

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

Project Summary

Project Information	
1. Title: Assistance to Kazakhstan in fulfilling its commitments under the Stockholm Convention of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)	2. GEF Implementing Agency: United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
3. Host Country: Republic of Kazakhstan	4. Country Eligibility: Kazakhstan signed the Stockholm Convention on May 22, 2001
5. National GEF Focal Point and date the letter of endorsement was signed: Mr Andar Shukputov, National GEF Focal Point, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Signed: 16 th October 2001	
SUMMARY OF PROJECT OBJECTIVES, ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES	
6. Project Objective: The objective of the project is to create sustainable capacity in and ownership by the Government of Kazakhstan to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including initial preparation of a POPs Implementation Plan, as well as broader issues of chemicals safety and management as articulated in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. The implementation plan will describe how the Government of Kazakhstan will meet its obligations under the convention to phase out POPs sources and remediate POPs contaminated sites in Kazakhstan.	
7. Project Activities: A. Establish Enabling Activity Project co-ordinating Mechanisms; B. Capacity Building in support of project implementation; C. Assess National Infrastructure and Institutional Capacity; D. Prepare Initial POPs Inventories; E. Set Objectives and Priorities for POPs and POPs Reduction and Elimination Options; F. Prepare draft Implementation Plan for meeting Kazakhstan's obligations under the Stockholm Convention; G. Review and Finalization of Implementation Plan.	
8. Project Expected Outcomes: A. Enabling Activity Project Coordination Mechanisms established; B. Necessary capacity built to support successful project implementation; C. Broad assessment of national POPs infra-structural and institutional capacity; D. Initial POPs inventories prepared; E. Agreed country objectives and priorities for POPs and POPs elimination and reduction; F. Draft implementation plan for meeting country obligations under the Convention; G. Final implementation plan integrating views from government and other stakeholders	
9 Estimated total budget (in USD or the national currency): US\$ 550 000 GEF - US\$ 500 000 Contribution of GoK – US\$ 50 000 (in-kind).	
10. GEF-requested amount: US\$ 500 000	
INFORMATION OF THE PROJECT PROPOSER	
11. Information on the organization in the country submitting the proposal: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Address: 1, Satpayev St., Kokshetau 475000, Kazakhstan. Tel.: +8(31622) 54265, Fax: +8(31622) 50620.	
12. Information on the proposed executing organization Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Kazakhstan	
13. Date of the project proposal was submitted to the GEF Implementing Agency /Executing Agency: 19/10/01	
14. Date of the project proposal submitted to GEF Secretariat: 12/12/01	
15. Project approval date:	
INFORMATION FILLED IN BY THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	
14. Project Number: 2440	
15. Implementing/ executing agency, contact persons: Mr. Zharas Takenov - Regional Adviser for Sustainable Development UNDP Country Office Tel. 73272-582643; fax. 7-3272-582645; zharas.takenov@undp.org Ms. Sarah Sanders - UNDP/GEF Regional Coordinator for POPs, UNDP RSC Bratislava Tel. 00421 7 59337 422; fax. 00421 7 59337 450; sarah.sanders@undp.org	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

In Kazakhstan, POPs are an issue of significant concern. The main sources of POPs contamination include agriculture, out-dated technologies used in industry as well as a lack of awareness amongst the general population. Since little attention has been accorded to the problem so far, according to official data from the Public Health Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (Information-Education bulletin, Almaty 1999) and UNEP Chemicals, pesticides such as aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor and DDT are still in use. Furthermore, the situation could worsen as between 1995 and 1998 the area of land under agriculture decreased by 31%. This has resulted in the stockpiling of unused pesticides, often in dilapidated buildings with no special facilities, and therefore increased the risk of ground water contamination. The provincial Environmental Departments estimate there are 1200 tonnes of pesticides, which include POPs, awaiting safe disposal.

