










Концепция гендерной политики и Цели тысячелетия в Казахстане

The Concept of Gender Policy and the Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan

-  Ликвидация крайней нищеты и голода
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
-  Обеспечение всеобщего начального образования
Achieve universal primary education
-  Поощрение равенства мужчин и женщин,
расширение прав и возможностей женщин
Promote gender equality and empower women
-  Сокращение детской смертности
Reduce child mortality
-  Улучшение охраны материнства
Improve maternal health
-  Борьба с ВИЧ/СПИД, малярией и другими заболеваниями
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
-  Обеспечение экологической устойчивости
Ensure environmental sustainability

В брошюру включены одобренная постановлением Правительства Концепция гендерной политики в Республике Казахстан, а также гендерный анализ состояния, намечаемых мер и перспектив выполнения Целей тысячелетия в нашей стране

The brochure includes the Concept of Gender Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan approved by the Government Resolution and the analysis of the state, planned measures and perspectives on implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in the country

**The Concept of Gender Policy and the
Millennium Development Goals
in Kazakhstan**

2004

In 2000 at the Millennium Summit in New York heads of states and governments of all the world adopted Declaration, which defined goals for human development at the edge of the third millennium. The goals included further promotion of equality of men and women, extension of rights and opportunities for women, reduction of children's mortality rate, improvement of measures for maternity protection, etc.

The Concept of Gender Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan is developed in compliance with the Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan, and follows recommendations of the UN Committee On Liquidation of All Forms Of Discrimination Against Women. The Concept is approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The RK Constitution and the National legislation provide equal for all citizens of Kazakhstan rights and freedoms independently to their sex. But in actual life gender inequality is revealed rather frequently.

There are less women at the making decision level and they are less than men demanded at the labour market. Women still have a high involvement in unpaid house work.

At the same time men are more often open to industrial injury, more subject to diseases caused by alcohol drinking and smoking. Average lifetime of men is almost eleven years shorter than of women and is 60,6 years and 71,4 years correspondingly.

The Concept of Gender Policy has been developed for the first time in our country and it defines general measures for settling gender problems. Adoption of the Concept – is one more step forward democratization of our society, evidence of successful integration of Kazakhstan into the world community.

The publication is amended with gender analysis of the present state, planned measures and perspectives for implementation of Millennium Development Goals in our country.

Thanks to economic growth much is done in Kazakhstan for poverty reduction, for reduction of maternal and child's mortality, for improvement of population health. We are close to achievement of Millennium Goal 2 – universal primary education in the country. Yet there is a lot to be done for achievement the actual equality of men and women, for ensuring ecological security of the state.

In my opinion the publication will promote gender education of population and will support in achievement of Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan.

I would like to express my gratitude to UNDP, to the Regional UNIFEM office for NIS, to the UN Gender in Development Bureau for their professional and technical assistance in development of the Concept of Gender Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan and in conducting analysis of situation in fulfillment Millennium Development Goals in our country.



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*Minister of Environmental Protection,
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On Family and Women Affairs
under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan*

The United Nations Millennium Development Goals recognize the need to “promote gender equality and the empowerment of women” as an effective way of policy development. Gender equality is a goal in itself and a very significant means to ensure achievement of all the other goals of the Millennium Declaration. It is important to apply gender perspectives in developing strategies in order to meet each of the Millennium Development Goals.

In this regard, the Concept of Gender Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan is an important act which defines general perspectives for mainstreaming gender issues in the country.

The Concept should be one of the bases for development of national programs and strategies on combating poverty, reducing inequality, eradicating diseases, improving education access and quality and environmental degradation.

I do hope that the Concept will assist decision makers to develop gender-responsive legislation and supervise its judicious application jointly with the government, parliamentarians, civil society and the private sector.

Thus it is a timely decision and I want to congratulate the citizens of Kazakhstan with this document and wish successful implementation of the policy.



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Approved
by Resolution No 1190
Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan
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Concept of Gender Policy In the Republic of Kazakhstan

Introduction

At the Millennium Summit held in September 2000, the leaders of the majority of the countries in the world adopted the UN Millennium Declaration where the promotion of gender equality was determined as one of eight goals.

