

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

THIRD NATIONAL REPORT
ON PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY

Astana 2005

CONTENTS

A. REPORTING PARTY	3
Information on the preparation of the report	3
B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES	5
Priority Setting	5
Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation	6
2010 Target	9
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)	44
Ecosystem Approach.....	55
C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION.....	57
Article 5 – Cooperation.....	57
Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use.....	60
Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	65
Article 8 - <i>In-situ</i> conservation [Excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]	72
Article 8(h) - Alien species	79
Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions.....	85
Article 9 - <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	88
Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	92
Article 11 - Incentive measures	99
Article 12 - Research and training	102
Article 13 - Public education and awareness	105
Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts.....	111
Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	116
Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology.....	123
Article 17 - Exchange of information.....	126
Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation	128
Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits.....	130
Article 20 – Financial resources	131
D. THEMATIC AREAS	138
Inland water ecosystems	140
Marine and coastal biological diversity	143
Marine and Coastal Living Resources	145
Marine and Coastal Protected Areas.....	146
Agricultural biological diversity	148
Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity.....	150
Forest Biological Diversity.....	154
Mountain Biodiversity.....	162
E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION.....	165
F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT	166

A. REPORTING PARTY

Contracting Party	Republic of Kazakhstan
N A T I O N A L F O C A L P O I N T	
Full name of the institution	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Republic of Kazakhstan
Name and title of contact officer	Mr. Uandykov, Erick, Vice-Minister of Environmental Protection, Republic of Kazakhstan
Mailing address	31, Pobeda Ave., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan
Telephone	007 (3172) 591972
Fax	007 (3172) 591973
E-mail	erik@nature.kz
C O N T A C T O F F I C E R F O R N A T I O N A L R E P O R T (I F D I F F E R E N T F R O M A B O V E)	
Full name of the institution	Ministry of Environmental Protection, Republic of Kazakhstan
Name and title of contact officer	Ms. Karibzhanova, Galiya, Head, Division of international projects, Department of regulatory support and international cooperation
Mailing address	31, Pobeda Ave., Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan
Telephone	007 (3172) 591934
Fax	007 (3172) 591973
E-mail	karibzhanova@nature.kz
S U B M I S S I O N	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	
Date of submission	

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

1. Department of Regulatory Support and International Cooperation, MoEP, Kazakhstan
2. Environment Information and Analytical Center, republican state-owned enterprise, MoEP, Kazakhstan
3. National Science Academy, Republican Public Association

4. Committee for Forestry and Hunting, MoA, Kazakhstan
5. Fishing Committee, MoA, Kazakhstan
6. Rural Affairs Committee, MoA, Kazakhstan
7. Plant Protection and Phyto-Sanitary Control Department, MoA, Kazakhstan
8. Veterinary Department, MoA, Kazakhstan
9. Livestock Agriculture Department, MoA, Kazakhstan
10. Science Department, MoA, Kazakhstan
11. Arable Farming and Plant Production Unit, Science Department, MoA, Kazakhstan
12. Livestock Agriculture and Veterinary Unit, Science Department, MoA, Kazakhstan
13. Barayev Grain Husbandry Institute, republican state -owned enterprise, MoA, Kazakhstan
14. Fishing Scientific and Production Center, republican state -owned enterprise, Fishing Committee, MoA, Kazakhstan
15. Good Governance and Sustainable Development Department, UNDP
16. GEF/UNDP Small Grants Program
17. GEF/UNDP Project, National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management
18. GEF/UNDP Project, Strengthening of Protected Areas Information System for Effective Biodiversity Conservation
19. GEF/UNDP Project, Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat: Demonstration on Three Sites
20. GEF/UNDP Project, Strengthening of Environmental Management System for Sustainable Development
21. GEF/UNDP Project, Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan's Part of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Eco-Region
22. GEF/WB/FHC Project, Forest Protection and Reforestation in Kazakhstan
23. Geobotany Laboratory, Botany and Phyto Introduction Institute, Ministry of Education and Science, Kazakhstan (B&PII, MoES)
24. Dendrology Laboratory (B&PII, MoES)
25. Plant Morphology and Germ Laboratory (B&PII, MoES)
26. Foundation for Integration of Environmental Culture, FIEC
27. Republican Hunting and Fishing Association of the PoK
28. Fauna, NGO
29. Koryk, NGO
30. Laboratory of Wild Nature, NGO
31. Sustainable Development Institute, NGO
32. Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (CAREC)
33. Asian American Partnership, Public Fund, NGO KAZLEEP
34. Environmental Reconstruction Center, NGO
35. Environmental Research Institute LLP

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Explanation: Priority setting was made in Kazakhstan pursuant to government documents, programs and projects

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	X		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	X		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions			X
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		X	
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		X	
j) Article 12 - Research and training	X		
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	X		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	X		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources	X		
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			X
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information			X

p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation			X
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits			X
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism		X	
t) Agricultural biodiversity		X	
u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity		X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	X		
y) Mountain biodiversity	X		

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																			
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
a) Lack of political will and support	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2		
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	0	N/a	1	1	1	1	1	2	N/A	N/A	1	2	2	1	1	3	3		
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	1	3	3	N/A	N/A	3	3		
d) Lack of precautionary	N/A	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	3		

and proactive measures																		
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	N/A	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	1	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	2
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	N/A	2	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	3	2	2	3	2
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	3
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	0	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	N/A
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	N/A
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	N/A	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	N/A	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	N/A	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	N/A	N/A	2	3	3	2	2	3	N/A
p) Lack of	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1

synergies at national and international levels																		
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
r) Lack of effective partnerships	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	N/A
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	N/A
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	0	1	1	0	2	2	2	2	3	N/A	N/A	2	3	3	1	1	3	3
u) Poverty	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
v) Population pressure	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	N/A	1	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	N/A	1	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's environmental regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
General explanation to the 2010 Target Section.			
<p>The expert group responsible for the preparation of this report developed the proposals for 2010 Targets in accordance with the Global Goals and Targets of the National Strategy and the National Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan. The first draft of the Targets was reported at the inter-agency meeting for the preparation of the Third National Report. After incorporating comments and proposals with regard to the current status of issues related to biodiversity management, the 2010 Targets for Kazakhstan were finalized and are included into this Report.</p>			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
Target 1.1. To increase protected areas up to 6.63% of the country's territory, thus, ensuring protection of the most important ecosystems.			
<p>Explanation. Currently the protected areas in Kazakhstan take 14.8 mln. ha, or 5.44%. By 2010 it is planned to establish new protected areas covering 2.24 mln. ha and to enlarge the existing protected areas for additional 1.0 mln. ha, the increase will be 3.24 mln. ha, the total area of PAs should be 18.04 mln. ha, or 6.63% of the country's territory.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<p>In Kazakhstan there is the Conservation, Development and Use of Genes of Agricultural Plants, Animals and Microorganisms Programme.</p> <p>The Presidential Decree No 1165 as of 15.08.2003, On Further Actions for Implementation of the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan till 2030, says:</p> <p>"The goal is to ensure food security of the country through formation of effective agroindustrial complex, increased agricultural sales, rationalized measures of government support to agricultural production and improved land and water relationships."</p>
b) Inland water	X		<p>The Programme for Fishery Development for 2004-2006 includes the following Target: conservation and ensuring sustainable use of fishery resources in all fishery waters, including the Caspian Sea. This Programme</p>

			provides for government accounting and monitoring of fishery resources and improved protection.
c) Marine and coastal	X		The same as for b)
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		To assess the possibility to establish a landscape park on the territory of Ili-Balkhash Basin
e) Forest	X		<p>The RoK Government Decree No 699 dated May 23, 2001, On Emergency Measures to Ensure Forest Protection in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>The RoK Government Decree No 460 dated April 23, 2004, On Prohibition of Major Felling in Conifer and Saxaul Stands of State Forestry Fund and on Relevant Protection Measures.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 12 of the Forestry Code dated July 8, 2003 and with a view to prevent degradation of conifer and saxaul stands and to reinforce protection of forests against illegal felling, the RoK Government DECREES: to prohibit major felling in conifer and saxaul stands of the state forestry fund for 10 years.</p>
f) Mountain	X		To create new PAs in mountainous Northern Tien Shan, in Western Tien Shan, in Tarbagatai, at Altai and in Central Kazakhstan (Yermentau).
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The ichthyological programmes provide for monitoring of commercial, rare and threatened species of fish and for development of measures for their conservation and sustainable use, including through creation of PAs. For fish biodiversity conservation it is proposed to establish a range of state nature reserves at Ural, Arys and Keles Rivers (Aral-Syrdaria basin), at Tokraun River (Balkhash Lake basin), a range of ichthyological wildlife reserves in the Upper Irtysh basin and to extend the Markakol Reserve.</p> <p>To conserve the mountainous ecosystems it is planned to create new PAs in mountainous Northern Tien Shan, in Western Tien Shan, in Tarbagatai, in Altai and in Central Kazakhstan (Yermentau).</p> <p>The Concept for Ecosystem Management in Balkhash-Alakol Basin and the plan for development and introduction of MPHI (maximum permissible harmful impacts) for Water Ecosystems have been developed and approved.</p> <p>Wetlands Ecosystems. It is planned to organize 2 nature reserves (one at the Caspian Sea and one at Irtysh River), 2 reserves (Turgai and Sarykopa) and three national parks: at Balkhash Lake, at Zaisan and Kolsai Lakes.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Indicators:			
1. PA/ecosystem area ratio (%)			
2. Maximum coverage of the key biodiversity areas with PA regime			
3. Territory representation			

4. Scientific value, habitation of globally and nationally significant species

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The work is proceeding according to the plan. There are no critical challenges.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The Concept for Development and Location of Protected Areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030 approved by the RoK Government Decree No 1692 dated November 10, 2000, says the following: In perspective it is planned to increase the total coverage of PAs up to 17,490,000 ha, which will take 6.4% of the country's territory, including reserves – 1.6%, national parks – 1.4%, state wildlife reserves and natural monuments – 3.4%.

The Concept for Environmental Safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015, approved by the Presidential Decree No 1241 dated December 3, 2003

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan.			
1.2.1. To continue research and project works to assign PA status to the areas of special importance for biodiversity, including state and private land			
1.2.2. To continue the work for studying and protecting transboundary ecosystems			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water	X		The GEF Wetlands Project is under implementation.
c) Marine and coastal	X		To conserve the fish biodiversity the state reserve zone was created in the Northern Caspian Sea. The regime of this zone is regulated by the RoK Government Decree No 1087 dated July 31, 1999, Special Environmental Requirements Within the State Reserve Zone in the Northern Caspian Sea.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		The Programme for complex solution of Aral Problems for 2004-2006 was approved by the RoK Government Decree No 520 dated May 7, 2004. The purpose of the Programme is to solve the Aral problems through implementation of a range of actions to improve environmental, economic and social factors affecting the quality of people's life. To conserve and to improve the ecosystems in the region it is proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To implement a project for regulation of the Syrdaria channel and to conserve the Northern Aral Sea in 2004-2006; b. To carry out comprehensive assessment of surface water quality in the Syrdaria and to identify norms of environmental releases in its lower

		<p>course.</p> <p>The Programme for Environmental Protection for 2005-2007 provides for activities to combat desertification in the Aral region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to develop a range of actions to prevent and to stop land degradation and to restore degraded lands; • to take actions for the biodiversity conservation in the region; • to develop actions aimed to conserve and to restore riparian woodland and pastures at Syrdaria delta and flood; • to develop proposals for construction of water regulating locks to conserve 33 lakes in the Torgai State Nature Wildlife Reserve. • Establishment of new PAs in arid and semiarid zones (including National Park "Buyirtau" etc.)
e) Forest	X	<p>Full-scale project proposal "Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan's Part of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Ecoregion" was developed and submitted to the GEF within the frames of the transboundary project (Russia, China, Kazakhstan and Mongolia).</p>
f) Mountain	X	<p>The same as for ?)</p> <p>It is planned to implement transboundary project for conservation of the mountainous forest areas in the Northern Tien Shan (Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan)</p>
<p>III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?</p>		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X
<p>Please provide details below.</p>		
<p>1. Concept for Development and Location of Protected Areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030 approved by the RoK Government Decree No 1692 dated November 10, 2000</p> <p>2. Government Programme for Fish Gene Conservation and Fishery Development for 2004-2006</p> <p>3. Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Endangered Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007 approved by the RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, 2005</p> <p>4. Kazakhstani Forests Programme for 2004-2006, approved by the RoK Government Decree No 542 dated May 14, 2004. Implementation of the Programme will provide for forest conservation, gradual increase in forest areas, and improved protection of forests against fires, insects and diseases and improved forest age-class composition, qualitative composition and sanitary state.</p>		
<p>IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.</p> <p>Scientific substantiation and feasibility studies for new PAs are under preparation.</p>		
<p>V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PA/ecosystem area ratio (%) 2. Maximum coverage of the key biodiversity ranges with PA regime 3. Territory representation 		

4. Scientific value, habitation of globally and nationally significant species

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The work is proceeding according to the plan. There are no critical challenges.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

For biodiversity conservation there is a need to implement actions for assessment and inventory of species diversity, for enlarging PAs network, for including them into the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List and Biosphere Reserves under the Man and Biosphere Programme.

Given special environmental, scientific, recreational, aesthetic and cultural importance of all forests in Kazakhstan, which take only 4.2% of the country's territory, as well as their global role as natural biodiversity reserves, immediate actions should be taken to include them into PAs. This requires development of a programme for creating a network of state biosphere reserves.

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan.			
2.1. to develop and to implement the Programmes for conservation of threatening species due to reducing areas, or numbers due to overexploitation, technological impacts or natural environment			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water		X	The same as for Goal 1
c) Marine and coastal		x	The same as for Goal 1
d) Dry and subhumid land			The same as for Goal 1
e) Forest			The same as for Goal 1
f) Mountain			The same as for Goal 1
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X

Please provide details below.
<p>The Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007 approved by the RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, identifies a range of priority actions to protect rare hoofed animals : Tugai Red Deer, Persian Gazelle , Argali – Ovis Vignei Arkal, Altai Argali, Kazakhstan Argail, Kyzyl Kum Argali, Tien Shan Argali, Karatau Argali, Kulan (Equus hemionus onager) and Saiga</p> <p>Kazakhstani Forests Programme for 2004 -2006, approved by the RoK Government Decree No 542 dated May 14, 2004.</p>
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
<p>Multiyear population monitoring based on seasonal assessments.</p> <p>The RoK Government Decree No 408 dated April 10, 2002 approved the list of rare and threatened animal species - 40 species of mammals, 57 species of birds, 10 species of Reptiles, 3 species of amphibians and 19 species of water animals.</p> <p>RoK Government Decree No 573 dated June 19, 1998, On Approval of the List of Species of Invertebrate Animals for Inclusion into the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan</p> <p>RoK Government Decree No 622 dated June 4, 2004, On Approval of the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Volume I. Animals. Section 2. Invertebrate Animals). The Decree approves the list of rare species of invertebrate animals and identifies the priority actions for their protection</p> <p>Rules for Government Census, Cadastre and Monitoring of Animals in the Republic of Kazakhstan approved by the RoK Government Decree No 1 dated January 5, 2005.</p>
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
<p>Many animal species, including of global significance (fish, hoofed animals and carnivores) have transboundary habitats, this makes the protection more difficult and reduces efficiency of activities.</p>
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VI .

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
2.2. 1 To monitor the state and population of threatened species			
2.2.2. To enact legislative acts for protection of threatened species			
2.2.3. To develop the Government Programme for Conservation of Rare and Threatened Species			
2.2.4. To facilitate conservation of species in non-state PAs and game husbandries			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			

b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	x		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>For biodiversity conservation there is a need to implement actions for assessment and inventory of species diversity, for enlarging PAs network and for conservation of natural populations of rare species through their artificial reproduction and restoration at disturbed areas with due regard to modern natural and man-caused processes.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
The same as for Goal 2.1, Box V)			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Lack of funds and specialists in government agencies for regular censuses, assessment of the state and monitoring of flora and fauna does not allow for real time picture with the status of species and populations. 2. Not all threatened species of plants and animals are covered with the Programme for their conservation and with PAs. 3. Rare and threatened plants of Kazakhstan are not included into CITES. 4. There are no laws on Flora Protection and on Protection of Fish Resources and Fishery 5. the situation with censuses, cadastre and monitoring of rare and threatened species could be improved through contracting independent experts and transiting to new qualitative and methodological levels in the area of censuses, cadastre and monitoring with GIS application 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
<p>The approval of the Rules for Government Census, Cadastre and Monitoring of Animals in the Republic of Kazakhstan by the RoK Government Decree No 1 dated January 5, 2005 was an important step for achieving the Target.</p> <p>The RoK Law No 593-II, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals dated July 9, 2004 includes measures for conserving animals and their habitats.</p> <p>Despite of the actions made, the sturgeon population in the Caspian Sea is still reducing. There is, probably, a need to set a moratorium for fishing and to take measures to increase natural fish reproduction, including through organization of PAs in the breeding areas.</p>			

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
???????? ?????? ??? ???????????? ?? 2010 ?????			
3. To develop and implement the Programme for conservation and rational use of genetic resources of valuable, indigenous and perspective wild and domestic (species, breeds) of plants and animals			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Programme for Fish Gene Conservation and Fishery Development for 2004-2006 • GEF Project, Conservation of Western Tien Shan Biodiversity • GEF Project, Conservation of Agrobiodiversity In Kazakhstan • GEF Project, Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan's Part of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Eco-Region • Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007 			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Commercial fish species are monitored and protected.			
The work has been started under the Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and			

Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007, the census is underway.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

For these purposes, from 2002 to 2005, the government increased funding for scientific researches and protection of fish resources by 20-30 times. There is a special state program to support scientific researches on animal genepool with technique. Material and technical support for researches and protection of fish resources is improved.

During the same period the funding of PAs increased by 300%.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Insufficient attention is given to development of aquaculture. Fish farming is in stagnation: pond fish, industrial and cash lake farms are not developed, the works for fish breeding are insufficient. To develop fish farming there are no experimental production sites. Public funding is not sufficient for full-scale and objective census works.

There are no economic and regulatory mechanisms to involve resource users into conservation of rare species, censuses and researches, directed first of all for study of influence of the man caused activity on animal and plant life and liquidation of harmful impact.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The following laws and regulations are aimed to facilitate in conservation and rational use of genetic resources of valuable, indigenous and perspective wild and domestic (species, breeds) of plants and animals:

1. RoK Law No 278-I dated July 9, 1998, On Livestock Breeding;
2. Rules for assigning the status of a breeding plant, breeding farm, breeding center and distributing center as well as for attestation (re-attestation) of livestock breeding facilities approved by the RoK Government Decree No 1061 dated September 26, 2002;
3. Rules for cash payments to support livestock breeding for 2005 approved by the RoK Government Decree No 111 dated February 7, 2005;
4. Rules for cash payments for conservation and restoration of genepool of indigenous and threatened breeds, types and lines of agricultural animals for 2005 approved by RoK Government Decree No 164 dated February 23, 2005;
5. RoK Law No 422-I dated July 13, 1999, On Protection of Selection Achievements;
6. RoK Law No 303-II dated March 12, 2002, On Bee Farming;
7. RoK Law No 385-II dated February 8, 2003, On Seed Industry;
8. Rules for payments to support seed industry approved by the RoK Government Decree No 214 dated February 23, 2004;
9. Rules for payments to support increase in productivity and improvement in quality of agricultural crops approved by RoK Government Decree No 72 dated January 28, 2005 ;
10. Rules of cash payments to support seed industry approved by the RoK Government Decree No 105 dated February 4, 2005;
11. Rules of registration of grades originators approved by the Order of the RoK Minister of Agriculture No 91 dated February 23, 2004;
12. Forestry Code of the RoK No 477-II dated July 8, 2003;
13. RoK Law No 593-II dated July 9, 2004, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals.

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan.			
4.1.1. to develop economic and regulatory mechanisms that will provide for government support (tax preferences, loans, programmes, credits, funds) for development of farms and enterprises producing local biodiversity-based resources.			
4.1.2. to provide economic and regulatory support for development of private game husbandries and fish farms, hatcheries and reserves aimed at rearing, reintroduction and sustainable use of biodiversity, including of rare, endemic and indigenous species			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Government Programme for Scientific Supply for Storage, Processing and Use of Agricultural Products. Government Programme for Rural Development for 2003 – 2010; State Agrifood Programme for 2003-2005; Programme for Fishery Development for 2004-2006;
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Programme to Combat Desertification in Kazakhstan for 2005-2015
e) Forest		X	Programme "Forests of Kazakhstan" for 2004-2006 / "Zhasyl Yel Programme" for 2005-2007
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
Transboundary water biological resources are monitored and the activities for joint use with adjacent countries are developed.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

In market conditions there is a need for economic leverage and encouragement that would increase interest of different categories of people in sustainable use of biological resources and these have not been provided yet. Sustainable use of biodiversity in market conditions is only possible when effective public and private ownership both for fauna resources and habitats are well worked out. These issues have not been solved yet.

The regulatory basis is mostly of limiting and prohibiting nature.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The number of public and private enterprises dealing with reproduction and reintroduction of biodiversity resources

The volume of production and its market share

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The legislative acts on hunting fail to take into account the specifics of market economy. They provide only for one way, namely, limitation hunt users' rights, and only one approach to forestry, namely, its complete unprofitability. This will be a serious barrier for reforming forestry in Kazakhstan as a highly profitable sector as well as for sustainable use of fauna resources in game husbandries in Kazakhstan. According to the legislation, forestry does not provide for tenure rights. Thus, there is a conflict situation as the interests of protection and sustainable use of fauna will contradict to the interests of land owners. The regulations say that the minimum hunting area is 1,500 ha (near water resources) and 5,000 ha for other hunting grounds. This means that dozens or even hundreds of small and medium farms will be located at the created game husbandries. This will result in low profitability of activities aimed at increasing hunt capacity, game breeding, construction of hotels, camps, cordons, roads, etc., i.e. the actions without which sustainable use of fauna resources is not possible.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The issues of use of fauna resources are regulated by the following major laws and regulations:

1. RoK Law On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals;
2. RoK Law On Protected Areas;
3. RoK Government Decree No 1441 dated December 30, 2004, On Approval of the Rules of Forestry in Kazakhstan
4. RoK Government Decree No 1458 dated December 31, 2004, On Approval of the Hunting Rules in Kazakhstan
5. RoK Government Decree No 253 dated March 19, 2005, On Approval of Limits for Fauna Withdrawals
6. RoK Government Decree No 790 dated July 25, 2005, On Hunting for Houbara Bustard ;
7. RoK Government Decree No 980 dated July 19, 2001, On Additional Measures for Protection and Reproduction of Saigas;
8. RoK Government Decree No 1303 dated December 23, 2003, On Approval of Rules for Using Fauna of State Forestry Fund, Including for Hunting;
9. Order of the CFH Chair No 245 dated November 18, 2004, On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Substantiation for Using Fauna (except for fish and other water animals);
10. Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 652 dated November 10, 2004, On Approval of Rules for using animals except for rare and threatened animals, including for scientific, cultural, educational and aesthetic purposes, including for creation of zoo collections;
11. Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 629 dated November 5, 2004, On Approval of the List of Economic Use of Fauna (except for hunting and fishing) and the Rules for Economic Use of Fauna not-related to Hunting and Fishing as well as of their Valuable Properties and Waste Products.

As one can see there are no any regulations that would encourage biodiversity reproduction and breeding.

Box IX.