PCBs have been used in industrial production. For example, in Ust-Kamenogorsk, East Kazakhstan a condenser factory was functioning during the Soviet period and prior to the beginning of the 90s. The products manufactured at the factory were distributed not only in Kazakhstan but also to other countries. A preliminary inventory carried out with assistance from UNEP Chemicals (January - May, 2001) concluded, "There is no reliable data on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) use in these or other branches of industrial production". This is because the majority of the enterprises of the country are privatized, the Ministry of Power and Mineral Resources have no reliable data on private enterprises and there is no monitoring of PCBs at the State level.

According to recent government reporting to UNEP Chemicals, aldrin, dieldrin and DDT are each imported and exported for use; however, a number of potential alternatives for each exist and are presumably produced in Kazakhstan. There are also known stockpiles of aldrin, dieldrin and DDT. Identified exposure pathways for humans to these three POPs include consumer, residential and accident/poisoning. A number of environmental standards/regulations, guidance documents and government orders exist which regulate the use of dieldrin, aldrin and DDT.

A major accident related to POPs was a petroleum fire that occurred at borehole # 37 (deposit Tengiz of Atyrau oblast), which burnt for 398 days, from June 24, 1985 till July 27, 1986. 3,5 million tons of petroleum, 1,7 billion m³ of gas, and 516 000 tons of hydrogen sulfide were combusted. 900 thousand tons of soot was released into the environment. Mathematical modeling has shown that the radius of influence of the petroleum fountain at borehole # 37 was 300-350 km. The incidence of illness amongst the population of Zhylyojskij region of Atyrau oblast increased approximately 2,5 times for this year. Approximately 200 000 birds were lost. While not measured, it is likely that combustion products of this accident included the POPs dioxins and furans.

The country is committed to fulfilling the requirements of the Stockholm Convention, which was signed in Stockholm on 23 May 2001. Kazakhstan plans to become a Signatory to the Basel¹ and Rotterdam² Conventions in 2002. This activity will support the process.

Kazakhstan lacks specific legislation relating to POPs. The << Law on Environmental Protection >> (1997) provides the overall framework for environment protection in Kazakhstan but only refers to POPs briefly:

Clause 38. Specifications of maximum permissible emissions and discharge of polluting substances in an environment

Clause 41. Maximum permissible norms of application of agrochemical in agriculture and forestry

Clause 58. Ecological requirements for production and use of potentially dangerous chemical and biological substances

Clause 60. Ecological requirements for manipulation with waste products of manufacture and consumption

A number of provisions and guidelines have been developed. These include:

- Guidelines on the procedures for disposal of prohibited and expired pesticides (1996)
- Resolution by the Chief Sanitary Doctor of Kazakhstan dated May 31, 1996 "On Health Care Measures to Protect the Population from the adverse impact of Agricultural Chemical Substances" with two annexes as follows:
 - a. List of prohibited chemicals for Kazakhstan
 - b. List of restricted chemicals for Kazakhstan

¹ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1992

² Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure for certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, 1998.

- A list of chemical and biological means to control pests, diseases, weeds as well as defoliants and plant growth controllers permitted for agriculture and forestry management in Kazakhstan(1997 –2001)

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MNREP) is responsible for implementing Kazakhstan's environmental policy and enforcing regulations related to air and water pollution control; oil and other industrial environmental standards, and environmental clean up activities. Although the national focal point for POPs is at MNREP, no government agency has been designated responsibility for the development and enforcement of POPs related legislation.

There are no professional organizations specifically engaged in addressing POPs problems. The main teams engaged in POPs work are the Ministry of Agriculture, Public Health Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Academy of Science: As limited attention has been given to POPs in the past, the following organisations may be considered as potential partners in addressing POPs issues: Kazakh National State University; Chemical-Technological Institute; Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Environment and Climate Monitoring; Bekturov Chemical Institute; Sokolskiy Institute of Organic Catalysis and Electrochemistry; Scientific Centre for Agrarian Research; Soil Science Institute; Institute of Hygiene and Professional diseases. It is envisaged that the project will enhance general awareness and knowledge on POPs related issues and strengthen the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the stakeholders.