The XXIII Special Session of the UN General Assembly “Women in 2000: Equality Between Men and Women, Development and Peace in XXI century” was dedicated to this issue (June 2000). The Session recommended representatives of the Governments of the participating countries to take measures to ensure women equal access and full participation in all spheres and at all levels of life.

The Concept of Gender Policy (hereinafter called the Concept) determines the basic principles, priorities and tasks for gender policy in Kazakhstan.

The basic principles of the gender policy are based on the equal rights and freedoms for women and men that are guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The gender policy should deal with the following tasks: the achievement of equal participation of women and men in decision-making structures; the realisation of equal opportunities for economic independence, the development of business and career promotion; conditions for equal realization of rights and responsibilities for the family; and freedom from gender based violence.

The Concept is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan to 2030, the National Action Plan on Improvement of Women’s Status in Kazakhstan, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, United Nations Recommendations for its implementation in Kazakhstan and other ratified international agreements.

The Concept of Gender Policy in Kazakhstan is designed both for the contemporary period of stabilization of the socio-economic situation with sustainable growth of the national economy (up to 2010) as well as for the long-term perspective (up to 2030).

Contemporary Gender Situation in Kazakhstan Main Priorities of the State Policy Related to Women

In the years since Kazakhstan’s independence a great amount of work has been carried out to integrate Kazakhstan with the global community.

Kazakhstan joined the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in 1998. The Optional Protocol to the Convention was ratified, and Kazakhstan submitted the report on implementation of the Convention to the UN in 2001. The report got a positive reception. The UN conventions “On the Political Rights of Women”, “On the Citizenship of Married Woman” and six conventions of ILO, including “On Equal Remuneration To Men and Women for Equal Labour” have been ratified.

The Head of State established a Council on Issues relating to the Family, Women and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1995 to solve problems concerning the family, women and children. The Council designed the Concept of State Policy on Improvement of the Situation of Women in the Republic of Kazakhstan that was approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, No 3395 on March 5, 1997.

The Council was transformed into the National Commission on Family and Women under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter the National Commission) in 1998. The National Commission

designed the National Plan of Action on Improvement of the Situation of Women in Kazakhstan, authorized by the Decree of the Government of the Kazakhstan No 999, July 19, 1999.

The Commissioner on Human Rights was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, No 947 dated September 19, 2002. An expert on gender issues works in the Commissioner's Office.

In order to accurately reflect gender related issues in the country, a special statistical brochure "Women and Men of Kazakhstan" is issued annually. A Parliamentary group "Otbasy" ("Family") has been formed for the protection of the interests of the family, women and children on legislative issues in Kazakhstan.

Great attention has been placed on the issues of health care. The State Program "Health of People" approved by Decree No 4153 of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated November 16, 1998, is being implemented along with the Program on counteracting the AIDS epidemic in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001-2005, authorized by the Decree 1207 of the Government, dated September 14, 2001, as well as other programs on health issues.

Special attention is paid to the protection of women from violence. A special department for combating violence against women was formed under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The Rules of Responsibilities and Interaction between State Bodies, Organisations and public Associations involved in the area of violence against women are confirmed by the Decree No 346 of the Government, from March 12, 2001.

The Law "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan", regarding issues of fighting illegal immigration and internal migration with the aim of subsequent sexual or other exploitation, was adopted in 2003. Amendments and adjustments directed towards combating trafficking in women have been made to other legislative acts. A partial gender expertise of the Criminal and Criminal Procedural Codes of Kazakhstan has been carried out.

Different informative campaigns have been held, focusing on violence against women and trafficking in women and children.

At the same time there are a lot of things to be done in order to achieve real gender equality in the country. The proportion of women on decision-making positions is significantly lower than men. There are only 11 women, 9,5% in the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Quarter IV 2003).