Target 4.2		Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x	
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
4.2.1 Withdrawal quotes are established in accordance with scientific recommendations and based on monitoring assessments of populations. Withdrawals of biological products are under public and social control. The categories of animals (rare, commercial etc.) and norms on animals' withdrawal are developed and approved.			
4.2.2. Reduction of poaching for all biodiversity resources (forests, fish, flora and fauna)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water	X		Biodiversity resources are withdrawn from all habitats and ecosystems. Therefore laws and regulations are applied universally.
c) Marine and coastal	X		Ditto
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Ditto
e) Forest	X		Ditto
f) Mountain	X		Ditto
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
4.2.1 Withdrawal quotes are established in accordance with scientific recommendations and based on annual monitoring assessments of populations. However, the legislation does not determine the procedures for issuing scientific recommendations. The recommendations are prepared by government agencies, not other options, thus, there is a scope for bias. Annual assessments of populations are not carried out everywhere and are not always objective due to lack of human and financial resources. There is a need for government expertise as well as involvement of independent experts and NGOs for accounting and determining quotes for biodiversity withdrawals.			
4.2.2. Poaching for some biodiversity resources of commercial value (forests, fish, flora and			

fauna) often several times higher than the government quotes, this exhausts biodiversity resources. Every year the government carries out special large scale spot checks to prevent poaching for fish, game, and forests, spending significant budget funds. Moratoriums for catching some animal species (Saiga, seals) and felling (saxaul (haloxylon), conifers) are set.

The RoK Government Decree No 980 dated July 19, 2001, On Additional Measures for Saiga Protection and Reproduction again prohibited hunting for Saigas till 2005, the decree also provides for annual Saiga accounting and increased funding for actions aimed to conserve Saiga population.

4.2.3. There are limits and prohibitions for exporting conifer and deciduous wood, namely round timber and some products of its preprocessing (e.g., saw-timber, etc.).

4.2.4. The Government has taken a decision on licensing of logging and processing operations.

4.2.5. The liability measures for violations of the legislation on forestry and fauna protection, re-production and use has reinforced in the Criminal and Administrative Codes.

4.2.6. Given that criminal wood reaches the world wood trade, UN and other international organizations started addressing the issue. The result of this work was the international FLEG (Forest Law Enforcement and Governance) process, which is a political initiative of a range of countries to introduce a process to observe enforcement of forest legislation, wood trade and governance. Under the FLEG it is proposed to develop an international system of mutually acceptable measures that will help in enforcing forest legislation, will facilitate solving the issues of illegal felling and illegal wood trade.

Currently the International Coordination Council of the Ministerial Europe and Northern Asia FLEG has been established. Kazakhstan was also invited to participate in the process. At the end of this year it is planned to have a regional ministerial conference for European and North Asian countries. An expected outcome is an approval of the Declaration and the FLEG Action Plan in Europe and North Asia.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Population statistics

Population status assessments

Volumes of formal catching and harvesting

Inspection and anti-poaching campaign data

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Large area of the country
- Poverty
- High demand for biological products
- Openness of markets and borders
- Poor inter-agency and international cooperation
- Low interest and poor encouragement of private people to develop business and to use renewed biological resources for production (e.g. forest and fauna resources)
- Poor control of relevant central (local offices) and local government agencies

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Despite of improved quality of protection of rare hoofed animals in some regions in Kazakhstan, the situation in general is still severe. Thus, the population of Tran Caspian argali (*ovis vignei argali*) has reduced down to 1,500 heads (6,500 heads in 1996), Kazakhstan argali (*ovis ammon collium*) reduced from 10,000 down to 6,500 heads, saigas reduced down to 20,000–25,000 heads (from 800,000), gazelles reduced down to 15,000–20,000 heads (50,000 in 1993). (RoK Government Decree No 267 dated 25 March 2005, On approval of the Programme on Conservation and Restoration of rare and Endangered species of wild hoofed animals and saigas for 2005-2007).

Poaching strongly affects the situation; both forced poaching by local poor, especially from rural areas, and by better off groups and senior officials. In addition, the population of wolf, which is the major predator reducing the population of hoofed animals is still high; the areas of jackals are enlarging.

Annual "black" hunting with participation of foreign hunters that are organized by numerous tourist companies seriously affects reduction of argali population in Kazakhstan. The total number of killed full-mouthed he-argalis of all 6 sub-species living in Kazakhstan reaches up to 80 animals per year in

different years.

Pursuant to the relevant RoK Government Decree, from 1992 to 2002, such hunting was official, with participation of representatives of scientific organizations and governmental agencies on animals management.

From mid-90s there appeared serious problems with protection of forests against fires and wood misappropriation. The actions taken by the authorized government agency for protection of forests failed to achieve the desired effect. This problem was related not only to economic grievances, i.e. lack of budget funding, outflow of qualified specialists and insufficient regulatory basis, but to the lack of coordination in the actions of government agencies as well.

The Interagency Commission for Fighting Forestry Violations and Flora and Fauna Biodiversity Conservation was established in 2003 for coordination and prompt consideration of issues and illegal felling; it is an advisory institution under the Government. It includes deputy heads of the Ministry of Agriculture, MoEP, Prosecutor General Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Financial Police Agency, Tax and Customs Committees of the Ministry of Finance, Border Service of the Committee for National Security, Forestry and Fishery Committees of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Forest and steppe fires and illegal felling (forest misappropriation) cause serious concerns. Here the challenge is that steppe forests happen at remote sites where there are no specialized fire services and then fires cover large areas affecting forests.

Illegal felling threatens forests, contributes to corruption, enormously damages economy and restrains forest sector development.

To identify forest policies and to provide for rational and non-exhausting use of wood resources the Ministry of Agriculture (Forestry Committee) is drafting the Concept for Forestation in Kazakhstan till 2015 and the State Program for Forestry Development in Kazakhstan for 2008-2016.

Box X.

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
4.3. 1. To include rare and endangered plant species growing in Kazakhstan into the International Red Book and to the list of CITES.			
4.3.2. To develop modern criteria for including / excluding species into / from the Red Books			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>Kazakhstan has signed the Inter-Governmental Regional Programme for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Caspian Biodiversity. This Programme focuses on the issue of Caspian sturgeons; it provides assessment of these species and threats, it also provides solutions to restore resources. Caspian sturgeon is included into the CITES Annex II. Kazakhstan exports sturgeon pursuant to CITES recommendations.</p> <p>The RoK Government Decree No 1994 dated December 28, 1999, On Kazakhstan's Actions to Meet Its Obligations under the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (amended by the RoK Government Decree No 1239 dated November 22, 2002).</p> <p>By the RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, 2005, On Approval of the Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007, approved the national strategy for conserving rare species of wild hoofed animals and saigas.</p> <p>Given that criminal wood reaches the world wood trade, UN and other international organizations started addressing the issue. The result of this work was the international FLEG (Forest Law Enforcement and Governance) process, which a political initiative of a range of countries to introduce a process to observe enforcement of forest legislation, wood trade and governance. Under the FLEG it is proposed to develop an international system of mutually acceptable measures that will help in enforcing forest legislation, will facilitate solving the issues of illegal felling and illegal wood trade.</p> <p>Currently the International Coordination Council of the Ministerial Europe and Northern Asia FLEG has been established. Kazakhstan also participates in the process.</p>	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>For Target 4.3. 1: to include rare and endangered plant species growing in Kazakhstan into the International Red Book and to the list of CITES.</p> <p>Though Kazakhstan has ratified the CITES in 2000, UICN still has no list of Kazakhstani rare and endangered plant species. The absence of such list has serious economic and environmental consequences for the country.</p>	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
<p>Number of plants in the Kazakhstani Red Book</p> <p>Number of plant species in the IUCN Red Book</p> <p>Number of rare Kazakhstani plants included to the IUCN Red Book</p>	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
<p>Despite of the measures taken, the sturgeon population in the Caspian Sea is still reducing. There is, probably, a need to set a moratorium for fishing and to take measures to increase natural fish reproduction, including through organization of PAs in the breeding areas.</p> <p>There is evidence of illegal logging – wood theft with further illegal export to the neighboring countries (China, Uzbekistan, Iran and others) due to the high demand.</p>	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following mammals inhabiting Kazakhstan were included to the CITES Annexes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annex I: Karatau argali (<i>ovis ammon nigrimontana</i>), Caracal, Cheetah (met last time in 1981, at Turkmenistan border), Bukhar deer; - Annex II: Argali of all sub-species (5 argalis and 1 Transcaspian urial), Kulan (<i>Equus hemionus onager</i>), Saiga; - Annex III: Ratel (<i>mellivora capensis</i>) • CITES does not oppose sturgeon exports from Kazakhstan. 	

- There are annual workshops of the Caspian countries with the topics covering methods for assessing optimal permissible catch (OPC) for sturgeon, distribution of APLs for sturgeon is considered by the Caspian Biological Resources Commission, the work is underway to unify methods of data collection, assessment and allocation of APLs among the Caspian countries.

In 2005, there was the 23rd Extraordinary Session of the Caspian Biological Resources Commission to discuss the fishing quotes. The Russian Party set forth a requirement that sturgeon fishing should be prohibited for 5 years. The quotes annually are reducing by 10% for fish and by 10-50% for caviar, which is caused by sharp reduction of sturgeon schools, particularly of adults. White sturgeon is not met while catching.

Box XI.

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan.			
5.1.1. At the national and subnational levels identified important biodiversity sites (habitats, breeding sites, migration paths of rare, endemic and relic species), and included into the category of conservation land.			
5.1.2. Sites are monitored.			
5.1.3. As required, national and subnational authorities set limits for some types of nature use			
5.1.4. The work for enlarging PA network of national and subnational importance is continued.			
5.1.5. The legislative basis for organization and development of non-government PAs.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes

X

Please provide details below.

RoK Government Decree No 49 dated January 24, 2005, On the Programme to combat desertification in Kazakhstan for 2005-2015

Goal: to reduce and to prevent desertification process

Objectives:

Phase I (2005-2007):

To carry out inventory and appraisal of degraded land;

To provide information and ensure participation of all categories of people in decision-making on desertification issues;

To develop and to implement pilot projects for land restoration/prevention of degradation;

Phase II (2008-2010):

To develop and to introduce the regulatory requirements and environmental mechanisms of sustainable land use that will provide for conservation and restoration of the resources;

To ensure consolidated implementation of international environmental conventions;

To reduce the scale and to prevent increasing desertification process and negative impact of droughts;

Phase III (2011-2015):

To integrate measures to combat desertification into economic and social development of the country;

To stop and to prevent desertification process and to support lands favourable and sustainable state.

- RoK Government Decree No 3 dated January 5, 2005, On the Programme for Rational Use of Agricultural Land for 2005-2007. Programme Goal: to ensure rational use of agricultural land, to conserve and to increase soil capabilities, to protect land resources in package with other environmental actions within market-based economy.

Under the Programme it is planned:

To develop actions for rational use and protection of land resources aimed to conserve and to restore soil capabilities and to eliminate negative man impact on land;

➤ To improve economic mechanisms for rational use of agricultural land;

➤ To create infrastructure for automated information system of land register and monitoring;

➤ To ensure effective public control over land use and protection and enforcement of land legislation;

➤ To develop a network of land monitoring and based on it to develop recommendations to eliminate negative processes;;

➤ To introduce new techniques and methods of data collection, land survey and mapping;

➤ To implement landscape and environmental approach while developing and implementing actions for rational land use and protection;

➤ To provide methodological and regulatory support in land management and regulation of land relationship.

- RoK Government Decree No 632 dated June 25, 2005, On Approval of the Zhasyl Yel (Green Country) Programme for 2005-2007

- RoK Government Decree No 1692 dated November 10, 2000, On the Concept for Development and Location of Protected Areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030

- RoK Government Decree No 19 dated January 8, 2004, On Approval of the List of Environmentally Hazardous Economic Activities and the Rules of Their Mandatory State Licensing (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 340 dated April 12, 2005)

- RoK Government Decree No 990 dated September 29, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of Government Control over Land Use and Protection

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Pursuant to the Land Code and in practice, currently the Land Management Divisions are carrying out land inventory, including in the category of Environmental Lands. These land resources are earmarked for organizing different PAs in the future.

However, there is no monitoring of such land/water reservoirs, its use is not regulated, and there is no biodiversity accounting.

There is a real threat that valuable for biodiversity land from the category of Environmental Land will be privatized.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Representativeness of available species and plant community
Availability of valuable for science species and communities
Uniqueness /rareness of ecosystems
Contribution to microclimate (environmental factor)

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Lack of financial and human resources in subnational management authorities
Attractiveness of sites with rich biological resources for private sector (tourism, agriculture, construction of housing, sports complexes, sanatoriums, hunting facilities).

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

- RoK Government Decree No 1303 dated December 23, 2003, On Approval of Rules for Using Fauna of State Forestry Fund, Including for Hunting;
- Order of the CFH Chair No 245 dated November 18, 2004, On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Substantiation for Using Fauna (except for fish and other water animals)

The RoK Government Decree No 632 dated June 25, 2005 approved the Zhasyl Yel (Green country) Programme for 2005-2007. Implementation of the Programme will provide for:

- forest conservation, gradual increase in forest areas, improved protection of forests against fires, against insects and diseases and improved forest age-class composition, qualitative composition and sanitary state, increased urban and rural plantation, creation and extension of green belts, 2-3% reduction in youth unemployment, annual involvement of 16,000-20,000 people into the Programme of Youth Labour Teams;
- during three years the forests will be reproduced at the total area of 87,450 ha, including 24,12 ha in 2005, 29,8 ha in 2006 and 33,53 ha in 2007;
- the green belt around Astana City will be extended by 15,000 ha, with annual 5,000 ha extension;
- 13 mln. trees will be planted within the settlements.

The Forestry and Hunting Committee, of the Ministry of Agriculture, is drafting the Programme for Developing PAs for 2006-2008, which will be later approved by the national Government.

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
6.1 The criteria for alien species are developed. The lists are prepared. Pathways of invasion and locations are identified. Control actions are developed.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>In 2004-2006 the Programme for Scientific and Equipment Support for Monitoring and Genetic Mapping of Plant and Animal Infectious Agents Especially Dangerous for Kazakhstan's Biosafety is under implementation.</p> <p>Starting from 2004 there is an on-going government monitoring of alien fish species. The regulations have been approved prohibiting introduction of new species without biological substantiation examined by government authorities.</p> <p>The Programme for Government Fish Accounting and Register includes researches to monitor biodiversity in transboundary water basins and invasion of alien fish species. The lists of quarantine objects and especially dangerous hazardous organisms have been approved.</p> <p>The Rules for Protecting Kazakhstan against Quarantine Objects have been approved.</p> <p>The Rules for Organizing Border Veterinary Checkpoints have been approved.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The monitoring stations in all major water basins have been identified. Every year there are sea-			

sonal surveys. The findings are submitted to the Fishery Committee. It is planned to carry out inter-governmental researches on *Mnemiopsis* lady distribution in the Caspian Sea.

The fish lists for each basin have been prepared where alien species are identified.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Lists of indigenous and alien species

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Alien species control should be based on coordinated acclimatization actions in transboundary water basins. The lack of such coordination in one country located in the basin may cause unexpected consequences for the neighboring countries, such as invasion of new species. Thus, the Ili has been invaded by smartweed and black bream from China. The consequences of such invasions have not been fully studied.

- The lists for alien species of plants and invertebrate animals have not been completed and require additional work.

- There is insufficient coordination among different agencies involved in alien invasive species control

- Lack of qualified specialists and visual aids at border and customs checkpoints;

- Long borders with the neighboring countries;

- Transboundary distribution of invasive, alien and quarantine species;

- Numerous migrating species (mammals, birds, insects)

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The alien species control is regulated by the following laws and regulations:

RoK Law No 331-II dated July 3, 2002, On Plant Protection

RoK Law No 344-I dated February 11, 1999, On Plant Quarantine;

RoK Government Decree No 1295 dated December 10, 2002, On Approval of the List of Quarantine Objects and Especially Hazardous Organisms

RoK Government Decree No 773 dated August 1, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of Kazakhstan's Protection against Quarantine Objects

RoK Government Decree No 135 dated 2004, On Approval of the Scientific and Equipment Support for Monitoring and Genetic Mapping of Plant and Animal Infectious Agents Especially Dangerous for Kazakhstan's Biosafety for 2004-2006

RoK Government Decree No 263 dated March 3, 2004, On Joining the Convention on Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization

RoK Law No 339-II dated July 10, 2002, On Veterinary

Decree of the RoK Cabinet No 552 dated June 30, 1993, On State Border Law Enforcement Measures

RoK Government Decree No 407 dated April 28, 2003, On Approval of the Rules for Establishing Veterinary Checkpoints at Border and Customs Points

RoK Government Decree No 402 dated April 28, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of State Veterinary Inspection when Transporting Cargoes Subject to State Veterinary Inspection Through the State Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 206 dated April 16, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of Transportation of Cargoes Subject to State Veterinary Control within Kazakhstan

RoK Government Decree No 407 dated April 28, 2003, On Approval of the Statute on State Veterinary Inspections

Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 31 dated January 27, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for issuing permits for exporting and importing endangered animals and plants, their parts or derivatives

RoK Government Decree No 1994 dated December 28, 1999, On Enforcement Measures for CITES implementation.

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
6.2. The programme has been developed and measures to control alien species threatening biodiversity and environmental safety are implemented. Alien species are monitored.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
The same as for Target 6.1.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The same as for Target 6.1.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
The same as for Target 6.1.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long borders with the neighboring countries; • Transboundary distribution of invasive, alien and quarantine species; • Numerous migrating species (mammals, birds, insects) • Alien species in transboundary water courses cannot be unilaterally controlled. There is a need for consolidated efforts of all adjacent countries. The Caspian countries are negotiating the efforts to control Mnemiopsis through introduction of Beroe ovata to the Caspian Sea. 			

But so far the agreement has not been achieved as there is no sufficient evidence that such measure will be effective.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The same as for Target 6.1.- Legislation

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
7.1. To enlarge the network of variety and breed testing centers adapting varieties/breeds to climatic conditions of different regions of Kazakhstan.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Government Programme No 1165, On Further Actions for Implementation of the Strategy of Kazakhstan's Development till 2030, for 2003-2006			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

- RoK Law dated February 13, 1991, On Priority Rural and Agricultural Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan (as amended by the Decree No 13-III dated December 20, 2004)
- RoK Presidential Decree No 1149 dated July 10, 2003, On the Government Rural Development Programme for 2003 – 2010:

Priorities are to develop rural social infrastructure, etc.

- The Presidential Decree No 1165 dated 15.08.2003, On Further Actions for Implementation of the Strategy of Kazakhstan's Development till 2030, says:

"The goal is to ensure food security of the country through formation of effective agroindustrial complex, increased agricultural sales, rationalized measures of government support to agricultural production and improved land and water relationships."

Solutions

Implementation of the Government Agricultural Food Program for 2003-2005.

The prerequisites will be created for introducing private agricultural land ownership, the land market will be created, the programme for rational land use will be developed and the works will be carried out for land appraisal and inventory.

The Water Code has been enacted approved to form the rational system of agricultural water use and to carry out agricultural land assessment from reclamative point of view.

To protect property interests of agricultural producers against unfavorable weather conditions the Law on Mandatory Insurance in Crop Production will be enacted.

There will be measures to increase productivity of agricultural techniques through optimization of acreage composition, introduction of scientifically grounded crop rotation and new advanced techniques; through introduction of water saving processes; encouragement for refreshment of seeds, production and use of mineral fertilizers, disinfectants, herbicides; through renewal of agricultural machinery; extension of lease programs and creation of machinery and technology stations.

The monitoring of infection rate of agricultural land with pests and diseases will be continued, effective border and in-country phyto-sanitary control will be formed.

In cattle breeding the conditions will be created for forming specialized industrial medium and large livestock production, for improving genetic capacity of cattle and poultry based on intensified selection and breeding work and through transition to a new stage in the national veterinary system.

In 2003, the measures for processing agricultural production will be developed; these measures will be aimed at import substitution at domestic food market, at renewal and modernization of technological equipment at enterprises using lease schemes, at introduction of new techniques for advanced processing of agricultural production, at harmonization of quality standards with the international requirements. In the future the system will be developing for bulk purchases of agricultural production through vertical integrated systems of production and processing, slaughter and marketing centers, wholesale markets and exchange business, including through providing access to state information and marketing system for processing firms and private agricultural producers and introduction of e-commerce in agricultural products and food.

The selection centers of the Forestry Committee (MoA) and the Scientific and Production Forestry Center of the MoA provides seeds with valuable hereditary character and high progeny for reproduction of forests and afforestation, they are forming seed reserve at selection and genetic basis to improve resource and environmental capacity of the forests. The use and relocation of seeds and planting stock for forest reproduction and afforestation are carried out in accordance with forest seed zoning identified based on scientific researches. In the forthcoming years the Forestry Committee is planning to enlarge the network of selection and seed-production centers.

Box XV.

Target 7.2		Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
7.2.1. Reduced wastes and improved indicators for discharge purification.			
7.2.2. Environmental impact assessments are carried out for constructed and functioning enterprises by government and public entities based on ecosystem approach and biodiversity conservation principles.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The Concept of Environmental Safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015 was approved by the Presidential Decree No 1241 dated December 3, 2003.</p> <p>The Programme for Environmental Protection for 2005-2007 was approved by the RoK Government Decree No 1278 dated December 6, 2004.</p> <p>In 1995, Kazakhstan ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and in 1999 signed the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>In May 2001, Kazakhstan signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.</p> <p>The National Environmental Hygiene Action Plan was approved by the RoK Government Decree No 878 dated June 9, 2000.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The RoK Government Decree No 19 dated January 8, 2004, On Approval of the List of Environmentally Hazardous Economic Activities and the Rules of Their Mandatory State Licensing (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 340 dated April 12, 2005)
 RoK Law On Government Environmental Impact Assessment, 1997.

The Programme for Environmental Protection for 2005-2007 provides for reduced pollution and development of a range of actions for its stabilization. The Programme analyzes all environmental problems in Kazakhstan and identifies the solutions, including optimization of environmental protection management. The Programme is aimed at creation of conditions for achieving the targets in stabilization of environmental quality and in prevention of real and potential threats of further environment deterioration.