To demonstrate Kazakhstan's commitment to POPs, in June 2000 the Public Health Agency produced a National Action Plan on Environmental Health (NAPEH). It includes a section on problems associated with dioxins and furans and outlines a program "Protection of the population and environment from dioxins and other POPs". This program has not been realised due to an absence of funding.

Kazakhstan does not have a POPs monitoring program in place. Although some data has been collected by various departments over the years (most recently with the assistance of UNEP Chemicals) there is a need to develop a systematic and coherent approach to monitoring if Kazakhstan is to deal effectively with the causes of the problem.

From the above it can be concluded that in Kazakhstan at the moment, limited attention is given to POPs. This enabling activity will assist the Government to assess the extent of POPs in Kazakhstan, enhance general awareness, and result in the preparation of a POPs Implementation Plan so it is able to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Objectives:

The objective of the project is to create sustainable capacity in and ownership by the Government of Kazakhstan to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including initial preparation of a POPs Implementation Plan, as well as broader issues of chemicals safety and management as articulated in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21. The implementation plan will describe how the Government of Kazakhstan will meet its obligations under the convention to phase-out POPs sources and remediate POPs contaminated sites in Kazakhstan.

Details of the proposed enabling activities and expected outcomes:

A. Establish Enabling Activity Project Co-ordinating Mechanisms

1. Identify and confirm national institution/unit to serve as Focal Point;
2. Identify, sensitise and agree on initial responsibilities amongst government agencies for Implementation Plan preparation;
3. Identify and sensitise key stakeholders (civil society, academic, public interest NGOs, and private sector) and agree on their respective roles and responsibilities;
4. Establish country Implementation Plan co-ordinating committee including major stakeholder groups;
5. Assess capacities and needs of Focal Point and national co-ordinating committee to oversee Implementation Plan preparation (technical, communication, human resources, etc.);
6. Prepare detailed project workplan;
7. Organise broad-based stakeholder inception workshop to introduce and review project plan and implementation arrangements.

Outcomes:

1. Focal point institution confirmed and established;

2. Respective IP responsibilities agreed among government agencies;
3. Stakeholders sensitized and roles agreed upon;
4. Country IP plan coordinating committee established including broad stakeholder representation;
5. Capacity assessment of focal point and national coordinating committee completed;
6. Project work plan prepared;
8. Stakeholder review and discussion of project work plan and implementation arrangements completed.

B. Capacity Building in support of project implementation

1. Provide focal point/Coordinating Committee with linkages to external sources of technical expertise (national, regional and/or international).
2. Provide information, training, equipment and administrative support to Focal Point and/or Coordinating Committee based on assessment in A.5.

Training and expertise needs could be provided by national, regional and/or international expertise through linkages in B.1 or by POPs Capacity Building Support mechanisms to be established under the GEF Enabling Activities.

Outcomes:

1. Focal points and co-ordinating committee have access to necessary levels of technical expertise;
2. Focal point and co-ordination committee have necessary capacities for project implementation.

C. Assess National Infrastructural and Institutional Capacity

1. Identify government agencies and other institutions with responsibilities for POPs management activities and assess effectiveness of existing institutional arrangements;
2. Assess effectiveness of legislative, regulatory and enforcement infrastructure and its capacity to achieve Convention compliance;
3. Assess capacity to establish Best Available Techniques (BAT) and Best Environmental Practices (BEP) for POPs source categories;
4. Assess socio-economic impacts caused by POPs exposure in humans and the environment;
5. Assess socio-economic implications of POPs reduction and elimination; including the need for enhanced local commercial infrastructure for distributing benign alternative technologies, products and practices;
6. Assess POPs monitoring and R&D capacity.

Outcomes:

1. Assessment of national institutional capacities for POPs management;
2. Assessment of national POPs legislative, regulatory and enforcement capacities;
3. Assessment of national BAT and BEP capacities
4. Assessment of national POPs socio-economic impacts;
5. Assessment of socio-economic implications of POPs reduction/elimination;
6. Assessment of national POPs monitoring and R&D capacity at national level.