For the same period, only two out of 16 Ministers are women. Further, there is only one female Ambassador of Kazakhstan, one woman is head of the Central Election Commission and one is the head of the Agency on Migration and Demography.

There is less demand on the labour market for women than men. The pay difference is further heightened between men and women. Having an equal salary with men, and for equal work, women generally occupy lower positions. They often have to agree to take any job including those that are harmful and hazardous; about 500 000 women are occupied in such manufacturing jobs. There are still problems in the development of women's entrepreneurship.

The level of criminality towards women remains high.

Measures to Achieve Gender Equality In the Republic of Kazakhstan

Institutional-Organisational Changes

Specific gender related indicators, which are designed taking into account the socio-economic situation of Kazakhstan, are intended to be used when drawing the state budget, as well as for the development of state plans and programmes. The development of gender statistics will continue in accordance with international experience.

It is planned to introduce an effective system for educating the population on gender equality, including the issue of training support for schools, colleges and higher education, as well as the distribution of booklets and other materials.

Policy Level

It is desired to organise a national training network for female politicians to develop leadership skills; involving non-governmental and international organisations as well as experts in gender education. To promote gender equality the introduction of a general course in gender education for journalists is intended.

In the Sphere of Economy and Labour

To reduce tension in the labour market the development of two initiatives is supposed: the ensuring of equal opportunities in the labour market and promotion of female employment, which implies an increase in demand for female labour and its competitiveness in the labour market. For that it is necessary to guarantee women their rights at the time of hiring and dismissal, as well as to guarantee pregnancy and maternity benefits, paid by the employer.

The question on Kazakhstan joining the Convention of ILO “On Equal Treatment and Equal Opportunities for Employed Men and Women: Employed People with Family Responsibilities” will be examined.

It is recommended to revise labour legislation standards that limit women to work in some professions. When advertising job vacancies the sex of an employee should not be specified except in special cases.

It is expected that programmes will be implemented on the following issues: The promotion of the competitiveness of women in the labour market using a system of support by consultation and assistance in training as well as in the search for employment;

The further development of entrepreneurship and self-employment among women;

Professional training for women in administration and business management, training should focus on business management, self-confidence and the improvement of competencies.

Centres for Economic Education for Women will be set up everywhere, also on paid basis, the development of small and medium sized businesses by women will be improved by financial support for women’s entrepreneurship and widespread advisory and marketing services.

In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Micro Credit Organisations” the use of micro credits will be advanced. Programmes on micro credit are supposed to be included in Regional Plans of Socio-Economic Development.

The needs of women in the labour market should be taken into account and supported during further reorganisations of the economy. Special attention will be given to the development of female employment in agriculture including the processing of agricultural products.

Women should be ensured equal career opportunities as well as conditions for combining career with home duties and childcare.

The development of state and private children’s pre-school institutions, rendering services and providing jobs will be stimulated. Measures are planned to support women and men engaged in nursing and childcare.

The development of focused social protection of the population will be continued. It is planned to introduce a system with differentiated benefits considering the number of children and the incomes of spouses (taking into account taxation).

It is envisaged to increase the role of social partnership in search of solutions of gender equality problems. Trade Unions will actively assert the interests of employees against employers. Every method used by employees, the administration and trade unions to express their opinions, such as political meetings, the collection of proposals for observance of equal opportunities for women and men, and the written expression of opinions and ideas should be used for studying the situation of gender equality at the work place.

The practice of creating jobs for women and men will be continued in institutions and enterprises taking into account their physiological and reproductive differences: rooms for hygienic purposes, rest and relaxation, and rooms for nursing mothers.

On Health Improvement

The main task is to introduce conditions for increasing the quality of life and the improvement of the population’s health. The realization of adopted programmes as well as the development and implementation of new programmes on health care will promote this task.

Fight against Anaemia and Women’s Breast Cancer will continue to be priority areas of activity for related institutions and NGOs engaged in women’s issues.

Widespread informational campaigns and an introduction to a healthier life-style will be continued.

