

Green Economy Transition in Kazakhstan: Opportunities for the Green Bridge



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

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A series of wavy, overlapping lines in shades of blue, green, yellow, and red, creating a sense of movement and flow across the bottom of the slide.

Green economy concept outlined the key principles and indicators

(endorsed by the President of Kazakhstan on May 30, 2013)



Прогнозирование
Развития

KEY PRINCIPLES

- Increasing the efficiency of resource use;
- Responsibility for the resource use;
- Modernization of the economy with the use of modern technologies;
- Ensuring the investment attractiveness of the activities for efficient resource use
- Prioritizing of the cost-effective activities.
- Capacity building and forming the eco-culture in business and public

KEY INDICATORS

- Liquidation of the deficit of water resources by 2050
- Decreasing the energy intensity of the GDP (from the level of 2008) by 50% by 2050
- Increasing the share of the energy generated from renewable sources by 50% by 2050
- Increasing the share of the energy generated from gas by 30% by 2050
- Decreasing the CO₂ emissions (from the level of 2013) by 40% by 2050

Rapid Integrated Assessment and UNDP MAPS project conducted in 2016 to contribute attaining SDGs

Mainstreaming
Acceleration
Policy
Support

Analyzing the alignment of the SDGs with national priorities

Defining the Accelerators for SDG attainment

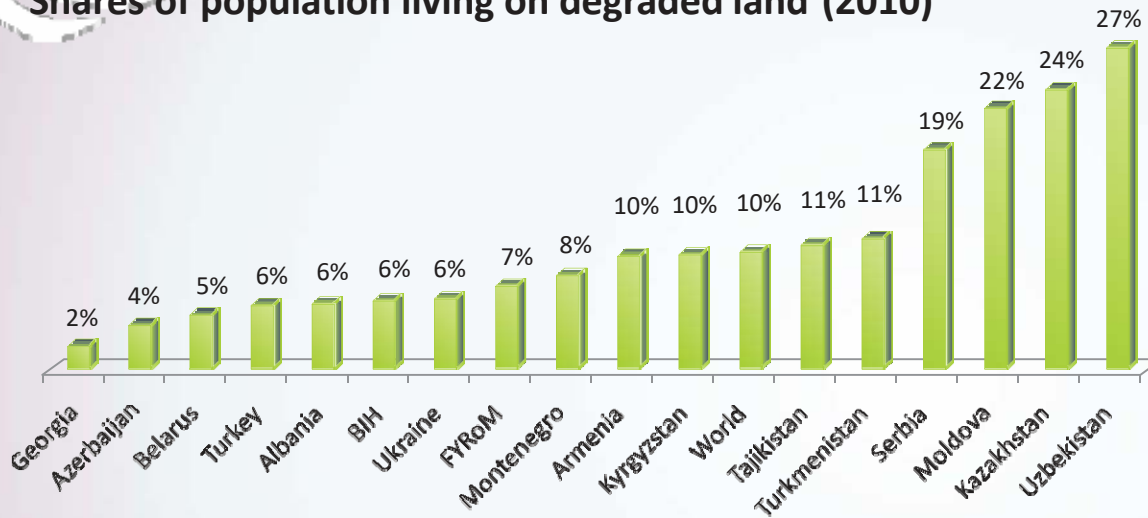
Bottleneck analysis

Recommendations and solutions

Key opportunity: efficient use of natural resources, rehabilitation of land

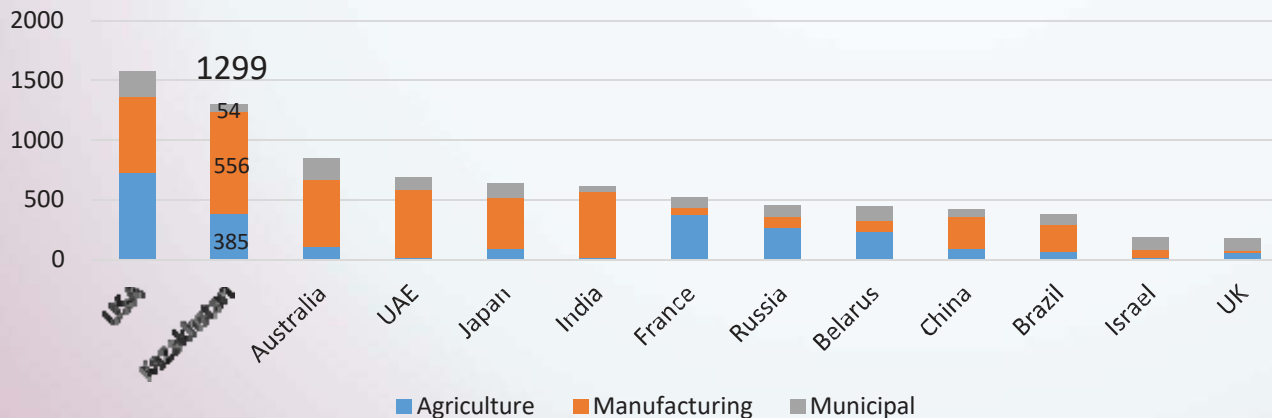


Shares of population living on degraded land (2010)