D. Prepare Initial POPs Inventories

1. Establish and train as necessary task teams responsible for preparing inventories of various POPs categories;
2. Review and revise national inventories of POPs production, unintentional sources, distribution, use, import and export;
3. Review and revise national inventory of obsolete POPs stocks, POPs-containing articles in use and contaminated sites;
4. Review and revise national inventory of POPs releases to the environment;
5. Review and revise national inventory of POPs presence, levels and trends in humans and the environment;
6. Prepare assessment of opportunities for disposal of obsolete stocks in accordance with provisions of Article 6 of the Convention;
7. Review existing POPs country-specific exemptions and assess options for their termination;
8. Conduct independent expert review of revised national POPs inventories;

Outcomes:

1. Task teams have necessary skills to conduct POPs inventories.

2. Inventories of POPs production, unintentional sources, distribution, use, import and export;
3. Inventories of obsolete POPs stocks, POPs-containing articles in use and POPs-contaminated sites;
4. Inventories of POPs releases to the environment;
5. Inventories of POPs levels and trends in humans and the environment;
6. Assessment of opportunities for disposal of obsolete POPs stocks;
7. Review of existing POPs country specific exemptions and initial proposals for their termination;
8. Independent expert review of national POPs inventories completed.

E. Set Objectives and Priorities for POPs and POPs Reduction and Elimination Options

1. Determine national objectives for reduction and elimination of POPs releases;
2. Develop criteria for prioritising POPs and options to reduce and eliminate releases, taking into account health, environmental and socio-economic impacts, including magnitude of releases and exposed populations, the availability of alternatives, and other considerations (e.g. cost-benefit, economic instruments, etc.);
3. Organise multi-stakeholder review of prioritisation criteria and solicitation of stakeholder input on application of criteria;
4. Conduct exercise to prioritise POPs and POPs reduction/elimination options, including stakeholder review.

Outcomes:

1. Agreed national objectives for reduction and elimination of POPs releases;
2. Agreed criteria for prioritizing POPs and options to reduce and eliminate POPs releases;
3. Stakeholder input on prioritization criteria received and integrated;
4. POPs and POPs reduction/elimination prioritization exercise completed.

F. Prepare draft Implementation Plan for meeting Kazakhstan's obligations under the Stockholm Convention

1. Establish task teams to develop plans for addressing specific POPs taking into account priorities established in (E);
2. Identify barriers (legal, institutional, financial, technical, etc.) to effective phase-out or reduction of POPs sources and uses, and remediation or disposal of POPs stocks;
3. Identify actions to remove barriers to effective implementation of POPs phase-out, release reduction and remediation measures under the Convention;
4. Identify actions for information exchange, public education, communication and awareness raising;
5. Identify capacity building actions as required, including institutional strengthening, training, equipment, legal and regulatory measures, enforcement, monitoring, etc.;
6. Identify actions to enable termination of country-specific exemptions (if any); if not, prepare report to Convention justifying continuing need for exemptions;
7. Determine needs for transfer of technology and know-how and/or enhanced use and development of indigenous knowledge and alternatives;
8. Identify and estimate costs of needed investments;
9. Based on 1-7, prepare draft Implementation Plan including specific action plans for unintentional by-products, PCBs and other POPs as prioritised;
10. Establish targets, time frames for their achievement, and measurable indicators of success;
11. Prepare initial cost estimate for draft Implementation Plan, including incremental costs.

Outcomes:

1. POPs Implementation Plan task teams established;
2. Barriers to POPs phase-out, reduction, remediation and disposal identified;
3. Barrier removal actions identified;
4. Awareness raising and information exchange mechanisms identified;
5. Necessary capacity building activities identified;
6. Actions towards termination or continuation (as required) of country-specific exemptions identified;
7. Technology and know-how transfer needs identified;
8. Investment costs identified and estimated;
9. Draft Implementation Plan;
10. Implementation Plan targets, time frames and indicators identified;
11. Initial cost estimate for Implementation Plan prepared.