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
8.1.1. Researches to assess the state and capacity of ecosystems are carried out			
8.1.2. The proposals for maintaining capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services are prepared and submitted to the Government for consideration			
8.1.3. The documents for tourist development, including ecotourism are approved			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		In 2003-2005, the CAREC carried out the assessment of mountain ecosystem for delivering goods and services

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>The Programme (CAREC-?-IUCN) for Assessment of the Central Asian Mountain Ecosystems (ACAME) is carried out at the national level under the Millennium Assessment Programme. Expected outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of modern state and the level of man-caused transformation of the Central Asian mountain ecosystems at local, national and subglobal levels ; • Assessment of changes in ecosystem services and their impact on livelihood; • Assessment of mountain ecosystem capacity to deliver goods and services; • Development of scenarios of potential changes in ecosystems depending on the decisions made; • Identification of major areas of work for achieving the???? objectives. <p>The RoK Government has approved the Programme for Tourism Development in Kazakhstan and Zhasyl Yel (Green Country) Programme for 2005-2007. These programmes provide for development and delivery of goods and services in such areas as ecotourism, home industry and processing of plant and animal feed.</p>	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>The ACAME programme and methodology have been coordinated with all CA countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Uzbekistan). The application was prepared in cooperation with IUCN and submitted to the GEF.</p>	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation level of natural environment • Existing network of PAs • Language of international communication (former USSR). • Level of general competence of specialists 	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition economy in the countries: change of directive and planned regulation to market self-regulation of state-advisory nature. • Mountains have not become yet an independent element of regional planning. High priority of short-term objectives in government planning and in the interests of private businesses. • Lack of projects and programmes for comprehensive development of the regions; chaotic and non-regulated character of nature use. • There is not Law on Mountain Areas. Deficiencies and ineffective environment law enforcement. • There is no clear distinction in property rights for natural resources between the state and other players. • There is no government system for monitoring environmental state of natural ecosystems and resources. • There are no norms for withdrawing natural resources and calculating damages due to irrational nature use. • Sharp increase in poaching, illegal harvesting of crude drugs, fuel wood, wild food fruits, berries and decorative flowers and plants for commercial application. • Increase in the number of natural and man-caused disasters (mudflows, landslides and floods) and their impact on population. • Overexploitation of ecosystem resources due to the lack of true economic and environmental assessment of their state. 	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
<p><u>Major objectives of the Programme:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To form global assessment of mountain ecosystems 	

- To prepare recommendations for decision-making and planning activities for conservation and restoration of the Central Asian mountain ecosystems
- To modify ecosystem assessment methodology with due regard to the subregion's specifics

In accordance with the major objectives of the Millennium Assessment it is planned:

- To analyze present state and the level of man-caused transformation of the Central Asian mountain ecosystems at local, national and subglobal levels;
- To depict the changes in ecosystem services and to evaluate their impact on livelihood;
- To identify cause-and-effect relationship;
- To assess capacities of the mountain ecosystems to deliver goods and services;
- To develop scenarios of potential changes in ecosystems depending on the decisions made;
- To identify major areas of work for achieving the ACAM objectives.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
8.2.1. The Government stimulates and provides economic support (preferences, loans and programmes) to residents, farmers and lessees dealing with gathering and processing of natural raw materials based on non-exhausting use of local biological resources, development of environmental, ethnographic and hunting tourism and relevant services.			
8.2.2. Rural population and private sector, with government support, protects and reproduces biodiversity in productive ecosystems as sustainable sources of biological resources.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X

Please provide details below.
<p>The Grant Programme (CAREC-TACIS), Sustainable Development of the Caspian Communities, as well as the GEF/UNDP and GEF/WB projects provide for support to participation of local communities in solving of the problems of the Caspian region, the Western Tien Shan, Altai, Almaty and Kostanai regions concerning biodiversity conservation, of the Aral region and Northern Kazakhstan.</p> <p>These problems are addressed in such Government Programmes as Forests of Kazakhstan (Zhasyl Yel) Tourism Development, Development of Woodworking and Furniture Industries as well as in other laws and regulations.</p>
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
<p>The pilot projects are aimed at capacity building of local communities living in the Caspian region for creating and developing sustainable sources of income. These projects will facilitate awareness raising among local communities about alternative approaches to use of natural resources in the Caspian region and contribute to poverty reduction offering new jobs to the people who earlier had to be involved in illegal fishing or had no capabilities for starting own businesses.</p>
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
<p>As a result of project activities jobs are created in such areas as food production, cattle breeding, plant growing, bee and fish farming. The project supported initiatives in the areas of waste management, consulting services in business development, local ecotourism, eco-education and delivery of social services in villages. Several interesting ideas in reviving traditional trades will be implemented.</p>
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
<p>Insufficient legislative and institutional mechanisms. Lack of specialized government and department funds.</p>
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
Grants Programme (CAREC-TACIS), Sustainable Development of the Caspian Communities

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
9.1.1. To identify, to analyze and to introduce positive practices in nature use and biodiversity conservation in traditional knowledge and skills of communities.			
9.1.2. To implement pilot projects to demonstrate sustainable methods and techniques of management.			
9.1.3. To promulgate the benefits of using high producing breeds and varieties and modern methods of pasture rotation and agronomic practices			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural	x		
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Currently the materials are collected and the concept is drafted.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
There is a significant volume of materials on sustainable use of biodiversity in different natural and climatic zones. Careful analysis and development of mechanism for introduction is needed.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Sector of agriculture			
Natural and climatic zone			
Benefits of using methods and techniques			
Economic feasibility in present conditions			
Replicability of methods and expertise			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Changes in economic and social conditions of management			
Outflow of people from rural areas			
Poor support from the Ministry of Agriculture and the government			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
The task requires solution through promotion at the level of the Ministry of Agriculture, local communities and special projects			

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan See Target 9.1			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
10.1.1. To improve legislative basis for transfers and receipt of genetic resources.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The agreement has been with the CIS countries
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain	x		Implementation of the UNDP/GEF Project on Conservation of In-Situ Mountain Agriobioversity in Kazakhstan
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The issues of conservation, study and use of genetic diversity have been included to the NCAPBC as related to mountain agribiodiversity.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
So far the assessment of genetic capacity of the country has only started.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Potential indicators:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of researches on genetic capacity of the country; • Number of wild species, which can be potentially used in production; 			

- Number of wild species used in production

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

THE PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES HAVE INSUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF GENETIC RESOURCES FOR THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SUCH RESOURCES.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXI .

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
10.2.1. To work out economic and legislative conditions for commercial use of genetic resources			
10.2.2. To submit the proposals to the Government			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The agreement has been signed with the CIS countries
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
So far this issue has not been considered. No actions have been taken.			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. The people and government authorities have insufficient knowledge about the importance of genetic resources for the country's economy and biodiversity conservation and of international exchange of such resources.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
11.1.1. To create the Republican Coordination Center for Implementation of the Rio Conventions (Convention on Biological Biodiversity, Convention to Combat Desertification, Framework Convention on Climate Change).			
11.1.2. To approve the Government Programme and the Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation, including programmes and projects into it (Target 1-10).			
11.1.3. To implement the Action Plan and Programmes on Biodiversity Conservation.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
The prerequisites have been created in the country for addressing these targets.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Approval of the Government Programme and the Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation, which will incorporate programmes and projects (Target 1-10) is planned for 2007.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Wide range and large scale of the actions	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
The existing programmes include implementation of several components from Target 11.	

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
2010 Targets for Kazakhstan			
11.2.1. Kazakhstan supports and develops international cooperation in the area of biodiversity conservation and Rio Conventions.			
11.2.2. International and transboundary projects are implemented for conservation of globally significant species and ecosystems			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		
e) Forest	X		

f) Mountain	X		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Over 18 environmental conventions and over 20 international treaties in the area of conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity components have been ratified.</p> <p>Over 60 national and local projects are implemented, including the projects supported by international agencies.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Compliance of projects and programmes to the country's targets in the area of biodiversity, criticality, successfulness, transboundary nature, environmental, economical and legislative complementarity of projects and programmes.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Lack of coordination in the actions of ministries, agencies, international organizations, project teams, donor agencies, funds and programmes.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
<p>Target 11.1.1. and 11.1.2. require additional attention to facilitate coordination of efforts for their implementation.</p> <p>The practice of implementation of some international priorities/projects without due regard to the National Action Plan result in lack of coordination in the actions of project teams, government agencies and field executors. It often happens that donors' actions (implemented projects) are not critical; they are formal and are poorly linked to the reality.</p>			

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
General explanation to the section «Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) »	
<p>The National Strategy for Plan Conservation is under development by the expert group of the Institute of Botany and Phyto Introduction of the MoES (IB&PI MoES). The National Strategy for Plants Conservation will be included to the revised National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation of the RoK, which is the process of development by the MoEP with the help of the materials and experts of UNDP/GEF project «National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management».</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's environmental regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	

Please specify
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	

b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

Kazakhstan takes into account Decision VI of the Conference of the Parties as related to the approval of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (Decision VI/9. The Hague, April 7-19, 2002), as well as the VI EU Programme of Actions aimed to stop reduction in plant biodiversity by 2010. Kazakhstan is working in all 5 approved areas:

- Exploration and listing of plant diversity;
- Conserving plant diversity;
- Using plant diversity sustainably;
- Promoting education and awareness about plant diversity;
- Building capacity for the conservation of plant diversity.

The development of the National Strategy for Plant Conservation was started in 2004. As soon as it is finalized, it will be included into the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation and submitted to the Government for consideration. The work is carried out with the support of UNDP Office in Kazakhstan.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with **?** have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	
d) Yes, substantially implemented	x

4. ? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	x
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	x
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

Ecosystem approach is highlighted through elaboration and implementation of standards for maximum permissible harmful impacts on water ecosystems in the Republic of Kazakhstan and Central Asian countries and harmonization of normative base with regard to the ecosystem approach and the requirements of European Committee directives as on the quality of surface waters.

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

The ecosystem approach is applied in elaboration and execution of transboundary projects and programmes (ecosystem conservation: Lake Balkhash, Western Tien Shan, Altai-Sayan, Wetlands Project), expanding the existing and creating new PAs. The same principles are the basis of intergovernmental agreements and treaties on environmental protection and biodiversity.

At the same time, ecosystems are considered in isolation from each other, which leads to an uncoordinated policy in relation to natural complexes resulted in their inadequate conservation and exploitation. Forest, mountain and desert ecosystems receive the major consideration while the basic landscape composition of the Republic of Kazakhstan is known to be steppes. Moreover, the level of responsibility for the mentioned types of ecosystems conservation is high for Kazakhstan – it exceeds 50%.

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	X

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- Process “Environment for Europe” (Aarhus, 1998) and the Results of World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002) demonstrated the need for adopting the Regional Environmental Strategy and Central Asian Action Programme. A positive experience of elaborating the Regional Action Plan for Environmental Protection (RAPEP) and subregional report for WSSD has been attained by Kazakhstan.
- EECCA strategy. Creating elements of the subregional institutional base aimed at solving transboundary problems based on existing intergovernmental institutions such as SPBEC, IGCS and IFSA is seen to be the priority of the strategy.

UNEP/GEF/WWF «ECONET – Central Asia» project realization, which envisages the creation of environmental network (ECONET) for the long-term conservation of biological diversity.

Kazakhstan has signed some legislative acts within execution of cooperation programme in the nature protection area (additional information to the 2nd national report on safe development): Convention on international trade in threatened wild flora and fauna species (Washington D.C., 3 March 1973) (with amendments approved at the 11th Conference of CITES parties as of 10-20 April 2000 and the 12-th conference of CITES parties (Santiago, November 2002 ?.) RoK law No 92-II, On Ratification of the Convention, dated October 23, 2000.

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between EU and the Republic of Kazakhstan signed January 23, 1995 took effect on July 1, 1999. PCA has been operative for 10 years. It is aimed at providing the relevant framework for developing political relations between EU and Kazakhstan as well as encouraging cooperation in legislative, economic, social, civil, scientific, technological and cultural areas.

RoK Government Decree No 1295 dated October 8, 2001, On Rules for Creating Information Database on the Republic of Kazakhstan Sustainable Development, to appear on the United Nations Organization server (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 9 dated September 12, 2003)

RoK Government Decree No 1634, On Assigning Competent Bodies and the Integrated Communications Centre for the Aims of Convention on Transboundary Impact of Industrial Accidents (Helsinki, March 17, 2001), dated December 13, 2001 (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 922 dated September 12, 2003).

RoK Government Decree No 71, dated January 21, 2003, On Approval of the Action Plan for Implementation of the Agreements Reached at the Summit of Heads of States-Members of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization and International Fund for the Aral Sea Protection in Dushanbe City as of 5-6 October 2002.

Basel Convention on exercising control of transboundary transportation of hazardous wastes and their removal. The Republic of Kazakhstan joined the mentioned convention with the RoK Law No 389-II dated February 10, 2003.

RoK Government Decree No 1264 dated December 13, 2003, On Signing Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Environment Ministry on Cooperation in the Environmental Protection Area.

RoK Government Decree No 345 dated March 19, 2004, On the RoK Council for Sustainable Development (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 723 dated July 12, 2005)

RoK Law No 539-II dated April 1, 2004, On Ratification Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on Grant for Preparation of the Forest Protection and Reforestation Project

RoK Government Decree no 416 dated April 14, 2004, On Delegating the Republic of Kazakhstan Representatives to the International Fund for the Aral Sea Protection Board and the International Fund for the Aral Sea Protection Executive Committee

RoK Government Decree dated December 13, 2004, On Approval Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan Government and Austrian Federal Government on Economic, Agricultural, Environmental Protection, Industrial, Technical and Technological Cooperation

Framework Convention on the Caspian Sea Marine Environment Conservation (Tehran, November 4, 2004). The draft law on ratification the mentioned Framework convention was introduced to Republic of Kazakhstan Mazhilis with the RoK Government Decree No 406 dated April 29, 2005

RoK Government Decree No 403 dated April 29, 2005, On the RoK Draft Law On Joining of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

Cooperation Programme between the Republic of Kazakhstan and People's Republic of China for 2003-2008 (Astana City, July 3, 2003). RoK Presidential Law No 1097 dated June 2, 2003

Grant agreement of the Trust Fund (Dry Land Management Project) between The Republic of Kazakhstan and European Bank For Reconstruction And Development, acting as the executive agency of the Global Environmental Fund (September 26, 2003)

LOAN AGREEMENT (Regulation of the Syrdaria River-Bed and the Northern Part of the Aral Sea Conservation I Project) between the Republic of Kazakhstan and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development dated October 22, 2001 ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan in RoK Law No 307-II dated March 20, 2002). RoK Government Decree No 742 dated July 24, 2003, On Formation of the Interdepartmental Coordination Committee for the Regulation of the Syrdaria River-bed and the Northern Part of the Aral Sea Conservation I Project

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	
<p>EECCA strategy. Creating components of subregional institutional base aimed at solving trans-boundary problems should be seen as a priority of the strategy</p> <p>Regional Action Plan for Environment Protection (RAPEP) and subregional report for WSSD GEF/UNDP KAZ/00/G37 (00013215) Project, Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat: a Demonstration on Three Sites</p> <p>GEF/UNEP NoGF/2712-03-4627 Project, Developing Migratory Routes and Wetlands for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Asian Waterfowl Birds</p> <p>UNEP/GEF/WWF "ECONET – Central Asia", Concepts and schemes of environmental network (ECONET) for long-term conservation of biological diversity</p>	

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.	
<p>The Republic of Kazakhstan Strategic Plan for Development up to 2010, the strategic plans of ministries and departments, national companies, regions and cities provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the currently operative legislation and promoting international cooperation; • Participating in creation of global and regional systems of environmental protection based on unflinching meeting international and regional document requirements; • Elaborating a qualitatively new approach to studying and examining commitments and obligations in international agreements, which provides reasonable and sensible character of measures undertaken in determining the expediency of signing them and exercising state control of the received funds; • Solving the problem of general and effective management of international cooperation and external and mixed financing; • Creating stable mechanisms of cooperation with Central Asian states in elaborating regional environmental policy aimed at solving transboundary environmental problems; • Providing an improved character of the natural-resource and other legislation in accordance with approved international conventions. 	

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

In November 2003 the Caspian states signed the Framework Convention on the Caspian Sea Marine Environment Conservation.

Kazakhstan is an active member of a number of regional institutions. Kazakhstan has become a member of UN Committee on sustainable development.

Regional Action Plan for Environmental Protection (RAPEP) and Regional Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable development of Central Asian Mountainous Areas have been elaborated.

A package of ratification documents of Bonn convention on migratory wild animal species conservation has been developed in the Republic.

Constraints encountered in implementation:

- underdevelopment of mechanisms for convention and international treaty execution;
- lack of financial and technical resources;
- lack of economic incentives;
- lack of understanding the importance of biodiversity component and using benefits;
- dependence of cooperation trends on foreign policies without due regard to real needs.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

The following projects are being executed in the country:

- "National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global environmental Management " GEF/UNDP
- "Strengthening of PAs Information System for Effective Biodiversity Conservation" GEF/UNDP
- "Strengthening the System of Environmental Management for Sustainable Development", UNDP/GEF

Followed by RoK Government Decree dated August 1, 2003, was formed the Committee on Environmental Quality Stabilization. The major objective of the Committee was determined at working out suggestions to provide for coordinated activities of ministries, departments and agencies to stabilize the quality of the environment in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The committee is responsible for:

- working out the suggestions on assessment and predicting environmental harmful types of economic activity and eliminating their impact on the environment;
- consideration and development of suggestions for ecologization of the RoK legislation;
- preparation of recommendations for improvement of the environmental management and

- nature use;
- working out suggestions for application of economic tools to encourage environmental protection.

The most important issue the Committee address is Biological conservation and balanced use of biodiversity.

13. ? Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Fundamentals of environmental legislation are developed, a range of international conventions on environmental protection issues are signed, environmental management system is established.

Strategic Plan for the Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2010 envisages:

- For conservation of biodiversity in the Caspian region to examine conditions of water and biological resources, to identify the sources of environmental pollution and causes of biodiversity decrease, to carry out environmental zoning of the reserve area with a continuous monitoring and analysis of the water quality and biological resources on the coastline;

- To elaborate the Programme for PAs development and location till 2010, with an establishment of 7 National parks and 5 State Reserve Zones.

In 2004 established the Karatau State Reserve with the area of 34,300 square ha and the Charyn State National Park with the area of 93,200 square ha. There area of Naurzum State Natural Reserve was extended for 103,700 ha.

Establishment of Dzhungarskiy State National Park and "The Kolsai Lakes" State National Park is planned in the year 2005.

The measures on BD conservation and sustainable use are included in the RoK Government Programme for 2003-2006 approved by RoK Government Decree No 903 dated September 5, 2003; Action Plan for 2004-2006 for the realization the Concept of Environmental Safety of the RoK for 2004-2015 approved by RoK Government Decree No 131 dated February 3, 2004.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The priority actions on BD conservation stipulated in NCAP are activities for capacity building for the development of PAs network, creation of an efficient system on BD information management to improve the basis of BD monitoring and decision-making at the national level, and to contribute to the global mechanism of information collection and exchange.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
<p>The measures on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are integrated into the National Governmental Programmes for 2003-2006 (RoK Government Decree No 903 dated September 5, 2003);</p> <p>Action Plan for 2004-2006 on realization of the Concept of Environmental Safety of the RoK for 2004-2015 (RoK Government Decree No 131 dated February 3, 2004)</p> <p>Government Programme on Development of Rural Areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2010.</p>	

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
I) If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	<p>A package of ratification documents of the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species and the Ramsar Convention has been developed.</p> <p>A range of programmes aimed at conservation of sturgeon population is being carried out</p>
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	<p>Joining of Kazakhstan to the Ramsar Convention is included to the National Action Plan on Environmental Protection</p> <p>A package of ratification documents was prepared.</p> <p>GEF/UNDP Project, Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat: a Demonstration on Three Sites</p>
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	WWF project "Development of Migratory Routes and Wetlands for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Asian Waterfowl Birds"
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Scientific researches (saiga)
(e) Transboundary movement	Scientific researches (saiga, ornithophauna, sturgeon)
II) If NO , please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	

(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	
--	--

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	x
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>UNDP/GEF project "Assistance to Kazakhstan in National Reporting to UN FCCC" was launched in Kazakhstan in 2005. In addition, the project focuses on the capacity building through improved institutional coordination, on elaboration of the national action plans and programmes on adaptation to the climate change and measures for alleviation of their consequences, in particular, related to biodiversity. Thus, the programmes containing measures to promote adequate adaptation to climate change will be emphasized within the project. It is supposed to assess the future risks of climate change and adaptation measures evaluated for the priority sectors – agriculture, livestock farming and forestry. For this purpose, environmental and socio-economic trends and challenges of the mentioned sectors will be analyzed, response actions for adaptation will be suggested and policy development for the priority sectors will be developed.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environmental Protection and the World Bank are executing the project on Drylands Management, which envisages for redistributing pasturable load, expediting natural restoration of pastures and converting arid lands into highly productive meadowlands through sowing perennial herbs and other crops alternative to cereals. The role of grass ecosystems in carbon binding is under consideration in the project. The level of carbonic acid absorption at natural steppe areas (standards), fallow lands and created meadowlands is monitored. The obtained results will be used for assessment of the capacity of Kazakhstan to form and participate in trading with "carbon quotas".</p> <p>A range of branch programmes have been developed and are currently operative in Kazakhstan, identifying interrelated character of climate change and issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly in the Programme "Forests of Kazakhstan", Programme on Environmental Protection of the RoK for 2005-2007", Programme to Combat Desertification in the RoK for 2005-2015", etc.</p> <p>The Workshop on development and assessment of elements for synergy programming among Rio Conventions at local level took place under aegis of the MEP in August 2004, which emphasized the need for project and programme elaboration on three focal areas: climate change, biodiversity and desertification. Representatives of state agencies, NGOs, environmental protection project officials, scientists attended the workshop. During the seminar it was suggested to strengthen an efficient implementation of RIO Conventions.</p> <p>Generally it should be noted that still the projects on mitigation of the consequences of climate change pay insufficient attention to the issue of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p>	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

All the three RIO Conventions – UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD coordinated by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (MoEP), on each of the conventions were appointed National Focal Points (Vice-Ministers) and Contact persons (MoEP Department Directors). An interdepartmental Working Group under MoEP on the GEF projects has been established to coordinate project works on mitigation of climate change consequences and adapting to them, combating desertification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The following projects are being executed: “National Capacity Self-Assessment For Environmental Global Management in Kazakhstan” and “Strengthening the system of environmental management for sustainable development”.

Box XLII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

- The RoK Council on Sustainable Development has been established (CSD RK);
- The National Programme on Sustainable Development – Kazakhstani Agenda 21 has been developed and it contributed to establishing of a working body;
- Intersectoral cooperation mechanisms for facilitating design and implementation of the GEF-funded projects, as well as for subregional activity and for implementation of the Regional Environmental Protection Action Plan for Central Asian countries are in place;
- Mechanisms and tools for improving the environmental legislation through its harmonization with EU legislation have been elaborated.
- The Law on Protected Areas is being drafted, a new draft of the AGREEMENT between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Government of Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Establishing Transboundary Western Tien Shan Biosphere Reserve” has been prepared under the Conservation of Western Tien Shan Project.
- The analysis of interagency and intersectoral coordination has been carried out under UNDP/GEF Project National Capacity Self-Assessment for global environmental management. It was found that intersectoral cooperation is inefficient. Inadequately weak intersectoral cooperation between ministries and agencies, scientific and academic institutions, NGOs on meeting the obligations under the Conventions raises particular concern. State institutions tend to fail to effectively use each others’ results. There is still an interdepartmental dissociation of responsibilities in meeting the obligations under the RIO Conventions. The main reasons of such dissociation are seen in inefficiency of working groups and commissions designed to contribute to implementation of Rio Conventions and in an insufficient influence of the MoEP at inter-agency level as the coordinating agency for the Conventions.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	x
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>Some minor changes have occurred since the 2nd national report on BD.</p> <p>The researches on identification of BD components, which are of significance for its conservation and sustainable use are continued.</p> <p>Monitoring observations on BD are carried out in nature reserves and other PAs.</p> <p>Researches and partial monitoring are executed by scientific institutions.</p> <p>The Programme "Scientific and Technical Provision of Monitoring and Genetic Mapping of Plant and Animal Pathogens for Biosafety of RoK for 2004-2006" is envisaged for development in the Action Plan for the RoK Governmental Programme for 2003-2006.</p> <p>Monitoring of components of species and ecosystem BD is also carried out by the international projects:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation;</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat: a Demonstration on Three Sites</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Development of Migratory Routes and Wetlands for Conservation of the Siberian Crane and Other Asian Waterfowl Birds"</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">International long-tem projects "Gyrfalcon" and "Slender-Billed Curlew" (RSPB, ACBK).</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>ECONET – Central Asia Project.</i> One of the project objectives is to develop and to implement reliable mechanisms for long-term cooperation and coordination to ensure BD conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>The central part of the BirdLife Programme «Important Bird Areas» (IBA), or Key Ornithological Areas (KOA) is the creation of a country-wide monitoring system. Its creation was started in 2003 through delivery of equipment and training of field teams in Kazakhstan and will be continued in the future till 2010 (sponsored by RSPB and UK Darwin Initiative). For the most important IBAs there will be regular monitoring and the data, which will be kept by the Association of Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan (ABCK), will be available for all other key organizations.</p> <p>The following decrees have been approved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RoK Government Decree No 1 dated January 5, 2005, On the Rules for Government Census, Cadastre and Monitoring of Animals in the Republic of Kazakhstan • RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, 2005, On Approval of the Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas. 	

