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**For purposing implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity and the most efficient use biological resource within the scope of convention on Biodiversity, by the Government RK was passed resolution in august 19, 1994 «On approval RK the Convention on Biological Diversity».**

To carry out the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as in accordance with the strategic plan for sustainable development of the country is the National Strategy and Action Plan on Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and national strategy and has been under consideration.

Implementation of the Convention on Biodiversity held in the framework the Concept of ecological safety of Kazakhstan for 2004-2015, the Land, Forest and Water Codes.

In the field of environmental protection the Government has made considerable efforts, and proof of this is the National Program for the expansion of protected areas (ATE) for 2007-2009, adopted by the Government, which includes all project sites proposed by the UNDP. According to «The concepts of development and deployment of specially protected natural territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan till 2030» provided to increase the area protected areas to 17 million 490 thousand hectares, representing 6.4% of the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**The program «Zhasyl el» for 2008 - 2010 and the Program for the conservation and rational use of water resources, wildlife and the development of a network of specially protected areas before 2010, including:**

- Strengthening the protection of forests from fires and illegal logging,
- Increase in the work of reforestation and greening the area and bring the reforestation by 2010 to 65 thousand hectares,
- Increase the area of specially protected natural areas by the year 2010 by 50%
- Conservation and restoration of rare and endangered animals: Arkhars, dzheyrans and kulans,
- Bringing the number of saiga in 2010 to 105 thousand and its further sustainable annual increase of 10%,
- The development of hunting farms in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

With financial support from the GEF continues to implement the following projects.

**The project** «Preservation in-situ mining Agrobiodiversity in Kazakhstan» aims to preserve in-situ in the field of natural growth and the sustainable use of biological diversity, which has global importance to agriculture in two sites located in the mountains and Jungar Zaili Alatau.

**The project** «Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of Kazakhstan part of Altai-Sayan Ecoregion», aimed at preserving biodiversity global significant to Kazakhstan part of Altai-Sayan eco-region. The main objective of the project is to enhance the effectiveness of the national system of protected areas in Kazakhstan for biodiversity conservation by demonstrating sustainable and replicable approaches to the management of protected areas in the Kazakhstan part of Altai-Sayan Ecoregion.

**Ministry of Agriculture has prepared** a draft Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On ratification of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity», which is signed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan from June 17, 2008 N 43-IV.

The ratification of the Bonn and Ramsar Conventions Kazakhstan positioned as an active participant in the field of biodiversity conservation and in the international multilateral agreements. There by Increased numbers of migratory birds of the world's values, not least due to the regulation of water level on lakes Tenghiz and Alakol. The Ramsar List was included Korgalzhin National Park, it is also included in the List of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.

To date, the largest continent, Eurasia, only Kazakhstan and Mongolia have lots of steppe and semi-desert in the virgin condition, promising to protect and restore rare and endangered species of animals and plants, as well as the preservation of the ecosystem as a whole. In 2009, a program development system of specially protected natural territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan expansion of protected areas in the steppe and semidesert zones as ecosystems of global significance such as the creation of a major state natural reserve "Altyn-Dala," the organization Irgiz-Turgai State Nature Reserve, adherence to the steppe area Korgalzhyn Nature Reserve, as well as the establishment of a number of other protected areas within these natural areas as the basic kernel of scientifically sound ecological networks in Central Asia.

At this Program provides for the expansion of protected areas of national significance, providing the maximum opportunity to preserve the biological diversity of plants, animals, intraspecific genetic diversity of ecosystems, biological resources, the ability to self restoration.