G. Review and Finalization of Implementation Plan

1. Organise briefings for high level government officials on draft Implementation Plan;
2. Disseminate draft Implementation Plan and supporting information to stakeholders for review;
3. Organise stakeholder workshop(s) to review draft Implementation Plan towards goal of consensus;
4. Prepare final version of initial Implementation Plan based on above review and comment process;
5. Secure government, private sector, donor and other resource commitments to financing of Implementation Plan.

Outcomes:

1. High level briefing of government on Implementation Plan completed;
2. Draft Implementation Plan broadly disseminated to stakeholder communities;
3. Stakeholder workshops completed and consensus built on Implementation Plan;
4. Final Implementation Plan prepared integrating review process;
5. Preliminary government, private sector, donor and other commitments to financing Implementation Plan secured.

PROJECT WORK PLAN

The project work plan indicates the time it will take to complete each major enabling activity

PROJECT DURATION (MONTHS):																									
ACTIVITY	MONTHS																								
Completion of the main activities:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Establish Enabling Activity Project Co-ordinating Mechanisms																									
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IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection (MNREP) will execute the project. MNREP is responsible for implementing Kazakhstan's environmental policy and enforcing regulations related to air and water pollution control; oil and other industrial environmental standards, and environmental clean up activities. The national focal point for POPs is based at MNREP. As a standard UNDP requirement for nationally executed projects, MNREP will be responsible for the planning and overall management of the project, reporting, accounting, monitoring and evaluation and for the management and audit of GEF resources. The executing agency is accountable to UNDP for the achievement of project objectives and for the use of these resources.

UNDP has extensive experience of working with MNREP in the development of GEF assisted projects in the focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and International Waters. Furthermore UNDP in the project 'Environment and Ecology: Support of the Strategic Implementation Plan' (1998 –2000) assisted MNREP in its work with international organisations and fulfilling obligations under International Environmental Conventions and Agreements.

To begin project implementation, UNDP, MNREP and the Ministry of Economy and Trade will sign the final version of the project document. At this meeting, members of the Project Management Committee (PMC) will be approved.

The PMC will be created to provide general project guidance to project development activities. It will serve as the primary vehicle for substantive stakeholder input, review and approval. The PMC will include representatives from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Science, Health Agency, Customs Committee, and others relevant Gov. Ministries and Agencies, the private sector, NGOs and UNDP. The PMC will be formed in such a way that key stakeholders are represented to ensure that the project will be prepared with the participation of all stakeholders and that the process is fully transparent. In particular, the PMC should be comprised and convened in such a way that all stakeholders are agreed on the project objectives, design, implementation arrangements as well as responsibility for the project activities.

A Project Manager will be appointed to manage the project on a daily basis. They will be responsible for ensuring the achievement of outputs and objectives and ultimately the production of a POPs Implementation Plan. The Project Manager will provide expert input in his/her area of expertise and coordinate all expert surveys, analyses, and assessments necessary for project development, organize all consultations and meetings and actively solicit the participation of all groups including government, scientists, NGOs, private sector, and so on. The expert will be selected through UNDP's standard, open, competitive hiring process. UNDP - Almaty will identify candidates and the PMC will approve the competitively selected Project Manager to manage the day-to-day operations of the project.

The UNDP CO will provide support to the executing agency as needed during project implementation. Support will be specifically provided in the following areas: assistance in project launching; recruitment of consultants; participation in the Project Management Committee meetings; monitoring the implementation of the workplan; ensuring milestones are met; field visits and preparing and circulating reports after the visit; review of project documentation; reviewing, editing and responding to project reports; technical backstopping; financial management and accountability; advising and consulting during the audit process; preparation of budget revisions; financial completion of activities; direct payments; advance payments; other support services such as networking and exchange of best practices; preparation of the APRs, TPRs, PIR and arranging independent evaluations.

