**Key Facts**

In 2011, every citizen of Kazakhstan emitted on average 15.8 tCO$_2$ which is higher than the world average of 4.98 tCO$_2$.

- Population: 17.73 million
- Surface Area: 2,699,700 km$^2$
- Capital City: Astana
- GDP (2014): $212 billion
- HDI (2014): 0.788 (56)

**Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)**

**Mitigation:**
Type: Economy wide, absolute, unconditional and conditional

- **Unconditional:** A 15% reduction by 2030 compared to the base year
- **Conditional:** A 25% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to the base year, subject to additional international investments, access to low carbon technologies transfer mechanism, the GCF and flexible mechanisms

* The Republic of Kazakhstan is a non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC and an Annex I Party for the purposes of the Kyoto Protocol.

**Energy Consumption and Intensity**

Energy intensity in 2012 in mega joule per 2011 PPP:

- **World Average**: 8.7 mega joule
- **Kazakhstan**: 5.8 mega joule
- **Rank**: 155 out of 189

Between 2011 and 2012, energy consumption increased by 732 petajoules.

**Decrease in primary energy intensity in 2012 compared to 2010:**
-2.05%

World Average:
-1.74%
Climate Change Mitigation

GHG Emission by Sector over Time

In 2013, the Energy sector accounted for over 80% of the total GHG emissions.

Coal reserves: 33,600 million tonnes

Oil reserves: 30,000 million barrels

Gas reserves: 2,407 billion standard m³

GHG Emissions Scenarios¹

GHG Emissions by Type²

One tonne of total supplied energy causes 3 tonnes CO₂ emissions.

Compared to 1.96 world average and 2.36 regional average.

¹ Without LULUCF.

² HFC data for 1990 is not available.
Flood 2015

Flooding, 2015 in Almaty, East Kazakhstan, Karaganda and Akmola oblasts: Caused US$ 800 million damage in East Kazakhstan Oblast, US$ 8-9 billion damage in Almaty, Karaganda Oblast and about the same amount in Akmola Oblast.

The average annual ground air temperature is projected to increase in the range from 2.9 to 4.8 °C by 2085 compared to baseline of 1961-1990. The average annual precipitation is projected to increase by 9.9% with the range of 4.1 to 18.3% by 2085.

Predicted changes in ground air temperature (°C) within the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Predicted changes in precipitation amount (%) within the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Priorities for Kazakhstan

INFORM 2016
Global risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard &amp; Exposure</th>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Lack of Coping Capacities</th>
<th>Country Rating</th>
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<tr>
<td>Global average</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional average</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>5.1 ▲</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>5.3 ▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 assuming a change of CO2 concentration under A1B scenario (please see IPCC AR) with respect to group of various atmosphere-ocean general circulation models, compared to base period of 1961-1990.

Source: III-VI National Communication to UNFCCC (2013), A1B Scenario
References

Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2013: III-VI National Communication of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the UNFCCC.
National Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
UNDP Human Development Reports, 2014: Data Catalog.
UNDP CO Kazakhstan website.
World Bank, 2014: Data Catalog.
Website of 2050 program of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Website of the Ministry for Investments and Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Website of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
Website of the JSC “Baiterek National Management Holding”.

Policies and Strategies

The program for the development of agro-industrial complex in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2013 - 2020 (Agribusiness - 2020)
Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture for 2014 - 2018
The concept of the transition to a green economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
Plan of the Nation - 100 Concrete Steps
Strategy “Kazakhstan – 2050” new political course of established state
Strategy Plan of the Committee for Emergency Situations 2016-2019
State program of infrastructure development “Nurly Zhol” for 2015 - 2019

UNDP’s Climate Change and DRR related Interventions

De-risking Renewable Energy Investment in Kazakhstan (under development)
Mitigation Actions for Low-carbon Urban Development
Promotion of Energy-Efficient Lighting in Kazakhstan
Energy-Efficient Design and Construction of Residential Buildings
City of Almaty sustainable transport
Development of Kazakhstan’s National Communication to the UNFCCC and Biennial Report
Vulnerability of wheat sector to climate change
Climate Risk Management, 2010 - 2015
DIPECHO, VI, VII, VIII, 2010 - 2015
CACILM CPP: Sustainable Rangeland Management for Rural Livelihood and Environmental Integrity (this project is an integral part of CACILM CPP that was approved by GEF Council in August 2006), 2009 -2012

For more information, visit:
http://www.eurasia.undp.org/

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October, 2016