Special attention will be focused on reproductive health. There is a plan to pass the law “On Reproductive Human Rights and the Guarantee of their Realization”, as well as developing programmes on the improvement

of the scientific basis of protection in reproductive health taking into account age and regional differences of the country. In addition, the following measures will be taken:

Influence public opinion in support of the family as an institution, and principles of family planning and the protection of personal health;

Extension of medical sanitary services, regional approach to the development of the obstetrical-gynaecological service and its modernisation;

Increasing quality of medical care;

Revision of the medical and social indication for abortion with the purpose of decreasing maternity;

Health protection of old people for the improvement and extension of functions essential for life.

Elimination of violence against women and children

Special scientific research will be carried out on the problems of violence against women and children and on estimating the consequences of family and domestic violence. It is planned to carry out continuous monitoring of the realisation of women and children's rights with the purpose of protecting them against violence. Special attention will be focused on socially vulnerable groups of population: people with limited possibilities, people without a regular place of residence and refugees.

It is recommended to organise the regular professional training of policemen, judges and prosecutors, medical and social employees and teachers on how to implement effective activities when victims of violence need physical security, childcare and economic support.

The introduction of specialised extended courses on problems concerning women and children has been planned to be introduced in the curriculum of educational institutions under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan, as well as to legal and psychological faculties of the universities.

The extension of the network of crises centres is stipulated, as well as help-lines and shelters for victims of violence. It is planned to create such centres in all cities and regional centres by 2010. Subdivisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, social institutions and NGOs plan to work preventively with people who committed violence against their families.

It is envisaged to enhance the role of men in combating violence against women and children, and to involve them in informational and educational activities.

It is planned to take measures for strengthening the cooperation and coordination of actions between state bodies, and international and non-governmental organisations on issues of combating domestic violence. Further, the continuation of the draft "Prevention and Suppression of Domestic Violence" is to be continued.

It is planned to carry out regular informational campaigns, especially in small towns and rural areas, on the prevention of violence against women.

The realization of the Concept of Gender Policy

The realization of the Concept of Gender Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan will promote the development of exact programmes in order to establish a true democratic state, where the rights of citizens will be ensured by real opportunities for their realization.



**The United Nations Millennium Development Goals and Kazakhstan
(gender aspect)**

Internationally defined Millennium Development Goals			Millennium Development Goals for the Republic of Kazakhstan			
Millennium goals	Tasks	Indicators	Tasks	Present status in Kazakhstan (2002г.)	Measures on implementation the tasks	
					Adopted strategies and programs	The ones stipulated by the Concept of Gender Policy in the RK
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<u>Target 1:</u> Reduce by 50% the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day – by 2015	Proportion of population below subsistence minimum	Decrease the proportion of population below subsistence minimum up to 18% by the end of 2005	Proportion of population below subsistence minimum (4761 tenge, or 31,1\$) – is 24,2%	Strategy “Kazakhstan 2030”, a long-term priority 4 Program on poverty reduction for 2003-2005 State agrofood program for 2003-2005	Introduction of programs promoting the increase of competitive ability of women at the labour market, further development of entrepreneurship and self-employment of women, professional retraining of women, training in administering and managing business
	<u>Target 2:</u> Reduce by 50% the proportion of people who suffer from hunger – by 2015	Proportion of population whose income is below food basket cost	Qualified and rational nutrition for population. Ensuring food security	Proportion of population whose income is below food basket cost (3333 tenge, or 21,7\$, average annual exchange rate 153,3) – is 8,9% Life expectancy, whole population – 65,8 years, women - 71,4 , men – 60,6	Complex program “Healthy Way of Life”	Including the programs on microcrediting of population into regional plans of social-economic development Special attention will be drawn to development of women employment in agriculture