PROJECT BUDGET

Component	Cost, USD
<i>A. Establish Enabling Activity Project Co-ordinating Mechanisms</i>	
• Technical assistance (national)	10 000
• Technical assistance (international)	10 000
• Training	-
• Workshops/ meetings	10 000
• Trips	3 000
• Miscellaneous (press releases, booklets)	5000
• TOTAL for A Section.	38 000
<i>B. Capacity Building in Support of Project Implementation</i>	
• Technical assistance (national)	-
• Technical assistance (international)	-
• Training	10 000
• Equipment and expendable materials, communication, office and car rental	75 000
• Workshops/ meetings	-
• Trips	2 000
• Miscellaneous (specify where applicable)	
TOTAL for B Section.	87 000
<i>C. Assess National Infrastructural and Institutional Capacity.</i>	
• Technical assistance (national)	10 000
• Technical assistance (international)	10 000
• Workshops/ meetings	10 000
• Trips	6 000
• Miscellaneous (specify where applicable)	

TOTAL for C Section.	36 000
<i>D. Prepare Initial POPs Inventories</i>	
• Technical assistance (national)	30 000
• Technical assistance (international)	30 000
• Training	10 000
• Workshops/ meetings	25 000
• Trips	35 000
• Miscellaneous (specify where applicable)	
TOTAL for D Section.	130 000
<i>E. Set Objectives and Priorities for POPs and POPs Reduction and Elimination Options</i>	
• Technical assistance (national)	15 000
• Technical assistance (international)	15 000
• Training	-
• Workshops/ meetings	12 000
• Trips	4 000
• Miscellaneous (specify where applicable)	
TOTAL for E Section.	46 000
<i>F. Prepare draft Implementation Plan for meeting Kazakhstan's obligations under the Stockholm Convention</i>	
• Technical assistance (national)	31 000
• Technical assistance (international)	30 000
• Training	
• Workshops/ meetings	25 000
• Trips	15 000
• Miscellaneous (specify where applicable)	
TOTAL for F Section.	101 000
<i>G. Review and Finalization of Implementation Plan</i>	
• Technical assistance (national)	10 000
• Technical assistance (international)	5 000
• Training	
• Workshops/ meetings	10 000
• Trips	2 000
• Miscellaneous (specify where applicable)	
TOTAL for G Section.	27 000
Contingencies	35 000
Summary of Costs	
• Technical Assistance (local)	106 000
• Technical Assistance (international)	100 000
• Training	20 000
• Workshops/meetings	92 000
• Travel	67 000
• Minor supply	5 000
• Others	75 000
• Contingencies	35 000
Total cost of enabling activities	500 000

Functions and jurisdictions of Executing Agency, MNREP

Primary goals of the Ministry are the followings:

- 1) Maintenance the environmental situation and promotion its improvement;
- 2) Perfection of the governance in the field of environment protection and rational wildlife management;
- 3) Perfection of the economic methods of environment protection and wildlife management within the limits of the competence;
- 4) Development the system of education in the field of environment protection and wildlife management.

The Ministry carries out the following functions in the order established by the legislation:

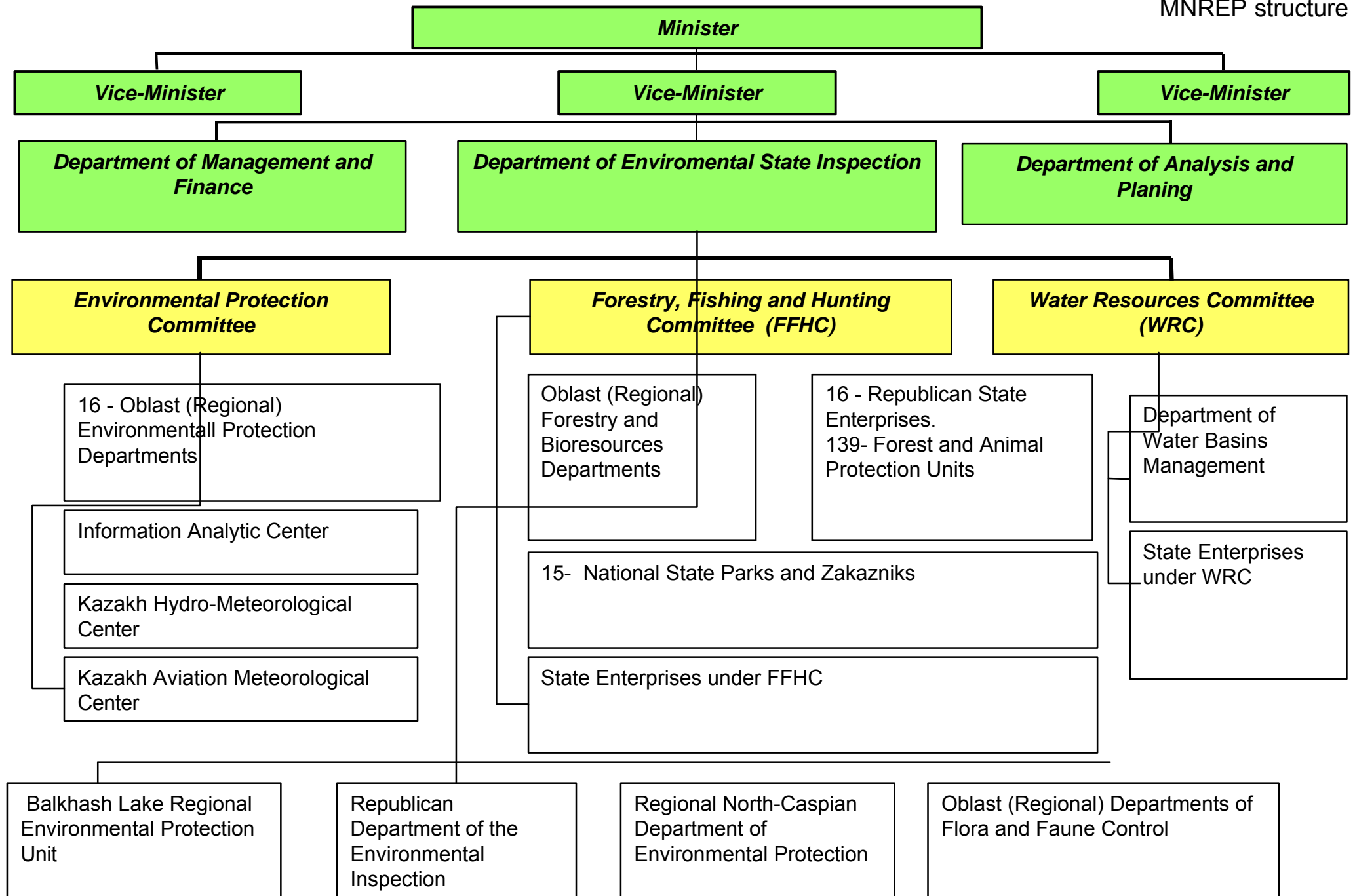
- 1) realizes a general State policy in the field of environment protection and organizes its performance, coordinates activities of the central agencies which are carrying out functions of state and other programs in the specified area;
- 2) promotes the environment protection, maintains the wildlife management, as well as within the limits of the competence carries out the control on subordinated institutions;
- 3) carries out the State control in the field of environment protection, rational use and reproduction of natural resources according to the competence;
- 4) carries out work on the State monitoring of the environment, including especially protected natural territories, forests, flora and fauna, atmospheric air, water, land, bowels of the earth, and also manages the general system of monitoring of environment and natural resources within the limits of the competence;
- 5) provides the state control of observance of the legislation on environment protection and wildlife management, specifications of its quality and ecological requirements;
- 6) acts as the manager of republican programs, and also organizes their performance;
- 7) provides an objective assessment of the environment, natural resources, including a raw-material base of the Republic and informs the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 8) coordinates the reserves' activities, and also normative legal acts on especially protected natural territories within the limits of the competence;
- 9) organizes and carries out the State ecological expertise;
- 10) carries out the monitoring of hydrometeorological conditions;
- 11) carries out the State expertise of earth' bowels and conducts the State balance of minerals;
- 12) develops and approves programs of the State researches in the field of environment protection, rational use and reproduction of natural resources, as well as State geological studying of earth' bowels;
- 13) organizes informational and analytical work on education in the field of environment protection and rational use of natural resources;
- 14) Implements other functions assigned to the Ministry by the legislation.