20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	X
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	X
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	X

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

The monitoring programmes are carried out at all levels by a range of government and private organizations including industrial companies (oil, gas, mining, medical, pharmaceutical, hunting, fishing, etc), project groups, etc.

21. ? On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

- Ongoing monitoring of alien species invasion is carried out within "Republican scheme of acclimatization and fish-breeding in RoK reservoirs" under the programme "Government Census and Cadastre of Fishing Resources".

- Monitoring of the key threats to biodiversity is envisaged in Programme "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN for 2003-2006".

- Information registration on exploiting environmental protection capacities, presence, formation and removal of toxic wastes, as well as current expenditures on environmental protection, environmental payments and payments for use of natural resources – executed by the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

- In addition to the mandatory Environment Impacts Assessment (EIA), which includes biodiversity section there is a traditionally held Government Environmental Examination (RoK Law "On Government Environmental Examination")

- Framework Convention on the Protection of Caspian Sea Marine Environment and Regional Strategy for Priority Actions identify the basic directions of using the Caspian sea resources and general interaction of the Caspian subregion countries with regard to upcoming initiatives on the Caspian sea ecosystem conservation.

- Government Programme for Developing the Kazakhstani sector of the Caspian sea up to the end of 2005 envisages for carrying out specific research aimed at identifying the maximum possible level of hydrocarbon extraction without damaging marine and coastal ecosystems.

- Existing monitoring services and systems, which are departmentally subordinated, carry out observations on environment pollution.

- Environmental Safety Concept for 2004-2015 envisages the provision of maintenance and further development of General national system for environment and natural resources monitoring, which is expected to provide information exchange between different governmental bodies.

22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	x

e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.	
<p>The following Decrees have been approved to improve data collection and management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RoK Government Decree No 85 dated January 26, 2004, On Approval of the Rules of State Monitoring of Water Resources, State Water Accounting and Use. - RoK Government Decree No 188 dated February 17, 2004, On Approval of the Rules of State Forestry Cadastre and State Forest Monitoring. - RoK Government Decree No 1, dated January 5, 2005, On the Rules for State Accounting, Cadastre and Monitoring of Animals in the Republic of Kazakhstan - State accounting and cadastre of fishing resources are carried out on an annual basis. - To facilitate the Caspian biodiversity conservation, the Concept of Environmental Security for 2004-2015 provides for studying water and biological resources, for identifying major environmental pollutants and reasons of the biodiversity decrease, carrying out environmental zoning programme in PAs. Monitoring and quality analysis of water and biological resources on the coastal part and at sea should be held on an ongoing basis. 	

23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	www.oopt.kz
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
<p>The list of national indicators for sustainable development has emerged with regard to the indicators recommended by the UN CSD, EU, World Bank and to specific features of the Republic of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Status indicators: Threatened species as a percentage of the total number of species (animals, plants); Number of threatened species: mammals; birds; reptiles; fish; trees and shrubs.</p> <p>Response measures indicators: PA coverage as a percentage of the total territory of the country and that of the ecosystem; Number of reserves and national parks; Area of reserves and national parks (thousand ha).</p>	

Box XLIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Some decrees aimed at improving the mechanisms for coordination of data and management of data on BD have been adopted at the national level.

The list of the national indicators for sustainable development including Biodiversity section has been worked out.

Kazakhstan started implementing the mechanisms for long-term intergovernmental cooperation in environmental monitoring and action coordination for ensuring conservation and sustainable development of biological diversity (EECCA Strategy, "ECONET – Central Asia", Regional Environmental Protection Action Plan and Regional Strategy and Action Plan on Sustainable Development of Central Asian Mountainous Areas).

A big amount of information on biodiversity, natural ecosystems and their current state has been collected under the projects implemented in Kazakhstan with the support of a range of international organizations (GEF, WWF, USAID, INTAS, Copernicus, ISTC, etc.). With this, an issue of data systematization, free access and exchange has appeared.

Constraints encountered in implementation:

- There is no unified programme for monitoring biodiversity in the country.
- The lack of unified methodological basis for data collection and management limits the use of the results obtained in other projects and their generalization on a regional and global levels.
- The possibilities for monitoring of species and ecosystem biodiversity are limited due to inadequate number of observation stations and financial constraints.

At present different departmental monitoring systems fail to provide a holistic picture of environmental conditions required for effective decision-making. Existing monitoring systems, services and network are limited to observation of environmental pollution. They are departmentally subordinated and, thus, have different methodologies, programmes and organization frameworks. They are not properly coordinated, which is a serious constraint for achieving thematic objectives in environmental protection and for information support for management decision-making. The networks are not interoperable. The equipment, mathematic background and other types of support fail to provide the required parameters, validity and measurement accuracy, the required speed of receiving information and the recommendations for improving the environmental situation.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	x
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

25.? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	

26.? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<p>Education and training programmes are provided within the syllabuses elaborated by Biological faculties and Botany and Zoology departments of some higher educational institutions. The number of specialists is very limited.</p> <p>The RoK Ministry of Education and Science (MES) allocates funds to support scientific organizations involved in studying flora and fauna and in specifying their taxonomy on an annual basis.</p> <p>There are no complex target programmes on taxonomy in place.</p>	

27.? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	x
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* ² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	x
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
<p>The Computer database of Kazakhstani flora has been created, with nearly 6,000 plant species included.</p> <p>The herbarium of the Botany Institute included in the World International Herbarium Cadastre includes over 250,000 species of modern plants and 500 palaeobotanic collections.</p> <p>Taxone volume implications have changed at present. As a result, the following major areas for researches were identified: studying regional floras; monographic work of separate systematic groups; identification of rare flora species and their conservation.</p> <p>The development of plant taxonomy in Kazakhstan bears great importance in solving general taxonomy issues and those of intraspecies taxonomy. Studying intraspecies taxonomy is fundamental for identification of forms with agriculturally valuable characteristics, for determination the recessive genes initiating these characteristics and the conditions for their being activated. It should be noted with regret that this branch of Botany is very insufficiently represented in our country, with a considerable shortage of specialists knowledgeable about the researches in the area though these researches are very important.</p> <p>The fauna is becoming particularly critical with a growing concern for fauna and BD conservation in Kazakhstan in the light of International Convention on Biodiversity. An intensive decrease in insect fauna species in the republic, which has been noticeable within the last decades, is caused by the following major factors: land plowing lands on a mass scale; overexploitation of pastures; steppe, low-hill and steppe fires, chemical pollution, etc.</p> <p>The timely objective in fauna taxonomy is creation of a computer database on insects in Kazakhstan, Cadastre, reference materials and rangers that would be available for a wide practical use, as well as fundamental national scientific collection of insects.</p> <p>Currently the researches in taxonomy and phylogenies are based on new, advanced research methods such as caryologic and genetic (DNA-analysis) methods. The application of these methods has contributed to successful solving of complicated problems in taxonomy and phylogenies of some amphibious and reptile groups, including for species and sets of species found in Kazakhstan (sets of species of <i>Bufo viridis</i>, <i>Vipera ursinii</i>, type <i>Agkistrodon</i> etc.) within a short time period (10-20 years).</p> <p>Adopted the RoK Government Decree No 267, dated March 25, 2005, On Approval of Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005-2007.</p>	

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.

- Collection of vascular and cryptogamous plants stored in herbariums of the Botany Institute in the Altai Botanic Garden of the Kazakh National University (KazNU) has been created.

- Zoological museum with rich zoological collections has been organized in KazNU.

These institutions are in need for highly-qualified specialists.

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	X
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.

Taxonomic support for the implementation of interdisciplinary issues under the Convention is mainly carried out while implementing international projects sponsored by international organizations: GEF, UNEP, UNDP, NABU, WWF, INTAS, CAMP, etc.

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

a) No	x
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide	

details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation [Excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Message of the RoK President, Kazakhstan 2030. Prosperity, Security and Ever Growing Welfare of All the Kazakhstanis, which determined the long-term strategy of Kazakhstan's development till 2030. • RoK Law On Protected Areas • RoK Government Decree No 520 dated May 7, 2004, Programme on Comprehensive Approach to Solving Sub-Aral Area Problems for 2004-2006 • RoK Prime -Minister Resolution No 182-p dated August 22, 2003, approved the Comprehensive Programme on Solving Problems of the Former Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site for 2005-2007. • Government Programme on Rural Areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2010 • Programme to combat desertification in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2005-2015 <p>The Strategic Plan for Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2010 envisages streamlining of environmental and nature resources management systems. To this end it is required to carry out environmental zoning of the country; to identify environmentally permissible limits of natural resource extraction and environmental pollution. For the conservation of biodiversity of the Caspian region it is required to examine the status of water and biological resources, to identify major pollutants and reasons for biodiversity decrease, to carry out environmental zoning of the reserves. Monitoring and quality analysis of water and biological resources on the coastal part and at sea should be held on an ongoing basis.</p>	

34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and	

populations.

The legislation on threatened species and their populations has been extended with the following documentation since the second National Report on Biodiversity Conservation:

- RoK Law No 593-II dated July 9, 2004, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals.

This law is intended to regulate social relationships in the areas of protection, reproduction and use of animals and designed to provide conditions for conservation of the animal world and its biological diversity, sustainable use of animals to meet environmental, economical, aesthetic and other needs of people with a proper consideration of present and future generations' needs.

RoK Government Decree No 1140, dated September 4, 2001, On Approval of the Compensation Rates for Violation the Legislation on Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals" (as amended by the RoK Government Decrees No 18 dated January 8, 2004, No 282 dated March 5, 2004 and No 1441 dated December 30, 2004).

35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

The legislation on threatened species and their populations has been extended with the following documentation since the second National Report on Biodiversity Conservation (* in addition to the Article 8?):

- RoK Government Decree No 19 dated January 8, 2004, On Approval of the List of Environmentally Hazardous Economic Activities Subject to Mandatory Licensing (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 340 dated April 12, 2005)
- RoK Government Decree No 246 dated March 18, 2005, On Approval of the Fishing Rules, which imposes limitations and prohibitions with the aim to maintain sustainable fishing regime, and to conserve marketable fish.
- Order of the RoK Ministry of Agriculture CHF Chair No 245 dated November 18, 2004, On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Substantiation for Using Fauna (Except for Fish and Other Water Animals)
- Order of the RoK Ministry of Agriculture CF Chair No 106-p dated November 8, 2004, On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Substantiation for Using Fish and Other Water Animals

In year 2004, MoEP drafted the Instructions for Environmental Impact Assessment of Economic Activities while Preparing Pre-Plan, Pre-Project and Project Documentation". As the Ministry leadership thinks, this document provides for the consideration of public opinion and public access to decision-making.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) including biodiversity section and State Environmental Examination (RoK Law On State Environmental Examination) are mandatory in Kazakhstan.

To facilitate interdepartmental coordination on issues of prevention of violations of the environmental legislation and on conservation of plant and animal biodiversity, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan established the Commission to address the above-mentioned issues. The Commission has the function to prepare proposals covering the following issues:

- restraint of violating the legislation on protection, reproduction and use of plants and animals;
- state of forest protection against fires and execution of preventive measures;
- state of protection, reproduction and use of plants and animals;
- conservation of plant and animal biodiversity to improve environmental conditions;
- improvement of the legislation on protection, reproduction and use of plants and animals, harmonization of the existing environmental legislation with the international requirements;
- reasons and conditions for violating the legislation on protection, reproduction and use of plants and animals and their elimination;
- Implementation of comprehensive plans of joint government activities on restraint of illegal felling and smuggling timber and wood and animal products to and from Kazakhstan, as well as elimination of large-scale forest-steppe fires.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
<p>Concept of Development and Location of Protected Areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030 approved by RoK Government Decree No 1692 dated November 10, 2000. PAs Development Plan till 2010 and 2030.</p> <p>Creating 5 reserve areas, 7 national parks and 2 protected natural reserves by 2010 with the total PAs area of 23.4 mln. ha (from 15 mln. ha in 2005) through extension of the existing and creation of new PAs.</p>	

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	? (see No 36)
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
<p>In 2004 ? the Charyn National Park (90,000 ha) and the Karatau Reserve (30,000 ha) aimed at preserving relic and endemic plant species threatened due to agricultural use (shrubs and trees felling, overexploitation of pastures, river pollution) were created.</p> <p>Under the international project "Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat: a Demonstration on Three Sites", the three project territories – the delta of the Ural, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn lake system, Alakol-Sasykkol lakes – were exposed to complex biological, hydrologic and social researches. The analysis of data collected will provide for objective evaluation of the environmental condition of biodiversity at the mentioned territories and for development of scientific substantiation for extension of the existing PAs – Korgalzhyn and Alakol national natural reserves and for creation of a new PA in the delta of the Ural.</p>	

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

To protect the biodiversity of marine, inland water and wetlands ecosystems it is planned to organize by 2010:

1. State national reserves: Turgai (348,000 ha), Sarykop (51,000 ha), Zaisan;
2. State national natural parks: Kolsai lakes (96,000 ha), Aksu-Lepsinsk (54,000 ha), Zaisan (350,000 ha);
3. Natural reserves: Novinskiy (75,000 ha) and the flood-land of the River Irtysh (370,000 ha).

The scientific substantiation and technical documentation are under preparation at present. The scientific researches in fauna, flora and ecosystem conditions of the project wetlands are being carried out now: the delta of the Ural with the adjacent Caspian sea coast, Tengiz-Korgalzhyn and Alakol-Sasykol lake systems. This will be used to prepare natural and scientific substantiation for PA extension and creation.

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

The Concept for Development and Location of Protected Areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030 approved by RoK Government Decree No 1692 dated November 10, 2000.

PAs Development Plan till 2010 and 2030.

Creating 5 reserve areas, 7 national parks and 2 protected natural reserves by the year 2010 with the total PAs area of 23.4 mln. ha (from 15 mln. ha in 2005) through extension of the existing and creating new PAs.

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

State Environmental Appraisal (SEA), which is an equivalent to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is one of the newest governmental functions in environmental protection. As a preventive measure it is aimed to prevent implementation of the programmes and projects which may prove to exercise a harmful effect on the environment or to introduce alterations which help

minimizing the harmful impacts.

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

Inconsistency of some legislative documents. Economic mechanisms.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

The Concept of RoK PAs Development and Location till 2030 approved by RoK Government Decree No 1692 dated November 10, 2000

PAs Development Plan till 2010 and 2030

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

PAs development and extension programme is financed from the budget of the country through the national agency - the Committee for Forestry and Hunting (CFH).

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
PAs' reports to the CFH. National statistics. PAs Cadastre. Nature Annals (to be maintained by the PAs and submitted to the CFH annually).	

Box XLV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>The most effective measure for conservation of rare and threatened species of plants and animals, standard natural zones, natural and historical and cultural complexes and objects that are of special environmental, scientific and recreational significance is seen to be the creation of protected areas.</p> <p>According to the Concept for Development and Location of Protected Areas of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030, it is planned to expand the PAs area to 17.49 mln. hectares, 6,4% of the total area of the republic, including the area of reserves – 1.6%, national parks – 1.4%, national game reserves and relics – 3.4%. Thirteen new national parks with the total area of 2,130.98 ha, 25 national reserves with the total area of 2,814.3 ha are supposed to be designed and organized. There are plans to organize, with the assistance of international organizations, 6 biosphere reserves with the total area of 670,000 ha.</p> <p>Out of the total number of 11 types of protected areas stipulated by the legislation there are 9 types in the republic: 10 national natural reserves, 8 national natural parks, 2 national natural forest reserves, 57 national natural game reserves, 26 relics of nature, 5 national reserve zones of republican significance, 3 national zoological parks, 7 national botanic gardens and 1 national park.</p> <p>The total coverage of protected areas exceeds 14.5 mln. ha. In general, PAs occupy 5.3 % of the country's territory, which is insufficient for preserving the environmental balance of biological diversity.</p> <p>The area draft resolutions on creating the Karatau National Natural Reserve with the area of 34,300 ha in 2004, and the Charyn National Natural Park with the area of 932,000 ha. Also, there is a 103,700 ha extension for the Naurzum National Natural Reserve.</p> <p>The Kolsai Lakes National Natural Park and the Dzhungar National Natural Park are planned to be created in year 2005.</p> <p>An important mechanism for biodiversity conservation is seen in inclusion of the protected areas into the list of UNESCO World Natural and Cultural Heritage and biosphere territories under the Man and Biosphere Programme. The work was started in 1998.</p>

The list of natural objects to be included into the List of World Heritage now includes: Steppes and Lakes of Northern Kazakhstan (Korgalzhyn and Nauryzum Reserves), Northern Tien Shan – Ile-Alatau National Natural Park, Altyn-Emel National Natural Park, Aksu-Dzhabagly National Natural Reserve.

The following objects will be included in the UNESCO List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage: Burabai and Kokshetau National Natural Parks; Bayanaul and Karkaraly National Natural Parks; Ustyurt National Natural Reserve; and Kazakhstani Altai.

- The RoK Government Decree No 542 dated May 14, 2004 approved the Forests of Kazakhstan Programme for 2004-2006. The implementation of the programme will provide for forest conservation, gradual forestation, improved protection of forests against fires, pests and diseases, improved age structure, forest quality and sanitary conditions.
- RoK Government Decree No 520 dated May 7, 2004, Programme of Comprehensive Approach to Solving Sub-Aral Area Problems for 2004-2006.
- RoK Prime-Minister Resolution No 182-p dated August 22, 2003 approved the Comprehensive Programme on Solving Problems of the Former Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site for 2005-2007.
- Government for Rural Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2010

International projects:

- Nura River Clean-Up Project
- Regulating River-Bed of the Syrdaria and the Northern part of the Aral sea
- Rehabilitation programme for Semipalatinsk region, Ecology, Environment and Agriculture section
- Dry Land Management

Constraints encountered in implementation

There are no regulations in the Kazakhstani legislation that would cover the procedures for reserving land for prospective PAs, as well as for registration and protection of natural reserve fund beyond PAs.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	x

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

The introduction of alien species of plants and animals is recognized as a reason for the loss of biodiversity and should be carefully studied. As the Second National Report on Biodiversity Conservation mentions, the scientific institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan had carried out preliminary

estimation of alien species and reviewed possible negative consequences of their introduction and potential negative impact on natural ecosystems and their components.

As the result of *Mnemiopsis Leidyi* introduction to the Caspian sea and its advanced spreading there has been a considerable decrease in pelagic fish species. Considerable decrease in catching of some large predators fed on pelagic fish, such as white sturgeon (*Huso huso*) and endemic Caspian seal *Phoca caspica* has been noted.

Experts and representatives of the Caspian countries think that the most reasonable action under the circumstances is to apply biological methods of combating *Mnemiopsis* in the Caspian sea. The key idea of the method is to introduce to the ecosystem raptorial comb-bearer *Beroe Cucumis* fed on *Mnemiopsis*.

There is a danger of introduction of quarantine objects to Kazakhstan and their spreading in Kazakhstan, as the republic imports considerable amount of quarantine-prone products annually, as well as a considerable amount of quarantine-prone goods are transited through the country. Thus, a dangerous quarantine pest – fall webworm – was introduced to the territory of Almaty region in 2003.

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

In addition to the RoK Government Decree On Regulation of Introduction of Alien Species and other regulations (Second National Report on Biodiversity), the RoK Law On Amendments in the RoK Law On Phyto-Sanitary Control, the RoK Law on Plant Protection (amended by the RoK Laws No 584-II dated 09.07.04 and No 13-III dated 20.12.04) and the Law On Veterinary were approved.

As well as:

- RoK Government Decree No 1295 dated December 10, 2002, On Approval of the List of Quarantine Objects and Especially Hazardous Organisms
- the Republican Methodological Center of Phyto-Sanitary Diagnostics and Forecasts with its regional offices were established by the RoK Government Decree No 19 dated January 15, 2003.
- the Republican Scientific and Methodological Agrichemical Center was established by the RoK Government Decree No 83 dated January 23, 2003
- Statute on State Veterinary Control was approved by the RoK Government Decree No 407 dated April 28, 2003
- RoK Government Decree No 773 dated August 1, 2003, On Approval of the Rules for Protection the Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan against Quarantine Objects
- RoK Government Decree No 135 dated February 4, 2004, On Approval of the Scientific and Equipment Support for Monitoring and Genetic Mapping of Plant and Animal Infectious Agents Especially Dangerous for Kazakhstan's Biosafety for 2004-2006
- RoK Government Decree No 263 dated March 3, 2004, On Joining the Convention on Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
- Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 469 dated September 2, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of Reclamative Engineering at Bodies of Water in the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Order of the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan No 206 dated April 16, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of Transportation of Cargoes Subject to State Veterinary Control within Kazakhstan
- Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 31 dated January 27, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for issuing permits for exporting and importing endangered animals and plants, their parts or derivatives
- Rules for Establishing Veterinary Checkpoints at Border and Customs Points approved by the RoK Government Decree No 407 dated April 28, 2003

- RoK Government Decree No 407 dated April 28, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of State Veterinary Inspection When Transporting Cargoes Subject to State Veterinary Inspection Through the State Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	x
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

The monitoring researches on Mnemiopsis have been carried out under the Caspian Environmental Programme (CEP), including:

- Genetic and parasitologic researches;
- Assessment of space and time distribution (field data within the entire basin and monitoring programmes);
- Qualitative assessment of Mnemiopsis pressure on animal plankton;
- Laboratory experiments and tests in mesocompact space with Beroe ouata predator.

Scientific support to agricultural development includes scientific researches of the state of ecosystems in large water basins, including:

- Assessment of species diversity of hydrobionts – fish and water invertebrates;
- Assessment of fish and its feed;
- Assessment of hydrobiont habitats and the level of toxicant concentration in fish;
- Development of measures for fish biodiversity conservation;
- Development of data bases.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	x
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but review under way	x
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RoK Law On Amendments to the RoK Law On Phyto-Sanitary Control • RoK Government Decree No 1295 dated December 10, 2002, On Approval of the List of Quarantine Objects and Especially Hazardous Organisms • Statute on State Veterinary Control was approved by the RoK Government Decree No 407 dated April 28, 2003 • The Republican Methodological Center of Phyto-Sanitary Diagnostics and Forecasts with its regional offices were established by the RoK Government Decree No 19 dated January 15, 2003 • The Republican Scientific and Methodological Agrichecmical Center was established by the RoK Government Decree No 83 dated January 23, 2003 • RoK Government Decree No 773 dated August 1, 2003, On Approval of the Rules for Protection the Territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan against Quarantine Objects • RoK Government Decree No 135 dated February 4, 2004, On Approval of the Scientific and Equipment Support for Monitoring and Genetic Mapping of Plant and Animal Infectious Agents Especially Dangerous for Kazakhstan's Biosafety for 2004-2006 • RoK Government Decree No 263 dated March 3, 2004, On Joining the Convention on Estab- 	

lishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization

- Rules for Establishing Veterinary Checkpoints at Border and Customs Points approved by the RoK Government Decree No 407 dated April 28, 2003
- RoK Government Decree No 407 dated April 28, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of State Veterinary Inspection When Transporting Cargoes Subject to State Veterinary Inspection Through the State Border of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- Order of the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan No 206 dated April 16, 2003, On Approval of the Rules of Transportation of Cargoes Subject to State Veterinary Control within Kazakhstan
- Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 31 dated January 27, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for issuing permits for exporting and importing endangered animals and plants, their parts or derivatives

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	x

Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.