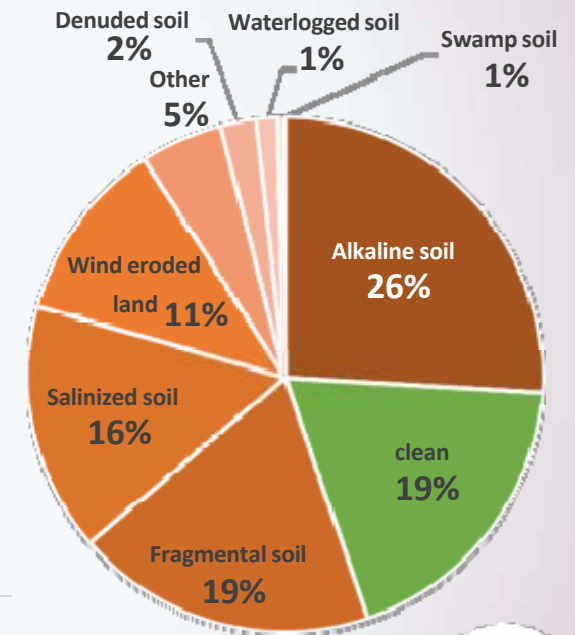
Source: UNDP "National Human Development Report" (2016)

Water use per capita, m³



Source: UNDP/EU project "Supporting Kazakhstan's transition to a green economy model" (2016)

Agricultural land condition

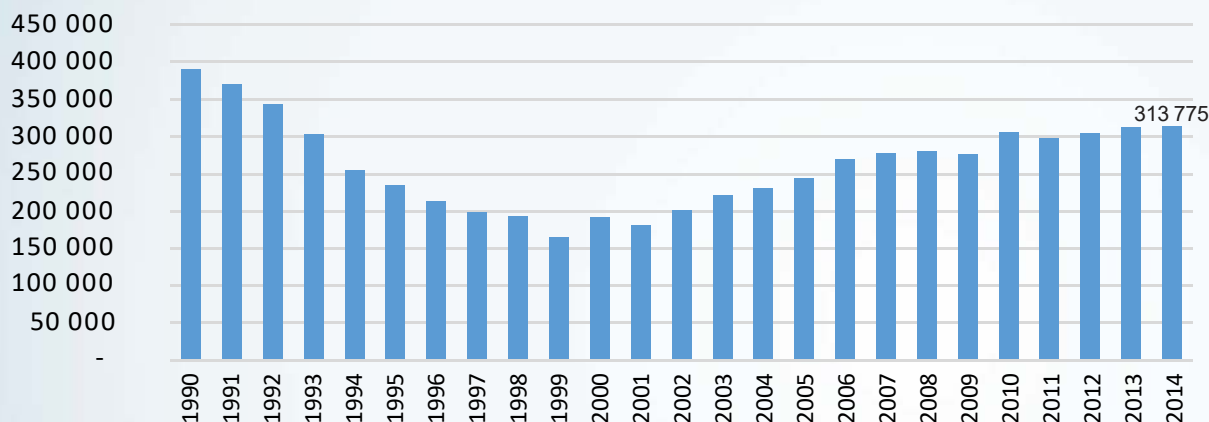


Source: National Analytical Center "Assessment of Resource Potential of the Regions of Kazakhstan" (2013)

Key opportunity: climate change is a challenge and an opportunity for development



Total GHG emissions (without LULUCF*), kt CO₂ eq.



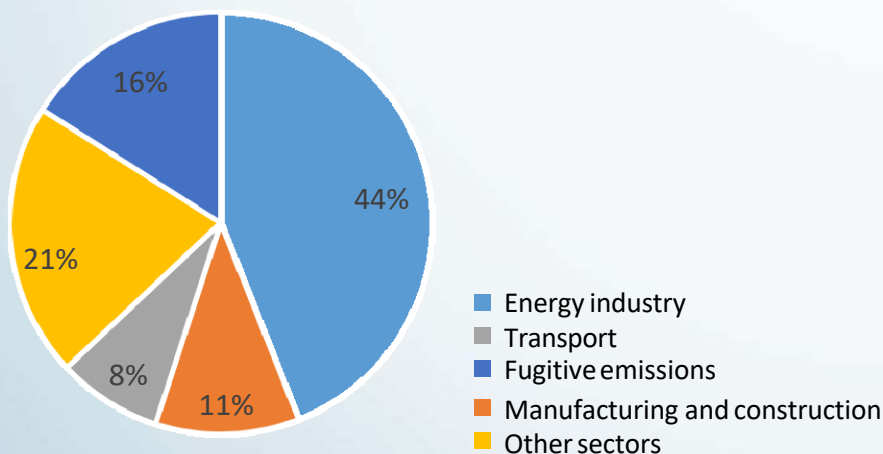
*Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry

Source: UNDP/GEF project 'Development of Kazakhstan's 7th National Communication and Biennial Report' (2016)