For reaching of the primary goals and realization of the assigned functions the Ministry has the following rights according to the legislation:

- 1) to carry out licensing within the limits of the competence;
- 2) to give out sanctions to wildlife management and to make contracts on wildlife management within the limits of the competence
- 3) within the limits of the competence to approve or coordinate the specifications on quality of the environment and ecological requirements on economic and other activity, including:
- 4) specifications on influence on the environment, including maximum permissible concentrations of emissions in an atmosphere, dumps in superficial and underground waters, standards for allowable volumes of harmful substances burial and dumping of wastes on the land and in earth bowels;

ANNEX 1

- 5) specifications on payments for use of natural resources;
- 6) specifications on payments for the environment contamination, including emissions in an atmosphere, dumps in superficial and underground waters, burial of harmful substances and dumping of wastes on the land and in earth' bowels;
- 7) to involve experts for realization of the State ecological expertise on a paid base in accordance with established legislation;
- 8) to request and receive from the State authorities, other organizations and physical persons the necessary information for realization the State control in the field of environment protection and wildlife management;
- 9) within the limits of the competence to take measures on bringing to trial infringers of nature protection requirements, and also to prosecute and to act as the claimant on behalf of the State in proceedings on infringements of the environmental legislation;
- 10) to pronounce judgements on restrictions, stoppages of work of organizations, constructions and objects, prohibition of their commissioning, restriction or suspension of the economic and other activities which is carried out with infringements of ecological requirements, or to make offers on the termination of such activities;
- 11) to cooperate with the international organizations on issues of the Ministry's activities;
- 12) to appoint the main State ecological experts;
- 13) to carry out other rights stipulated by the legislation.



КАЗАКСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ
ТАБИғИ РЕСУРСТАР ЖӘНЕ
ҚОРШАҒАН ОРТАНЫ ҚОРҒАУ
МИНИСТРЛІГІ



МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ
И ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

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200 жылғы 15.06
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15 JUN 2001

UNDP Resident Representative
in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Mr. Fikret Akcura

*Appointment of the person responsible
for the organization of preparation of
POPs project proposal*

Dear Mr. Fikret Akcura,

I would like to thank you for your congratulations on the signing by the Republic of Kazakhstan of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

Considering the wide experience gained by your organization in the work with GEF projects, I would like to accept your proposal to render support in the preparation of POPs projects. Within our Ministry the person responsible for this work will be the National Focal Point of this process, Vice-Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, Mr. Murat Mussatayev.

Sincerely,

Acting Minister

Mazhit Turmagambetov

КАЗАКСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ
ТАБИҒИ РЕСУРСТАР ЖӘНЕ
ҚОРШАҒАН ОРТАНЫ ҚОРҒАУ
МИНИСТРЛІГІ



МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ПРИРОДНЫХ РЕСУРСОВ
И ОХРАНЫ ОКРУЖАЮЩЕЙ СРЕДЫ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

Action: ZHP
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19 JUN 2001

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Г-ну Ф. Акчуре
Постоянному представителю ПРООН
В Республике Казахстан

«О передаче оргтехники для
Казахстанского отделения НИЦ»

Уважаемый г-н Ф.Акчуре,

В связи с завершением в сентябре 2001 года проекта «Развитие потенциала бассейна Аральского моря» и с учетом принятых процедур ПРООН, считаю необходимым передать оргтехническое оборудование, закупленное для секретаря председателя МКУР и координатора проекта в Казахстане, на постоянное пользование в Казахстанское отделение Научно-Информационного центра (НИЦ) МКУР.

Приложение:

Список оборудования на 1 л.

С уважением,

Вице-Министр

Курас пильно
от Акчуре
СТА - что и
как, обещаю
ММ.

002959 *