- International Veterinary Code, IEB;
- Agreement of CIS Countries on Informational Cooperation in the Area of Environmental Protection;
- RoK Law No 113-I dated May 26, 1997, On Ratification of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the European Communities;
- Customs Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, April 5, 2003;
- RoK Government Decree No 263 dated March 3, 2004, On Joining the Convention on Establishment of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
- Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 31 dated January 27, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for issuing permits for exporting and importing endangered animals and plants, their parts or derivatives;
- Action Plan for Mnemiopsis Control is developed under the work of the Commission for Caspian Water Resources together with other Caspian countries.

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	x
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.

The Republican Scheme of Acclimatization and Stocking of Water Reservoirs in the Republic of Kazakhstan is under development, the Minister of Agriculture issued Order No 469 dated September 2, 2003 to approve the Rules of Reclamative Engineering at Bodies of Water in the Republic of Kazakhstan. These regulations provide a mandatory requirement for preparing biological studies for introduction of new species to water reservoirs. Such studies would assess risks from introduction of

new species to the ecosystems. The recommendations of such studies can be accepted only after they are assessed by government agencies. For transboundary water reservoirs there is a rule of co-ordinating efforts for introduction of new species with the neighbouring countries.

Order of the Minister of Agriculture No 31 dated January 27, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for issuing permits for exporting and importing endangered animals and plants, their parts or derivatives

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.

- RoK Law On Amendments to the RoK Law On Phyto-Sanitary Control
- RoK Law No 593-II, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals
- RoK Government Decree On Regulation of Introduction of Alien Species
- RoK Government Decree No 135 dated February 4, 2004, On Approval of the Scientific and Equipment Support for Monitoring and Genetic Mapping of Plant and Animal Infectious Agents Especially Dangerous for Kazakhstan's Biosafety for 2004-2006
- The Republican Scheme of Acclimatization and Stocking of Water Reservoirs in the Republic of Kazakhstan is under development, the Minister of Agriculture issued Order No 469 dated September 2, 2003 to approve the Rules of Reclamative Engineering at Bodies of Water in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

- Legislation – see above

Constraints encountered in implementation:

Insufficient financial support, lack of coordination in the actions of ministries and agencies

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.	
See comments to Box ?LVII	

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	x

b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé: Kon Guidelines are applied.	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

In Kazakhstan there is no legislative basis for identifying “indigenous and local communities with traditional life patterns and who would be important for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity”. Particularly, the framework laws on biodiversity conservation (Forest Code, Law on Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals, the Law on Protected Areas) and relevant by-laws do not have provisions concerning support to indigenous and local communities or traditional knowledge.

The Constitution of Kazakhstan has Article 89 devoted to local self-government but it has not been implemented yet. It should be noted that in 2004 and 2005 there were several attempts to draft and enact the Law on Local Self-Government that would include the term “local community”, however, this draft was not supported.

As for traditional knowledge and practices of communities important for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, to maintain which it is aimed for in Article 8j, such knowledge

and practices were mostly lost already during the Soviet time and have not been restored after gaining independence. For this reason, the actions specified in this Section of the National Report are not relevant to Kazakhstan. The major constraint for application of Article 8j of the Convention in the country is that there is no legal basis for determining those to whom such requirements would be applicable and towards whom the national policies should be developed and the actions should be taken to support and to maintain.

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

1. The RoK Law dated July 9, 2004, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals specifies a range of legislative measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity. For example, withdrawal of rare and threatened animal species is allowed only in exclusive cases as decided by the national Government for farming in specially created conditions and further release to their habitats for scientific and other purposes; it is prohibited to export /import species without permission of the administrative agency. Article 19 of the law regulates the issues of artificial farming of animals and says that it can be done for the purposes of conserving and increasing the population of rare and threatened species with their further release to habitats at the expense of the public budget and other sources.

2. The RoK Government has approved a range of programmes providing for measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity funded from the budget, but these measures are planned for the next period. Thus, according to the Programme of Fishery Development for 2004-2006, in the second quarter of 2006 it is planned to carry out measures for improving and development of biotechnologies of artificial reproduction of rare fish. The Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007, in 2007 it is planned to establish a center (a farm) for rare and threatened species of wild hoofed animals and saigas.

3. During the reporting period Kazakhstan enacted a range of by-laws aimed to implement the provisions of the CITES. Particularly, on January 27, 2004, the Rules for issuing permits for exporting and importing endangered animals and plants, their parts or derivatives were approved. This creates and maintains conditions for conservation of *ex-situ* plants, animals and microorganisms as required by Article 9b of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007 was approved by the RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, 2005.

In addition to *ex-situ* conservation, the Programme has such objectives as strengthening of legislative measures for conservation of rare and threatened wild hoofed animals and saigas; organization of reliable and effective annual accounting of rare and threatened wild hoofed animals and saigas; organization of control (monitoring) system over the population of rare and threatened wild hoofed animals and saigas; scientific researches for development of biotechnological grounds for conserving the gene pool and identification of an optimal population of rare and threatened wild hoofed animals.

Expected outcomes of the Programme: stabilized population

In 2005, there was a Government Programme on Certification of State Wildlife Reserves of Republican Significance, funded from the republican budget. The RoK Government Decree No 877 dated June 27, 2001 approved the List of State Wildlife Reserves of Republican Significance. There are 57 state wildlife reserves. Due to man-caused impact, the reserves are changing. Their borders, areas,

species and quantitative composition of have not been determined. Under the Programme the borders of wildlife reserves will be clarified, the passports with maps and schemes will be prepared as well as the recommendations for improving the measures for protection of animals which are taken within wildlife reserves. The maps and findings will be used for animal cadastre.

There were positive results in studying mountain biodiversity of wild fruit forests (27 varieties – clones of wild apple and 18 apricots were identified and selected for economic and biological features).

A big collection of major cultures have been formed and is effectively used in selection. The inventory included over 81,000 major agricultural cultures: 63.3% grain crops, 15.7% forage crop, over 9% vegetables, 4% fruits and small fruits, 3% industrial crops and 2% potato.

Only during the last 15 years, over 500 local populations, types and breeds of livestock disappeared and new highly productive breeds appeared.

Such situation is also similar for livestock agriculture in Kazakhstan, which has good breeds: Kazakh White-Headed, Auliekol, Kalmyk, Alatau, Red Steppe, Airshir, Black Varied and others breeds of cows; Yedilbai, Kazakh Fat-Tailed, Saryarka, Atyrau, Fat-Tailed Fur, Kazakh Fine Wool, South and Northern Kazakh Merino sheep; Jabe, Kushum, Mugaljar, Aday horses; Kazakh Baktrin and Arvana Camels and numerous poultry. They all are well accustomed to our continental climate and provide production of good quality.

The scientists of Kazakhstan created 10 breeds and inter-breed types of cattle, 20 breeds of sheep, horses and goats, which are widely used in selection, breeding and exchange of genetic resources with foreign countries.

The museum of microorganisms has been established.

68. ? On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

One of the key requirements of the RoK Law On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals is that artificial farming of rare and threatened animals is carried out with their further release to their natural habitats. This requirement should be taken into account when developing government, sectoral and regional programmes for protection, reproduction and use of animals as well as when drafting bylaws. Particularly, the technology of farming at special ranch units for economic use or further release to the nature was used in Kazakhstan to conserve several species of hoofed animals.

The Action Plan for implementation of the The Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007 includes measures in 2006-2008 for introduction of Turkistan Red Deer, Gazelle, Argali and Kulan (*Equus hemionus onager*) within their historical areas.

The reintroduction of Kulans from Badkhyz Reserve (Turkmenistan) first, to the Island Barsakelmes in the Aral Sea (1950s), then from 1982 to 1991 to the Kapchagai GOZH (now Altyn-Emel State National Natural Park) in Almaty Oblast, Andasai Wildlife Reserve in Zhambyl Oblast and Aktau-Buzachi Wildlife Reserve in Mangistau Oblast.

Reintroduction of Przewalsky's horse in 2004 – 2005, Altyn-Emel SNNP

Reintroduction of Bukhar Deer, first, at Karachingil Forestry and then in 2004 to the Syrdarya bottom land

Periodic releases of falcons from the Sunkar Nursery (Almaty) in 1997, 2000-2004.

In addition, dozens of wild birds, mammals, reptiles, fish and spiders and plants were introduced at different time and to different natural and climatic zones of Kazakhstan. The attempts were not always successful and were not followed by adequate monitoring.

In addition, there were other attempts to reintroduce some species, but not always successful.

69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

According to the RoK Law No 593-II dated July 9, 2004, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals, the Government approves the limits for withdrawal of animals, which is the maximum permissible volume of withdrawal of animals, enabling maintenance of their natural reproduction and population. Based on the approved limits the Committee for Forestry and Hunting of the Ministry of Agriculture, distributes quotes among game hunt users.

Quote of animal withdrawal is a part of the limit of animal withdrawal for game hunting and fishing organizations for a determined period of time.

The Order of the CFH Chair No 245 dated November 18, 2004, On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Substantiation for Using Fauna (except for fish and other water animals) determines the procedures for preparing Biological substantiation for using fauna (except for fish and other water animals).

Biological substantiation is a scientifically grounded opinion for using fauna or for economic and other activities, which can affect fauna and habitats.

The RoK Government Decree No 2 dated January 5, 2005, On Approval of the Rules for Setting Limits and Prohibitions for Using Fauna, regulates what limits and prohibitions for using fauna are set for protection and restoration of fauna and habitats.

RoK Government Decree No 969 dated June 28, 2000, On Approval of the Rules of Using Some Species of Fauna in the Republic of Kazakhstan in Exclusive Cases (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 1239 dated November 22, 2002)

RoK Government Decree No 1303 dated December 23, 2003, On Approval of Rules for Using Fauna in State Forestry Fund, Including for Hunting. Every year, based on the findings of accounting in Kazakhstan's regions, the limit for withdrawal of animals are considered and approved by the RoK Government.

RoK Government Decree No 253 dated March 19, 2005, On Approval of Limits for Fauna Withdrawals for 2005

RoK Government Decree No 1458 dated December 31, 2004, On Approval of the Rules of Hunting in the Republic of Kazakhstan

RoK Government Decree No 790 dated July 25, 2005, On Hunting for Houbara Bustards

Order of the CFH Chair No 245 dated November 18, 2004, On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Substantiation for Using Fauna (except for fish and other water animals)

RoK Government Decree No 1712 dated November 14, 2000, On Use of Some Species of Water Invertebrate Animals in the Republic of Kazakhstan (amended by the RoK Government Decree dated April 10, 2002)

Order of the RoK Acting Minister of Agriculture No 714 dated December 1, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for Regulation of Animal Population

According to the Rules dated June 28, 2000, On Approval of the Rules of Using Some Species of Fauna in the Republic of Kazakhstan in Exclusive Cases, the Government makes decisions on withdrawals, including based on the information whether integration of natural animal communities and their species diversity is not damaged. The specific tools for implementation of these measures in Kazakhstan are biological substantiations prepared by the Zoology Institute and the opinions of the state environmental assessment about relevant withdrawals of animals.

RoK Government Decree No 1303 dated December 23, 2003, On Approval of Rules for Using

Fauna in State Forestry Fund, Including for Hunting

Annually the limits for withdrawals of wildlife animals are considered and approved by the RoK Government Decree based on the accounting work in the regions, for example:

RoK Government Decree No 253 dated March 19, 2005, On Approval of Limits for Fauna Withdrawals for 2005

However, there is no regulation in the country that would determine limits for some animal species and ensure smooth withdrawal of parts of the population from the natural habitats.

Box XLVIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The measures for the ex-situ conservation of the components of biological diversity are included to the NCAPCB, Government Programmes and Action Plans.

These are botanic gardens and zoological parks that deal with conservation of components of biological diversity out of their natural habitats in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Central Botanic Garden in Almaty with its branches (Altay, Zhezkazgan and Ili) and the Mangyshlak experimental Botanic garden have the largest in Central Asia bank of germ-plasm of non-agricultural plants. The collection genepool of botanic gardens includes 4,012 decorative flowers, 1,985 trees, 987 tropical and subtropical, 794 fruits and berries, 572 industrial, 495 medicinal and 257 species of feeding plants. The collections and exposition sites of the botanic gardens of Kazakhstan have many rare species: 225 species in the Central Botanic Garden, 150 species in the Altay Botanic Garden, 50 species in the Central Kazakhstan Botanic Garden. Unfortunately, the location of botanic gardens in Kazakhstan does not cover major climatic zones of the country and does not allow for significant increase in capacities in farming and reintroduction of rare and threatened plant species in Kazakhstan. In Kazakhstan there are three zoological parks – Almatinskyi, Karagandinskyi and Shymkentyskiy. Their collections include over 500 rare and threatened animal species. In accordance with climatic and other housing conditions, these zoological parks have relevant specialization in farming of rare animals included into the Red Book of Kazakhstan. The Almaty Zoo has 39 species, the Shymkent Zoo has 21 species and the Karaganda Zoo has 10 species. In addition, there are several specialized nurseries, the most well-known of which is the Sunkar Falcon Nursery, a private farm working together with the ornithologists from the Institute of Zoology and Animal Genepool of the Ministry of Education and Kazakh Science Academy. During six years the nursery produced 222 baby birds of saker falcons, 81 of which were released to increase the population of this specie in Almaty region.

In 2004-2005, the Programme "Assessment of Animals Subject to Hunting" prepared draft limits for withdrawal of hunting species, biological substantiations for draft limits and government environmental appraisals for the limits and their substantiations. As a result, the Government approved in its Decree the limits for withdrawal of hunting species for 2005 and prepared the draft decree to approve the limits for 2006.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ? On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

RoK Law No 85-I dated March 18, 1997, On Environmental Appraisal (as amended by the RoK Law No 334-1 dated 24.12.98; No 381-1 dated 11.05.99; No 454-II dated 02.07.03; No 13-III dated 20.12.04)

RoK Law No 160-I dated July 15, 1997, On Environmental Protection (as amended by the RoK Law dated 24.12.98; No 381-1 dated 11.05.99; No 488-1 dated 29.11.99; No 205-II dated 04.06.01; No 276-II dated 24.12.01; No 346-II dated 09.08.02; No 553-II dated 25.05.04; No 8-III dated 09.12.04; No 13-III dated 20.12.04; No 45-III dated 15.04.05; No 71-III dated 08.07.05)

RoK Law No 593-II dated July 9, 2004, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals

RoK Government Decree No 408 dated April 10, 2002, On Approval of the List of Rare and Threatened Animal Species (as amended by the RoK Government Decree dated 09.02.05)

RoK Government Decree No 1330 dated December 15, 2004, On Approval of the Statute on the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Order of the CFH Chair No 245 dated November 18, 2004, On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Substantiation for Using Fauna (except for fish and other water animals)

Order of the CFH Chair No 106-p dated November 8, 2004, On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Substantiation for Using Fish and Other Water Animals

RoK Government Decree No 1457 dated December 31, 2004, On Approval of the Statute on State Protection of Fauna in the Republic of Kazakhstan

RoK Government Decree No 622 dated June 4, 2004, On Approval of the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Volume I. Animals. Section 2. Invertebrate Animals)

RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, 2005, On Approval of the Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007

71. ? On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

- RoK Law No 593-II dated July 9, 2004, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals
- RoK Law No 85-I dated March 18, 1997, On Environmental Appraisal (as amended by the RoK Law No 334-1 dated 24.12.98; No 381-1 dated 11.05.99; No 454-II dated 02.07.03; No 13-III dated 20.12.04)

- RoK Law No 162-1 dated July 15, 1997, On Special Protected Areas (as amended by the RoK Law No 381-1 dated 11.05.99 ?.; No 151-II dated 23.01.01; No 276-II dated 24.12.01; No 553-II

dated 25.05.04; No 13-III dated 20.12.04)

- RoK Government Decree No 969 dated June 28, 2000, On Approval of the Rules of Using Some Species of Fauna in the Republic of Kazakhstan in Exclusive Cases (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 1239 dated November 22, 2002)
- Forest Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan No 477-II dated July 8, 2003 (as amended by the RoK Law No 13-III dated 20.12.04)
- RoK Government Decree No 19 dated January 8, 2004, On Approval of the List of Environmentally Hazardous Economic Activities and the Rules of Their Mandatory State Licensing (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 340 dated April 12, 2005)
- Order of the RoK Minister of Agriculture No 11-p dated January 21, 2004, On Approval of the Methodological Guidelines in the Area of Licensing of Environmentally Hazardous Economic Activities
- RoK Government Decree No 1447 dated September 25, 2000, On Some Measures for Conservation and Reproduction of Some Species of Rare and Threatened Animals
- Order of the RoK Acting Minister of Agriculture No 714 dated December 1, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for Regulation of Animal Population
- RoK Government Decree No 622 dated June 4, 2004, On Approval of the Red Book of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Volume I. Animals. Section 2. Invertebrate Animals)
- Order of the RoK Minister of Agriculture No 442 dated July 6, 2005, On Establishment of the Secretariat of the Caspian Water Biological Resources Commission
- RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, 2005, On Approval of the Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Threatened Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007

72. ? On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

73. ? On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

As it is known, the catastrophic reduction of the Aral Sea, was the reason for declaring the Aral region as the zone of ecological disaster, where 178 inhabited settlements are located with the total population of 186,300 people. Water supply covers 25%, mainly through water supply from surface water and delivered water. Currently the RoK Government approved in its Decree No 520 dated May

7, 2004, the Programme for Integrated Solution of the Problems in the Aral Region.

The Semipalatinsk region (Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site - SNTS) is one of the most unfavorable regions for its major indicators in health and incidence of diseases caused by the test site. Assessment of damage caused to the people of Kazakhstan by nuclear tests at SNTS has not been fully developed and carried out and causes the need for a range of relevant measures. The Interagency Working Group established by the order of the RoK Prime Minister No 182-p dated August 22, 2003 developed an integrated Programme for Resolving the Problems of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site for 2005-2007. To identify the real radiation situation the Programme will include scientific researches with a series of rehabilitation measures to be later implemented. The large-scale researches should be carried out not only at the test site but also in the adjacent regions.

As a result of the progradation of the Caspian Sea, the oil fields, commercial facilities, communications, etc. were sunken. Over 300 wells outside of the contracted areas are abandoned. Over 150 of them require immediate liquidation measures, 78 of them already sunken.

Development of hydrocarbon resources of the Caspian Sea increases the scope of impact on marine environment, namely disturbance of fishing, sea-bed irregularities, disturbance of fish migration, alienation of water areas, increased turbidity, man-caused and emergency wastes, discharges and slicks when extracting and transporting oil. Oil production enterprises do not take adequate measures for disposal of associated gas, which is burn in flares, thus, polluting the environment with products of combustion. Huge volume of greenhouse gases, sulphur and nitrogen oxides are released into air. One should also bear in mind the probability of man-caused earthquakes. The shallow shelf zone of the Northern and North-Eastern Caspian Sea is a rich area for natural reproduction of fish (including sturgeon) and birds; its basis is a wide variety of benthos and plankton animals and sea grass. The shelf zone and the deltas of Volga and Ural Rivers were declared to be protected area in 1974, however, zoning should be completed for full prohibition of works in the protected areas. The islands in the north-eastern part of the sea are the habitats of the Caspian seals and the wetlands are the habitats for water fowls, including migrants. Given the uniqueness of the Caspian ecosystem, there is a need to develop special conditions for activities with adequate environmental standards and requirements.

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	x
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	

75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	x
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	

76. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	x
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

- RoK Law No 160-I dated July 15, 1997, On Environmental Protection (as amended by the RoK Law dated 24.12.98; No 381-1 dated 11.05.99; No 488-1 dated 29.11.99; No 205-II dated 04.06.01; No 276-II dated 24.12.01; No 346-II dated 09.08.02; No 553-II dated 25.05.04; No 8-III dated 09.12.04; No 13-III dated 20.12.04; No 45-III dated 15.04.05; No 71-III dated 08.07.05)
- RoK Law No 85-I dated March 18, 1997, On Environmental Appraisal (as amended by the RoK Law No 334-1 dated 24.12.98; No 381-1 dated 11.05.99; No 454-II dated 02.07.03; No 13-III dated 20.12.04)
- RoK Government Decree No 333 dated March 6, 2001, On the Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan
- RoK Government Decree No 1445 dated December 29, 2002, On the Programme for Development of Tourist Sector for 2003-2005 (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 606 dated 25.06.03; No 476 dated 28.04.04)
- National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation
- Action Plan for 2004-2006 for implementation of the Concept of Environmental Safety of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015
- Programme to combat desertification in Kazakhstan for 2005-2015
- Action Plan for Development of Environmental and Hunting Tourism for 2004-2006, approved by the Joint Order of the Agency for Tourism and Sports and the Committee for Forestry and Hunting.

Currently the mechanisms for assessment, monitoring and measuring impact of tourism on biodiversity are based on the environmental legislation. In 1997 the RoK Law on Protected Areas was enacted, according to which tourist activities are allowed in PAs. Such tourist activities are carried out with regard to the recreation burden on ecosystems and each tourist route is subject to EIA procedures (See Article 14) and environmental appraisal, in addition, such tourist activities are monitored and regulated by the PA management to minimize impact on ecosystems and biological diversity. To this end, special science, environmental education and tourism departments are created in PA management structures.

As for other natural areas, there are problems of uncontrolled tourism, which has increased over the last years and the mechanisms for assessing, monitoring and measuring impact of such tourism on biodiversity have not been developed.

Though ecotourism is a relatively young area, the Committee for Forestry and Hunting is already takes steps to develop it.

The system for regulation of tourist flows with regard to recreation capacity of areas is now introduced in the national nature parks. 35 checkpoints were organized at special locations of protected areas, 71 walking, car and water tourist and environmental trails were established, in addition it is planned to develop another 74 trails.

The length of tourist trails is 3,000 km, there are 23 viewing points and demonstration sites, 69 bivouac and camps, 15 parking areas, 16 hotels, 14 cafes, 634 signposts and information stands.

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

According to the RoK Law No 211-II dated June 13, 2001, On Tourist Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, tourism operators' activities are subject to licensing. One of the requirements for getting license is that at least one employee of the tourist organization should have higher education in tourism, that person would have studied biodiversity in a higher education institution as it is a compulsory subject.

Thus, this mechanism ensures that at least one employee of a tourist organization knows the is-

sues related to biodiversity. Other special programmes and mechanisms for training of staff of tourism operators for them to know better about the impact of tourism on biodiversity and for capacity building at local levels for minimizing the impact have not been developed and introduced.

In addition, there are some other legislative acts:

- RoK Government Decree No 333 dated March 6, 2001, On the Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan
- RoK Government Decree No 1445 dated December 29, 2002, On the Programme for Development of Tourist Sector for 2003-2005 (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 606 dated 25.06.03; No 476 dated 28.04.04)
- Order of the Acting Chair of the RoK Agency for Tourism and Sports No 06-2-2/89 dated March 12, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for Professional Development of Staff of Tourist Organizations, Their Attestation and Training of Public Tourist Personnel of Different Categories (Sports Tourism Instructors, Tourist Lifeguards, etc.)