Internationally defined Millennium Development Goals			Millennium Development Goals for the Republic of Kazakhstan			
Millennium goals	Tasks	Indicators	Tasks	Present status in Kazakhstan (2002r.)	Measures on implementation the tasks	
					Adopted strategies and programs	The ones stipulated by the Concept of Gender Policy in the RK
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	<u>Target 3:</u> Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Net enrolment ratio in primary education. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds	By 2010 all children of school age, including the ones who needs special training, shall cover the secondary education program	Primary school enrolment : girls – 94% , boys – 95% Literate population among 15-24 year olds - 99,8% (1999)	Strategic development plan for the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2010, Strategic education reforms State program “Education” 2000—2005	Establishing the system of gender education of population Publication of training manuals on gender education for schools and colleges, specialized secondary educational institutions and institutions of higher education
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	<u>Target 4:</u> Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and to all levels of education no later than 2015	1. Ratio «girls/ boys» in the system of primary and secondary education and education of the third stage 2. Ratio «literate women/men» among 15-24-year olds		Institutions of general education: women – 49,5% , men – 50,5% Ratio: 99,9% of women and 99,8% of men (1999)	Strategic development plan for the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2010, Strategic education reforms State program “Education” 2000 - 2005	Introduction of course on general gender education for journalists Use of gender indicators upon developing the state budget, developing state plans and programs Improvement of gender statistics in compliance with the international experience

Internationally defined Millennium Development Goals			Millennium Development Goals for the Republic of Kazakhstan			
Millennium goals	Tasks	Indicators	Tasks	Present status in Kazakhstan (2002г.)	Measures on implementation the tasks	
					Adopted strategies and programs	The ones stipulated by the Concept of Gender Policy in the RK
		<p>3. Share of women involved in paid labour in non-agricultural sector</p> <p>4. Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament</p>		<p>3. Proportion of women, engaged in non-agricultural sector – 65,4% (2,1 mln. persons)</p> <p>4. Women in Parliament 9,5%, men – 90,5% Public service, dealing with politics: women – 10,4%, men – 89,6% Chairmen of courts and panel of judges: women – 10,8%, men – 89,2%</p>	<p>National Action Plan On Improving Women status in the Republic of Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Organization of the national system of education and training of women-politicians</p> <p>Introduction of programs on promotion of women competitiveness at the labour market, further development of entrepreneurship and self-employment of women, professional re-training, training in administering and managing business</p> <p>Establishing the centers for economic education of women all over the Republic.</p> <p>Establishing conditions for combining of successful career with domestic responsibilities and with bringing up children</p> <p>Organization of national system of education and training of women-politicians</p> <p>Development of draft Law On Prevention and Elimination of Domestic Violence</p>

Internationally defined Millennium Development Goals			Millennium Development Goals for the Republic of Kazakhstan			
Millennium goals	Tasks	Indicators	Tasks	Present status in Kazakhstan (2002r.)	Measures on implementation the tasks	
					Adopted strategies and programs	The ones stipulated by the Concept of Gender Policy in the RK
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	<u>Target 5:</u> Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	1. Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births 2. Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	To reduce by 2005 infant mortality rate from 20 to 19 cases per 1000 live births	1. Girls – 18,7 cases, boys – 25 cases per 1000 births 2. Girls – 14,5 , boys – 19,5 cases per 1000 live births	Strategy “Kazakhstan 2030”, long-term priority 4 State program “Population Health”, 1998-2008	Measures on support of women and men engaged in children’s care and their bringing up are planned Introduction of differentiated system of allowances which takes into account the number of children and income of parents with consideration of taxation Wide propaganda and introduction of healthy mode of living Establishing at the enterprises of workplaces for women and men with consideration of their physiological and reproductive peculiarities.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	<u>Target 6:</u> Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	1. Maternal mortality rate per 100000 live births	To reduce by 2005 maternal mortality from 60,9 to 50,6 cases per 100,000 live births	1. 50,5 cases per 100 thousand live births	Strategy “Kazakhstan 2030”, long-term priority 4. State program “Population Health”, 1998-2008	Adoption of the Law “On Reproductive Rights of a Person and Guarantees for their Execution”

