system creation, staffing, training, equipment)	Planning (SoE monitoring, analyses, targets, action plans, performance monitoring)	Command-and-control instruments (bans, direct regulation, permitting)
Air pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range transboundary air pollution workshops hosted (8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaded petrol phased out (8)
Water supply and sanitation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to drinking water analysed (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality standards reformed (1)
Waste and chemicals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary inventories of persistent organic pollutants carried out (2) • Basel convention acceded (8) 	
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms for cross-sectoral co-ordination created for 4 river basins (out of 8) • Transboundary Chu-Talas river basin commission created (5) • 2 boats made available for Caspian monitoring (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Code passed • National IWRM plan ready/well-advanced (8) • Management plan developed for 2 river basins (out of 8) • 2004-2010 Aral Sea programme developed • Caspian convention ratified 	
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr of staff working on protected areas increased by 46% to 2 630 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and Land Codes approved • 2007-2009 programme on protected areas approved (1) • Programmes on endangered species and forests approved • Programme for development of GIS-based ecological network approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nr of protected areas increased from 26 to 86 • Area under protection increased by 220% to 21 million hectares
Integration into key economic sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoE staff working on integration issues increased from 5 to 8 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 new JI/CDM project proposals developed 	
Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National sustainable development council created • MoE budget increased by 173% to 4.8 billion Icu • Salary of department heads and senior specialists increased by 27% and 58% respectively • Inspectorate created (8) • Inter-agency body on ESD created (8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Code passed (8) • 2005-2007 Environment Action Plan and 2004-2015 Environmental Safety Concept approved (7) • Legal basis for self-monitoring established (8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform of environmental quality standards started (8) • Permitting reform started (8)

POLICY MATRIX

Market-related instruments (property rights, tariffs, charges, taxes, deposit-refund schemes, trading)	Information-related instruments (labelling, information disclosure, public participation, education, technical advice)	Direct provision of services (investment programmes, funding)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas tariff for households increased by 75% to 14 000 lcu/m³ Electricity tariffs for agricultural users increased by 43% to 7.6 lcu/kwh 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on clean coal technologies launched (8) 	Air pollution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 5% of population now served by utilities under performance-based contracts (8) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditure of 10 billion lcu in 2006 allocated for 99 water systems (4) 	Water supply and sanitation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 old oil wells closed down at a cost of USD 5 million (2) 	Waste and chemicals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum water tariffs for agricultural users increased by 134% to 0.1 lcu/m³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs involved in the creation of 5 river basin councils (4) Water resources awareness campaign carried out (8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for fish resources research and protection programme increased 20 times 	Water resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity awareness programmes carried out (8) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenditures for protected area management multiplied by 6 to 1.6 billion lcu 	Biodiversity
			Integration into key economic sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount collected through environmental levies increased by 224% to 25 billion lcu Law on environmental liability and insurance approved (6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO support programme approved Public advisory board with NGO participation created (8) New legislation is now subjected to public hearings Cleaner production advice and information centre set up (2) ESD textbook developed and approved in Russian and national languages (2) Public participation principle included in Forest, Water and Environmental Codes Performance rating and information disclosure scheme introduced (8) 		Cross-cutting