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

Currently only 10 NGOs are dealing with these issues with the support of international organizations. These NGOs are implementing pilot projects for development of ecotourism and are studying its performance capacity.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	x
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

- RoK Government Decree No 333 dated March 6, 2001, On the Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan
- RoK Government Decree No 1445 dated December 29, 2002, On the Programme for Development of Tourist Sector for 2003-2005 (as amended by the RoK Government Decree No 606 dated 25.06.03; No 476 dated 28.04.04)
- The principles of implementation of measures related to development of tourism and biological diversity are reflected in the Concept of Tourism Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Programme for Development of Tourist Sector.

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The Programme for Development of Protected Areas for 2004-2006 includes development of ecotourism as one of priorities.

The regulations for the development of ecotourism in PAs are under development. The RoK Government approved in its Decree the Rules for Leasing Land Parcels and Facilities at PAs for Scientific, Tourist and Recreation Activities.

These Rules allow for leasing land and facilities at PAs to individuals and legal entities to be used for the purposes of regulated tourism and recreation only if they have licenses for tourism operatorship, adequate project documentation and positive opinion of the state environmental appraisal.

Other uses of land at PAs are prohibited as confirmed by the Order of the RoK President No 451 dated March 19, 2004, On Measures for Prevention of Emergency Situations Within the Country. This Order is aimed to strengthen control over observance of the legal regime of PAs and their adequate use.

In addition, to regulate the issues of hunting with foreigners, the Committee is drafting the Rules for Organization of Hunting with Foreigners' Participation in Kazakhstan, including in the national parks.

Moreover, according to the Law Drafting Plan, currently the new draft law on protected Areas is developing. The draft law is planned to reorient complete withdrawal of nature areas from economic use to the principle of sustainable nature use, which will provide for conservation of biological diversity, development of tourism and recreation activities.

Currently, according to the Action Plan for Development of Environmental and Hunting Tourism for 2004-2006, the Committee is carrying out the analysis of tourism trails in the PAs to find as to whether they comply with feasibility studies, whether they have decision of state appraisal, to determine their recreation burden and the state of tourist trails.

The work is also carried out to analyze the earlier actions that have been taken for development of ecotourism, including hunting, and to develop recommendations for improving the actions.

For biodiversity conservation the RoK President issued Order No 474 dated June 11, 2004, On Measures for Conservation of Unique and Rare Landscapes in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Constraints encountered in implementation:

- absence of Government Programme for development of ecotourism and support thereof;
- absence of long-term planning of ecotourism in subnational context in different natural zones of the country;
- lack of statistics about the quantity and state of ecotourism sites;
- immaturity of the legislative basis for ecotourism;
- significant nonconformance of the level and package of services offered to consumers to the international requirements and standards;
- lack of coordination among agencies in organization of ecotourism and consequently in management of ecotourism infrastructure;
- lack of methodology for organizing ecotourism;
- poor material and technical basis of ecotourism, its nonconformity to potential demand for visiting environmental sites;
- lack of sufficient funds for development of ecotourism trails, lack of qualified personnel for servicing visitors and awareness raising;
- poor accessibility of ecotourism sites, which are mostly located far away from the existing highways and roads;
- Lack of international relationships in the area of ecotourism and international best practices in organizing ecotourism.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>The Forest Code dated July 8, 2003 and the RoK Law dated July 9, 2004, On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals include basic provisions regarding application of economic incentives for conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity. However, to be applied in practice, these provisions should be further elaborated in bylaws, relevant government programmes and should also be incorporated in the budget and tax legislation of the country. There is need to for the basic legislative provisions on economic incentives to be implemented in a detailed mechanism.</p> <p>The rational use of biological resources is stimulated through the “user pays” principle. According to the Law On Environmental Protection, there is a system of payments for using natural resources, including payments for using natural resources and payments for their protection and reproduction.</p> <p>Article 76 of the Law on Environmental Protection says that ‘control over environmental protection includes control of the environmental setting and changes caused by economic and other activities, control over implementation of plans and actions aimed at protection and sanitary improvement of the environment, reproduction and rational use of natural resources, environmental law enforcement, enforcement of quality standards and environment-related requirements.’</p> <p>The RoK Government Decree No 450 dated April 23, 2004 approved the rates for using biological resources. The users of natural resources are obliged to compensate the damage to the nature. The proceeds are used for environmental actions for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>In Kazakhstan there are several types of environmental control: state, departmental, industrial and public control.</p> <p>– Temporary Instructions about the Procedures of Environmental Auditing for Existing Enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan, RND 211.3.02.01-96</p> <p>The materials of environmental audits at industrial enterprises consider, inter alia, adverse impacts threatening biodiversity and the causes of such impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology of surveys and researches (monitoring) of environmental setting; • Environmental impact assessment (soil, flora and fauna); • Assessment of impact on people’s health; • Development of measures for protection of components of biosphere (soil, flora and fauna). <p>Environmental auditing in the context of environmental insurance is a business initiative for independent assessment of information regarding the state of equipment and its impact aimed to determine potential adverse impact on the environment during the production process as well as potential damage that can be caused to the people and legal entities as a result of a crisis or a catastrophe. The draft law on Mandatory Environmental Insurance includes a section (Article 22) regarding environmental auditing. According to the draft law, such environmental audit shall be carried out before signing a mandatory insurance contract.</p> <p>Government Environmental Appraisal (GEA), which is an equivalent to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is one of the newest governmental functions on environmental protection. As a preventive measure it is aimed to prevent implementation of programmes and projects which may prove to exercise a harmful effect on the environment or to introduce alterations which help minimizing the harmful impacts.</p> <p>Environmental License is a permission issued by the authorized government agency for specific activities or actions. The legislative basis for environmental licensing is provided by the Law on Licensing, the Law On Environmental Protection, Government Decrees and other regulations.</p>	

Currently some programmes are under development aimed to determine and to introduce economic incentives for biodiversity conservation. Thus, on July 25, 2005 the RoK Government approved the Zhasyl Yel Programme for 2005-2007. To facilitate forestation in the country it is planned to consider and to submit to the RoK Government the proposals for improving the legislation aimed at development of private forestry, particularly, tax preferences, free planting stock and consultations to farmers, etc. The programme envisages the transfer of state-owned reserve and other land to private ownership for creation of private forestry as well as drafting of legislation to provide loans and other preferences to individuals and non-governmental organizations for creation of private forests.

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	

c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	x
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	
<p>The RoK Government Decree No 1140 dated September 4, 2001 significantly increased penalties to compensate damages caused by the violations of the national legislation on protection, reproduction and use of animals. To increase efficiency of measures for conservation of fish resources of the Ural and Caspian region on February 27, 2004 a joint agreement was signed by the Ural-Caspian Interregional Basin Fishery Management Office and by the North Caspian Office responsible for protection of fish resources in Astrakhan Region. KZT 133.6 mln. has been allocated to improve material and technical basis of the fishery protection agencies. To improve the status of employees of conservation agencies, the state inspectors responsible for biodiversity protection have received the status of civil servants.</p>	

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The current system of public management for environmental protection is determined by the RoK Law On Environmental Protection and a series of other laws and regulations, i.e. it is based on purely administrative approaches. The use of limitations of nature use and penal sanctions are not always effective and fail to promote the conservation of biological diversity. Therefore, there is a need to introduce economic incentives, to seek and to attract additional funds to secure conservation of biological diversity and balanced use of biological resources.

The key to stimulation is the inclusion of the priorities of biological diversity conservation into the long-term strategy, Kazakhstan 2030 as an element of sustainable development. The essence of economic incentives is to provide impacts on production activities, to create conditions providing for rational environmental management and for conservation of biological diversity.

The fundamentals of the mechanism are laid down in the RoK Law On Environmental Protection, in the Tax, Forestry and Water Codes; in the RoK Laws On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Wildlife, On Land, and On Protected Areas as well as in other by-laws encouraging the users of natural resources to use them rationally.

At present the economic mechanism for biological diversity conservation is based on payments for the use of wildlife, protected areas and forests, which are regulated by the new Tax Code enacted on January 1, 2002. The amounts of abovementioned payments are determined in a centralized manner by the Government of Kazakhstan. As for PAs, one of the economic incentives is that they are exempted from the land tax.

At the same time, the regulations concerning economic incentives in the area of biological diversity conservation and sustainable development of its components were extended in the Kazakhstani legislation several years ago when drafting and approving the new editions of the Forestry and Land Codes and the Law On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Wildlife. However, the enforcement arrangements of the relevant measures have not been developed yet. They are expected to be included into the relevant government, sectoral and regional programmes, like the Zhasyl Yel Programme.

So far, the common constraint for implementation of comprehensive economic incentives for biodiversity conservation is the lack of the relevant Strategy and Action Plan for implementation of the Convention to be approved by the Government. The indicators regarding the achievement of the ninth Millennium Development Goal regarding increase in PA and forest coverage in Kazakhstan are not linked to specific economic incentives, especially for PAs.

Constraints encountered in implementation:

- lack of available data and expertise
- lack of financial, human and technical resources
- lack of economic incentives.

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ? On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No

b) No, but programmes are under development

c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Scientific and technical education and training in the area of conservation and balanced use of biodiversity are regulated by, directly or indirectly, the relevant chapters of the RoK Environmental Safety Concept, the Forestation Concept up to 2015, Articles 73, 74 of the RoK Law On Environmental Protection, Laws On Education, On Natural and Man-Caused Emergency Situations, On Civil Service in Kazakhstan as well as by a series of Government Decrees.

The leading higher educational institutions of Kazakhstan provide students with the knowledge about identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at Biology Departments. The higher education institutions tend to enhance infrastructure of ecologic education, opening new departments, courses and Master Programmes in environmental science.

The BirdLife IBA Project, implemented by the Association for Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan (ABCK), as one of the priorities will regularly train students, interns and semiprofessionals on the field research techniques (identification of birds, accounting techniques, etc.). This activity was already started in 2005 and includes delivery of optics, literature and GPS field researchers. The funds allocated by the RSPB and by the UK Darwin Initiative provide an opportunity for creation of local training groups and field laboratories (associated with universities) in 5 cities of Kazakhstan. The programme designed for 2005 till 2008.

In addition, by the end of 2005, ABCK will establish a station for field researches in Karamendy (Naurzum State Nature Reserve) to support national and international researches as well as the training center to deliver training in field works in steppe ecosystems and wetland habitats.

As for the measures to facilitate environmental education and public awareness raising, one should mention the following projects, which include objectives of conservation and use of biodiversity. In 2004 the project of the Central Asian Regional Environmental Center (CAREC) prepared a textbook and a training programme on environmental education for school teachers and set up a specialized academic and methodological library. Every year with the support of the MoEP, the Environmental Press Centre, a public association, holds festivals of environmental journalism and master-classes for journalists writing about environmental issues.

89. ? On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Kazakhstan is continuing researches of root system that provide additional and all-important information about plant life, reveal biological and environmental features of species, plant varieties

and forms of plants and their relationships with soil environment.

The Institute of Botany and Phyto Introduction while working in 2003-2005 on Stabilization of fruit woodland population in Western Tien Shan of Kazakhstan, certification of introducents in crops carried out comprehensive selective and genetic inventory and assessed viability of forest-making species of horticultural communities at specie, phytocoenotic and population levels.

The systematic research activities on to inventory useful plants are carried out. The composition of pharmacopoeia as well as perspective varieties of medicinal and aether-oil plants have been determined; their habitats have been updated and arranged.

Assessment of the actual state of plant stand based on scientifically sound criteria and cartographical approach provides for a clear view of environmental processes. The Institute of Botany and Phyto Introduction is working for development of large-scale vegetation maps (at local level) using geo-graphic information system (GIS).

In 2004, based on the results of such researches, a monograph was published both in Russian and English, Central Asian Plant Geography Within the Desert Zone.

Currently Kazakhstan faces a range of problems requiring thorough attention of fishery biologists: 1) restoration of aboriginal fish diversity in the Aral Sea as the Small Aral has started its rehabilitation, 2) conservation of fish diversity of the Ural and the Caspian wit regard to extraction and transportation of hydrocarbon resources, 3) adaptive capabilities of fish under man-caused burden (the Irtysh, Nura and Ili basins; water reservoirs affected by the Semipalatinsk test site; sewage ponds), 4) inventory and monitoring of taxonomic diversity of aboriginal and alien fish species.

In recent years the ichthyologic studies pay greater attention to fish population and the use of its indicator value for assessing aquatic ecosystems.

The studies in environmental toxicology and radioecology of terricole and water animals are of great interest. Based on the achievements in radiobiology, murine rodents and amphibians are studied on the agreed indicators reflecting the extent and ways of population adaptation to habitats .

Researches in taxonomy and phylogeny. This traditional fundamental area is currently based on the new leading methods of studies, such as karyological and genetic ones (DNA analysis).

Ornithological studies are aimed to learn the regularities in formation and and evolution of faunal complexes: steppe, desert, highland and others with regard to ever-raising anthropogenic impact. One of the priorities here is to study water bodies, especially in south end of the region where new wintering areas are appearing.

Studying bird migration is becoming one of the major areas in modern development of ornithology as reflected in ornithological literature and topics covered in the agendas of international meetings, conferences and congresses.

Great attention is paid to eco-faunal studying of rodents and bionomics of hoofed animals (saigas, marals, argali, Persian gazelles, kulans, roe deer, elks and mountain goats).

Priority areas in zoology science in Kazakhstan:

- Inventory of fauna in Kazakhstan. Preparation of the country's fauna cadastre. Publication of Ka-zakhstan's fauna bulletin.

- Building of scientific and methodological basis for conservation and sustainable use of animal biodi-versity. Monitoring and predictive studying of resource animal species. Identification and creation of a data base for fauna biodiversity in Kazakhstan in earlier geological times.

- Comprehensive analysis to assess aquatic and land animal biodiversity in the regions affected by technogenic and radiation impact; seeking solutions for conservation and sound management of bio-logical resources in fresh water bodies and salt lakes.

- Identification of fauna species diversity of pests of wild and domestic animals, identification of their role as one of key ecosystem mechanisms, studying of molecular organization and metabolism of pests to work out effective ways of diagnosis and treatment of dangerous diseases of human beings and animals.

Development and introduction of recommendations for conservation and use of natural biological agents to control parasite insects and mites.

Development of projects for establishing a PAs network, such as wildlife reserves and national parks, with natural biocenosis.

In Kazakhstan there is a programme called Hunting and Economic Surveys and Game Management for 2004-2005. According to it in 2004-2005 hunting and economic survey and interfarm game management, which is the framework for securing hunting areas for hunters, are

carried in the country.

The Government programme, State Assessment of Animal Species Subject to Hunting is under way in 2004-2005. It is aimed at collection and summarization of the data on animals subject to hunting to determine limits for wildlife withdrawals, for maintaining the cadastre and monitoring and for elaboration of recommendations on wild animals to ensure sustainable use of hunting resources.

The Programme for Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Endangered Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005 – 2007 was approved by the Government of Kazakhstan (RoK Government Decree ? 267 dated March 25, 2005).

90. ? On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The latest Forest and Water Codes as well as the Law On protection, Reproduction and Use of Animals legislate the principle of citizen and non-governmental organizations' participation to ensure protection and harmonious exploitation of natural objects.

The RoK Government Decree No 1330 dated December 15, 2004 approved the Rules of Kazakhstan's Red Book. The Red Book of Kazakhstan is an illustrated edition of rare and endangered animal and plant species on the territory of Kazakhstan, requisite measures on their research, protection, reproduction and sustainable use. At the same time, the Red Book is a component of state cadastre of animal and vegetable life.

According to the Decree, research activities aimed at studying rare and endangered animals and plants become one of the priorities. The Committee for Forestry and Hunting (MoA) together with the Ministry of Education and Science coordinate researches and develop special programmes for studying rare and endangered animal (populations, subspecies) and plant species.

The research findings will be later used for determining limits of hunting-commercial species, estimating rare species population condition, etc.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The Concept for Development and Location of Protected Areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030 determined the major areas for scientific researches. The PAs system should first develop the issues related to studying the state and the issues of BD conservation, environmental regulatory actions and environmental monitoring. Scientific researches should be carried out in the following major areas: inventory and studying of state natural-reserve fund objects, elaboration of scientifically grounded measures of protection and restoration, studying of natural flow of real processes and impact of protection order on ecosystems, elaboration of reserve management and studies basis, environmental protection, conservancy of nature, breeding rare and endangered animal species, selection and increase of withdrawing and cultural species of plant.

Natural reserve system should be specialized on in-depth study of zoned biodiversity.

Research activities in national parks should mainly be concentrated on review of biodiversity and effect of various forms of recreation and economic operations.

Area of focus development facilitating conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is achieved by corresponding parts of fundamental science, development of modern methodology and methods. Applied scientific activities should be followed by sufficient theoretic and methodological analysis, specific practical policy and matching supply at all stages of scientific process. Therefore Kazakhstan adopted and now is realizing Strategic Plan of Development until 2010, 2003-2005 Government Programme on Poverty Reduction, National Action Plan on Hygiene of Environment, government programmes People's Health-care, Education, Science, healthy Life-Style and many other sectoral programmes.

Constraints encountered in implementation:

- limited participation of the public and low level of involvement on the part of activities' subjects
- non-availability of adequate research and development potential for keeping up with the aims
- lack of financial, human and technical resources.

Staff and forestry wardens compile Nature Records which is binding on keeping. However, it cannot replace even mid-range but systematic research investigation.

As result of scientific research for conservation and reproduction of animal life the following documents were adopted by the Government:

1. List of invertebrate animals to be included in the Red Book of Kazakhstan (Government Decree No 573 dated June 19, 1998);
2. List of rare and endangered animal species (Government Decree No 408 dated April 10, 2002);
3. List of valuable animal specimen being game and fish objects (Government Decree No 433 dated April 15, 2002).

Every year there are feasibility reports about use of wildlife and the quota of animal reserve on the grounds of academic research and a nimal species (game objects) census are determined.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
<p>In September 2002, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Education and Science approved the <i>Concept of Environmental Education</i>. One of the key principles of the environmental education system formation according to the document is the conservation of plant and animal life biodiversity. The strategy gives principal attention to the problem of non-governmental organizations' participation in environmental education. At present, MoEP considers including expenditures connected with support of NGO (non-governmental organization) programmes covering environmental education and awareness raising, in particular regarding <i>Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety</i>, into the budget call. Kazakhstan was one of the members of the UN Economic Commission to work out the <i>Education Strategy for Sustainable Development</i>, finally adopted on March 18, 2005. Point 15 of Strategy determines one of key topics of sustainable development - natural resources management, biologic and landscape diversity. The document reflects all three programme elements of <i>Global Initiative</i> to establish the contact, education and awareness raising. Kazakhstan is actively partaking in elaboration of the <i>Education Strategy for Sustainable Development</i> for Asia-Pacific region by way of workshops aimed at preparing analysis on education for sustainable development of Asia-Pacific region (Bangkok, Thailand, August 19-20 and February 1-3, 2005).</p>	

The *Concept of Environmental Safety for 2004-2015*, approved by RoK Presidential Decree dated December 3, 2003 determines access to information and public participation in solution of environmental problems as one of the basic principles for environmental protection in Kazakhstan. It might be additionally mentioned that the recently adopted Forestry and Water Codes as well as the *Law On Protection, Restoration and Use of Animals* legislate the principle of civil and public participation for securing protection and sound management of corresponding objects of nature.

The RoK Presidential Decree dated November 10, 2004 approved the E-Government National Programme for 2005-2007. Its implementation envisages a range of measures to provide an access for citizens and organizations to data on government agencies' activities.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

Since 2003, the Central Asian Regional Environmental Centre has been implementing the programmes of environmental education targeted at support to governments, NGOs, scientists and the public of Central Asia. Its main goal is establishing contacts and exchange of experience, information and methodology in the sphere of environmental education and upbringing among various teaching institutes of Central Asian countries. The project held events and activities related to the work programme for realization of the Strategy on communication, education and raising public awareness. Sub-regional network of experts, for example, was created in the sphere of environmental education to work out manuals and materials on environmental education and education for sustainable development, and to exchange information via e-mail. Besides, in the context of the project the data on similar projects and topic researches was collected, a data base of environmental education experts was created and a textbook for high schools "Environment for Future Generations" was published.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

Under the Republican Environmental Protection Programme for 2005-2007 it is planned to provide for publicity and media coverage of the issues of environmental protection. This objective is achieved, inter alia, through creation of environmental periodicals, both traditional and electronic ones. Among the specific periodicals funded from the state budget one can mention the "EcoShpere" magazine, "Zapovednoye Delo (Reserve Management and Studies) in Eastern Kazakhstan". Thematic TV programmes on environmental issues, including biodiversity conservation are also funded from the state budget.

The Committee for Forestry and Hunting together with the UNDP in Kazakhstan created a

specialized Web site at www.oopt.kz devoted to the issues of protected areas. The recently approved Zhasyl Yel Programme for 2005-2007 provides for information support to the activities of government agencies, NGOs and public through:

- opening Web sites, publication of specialized magazines and newspapers and other periodicals;
- round table discussions, thematic events (youth actions and concerts), on-going monitoring of needs and scope of work for student building teams during summer vacations;
- Exhibitions and fair trades, public hearings, wide coverage of the issues forestation in the country and planting of greenery in population centers in the mass media.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

In general, the work to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level is carried on under the projects funded by donor organizations and, first of all, by the *Programme of Small Grants* of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The project for the restoration of biodiversity of shrub and rich in herbs ecosystem around *Zhangeldy aul* (South Kazakhstan oblast) can cited as an example. Here, the education activities in the communities were aimed at dissemination of knowledge about the advantages of conventional methods of cattle breeding (nomadic cattle raising, cooperation of several families around wells) and facilitated the extension of the pastures and the rehabilitation of pastoral vegetation diversity.

The work for public awareness raising among the local communities regarding conservation of landscapes and biological diversity was actively started in 2002 under the Project for Western Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation funded by the TACIS Programme, including through implementation of subproject.

Various tools are used in Kazakhstan to secure public participation in environmental policy development. One of them is public participation in assessment of environmental impact of government policies, programmes and plans, which is held by initiator (owner) of the relevant draft document. Public environmental impact assessment (EIA) of draft government programmes and plans is another tool which can be exercised by expert commissions on a voluntary basis, such commissions are established as initiated by public groups, social associations and scientific organizations.

The practice of establishing commissions on interaction between government agencies and NGOs as well as public councils under specific government institutions and including NGO representatives into interdepartmental bodies like, for instance, the Council for Sustainable Development has intensified. The participation of NGOs in such bodies provides additional opportunities for considering public opinion in decision-making and adopting documents as well.

At the republican level, the State Environmental Appraisal considers the projects for which there have been public hearings.

For example, public hearings were conducted for the oil projects of KazMunaiTeniz and LUKoil Overseas at sea fields of Tyub-Karagan and Atashskiy on the Caspian Sea. On December 19, 2003 in Aktau there were public hearings to discuss the preliminary EIA report on seismic operations at sea fields of Atashskiy and Tyub Karagan, located in the Kazakhstani sector of the Caspian Sea. On April 14, 2004 the aforementioned companies held public hearings on the draft EIA report for exploration work under implementation of the Tyub-Karagan and Atashskiy Projects. In both cases, there were resolutions and protocols based on the public hearings, which reflected the views of the involved community about implementation of the oil projects.