Internationally defined Millennium Development Goals			Millennium Development Goals for the Republic of Kazakhstan			
Millennium goals	Tasks	Indicators	Tasks	Present status in Kazakhstan (2002r.)	Measures on implementation the tasks	
					Adopted strategies and programs	The ones stipulated by the Concept of Gender Policy in the RK
<p>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p>	<p><u>Target 7:</u> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>1. Registered HIV cases</p>	<p>Information distribution rate on preventive measures for HIV/AIDS among drug addicts and persons involved in commercial sex shall be 99% by 2005</p>	<p>2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel - 98,1%</p> <p>1. Registered HIV cases – 3257 persons (by 1.01.2003., National Center on Prevention and HIV/AIDS Control)</p>	<p>Strategic development plan for the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2010, Section XIV.</p>	<p>Development of programs on improvement of scientific basis for protection of reproductive health in compliance with age aspect and regional peculiarities of the country</p> <p>Improving of the quality of medical care; diagnosis of anaemia and breast cancer - are the priority issues</p> <p>Review of medical and social indicators for abortion in order to reduce maternal mortality</p> <p>Formation of public opinion in support of family institution, principles of its planning, health protection</p> <p>Wide propaganda and introduction of healthy life style</p> <p>Improvement of medical care quality</p>

Internationally defined Millennium Development Goals			Millennium Development Goals for the Republic of Kazakhstan			
Millennium goals	Tasks	Indicators	Tasks	Present status in Kazakhstan (2002г.)	Measures on implementation the tasks	
					Adopted strategies and programs	The ones stipulated by the Concept of Gender Policy in the RK
	<p><u>Target 8:</u> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	2. Share of 15-29 year olds among registered HIV cases	By 2005 the share of HIV-infected among drug addicts, who use injectors, shall not exceed 5%; HIV cases, transferred sexually shall not exceed 20% from all cases of HIV infected	2. 62,7% (2189 persons) from total number of HIV infected, including – 23% (509 persons.), men – 77% (1680 persons)	State program on counteracting the AIDS epidemic in the RK for 2001 - 2005	Improvement of quality of life and strengthening of population health
		3. Level of HIV –prevalence among injecting drug users		3. 83% (2709 persons) of HIV cases are - injecting drug users	Poverty reduction Program for 2003 - 2005	
		1. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	<p>Within the period 2000 and 2005 to reduce mortality rate from tuberculosis from 26 to 23 cases per 100000 persons</p> <p>By 2005 rate for tuberculosis morbidity - less than 160 cases per 100,000 persons To halve the mortality rate from tuberculosis by 2010 Immunisation of not less than 95% of population who need vaccination</p>	1. Active tuberculosis morbidity – total number 164,8, including 138,5 (43,6%), men – 193 (56,4%) cases per 100 thousand persons	<p>Strategic development plan for the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2010, Strategy for public health Reform</p> <p>State program “Population Health”, 1998 - 2008</p>	

Internationally defined Millennium Development Goals			Millennium Development Goals for the Republic of Kazakhstan			
Millennium goals	Tasks	Indicators	Tasks	Present status in Kazakhstan (2002r.)	Measures on implementation the tasks	
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Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability	<u>Target 9:</u> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources	1. Proportion of land area covered by forest 2. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 3. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) 4. Accumulated waste		1. Area of Kazakhstan covered by forest - 4,3% 2. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area – 1,1% (2,8 mln. hectares, 2002) 3. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita – 10,1 tones per year (2000) 4. More than 21 bln. tones of accumulated wastes, including more than 230 mln. tones of radioactive waste	Strategy “Kazakhstan 2030”, long-term priority 4 Strategy for industrial-innovative development of the RK before 2015 Concept for Ecological safety in the RK Program on Liquidation of radioactive wastes from uranium-mining industry	
	<u>Target 10:</u> Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	1. Proportion of population without sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural	To reduce by 2005 the share of population who have no sustainable access to drinking water from 15% to 6% in urban area and from 29% to 15% in rural area	1. Have no access to safe drinking water 15% of urban and 29% of rural population	Program “Drinking waters” State agro-food program for 2003 - 2005	



Национальная комиссия
по делам семьи и женщин
при Президенте
Республики Казахстан



Программа развития ООН
в Казахстане

