




Making
Cities
Work

KAZAKHSTAN

Capital: Astana (2000)
Largest City: Almaty 1,130,000

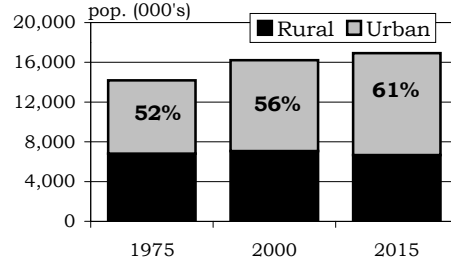
2000 Population	16.2 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	-0.9%
GDP (2000)	\$85.6 billion
GDP per capita	\$5,276
GDP growth	10.5%
GNIPer capita (2000)	\$1,190
World Bank Classification	Low-Mid Income
Population Below Poverty Line	5.5 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

9,157,000
lived in
urban areas
in 2000.



Annual Growth
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 0.8%
Rural -0.4%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

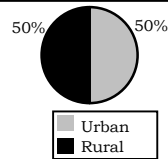
Urban Migration Trends

According to the national statistics agency, from January-November 2000, the number of internal migrants was 169,141 people, an increase of 10,900 compared to 1999. The agency said that in most regions there was negative internal migration balance. At the same time, there was an increase in the populations of Almaty (by 9,700 people) and Astana (6,000). Also, between 1989 and 1999, only five Kazak cities experienced positive annual growth rates: Astana (1.3%); Türkistan (1.0%); Taraz (0.8%); Almaty (0.5%), Qyzylorda (0.5%) and Canaözen (0.1%).

Urban Poverty

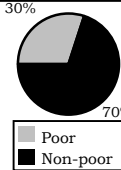
2,747,100
urban dwellers
were below the
poverty line.

POVERTY IN KAZAKHSTAN



50% of the
country's poor
live in
urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



30% of
the urban
population
is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('96) 6.3
Almaty *

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	10%	22%
Industrial	30%	32%
Services	60%	46%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 1998) 13.7%

UNEMPLOYMENT. Since 1991 independence, poverty has risen, and is now a serious problem. The sharp rise in poverty was caused by the persistent economic difficulties. The economic contraction resulted in the increase in unemployment and the decline in personal incomes. Poverty is pervasive in urban areas, and those most affected are pensioners, women, and children.

Decentralization

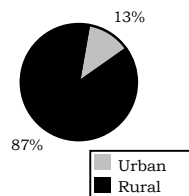
Sample Urban Area: Astana, pop. 328,000

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set none of local tax levels	Able to choose all contractors for projects
Able to set all of user charges	Funds transfer is known in advance
Able to borrow all of funds	Central government can remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

183,140
urban dwellers
lack water supply.

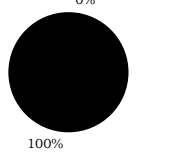


13% of people
without water
supply live in
urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	183	2%
Rural	1,272	18%
Total	1,455	9%

0
urban dwellers
lack sanitation
coverage.



0% of people
without sanitation
coverage live in
urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	0	0%
Rural	141	2%
Total	141	1%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	(51.9)	(33.4)	(54.2)	(41.3)	47.9
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	2.7%	1.3%	1.5%	2.2%	1.5%

Crime

In the urban area of Astana and throughout Kazakhstan, drug related crimes are on a continual rise. Although the overall crime rate decreased in Kazakhstan from 1991-1999 by 19.8%, total number of the drug related crimes increased by 4.3 times. In the first half of 2001, the number of registered drug related crimes was 10,994. In 1998, a joint effort between the government of Kazakhstan and the United Nations was initiated to draft of a master plan to control illicit drug trafficking and organized crime in Astana.