On June 9, 2003, the MoEP approved the *Rules for Environmental Impact Assessment for Scheduled Activities* while working out governmental, sectoral and regional development programmes of industries and productive power deployment schemes. According to the Rules, one of the EIA principles is that people should have access to the relevant information.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the

Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	
<p>So far, the priorities of the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness have not been fully supported by the government. However, Kazakhstan is taking an active part in the processes related to education policies for sustainable development for the UN Economic Commission for Europe and Asia-Pacific regions, where many of the priority activities of the Global Initiative are reflected. The priorities for education and public awareness have been partially reflected in the Forestation Programme <i>Zhasyl Yel</i> for 2005-2007 and <i>Programme to Combat Desertification for 2005-2015</i>.</p>	

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
<p>The Council for Sustainable Development, established in 2004, has the mandate to develop programmes, to support education and information infrastructure for sustainable development. But the institution is only starting its activities and has not yet considered the issues of environmental education at its meetings.</p> <p>Within of the above -mentioned project of Regional Environmental Center (REC), the programme for creating and supporting regional consultative centers has been elaborated, such centers will facilitate capacity building at local levels in the area of environmental education and awareness raising. In addition, the draft Environmental Code, to be adopted in 2006, includes the provisions related to regional councils under local executive bodies or leading organizations working in the area of environmental education, which will contribute to the system of general and continuous environmental education, and teaching and methodological support in the regions.</p>	

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
<p>Republican scientific conferences on environmental education are supported at the national level from the state budget; such conferences are conducted at non-formal (clubs, sections) and higher education institutions. The issues of flora and fauna conservation are always discussed at these meetings. Besides, the Concept for Environmental Education envisages creating regional teaching and methodological centers to become the institutional base for development of such cooperation in</p>	

particular regions of Kazakhstan.


Such regional cooperation and programme exchange is exercised in the regions of UNECE and UNESCAP. This kind of work is, first of all, carried out under the Strategy for Education and Sustainable Development for the relevant regions. Intergovernmental cooperation at the subregional level is in dynamic progress with the Russian Federation and Central Asian countries. The Regional Environmental Center Programme, in particular, promoting environmental education in Central Asia is aimed to develop stable relations and to exchange experiences, information and methodology between different educational institutions of the region.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

It primarily refers to the following thematic issues like agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, biodiversity of dry and subhumid land and mountainous areas. This stems from the availability of donor-funded projects, which include special events on education and awareness raising. These projects are supported by the *Small Grants Programme* of the Global Environmental Facility, on biodiversity conservation of Western Tien Shan and on wetlands. As for forest and agricultural biodiversity one should mention the recently approved programmes on forestation and combating desertification, which provide for information support to the relevant activities.

99.  Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Today the project proposals from NGOs, including on the issues of biodiversity conservation and environmental education, are funded by the local budgets. Starting from the next year (2006), the sectoral agencies responsible for biodiversity conservation will also provide financial support for the projects of NGOs. The Ministry of Environmental Protection plans to allocate KZT 10 million for NGOs, including for environmental education and public awareness on the issues related to the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity.

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	x
-------	---

b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

Box LII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

In 2003-2004, the RoK Government approved the new *Rules of State Monitoring* of water bodies, forests and land areas as well as the water, forestry and land cadastres. The new *Rules* implement the measures envisaged by Para 1-3, Article 5 of the Aarhus Convention, particularly, the relevant government agencies and organizations are obliged to form and to replenish the sources of paramount importance with the data on natural resources, including in electronic way, and the provisions are settled for free exchange of monitoring results and cadastres of natural resources between governmental bodies and for public access to such information.

Almost all central government agencies in Kazakhstan have their Web sites. As for the MoEP Web site one should say that it contains the reports on environment setting for most Kazakhstan's regions as the dissemination of such materials is required by Para 4 Article 5 of the Aarhus Convention. MoEP, MoA and MoE (Emergency Ministry) present a lot of information on legislation and programme documents, international conventions and agreements on environmental protection and rational management of natural resources at their Web sites.

The National strategy and Action Plan on biodiversity conservation and balanced management of biological resources, developed in 1999, identifies the following potential areas for education and information support:

- provision of access to information, including databases, thematic research information and other sources of environmental knowledge aimed to form unbiased assessment of environment in different regions of Kazakhstan;
- preparation of a course of academic TV programmes on environmental protection issues, biodiversity conservation and rational management of natural resources;
- competitions for the best mass media material;
- to compile topics of TV and radio programmes related to biodiversity conservation.

As the document has not been approved yet as an official document, the fulfillment of largest part of work by the National Strategy and Action Plan has not been backed by public finance. The majority of events applicable to contact provision, education advancement and public awareness were conducted in Kazakhstan in the context of separate projects on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components supported by external donors. Therefore the activities have been carried on not as part of the common strategy, though they enabled solution of local problems of biodiversity conservation, which are included into some of the projects.

Last year information component became a part of the governmental programmes aligned with biodiversity conservation, namely the *Zhasyl Yel* Programme for 2005-2007, the *Environmental Protection of Kazakhstan* Programme for 2005-2007, and the Programme to *Combat Desertification* for 2005-2015. But all these documents are at the initial stage of realization, and their financing from the na-

tional budget has just started. Thus, it is early to estimate their contribution to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. As for Point 4.2 of the Strategic Plan, in 2006 it is planned to allocate funds for the work of NGOs to raise awareness, education and public participation in matters concerning Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, though Kazakhstan has not ratified this international legal instrument yet.

Constraints encountered in implementation:

- insufficient interaction at national and international levels
- lack of horizontal partnerships
- lack of capacity to support local communities
- limited capacity for law enforcement
- lack of mechanisms to involve small and medium enterprises into the process;
- this area is managed without public and NGO participation.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ? On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

The following laws and regulations have been approved for assessing impacts on biodiversity:

- Laws: *On Environmental Protection, On Protected Areas, On Environmental Impact Assessment, On Radiation Safety and On Protection of Atmosphere;*
- Presidential Decrees, being effective as law, *On Subsurface Resources and Management and On Oil;*
- Forestry, Water and Land Codes.

Most of the required by-laws have been drafted and approved.

The Concept for Environmental Safety for 2004-2015 envisages compulsory impact assessment of economic and other activities with further environmental and sanitary epidemiological appraisal. The legislation concerning introduction of obligatory environmental insurance and environmental auditing are to be prepared. The accumulation of insurance contributions should indemnify environmental damage even if large accidents and disasters occurring happen while performing environmentally hazardous activities. Environmental auditing, in its return, should assist businesses and organizations in reaching standards of environmental pollution through the most efficient ways.

Environmental Impact Assessment, which is closely related to state environmental appraisal, is a mechanism of preventive environmental control over economic operations.

The procedures of environmental impact assessment are regulated by the MoEP Instruction on EIA of proposed economic and other activities when elaborating preliminary design and project documentation dated February 28, 2004. According to this document, EIA includes the analysis of various environmental impacts, including on fauna and flora, while planning specific facilities and activities.

The Central Asian countries have developed and are implementing the EIA Guidelines to implement the Espoo Convention.

102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

Assessment of environmental consequences of national programmes and other documents related to national policies started only several years ago. The MoEP Order dated June 9, 2003 approved the *Environmental Impact Assessment Rules for Proposed Activities* while working out governmental, sectoral and regional development programmes for industry development, and productive power deployment. The Order does not include any specific guidelines regarding assessment of impacts on biodiversity or its components, but it requires possible environmental consequences prevention/mitigation measures to be determined.

On September 1, 1997, the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources approved the *Procedures for assessment of damage to fishery in consequence of violating the RoK legislation* (RND 211.3.01.08-97).

On July 21, 1995, the Ministry of Ecology and Bioresources approved the *Temporary procedures for assessment of damage to the environment in consequence of violating the RoK environmental legislation*.

103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

In October 2000, Kazakhstan ratified the Convention on EIA in a Transboundary Context. Under the Caspian Environmental Programme the experts of five (5) Caspian countries agreed upon the Practical Guidance on Application of the abovementioned Convention to be used by relevant government agencies and those who develop projects in the region. But in fact the procedures of transboundary impact assessment and the ones specified by the Convention have not been used.

At present, the Parliament of Kazakhstan is considering the draft law to ratify the *Framework Convention on Protection of the Caspian Sea Environment*, signed by five (5) Caspian states in Teheran, on November 4, 2003. The Convention has a special Article on assessing impact on the Caspian marine environment. The Convention provides, inter alia, the legal framework for development of protocols, which would specify the procedures for assessing impacts on the Caspian marine environment in a transboundary context. The Caspian Convention is expected to be ratified by Kazakhstan in the nearest future.

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	x

c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	x
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

In October 2000, Kazakhstan ratified the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents. As part of its implementation it is scheduled to create centers of research and development of methods and technology to prevent industrial accidents, to manage and to mitigate consequences as well as to provide information support and analysis. The Republican Crisis Center in the Emergency Ministry has been assigned as a focal point for this Convention. In addition, the Emergency Agency of Kazakhstan approved the following regulations by Order No 258 dated April 22, 2002, *On Transboundary Industrial Accidents Prevention Management, Mitigation and liquidation*:

- 1) Instructions for Information Preparation and Transfer for the purposes of the Convention on Industrial Accidents Transboundary Impacts;
- 2) List of Kazakhstan's enterprises performing hazardous operations which are of a threat of causing transboundary accidents (Appendix 2);
- 3) List of responsible officials from the authorized agencies for the Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.

The above-named list includes a range of enterprises where the accidents may threaten the Caspian biodiversity.

Kazakhstan is also a Party of the *CIS Agreement on Exchange of Information on Natural and Man-Caused Accidents, on Information Interaction in Mitigation of Consequences and in Salvage Services* (Yalta, September 18, 2003). The document was approved by the RoK Government Decree No 1176 dated November 10, 2004. The Agreement regulates the issues of data exchange, mutual assistance in transboundary emergency prevention and management, including measures to prevent environmental pollution. Furthermore, the plans are developed on an annual basis as to how Kazakh regulatory agencies would interact with the agencies of the neighboring states in case of transboundary accidents.

The national mechanisms to respond on actions or events constituting threat to the biodiversity have been elaborated within the government system of emergency prevention and management. The Government Decree dated December 31, 2003 approved the Development Programme for the Government System of Emergency Prevention and Management for 2004-2010; one of its objectives is to conserve biological environmental balance. For the last years the emphasis has been upon prevention and management of forest fires and industrial accidents and pollution as a result of petroleum operations on the Caspian Sea. Namely there is an action plan to prevent forest fires under the *Forests of Kazakhstan Programme for 2004-2006*.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	

d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	x
Further comments on application of the guidelines.	
<p>The laws regulating EIA of proposed economic operations and strategic impact assessment have been recently developed and adopted in Kazakhstan. These are EIA Instructions dated February 28, 2004 and EIA Rules for Regional, Sectoral and Government Economic Development Programmes dated June 9, 2003.</p>	

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	x
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	
<p>The basic environmental law of Kazakhstan <i>On Environmental Protection</i> legislates the legal, economic and social framework of environmental protection to the benefit of present and succeeding generations, and focuses on ensuring environmental safety, prevention of hazardous impacts of economic and other activities on environmental systems and biodiversity.</p> <p>The general requirements regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity are worded in the <i>Forestry Code</i> of Kazakhstan dated July 8, 2003, <i>Law On Protection, Reproduction and Use of Wildlife</i> dated July 9, 2004, <i>Criminal Code</i> (1997) and <i>Administrative Code</i> (2001). In addition, the Government Decree No 1140 dated September 4, 2001 determines indemnities for damage caused by violating the legislation on protection, reproduction and use of wildlife. The procedures and rates of indemnities for damaging forests and Red Book plants due to violating the forest and environmental legislation are part of the Government Decree No 1186 dated September 12, 2001.</p> <p>The government special resolution established the <i>Interagency Commission to Control Environmental Law Violations and Conservation of Flora and Fauna Biodiversity</i>. Its major objective is to prepare proposals to coordinate actions of the ministries, agencies and other entities, and one of its functions is to prepare proposals concerning a wide range of issues of biodiversity conservation, and liability and redress for damage as a result of law violations.</p> <p>According to Article 29 of the Framework Convention on the Protection of the Caspian Marine Environment, Kazakhstan assumes the commitment to make efforts for developing rules and procedures related to material liability and redress for damage to the Caspian marine environment as a consequence of violating the Convention and its Protocols. As stated elsewhere, Kazakhstan is expected to ratify the Convention in the nearest future.</p>	

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
<p>EIA involving measures to prevent damage to biodiversity are prepared for field and other development projects.</p> <p>The Programme <i>On Environmental Protection of Kazakhstan for 2005-2007</i> provides for elaboration of guidelines for assessing damage to the Caspian Sea and, first of all, to fish resources during petroleum operations and accidental oil spills.</p> <p>According to the Government Decree No 19 dated January 8, 2004, the deployment, construction and reconstruction of enterprises and buildings and operation of other facilities within</p>	

the state reserves in the Northern Caspian Sea are considered as environmentally hazardous economic activities and, thus, are subject to licensing by the authorized agencies. This measure is directly aimed to prevent damage to biodiversity of the North Caspian.

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

- RoK Law No 86-11 dated October 21, 2000 On Accession of Kazakhstan to the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context.
- RoK Law No 89-11 dated October 23, 2000 On Accession of Kazakhstan to the Convention of Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution.
- RoK Law No 91-II dated October 23, 2000 On Accession of Kazakhstan to the Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.
- RoK Law No 94-II dated October 23, 2000 On Accession of Kazakhstan to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.
- RoK Cabinet Resolution No 56 dated January 16, 1995 On Accession of Kazakhstan to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971, with the Protocol 1992 and the Protocol 1992 On Modification of the International Convention of Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969.
- RoK Emergency Agency Order No 95 dated February 21, 2002 On Assigning Functions of Focal Point for the *Convention on Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents* on the *Republican Crisis Centre* of the Emergency Agency.
- RoK Government Decree No 71 dated January 21, 2003 On Approval of the Action Plan to implement agreements reached at the Summit of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization and the International Aral Sea Rehabilitation Fund in Dushanbe on October 5-6, 2002.
- RoK Government Decree No 389-II dated February 10, 2003 On Accession of Kazakhstan to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.
- RoK Prime-Minister Decree No 63-p dated March 12, 2004 On Approval of the Action Plan to Implement the Convention of Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents.

The Caspian Water Bioresources Commission has worked out the *Regional Programme of Caspian Sea States* including Kazakhstan for conservation and sustainable use of the Caspian biodiversity. Now the work is under way for joint monitoring of the Caspian biodiversity.

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The measures assessing and minimizing adverse impacts on biodiversity in Kazakhstan are exercised under different sectoral and regional programmes. Regarding contribution to the achievement of the Strategic Plan of the Convention one should mention that the measures undertaken under Article 14 allow for achieving the goals for biodiversity conservation on the precautionary principle. As for the contribution to the achievement of the *Millennium Development Goals*, Kazakhstan initiates measures to prevent deforestation and forest fires resulting in significant reduction of forests and their biodiversity. According to the *Forests of Kazakhstan Programme for 2004-2005* the following activities are carried out:

- strengthening of material and technical base of the Forest Services with modern fire prevention equipment and machinery;
- restoration of lost fire-prevention facilities on the territory of state forestry fund (observation posts, fire extinction basins);
- forestry fireproof arrangements, including breaks and fire lines;
- Aerial surveillance to prevent forest fires.

The number of potentially hazardous facilities for biodiversity is gradually increasing; they are subject to EIA. First of all, these are facilities for oil extraction, transportation and processing on the Caspian Sea. The same refers to EIA of proposed programmes and regulations. But the majority of work is at the initial stage that makes it difficult to evaluate its results and effects.

The aforementioned measures to implement Article 14 of the Convention are taken to meet Kazakhstan's commitments under other international and regional agreements, in particular, the *UNECE Convention on Impact Assessment in Transboundary Context and On Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and the CIS Agreement on Exchange of Information on Natural and Man-Caused Accidents, on Information Interaction in the Mitigation of Consequences and Salvage Services, 2003*.

One of the constraints encountered in implementation of Article 14 of the Convention is the lack of officially approved Strategy and Action Plan.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. ? Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Kazakhstan has taken a number of administrative and legislative measures for environmentally sound uses of some bioresources by other Parties. First of all, one should mention the development of phytosanitary and veterinary legislation. There is an administrative system in place for veterinary, phytosanitary, environmental and other types of control in cases specified by the legislation. Several international agreements related to plant and animal quarantine have been signed.

Kazakhstan exchanges reproduction materials of forest flora and fauna genefund with other countries as decided by the RoK Government if there is a position opinion of the state environmental appraisal (Forestry Code of Kazakhstan)

The efforts have been to simplify access to genetic resources of crop plants for their environmentally sound use by the CIS countries, given preliminary consent and on mutually agreed terms in accordance with Para 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15. To this end, on October 16, 2000 Kazakhstan signed the CIS Agreement for Cooperation in Conservation and Use of Crop Plant Genetic Resources (Minsk, June 4, 1999). And the Intergovernmental Council was established to address issues of agroindustrial complex, which involves National Academies of Agricultural Science.

111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

All projects in the area of research and development activities are subject to state scientific appraisal.

Research and engineering activities in Kazakhstan are managed based on the combination of government regulation and self-governance of scientific organizations. Thus, the issues of full participation of other Parties in development and implementation of any scientific researches based on the genetic bioresources provided by such Parties are under control of scientific organizations and considered based on contracts and agreements signed by all involved parties.

Sturgeon plants of Atyrau Oblast (region) have established close contacts with the BIOS firm and SevCasRybVod (Russia), Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan for farming of young sturgeon, which is the genetic resource of Kazakhstan. Joint recommendations and technologies are used then.

112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

Since October 16, 2000 Kazakhstan has been a Party to the *Agreement on Cooperation for Conservation and Use of Crop Plant Bioresources* signed by the CIS countries on June 4, 1999 in Minsk. According to the Agreement, if any joint selective programmes on a commercial basis are developed or if any results of commercial value are received through teamwork, the Parties identify their individual shares or endorse a special contract, i.e. the responsibilities concerning distribution of benefits from the results of researches and developments are regulated by special contracts. At present, in accordance with Article 15(7) the contractual agreements of the Parties ensure fair and equitable sharing of the results of researches and developments and of the benefits arising from commercial and other uses of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources.

113. ? In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No

x

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No

x

b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)

c) Yes (please provide details below)

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

Kazakhstan has adopted a range of national acts regulating intellectual property rights, which are hierarchically grouped as:

1. RoK Constitution;
2. Civil and other Codes;
3. RoK Laws
4. RoK Government Decrees;
5. International Agreements;
6. Intergovernmental Agreements;
7. Statutory Regulations of Ministries and Agencies.

Group 1. RoK Constitution does not include such term as 'intellectual property', but Article 20 of the Constitution guarantees freedom of creativity. This is the legal basis for developing legislation on intellectual property in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Group 2. The Second or Special Part of the Civil Code is effective since July 1, 1999 (including amendments as of December 20, 2004), which contains Part 5, Intellectual Property Rights. There are 76 Articles on the fundamentals of intellectual property, which are the basis for special legislation in our country.

In addition to the Civil Code, there are Articles 170-2 and 273-3 of the Administrative Code, which are of great importance for the protection of intellectual property rights, and the Criminal Code, namely Articles 184 and 199 on criminal liabilities for crimes related to intellectual property rights.

The Customs Code (as amended by the Law No 483-II dated July 10, 2003 and No 592-II dated July 9, 2004), in its Article 21 (pp. 410-420) secures intellectual property protection by the customs authorities.

As for genetic resources, the Civil Code of Kazakhstan, Part 5, Chapter 53 is devoted to the protection of new varieties of plants and breeds of animals, i.e. selective achievements, which are referred to as intellectual property. The rights to selective achievements are protected under patents.

Group 3 consists of the RoK Laws. There are many laws and among them one can single out a subgroup of laws of direct regulation of intellectual property and a subgroup of other laws of indirect effect.

Subgroup 1 contains the following RoK Laws:

- On Copyright and Related Rights, dated June 10, 1996;
- On Patents, dated July 16, 1999;
- On Trade Marks, Servicing and Geographical Indications of Origin, dated July 6, 1999;
- On Protection of Selection Achievements, dated June 13, 1999;
- On Legal Protection of Integrated Circuit Layouts, dated June 29, 2004;
- On Accession of Kazakhstan to the WIPO Treaty on Performances and Phonograms, dated April 16, 2004.
- On Accession of Kazakhstan to the WIPO Treaty on Copyright, No 547-11 dated April 16, 2004.

Subgroup 2 is vast and citation of all statutory acts involved seems to be inappropriate. To some extent, intellectual property rights are addressed in the Laws On Competition Development and Limitation of Monopolistic Activities, On Protection of Consumers, On Science, etc.

The Law On Protection of Selection Achievements determines legal, economic and organizational basis for protection of selection achievements; regulates property and personal non-property relations arising from creation, identification, breeding, legal protection and use of selection achievements, and it specifies the norms of the RoK Civil Code.

The Law On Patents does not regulate selection achievements referring them to other acts of legislation. At the same time, Article 6 of the Law provides for patent protection of microbial strains, plant and animal cells. These terms - microbial strains, plant and animal cells – will be later described in Group 7. The comparison of two laws allows for a conclusion that if a plant is claimed to be patented, it is not possible as the Law on Selection Achievements requires a process to be in place. If a new method (e.g. quality improvement) or a substance (new genetic agent) of this plant is claimed to be patented, the patent can be obtained.

Thus, the principal laws on intellectual property rights to genetic resources in this group are the Laws On Patents and On Protection of Selection Achievements.

Group 4 includes international Conventions on protection of intellectual property effective in our country along with other legal documents. Such conventions prevail in case of collision with other legal acts.

From February 16, 1993 according to the Prime -Minister's Special Declaration addressed to the WIPO, four key Conventions on intellectual and industrial property rights are effective in Kazakhstan: the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property dated March 20, 1883; Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks dated April 14, 1891; the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization signed in Stockholm on July 14, 1967; the Patent Cooperation Treaty signed in Washington on June 19, 1970. The Eurasian Patent Convention is effective in Kazakhstan since November 5, 1999.

All these Conventions influenced the development of the intellectual property legislation in Kazakhstan, mainly in 1992-1994.

Group 5 includes by-laws and is very large. The RoK Government Decrees are the most important for building a patent system:

- No 662 dated July 21, 1992, On National Patent Office under the RoK Cabinet;
- No 1428 dated November 9, 2001, On Appointment of RoK Plenipotentiary Representative to the Intergovernmental Council on Protection of Industrial Property and to the Administrative Council of Eurasian Patent Organization;
- No 303 dated February 28, 2001, On Signing the Cooperation Programme between the RoK Government and WIPO;
- No 1249 dated September 26, 2001, On Acceptance of the Convention on Intellectual Property Protection;
- No 591 dated May 29, 2002, On Approval of the Programme for Implementation of the Convention on Intellectual Property Protection;
- No 1141 dated November 13, 2003, List of Government Agencies Responsible for Implementation of the Agreement for Cooperation in Restraint of Violations Related to Intellectual Property Rights;
- No 411 dated March 29, 2001, Mission of the Committee for Intellectual Property Rights under the RoK Ministry of Justice;
- No 756 dated July 11, 2002, On Establishment of State Republican Enterprise 'National Institute of Intellectual Property of the Committee for Intellectual Property Rights under the RoK Ministry Justice';
- No 345 dated March 20, 2002, On Some Issues for Improving the Government System of the Protection of Intellectual Property Rights; and some others.

Group 6 includes the documents of international law, which are the sources of regulation of legal relations in Kazakhstan. As for industrial property, in addition to being a Party to multilateral conventions, bilateral intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements are also used.

The importance of conventions and bilateral agreements is that they significantly facilitate mutual patenting of technical developments of individuals and entities of member-states and encourage strengthening of international links.

Group 7 includes regulations issued by ministries and agencies, this is the largest group. We will provide the overview of only the most important of them related to genetic resources.