By 2100 the average temperature in Kazakhstan is forecasted to rise by 2-4 C in the southern part and by 2,5-4,5 in the northern. The impact of climate change already reflected in:

- Rise of temperatures in Kazakhstan by 0,28 C every 10 years from 1940s
- Decrease in precipitation by 0,5mm every 10 years from 1940s
- Increased frequency of temperature anomalies

Shares of emission by sectors, %



Source: UNDP/GEF project 'Development of Kazakhstan's 7th National Communication and Biennial Report' (2016)

Average annual temperature anomalies, C (compared to base period 1971-2000)



Source: UNDP/GEF project 'Development of Kazakhstan's 7th National Communication and Biennial Report' (2016)

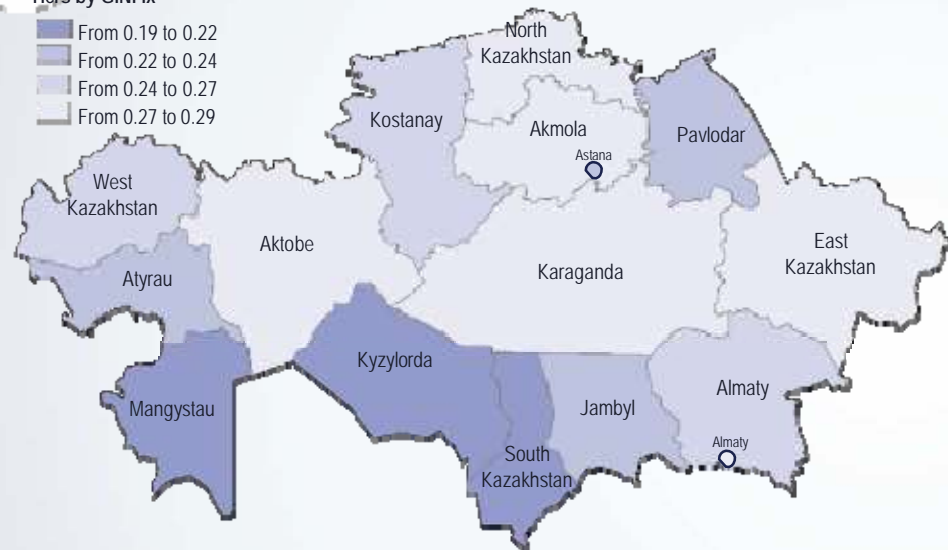
Key opportunity: fair income distribution and gender equality



Income inequalities by Gini Index, 2016

Tiers by GINI Ix

- From 0.19 to 0.22
- From 0.22 to 0.24
- From 0.24 to 0.27
- From 0.27 to 0.29



Source: UNDP "National Human Development Report" (2016)

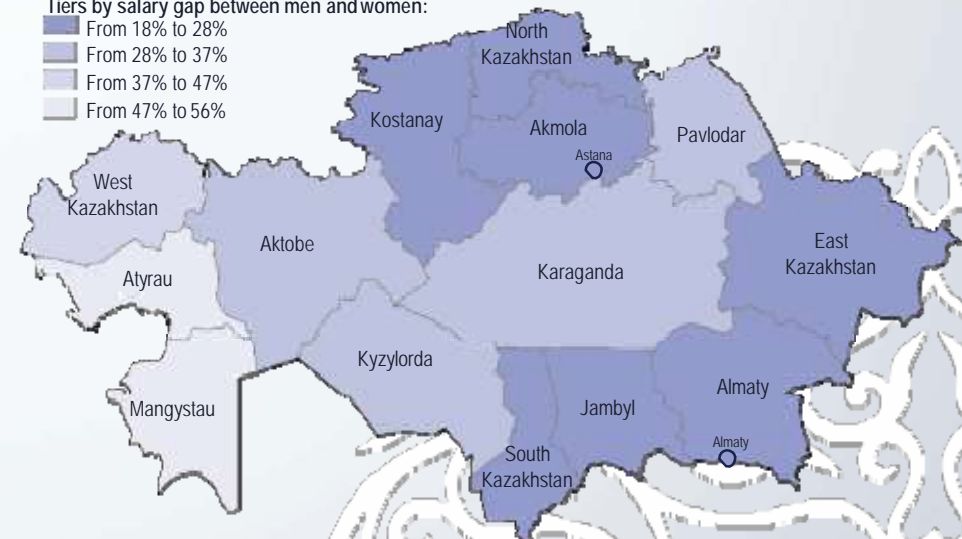
Considerable gender inequality exists in employment, with wage gaps especially high in Atyrau and Mangystau.

55% of GDP concentrated around Astana and Almaty, oil-extracting region of Atyrau and industrial regions of Karagandy and South Kazakhstan. Akmola, Aktobe, Karaganda and East Kazakhstan oblasts have highest rates of income inequality.

Gender inequalities by wage gap, 2016

Tiers by salary gap between men and women:

- From 18% to 28%
- From 28% to 37%
- From 37% to 47%
- From 47% to 56%



Source: UNDP "National Human Development Report" (2016)