According to the Order of the RoK Minister of Energy, Industry and Trade No 418 dated December 28, 1999, On Approval of the Guidelines for Filing, Submission and Consideration of Applications for Preliminary Patent, Patent for an Invention and Patent for Utility Models, new biological resources may appear as:

- Subject of an invention – 'a method'
- Subject of an invention – 'a substance'
- Subject of an invention – 'strains of organism, plant and animal cells'.

'Methods' as subjects of inventions are the processes of operations on tangible objects by means of tangible objects. The following characteristics are used to describe 'methods':

- Presence of action or cumulative actions;
- Procedure of actions in time (consequently, simultaneously, in various combinations, etc.); condition of action execution and mode; utilization of substances (feedstock, chemical agents and catalyzers, etc.), devices (appliances, instruments, equipment, etc.), strains of organism, plant and animal cells.

'Substances' as objects of inventions are: individual chemical compounds, conventionally including macromolecular compounds and genetic engineering products (recombinant nucleic acids, vectors, etc.).

'Strains of organism, plant and animal cells' as objects of invention are:

- Individual microbial strains (bacteria, viruses, bacteriophage, microalgae, microfungus, etc.);
- particular cell cultures of plants and animals including cell clones;
- Groups of microorganisms, cell cultures of plants and animals.

The Recommendations for Filing, Submission and Pendency of Applications for Preliminary Patent and Patent for an Invention in Medicine, Biology and Agriculture approved by the State Republican Enterprise on Patents and Trademarks under the RoK Ministry of Justice, include the following clarification of the term 'subject of a strain': '... Subject of a strain for patent procedures includes not only traditional microorganisms, but any microscopic viable organisms, including protozoa, animalcular invertebrate animals as well as hemerophyte non-germline cells of plants and animals, hybridoma, groups of microorganisms. The use of 'strain' in patent practice differs from the use in biology, as biologists do not use it for most of the aforementioned microorganisms. But the term 'strain' as used in patent practice is not contradictory to its use in biology, i.e. a 'strain' is an absolute homotypical culture of microorganisms (or viruses) separated from a certain source (organism of a human being, animal, plant, soil, water, etc.), or received as a result of mutation, with specific physiological biochemical characteristics. It comes from the attempt to unify the variety of biological objects as subjects of inventions...».

Thus, Kazakhstan has created the basis for protection of intellectual property based on the branch of the legislation on intellectual property rights, which specifies the legal regime for the majority of subjects of inventions, the parties concerned and the essence of relations. In Kazakhstan newly created genetic resources are considered as intellectual property and are protected by patents for the purposes of regulating intellectual property rights in the agreements on access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits. Thereby they are covered by patents on population, species and molecular levels.

As for property rights to genetic resources, not covered by patents, such rights are determined via the owner who cultivates (maintains) the resource. The issues of access to genetic resources and benefit sharing are regulated by special contract agreements prior to the transfer of biological objects with characteristics being of interest for a 'customer'.

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)

b) No

x

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

See information in 115.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ? On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

The MoA of the RoK has established cooperation for information exchange on genetic plant resources with:

- a. International Center for Agricultural Research on Dry Areas (ICARDA- Syria)
- b. International Center for Wheat and Corn Improvement (SIMMIT-Mexico)
- c. International Institute for Plant Genetic Resources in West Asia and North Africa (IPGRI-Italia).

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ? On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The country has not taken sufficient measures to facilitate access to genetic resources and relevant technologies at governmental level.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.	

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x

c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	
The draft Presidential Decree On Signing the Agreement on Approval of the Global Trust Fund for Crop Diversity is under development.	

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	x

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

<p>127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?</p>	
a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The measures to facilitate exchange of information for implementation of the Convention are actively taken in Kazakhstan at the regional level of Central Asia, Caspian region, as well as with the former Soviet countries on a bilateral basis as well.

In 1997, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan concluded the Agreement on Creation of Common Sci-Tech Space, which includes the provision for free access to information and data of non-commercial value and for facilitation of exchange of scientific materials and editions. At the Central Asian level the issues of environmental protection are considered by the Central Asia Regional Environmental Council, which has the role of a standing institutional basis for information exchange. According to its Statute, CAREC is authorized to provide assistance in exchange and dissemination of information concerning environment and sustainable development, with access to national and international data bases. The exchange of information on biodiversity conservation also takes place under various network projects of NGOs like, for instance, the Project for West Tien Shan Biodiversity Conservation or the ECONET – Central Asia Project.

As for Caspian Sea region, the measures to facilitate information on biodiversity conservation are mostly undertaken in the context of the Caspian Environmental Programme. Among other things, the Draft Agreement for Cooperation of the Caspian States in the Caspian Hydrometeorology and Environment Monitoring has been elaborated. Its objective is to create and to operate the system of obtaining and sharing information for evaluating and forecasting hydrometeorological and oceanological characteristics and environment pollution and to develop the relevant Intergovernmental Integrated Programme. But this document has not been signed by Kazakhstan and other Caspian states yet.

Under the Framework Convention on the Caspian Marine Environment Protection, the exchange of information is regulated by Article 21, which says that such exchange takes place on a regular bilateral basis, or through the future Convention Secretariat. As said elsewhere, the ratification of this international legal document by Kazakhstan is expected in the nearest future.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ? On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

Kazakhstan has signed a range of Agreements and Protocols on cooperation with UNEP, WWF, IUSN and TV-media BBC.

The Science and Information Center of the Intergovernmental Commission for Sustainable Development and regional offices in the Central Asian countries carries out the work for intergovernmental collaboration in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

129. ? On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	x
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. ? On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	x

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

GEF/UNDP Small Grants Program

GEF/UNDP Project, National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management

GEF/UNDP Project, Strengthening of Protected Areas Information System for Effective Biodiversity Conservation

GEF/UNDP Project, Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat

GEF/UNDP Project, Strengthening of the Environmental Management for Sustainable Development

GEF/UNDP Project, Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan's Part of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Eco-Region

GEF/WB/FHC Project, Forests Protection and Reforestation in Kazakhstan

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	x

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Project, Strengthening of the Environmental Management for Sustainable Development • Caspian Environmental Programme (CEP), Project 'Identification of Transboundary Environmental Problems in CEP', 5 countries are involved: Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkmenistan. • International project ECONET – Central Asia; • Project 'Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan's Part of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Eco-Region'. National component for Kazakhstan is included to Phase B. • Development of the national framework document on biosafety in the Republic of Kazakhstan. 	

- The BirdLife Project on IBA, implemented by the Association of Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan (ABCK), and the project aimed at studying and conservation of Plover (globally endangered specie) already support and exercise international cooperation in field researches and in field training. The field researchers in Kazakhstan learn about new techniques, receive modern equipment and exchange experiences with their European partners.

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No

x

b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.


After accession to the *Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna* in 2000, Kazakhstan received an opportunity to regulate and control trade of rare and endangered animal species together with other Parties. The first scheduled measures include increased customs and border control aimed at closing the channels for smuggling parts and derivatives of illegally received rare and endangered animals.

At the same time the problem to be solved at intergovernmental level is the organization of joint protection of rare and endangered wild hoofed animals, as their habitats are beyond of Kazakhstan.

There is a need to activate the work with participation of international environmental institutions to improve the regulatory and economic basis of protection, restoration and sustainable development of rare and endangered wild animals. In 2004, the Committee for Forestry and Hunting in association with the FAO implemented the *Development of Regulatory Basis for Forestry and Wildlife Project*, resulted in approval of a range of regulatory laws on forestry and wildlife of Kazakhstan.

To increase efficiency of the national measures for conservation of rare and endangered wildlife, it is required to approve the *Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals* and to conclude intergovernmental agreements with the neighboring countries.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135.  On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

x

c) Yes, some measures are in place

d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place

e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

At present, the issues of promotion and advancement of priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties as well as ensuring effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such researches are settled by contractual agreements between the Parties. Other mechanisms for these issues are not provided for in Kazakhstan.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	<p>1. Annually (2004-2005), the budgetary allocations from the republican budget to the CFH for development and maintaining protected areas is, at least,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KZT 2,000 mln. = US \$15.4 mln.</p> <p>2. For conservation and restoration of fish resources the Fishery Committee receives, at least,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KZT 1,000 mln. = US \$7.7 mln.</p>
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	

c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

Programmes financed from national budgetary allocations

1. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME FOR 2005-2007
 - Section 5.2.3. Biodiversity Conservation, **KZT 49 mln. = US\$ 377,000**
 - Section 5.2.4. Environmental Protection of the Caspian Sea, **KZT 197 mln. = US\$ 152,000**
2. PROGRAMME FOR CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF RARE AND THREATENED SPECIES OF WILD HOOFED ANIMALS AND SAIGAS FOR 2005 – 2007. Scheduled budgetary allocations for three (3) years – **KZT 844,551,000 = US\$ 6.496 mln.**
3. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PROVISION OF MONITORING AND GENETIC MAPPING OF PLANT AND ANIMAL PATHOGENS FOR BIOSAFETY OF ROK FOR 2004-2006
Scheduled allocations make total **KZT 188.8 million = US\$ 1,452,000.**
4. Governmental Programme for the Fish Gene fund Conservation and Fishery Development for 2004-2006.
KZT 120 million = US\$ 923,000.
5. GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME FOR STATE REGISTRATION AND CADASTRE OF FISH RESOURCES FOR 2004-2005.
KZT 185 million = US \$1,423,000.
6. FORESTS OF KAZAKHSTAN PROGRAMME FOR 2004-2006.
 - National funds: **KZT 13,678 mln. = US\$ 105.2 million.**
 - Grant resources in 2004: **US\$1,030,600.**
7. PROGRAMME 36. 'STATE REGISTRATION AND CADASTRE OF FISH RESOURCES'
 - Subprogramme "*Inventory of Hunting Birds Managed in Captivity*", "*Conservation and Sustainable Development of Forests*".
 - Subprogramme "*Forestry Management and Forestry-Based Designing, Accounting and Biological Substantiation on Forests and Wildlife*", implemented by the CFH in 2004.
 - "*Accounting of Saiga*"s (implemented in 2003-2004).
8. Programme 40, *Rehabilitation of Saigas* (implemented in 2004-2005).

137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Projects implemented in Kazakhstan with support of international organizations and aimed at habitat conservation and biodiversity conservation

Project title	Donors and implementing bodies	Cost US\$ mln.	Implementation Status
National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	GEF-UNDP/ MoEP	0.225	Under implementation
Strengthening of Protected Areas Information System for Effective Biodiversity Conservation	GEF/UNDP/ CFH	0.175	Under implementation
Support to Kazakhstan in assessment and development of planning for synergy among Rio Conventions at local levels	Convention Secretariat/ MoEP	0.02	Completed
Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat	GEF/UNDP/ CFH	28.470	Under implementation
Biodiversity Conservation of Western Tien Shan	GEF-WB - ??? IS / CFH MoA	16.55	Under implementation
Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan's Part of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Eco-Region	GEF/UNDP/ CFH	4.6	Under agreement
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of the Altai Syan Mountainous Ecoregion	GEF/UNDP/CFH	8	Under agreement
<i>In-Situ</i> Conservation of Mountain Agro-biodiversity in Kazakhstan	GEF-UNDP / CFH MoA	4.2	Under agreement
Conservation of Agro-Biodiversity in Central Asia	UNEP/ MoA-MoES	2.475	Under development
Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Wetland Habitat for White Cranes and Migratory Waterfowls in Asia	GEF/UNDP/ CFH	10.35	Under implementation
Regional Programme on Biodiversity Conservation for 2004-2006	TACIS/ Moldova, Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan	8.9	Under development
Conservation of Saiga and its Habitat on Migratory Routes, Wintering and Sum-	UNEP-WWF/	28.0	Under development

mering Grounds: Betpakdala / Ustyurt Plato/ North Precaspian	CFH MoA		
Forest Protection and Increase of Woodland Amount in Kazakhstan	GEF-WB/ CFH MoA	50.00	Under implementation
Dry Land Management, Kazakhstan	GEF-WB / MoA	9.7	Under implementation
Addressing Transboundary Environmental Issues in the Caspian Environment Programme (Phase I)	GEF- UNDP/ MoEP	8.341	Under implementation
Towards a Convention and Action Programme for the Protection of the Caspian Sea Environment	GEF-UNDP/ MoEP	6.449	Under implementation
Project for regulating of the Syrdaria channel and to conserve the Northern Aral Sea	GEF-WB / WRC MoA	64.50	Under implementation

Some of the activities of these Projects are funded from the republican budget, namely:

- Project *Biodiversity Conservation in Kazakhstan's Part of the Altai-Sayan Mountain Eco-Region*, government contribution is US\$ 2.6 mln. Total budget – US\$ 8 mln.
- *Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat*, government contribution is US\$ 21.0 mln. Total budget – US\$ 28.470 mln.
- Project on *“Forest Protection and Forestation in Kazakhstan”*, government contribution is US\$ 25.0 mkn. Total budget – US\$ 50.0 mln.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ? On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes	x

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	x
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	x
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	
The RoK Law on the State Budget is enacted on an annual basis, which determines the allocations for conservation of biological diversity.	

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
Regional cooperation (basins of the Caspian, Aral Seas, Altai-Sayan ecoregion and Western Tien	

Shan).

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

The projects on biodiversity conservation are discussed and funded through the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science and Education.

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	

l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X		
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)			
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)	X		
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X		

l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box LXII .

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	2	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	2	2	2	2

(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	2	2	2	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	1	1	1	1	1
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	2	2	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	2	2	2	2	2
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	1	1	1	1	1
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	1	1	1	1
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	1	1	1	1	1
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	1	1	1	1	1
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	2	2	2	2
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	2	2	2	2
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	3	3	3	3
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	1	1	1	1	1
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	1	1	1	1	1	1
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	1	1	1	1
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	1	1	1	1
(u) Poverty	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(v) Population pressure	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2	2	2	2	2
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	0	0	0	0	0	0
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	2	2
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		x		
b) Wetland policies and strategies			X	
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		X		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
Water management policy is poorly correlated to the issues of conservation and sustainable development of bioresources.				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	x
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
<p>The Strategy on Bioresources Conservation will be amended in 2006.</p> <p>As for fishery management, the measures are taken for conservation and sustainable use, however, the primary target has not been identified. It should be determined based on the basin approach with regard to all entities involved and adjacent countries. There is no relevant legislation in Kazakhstan to carry out that sort of work.</p>	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	x
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
<p>In 2005, the RoK Government made the decision to join the Ramsar Convention.</p> <p>Since 2004 UNDP/GEF Project <i>Integrated Conservation of Priority Globally Significant Migratory Bird Wetland Habitat</i> has been realized.</p>	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?			X
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?		X	
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?		x	
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	x
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
<p>RoK Government Decree No 1344 dated December 29, 2003 <i>On Approval of the Fishery Development Programme in Kazakhstan for 2004-2006.</i></p> <p>There is the RoK Ministry of Agriculture CF Chair Order No 106-p dated November 8, 2004, <i>On Approval of Rules for Preparation of Biological Substantiation for Using Fish and Other Water Animals.</i></p> <p>Every year the researches are carried out under the <i>State registration and Fish Resources Cadastre Programme</i>, 100 scientific and educational works are published addressing the issues of aquatic ecosystem biodiversity conservation; problems and perspectives for biodiversity conservation are addressed by TV, Internet, and experts from Kazakhstan participate in international and national conferences, meetings and workshops.</p>	

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The Fishery Development Programme of Kazakhstan has the objectives to develop fishery and to create conditions for conservation of valuable fish species and rational use of fish resources. The following steps are taken to reach the objectives: improvement of the legislative and regulatory base for efficient development of fishery under modern conditions, creation of an effective system of protection and restoration of fish resources, replenishment of harvested stocks of valuable fish species and scientific support to fishery. The national budgetary allocations for the Programme are more than KZT 1,300 mln. As a result, material support and staffing of fishery inspection have been enhanced, artificial breeding of valuable fish species has doubled and scientific researches of fishery state have been extended and are carried out at modern methodological level. The Concept of Fishery Development until 2010 is under development in 2005-2006. The principal strategy of the document is the conservation of rare and endangered species, sustainable use of fish resources and development of modern techniques of fish processing.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	x
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	

k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
All these issues are included into the Plan of Fishery Development Programme (RoK Government Decree No 1344 dated December 29, 2003 <i>On Approval of the Fishery Development Programme in Kazakhstan for 2004-2006</i>).	

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
The country has special authorized agencies for protection of fish resources. These are the Ural-Caspian Inter-Oblast Basin Department for Fish Resources Protection and the Territorial Fishery and Forestry Department for Plant and Animal Protection, which are in the structure of the RoK Ministry of Agriculture.	

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	x
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	x
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	
Caspian Environmental Programme.	

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.				
Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Environmental assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				x
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X

g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	x
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	x
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	x
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	x
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	x
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
RoK Law No 162-1 dated July 15, 1997, On Protected Areas.	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m) Not applicable	x
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.	
a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	x

e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.	
Through the Ministry of Agriculture Order No 469 dated September 2, 2004, On Approval of the Rules Reclamative Engineering at Bodies of Water in the Republic of Kazakhstan.	

Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The issue of sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems can be fully referred only to the Caspian Sea. In Kazakhstan biodiversity monitoring of the North Caspian is carried out on the basis of Intergovernmental All-Caspian Expeditions. The non-availability its own research fleet does not allow for systematic monitoring of the Kazakhstani section of the Caspian. But Kazakhstan plays the key role in conservation of sturgeon species as it possesses the largest areas of natural breeding sites of these relic fish species. The Ural is proposed for a PA as it is the main spawning ground for sturgeon. Now the proposal is under consideration of the executive authorities of Kazakhstan.

In view of the Aral environmental crisis, the issue of biodiversity conservation of the shrinking Aral Sea should be considered in terms of ecosystem restoration. Unstable nature of the ecosystem does not allow for long-term projects for the Aral biodiversity conservation. The republican scheme of acclimatization and stocking with fish involves activities to restore the populations of local species (carp, beetle, etc.) and reacclimatization of spiny sturgeon included to the Red Book of Kazakstan.

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
RoK Law No278-I dated July 9, 1998 On Livestock Breeding (as amended by RoK Laws No 269-II dated December 14, 2001 and No 13-III dated December 20, 2004).	
RoK Law No 422-I dated July 13, 1999, On Protection of Selection Achievements (as amended by	

RoK Law No 586-II dated July 9, 2004).

RoK Law No 303-II dated March 12, 2002, On Bee-farming (as amended by RoK Law 13-III dated December 20, 2004).

RoK Government Decree No 1061 dated September 26, 2002, On Approval of the Rules for Assigning Status of a Breeding Plant, Breeding Farm, Breeding Center and Distributing Center as well as for Attestation (Re-attestation) of Livestock Breeding Facilities.

RoK Government Decree No 432 dated April 15, 2002, On Approval of the Rules for Disbursement of Funds for Conservation and Development of Best Seed Production and Breeding for 2002 (as amended by RoK Government Decrees No 806 dated July 19, 200; No 1153 dated November 30, 2002 and No 228 dated December 10, 2002).

RoK Government Decree No 1490 dated October 2, 2000, On Approval of the Agreement on Cooperation in Conservation and Use of Genetic Resources of Crop Plants between the CIS States.

RoK Cabinet Decree No 918 dated August 19, 1994, On Acceptance of the Convention of Biological Diversity and on its Implementation.

RoK Ministry of Agriculture Order No 614 dated November 29, 2004, On Approval of the Statute of the State Registration of Livestock Breeding

RoK Government Decree No 111 dated February 7, 2005, On Approval of the Rules for Disbursement of Funds to Support Livestock Breeding Development for 2005.

RoK Government Decree No 164 dated February 23, 2005, On Approval of the Rules for Disbursement of Funds for the Conservation and Restoration of Gene Bank of Small and Endangered Species, Types and Lines of Farm Stock for 2005.

RoK Government Decree No 37 dated January 10, 2000, On Establishment of the Republican State Enterprise 'Kazakh Tulpar' under the President's Administrative Office.

RoK Government Decree No 242 dated February 27, 2004, On Approval of the Rules for Disbursement of Funds to Support Livestock Breeding Development (as amended by RoK Government Decree No 1086 dated November 21, 2004).

RoK Government Decree No 1089 dated July 9, 1997, On Some Issues of Livestock Breeding Development (as amended by RoK Government Decree No 623 dated June 27, 2003).

162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	x
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	
The desertification process is on.	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	x
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	x
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	x
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.	
GEF Projects are being implemented.	

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

--

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

--

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	x
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<i>Forests of Kazakhstan/Zhasyl Yel Programme.</i>	

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.
<p>The forestry management system has been reformed. The woodland management and reproductive processes have been considerably changed; the procedures for transferring forest resources into long-term management on a competitive basis have been determined.</p> <p>The liabilities for administrative violations of forest legislation and laws concerning protection, restoration and use of wildlife have been extended by the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Violations.</p>

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

--

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).

--

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

--

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	x	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	x	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | x |

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | x |

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

RoK Government Decree No 131 dated February 3, 2004, On the Action Plan for 2004-2005 to Implement the Concept of Environmental Safety of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015 (as amended by RoK Government Decree No 492 dated May 5, 2005).

The Concept of Environmental Safety of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015 was approved by the RoK Presidential Decree No 1241 dated December 3, 2003.

RoK Government Decree No 49 dated January 24, 2005, On the Programme to Combat Desertification for 2005-2015.

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below) | x |

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

RoK Law No 149-1 dated July 7, 1997, On ratification of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

The Programme to combat desertification for 2005-2015 has been adopted.

Programme Part A: Assessment

190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No

b) No, but assessment is ongoing

c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)

x

d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, 2005 On Approval of the Programme on Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Endangered Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005-2007.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No

x

b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)

c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No

x

b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)

c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)

d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
RoK Government Decree No 267 dated March 25, 2005 On Approval of the Programme on Conservation and Restoration of Rare and Endangered Species of Wild Hoofed Animals and Saigas for 2005-2007.	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources	

and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

Some PAs have been established for biodiversity conservation of mountain regions including Northern Tien Shan, Karatau and Altai.

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including conservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	x
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation,
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

GEF transboundary Projects on Western Tien Shan and Altai-Sayan.

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

Box LXXIII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	
<p>In March 2004, the RIOD-Kazakhstan (under the Naurzum NGO project) with the support of the International Planning Committee on access to food resources, FAO and EcoForum Resource Center NGO held a national meeting of the RIOD-Kazakhstan and RIOD-Kyrgyzstan network representatives, coordinators of NGO 'Zhivaya Voda' EcoForum programme and the Central Asian Initiative on Sustainable Development. During the meetings the participants discussed and elaborated the perspectives and priorities of activities, which are related to food resources (Food Sovereignty), desertification control and biodiversity conservation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Management and control of local natural resources ; · Small-scale agroecological production; · Rights to food resources; · Trade in and rights to food resources; · Biodiversity conservation and significance of protected areas for sustainable development. <p>The documents worked out at the meeting were submitted to the regional FAO Conference and considered at the meetings of West and Central Asian, North Africa, Middle East NGOs in Qatar in March, 2004.</p> <p>The delegation from Kazakhstan took part in the 3rd Intergovernmental Conference 'Biodiversity in Europe' and the 8th Meeting of the Pan-European Strategy in Biological and Landscape Diversity (January 19-21, 2004, Madrid, Spain). Kazakhstan cooperates with the Caspian states under the Commission on the Caspian Water Bioresources, which governs the issues of biodiversity conservation of this water object.</p>	

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	x

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Box LXXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.
Over 50% of the questions are repeating.
Over 30% of the questions are clarifying/specifying those already asked.
This makes the report too detailed being less informative.

The format of the report does not show the progress of the country from earlier two (1 and 2) national reports.