

# Kazakhstan

## Overview

The natural growth of the Kazakhstan population has stabilized at 13 per 1,000 annually<sup>i</sup> due to an increased birth rate and decreased death rate. This is in contrast to the trend of population loss seen during the 1990s. Over the past three years, due to expanded perinatal technologies, maternal mortality in Kazakhstan has decreased dramatically and the country has also reached almost universal skilled attendance to births.

At the same time, the country faces challenges in achieving progress towards attaining universal access to sexual and reproductive health. Unmet family planning needs remain high and induced abortions are still relatively common in Kazakhstan.

HIV is progressing in Kazakhstan with a 12.7% increase of the total number of ever diagnosed HIV cases in 2011 (2,006 newly reported cases including over 300 pregnant women)<sup>ii</sup>. HIV is increasingly affecting women across the country and STI prevalence is also high.

### **UNFPA Country Programme Focus and Priorities**

The UNFPA Country Programme is concentrated on advocacy, distributing strategic information, assisting policy development, building technical and institutional capacity and providing expert advice to the government and NGOs on ensuring safe maternity, family planning, empowering women and young people and the provision of high quality and universal sexual and reproductive health services.

### **Partnerships**

The UNFPA country office in Kazakhstan partners with government entities including the Republic Centre for Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology, National Centre for Healthy Lifestyles Development and Republic Data Processing Centre. In addition, UNFPA collaborates with several NGOs across the

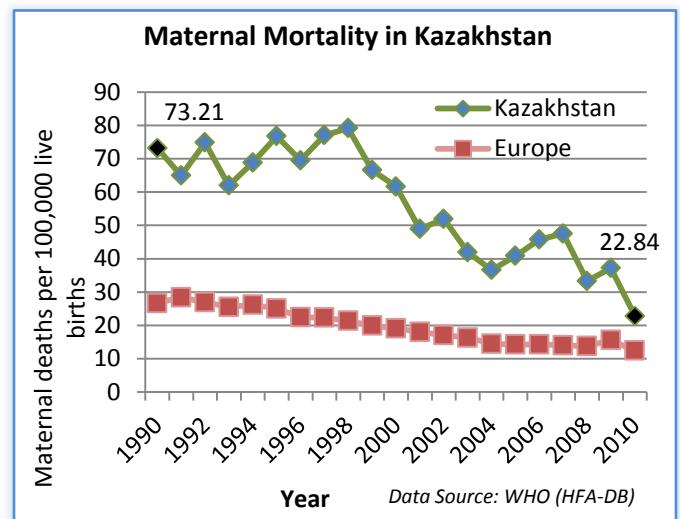


country including the Kazakhstan Association of Sexual and Reproductive Health, IPPF, Aman Saulyk ('Problem-free health'), Centre for Civil Initiatives and the Centre for Social Strategies Nad Fakel ('Torch').

The UNFPA works closely together with the Kazakh government, as well as other UN agencies including UNICEF, UNDP and UNV to focus attention and activities on the Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast, the location of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site. Significant achievements in this region include: two resource centers established for sexual and reproductive health; academic staff and physicians trained on evidence-based medicine; expansion of Y-peer network: volunteers mobilized and trained on sexual and reproductive health essentials and communication of information; non-formal education of peers by peers; and strengthened capacities of mass media to promote universal access to sexual and reproductive health including family planning.

i) Kazakhstan Agency of Statistics

ii) Republican Center for prevention and control of AIDS



Maternal Mortality has significantly decreased in Kazakhstan; UNFPA works with partners to support maternal health

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POPULATION	1990	Most recent	
Total population in thousands	16 530	16 675	2012
Total population in thousands, male	8 004	8 042	2012
Total population in thousands, female	8 526	8 632	2012
Total population, 0-14, %	31.5	24.9	2012
Total population, 15-59, %	58.9	65.03	2012
Total population, 60+, %	9.6	10.06	2012
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.03	2.6	2011
Life expectancy at birth, male, years	62.4	64.2	2011
Life expectancy at birth, female, years	72.1	73.8	2011
Total dependency ratio (0-14+65+/15-64)	59.5	46	2011
Net migration rate, per 1000 population	- 7	0.43	2011

Data Source: Agency of Statistics, Kazakhstan



UNFPA empowers women and young people to ensure universal access to quality sexual and reproductive health services



UNFPA supports maternal health programmes including training of skilled birth attendants; Maternal mortality has significantly decreased in Kazakhstan

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most recent	
Births attended by skilled health personnel%	99.6	1995	99.2 2011
Maternal deaths per 100 000 live births	73.2	17.4	2011
Abortion rate per 1000 live births	701.7	260	2011
Antenatal care at least 1 visit, % #	-	99.2	2011
Antenatal care at least 4 visits, % #	-	-	
Unmet need for family planning, % #	16.3	1995	11.6 2011
Contraceptive prevalence rate, all, % #	59.1	1995	51 2011
Contraceptive prevalence rate, modern, % #	46.1	1995	48.2 2011

Data Source: Agency of statistics, Kazakhstan # MICS2010/2011

GENDER	1990	Most recent	
Seats held by women in national parliament %	13.4	1997	24.3 2012
Share of women in wage employment (non-agricultural sector)	48.5	2001	48.9 2011
Gender parity index in secondary enrolment	1.0	1999	1.05 2011

Data Source: Official UN Millennium Development Goals Indicators website

HIV and other STIs	1990	Most recent	
Percentage of adults aged 15-49 years who are HIV infected	<0.1	2001	0.2 2011
Percentage of sex workers in capital city who are HIV infected	-	1.5^	2011
Percentage of men who have sex with men in capital city who are HIV infected	-	1.04	2011
Percentage of people who inject drugs in capital city who are HIV infected	-	3.8	2011
Percentage of sex workers reporting the use of a condom with their most recent client	97^	2007	95.7^ 2011
Percentage of men reporting condom use the last time they had anal sex with a male partner	66	2007	76.4 2011
Percentage of sex workers with correct knowledge of HIV transmission	63^	2007	88.1 2011
Percentage of men who have sex with men with correct knowledge of HIV transmission	66	2007	79.8 2011
Percentage of people who inject drugs with correct knowledge of HIV transmission	63	2007	77.1 2011
Syphilis incidence per 100,000 #	1.45	32.5	2011
Congenital Syphilis incidence per 100,000 #	0.31	1995	0.48 2011

Data Source: UNGASS

#National STI center

^Females only

YOUTH	1990	Most recent	
Percentage of young people (15-24) with correct knowledge of HIV transmission	19	2007	31,9 2011
Percentage of young people (15-24) who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 15	9	2007	2.9 2011
Percentage of all live births to mothers aged under 20 #	10.0	5.5	2010
Adolescent abortions per 1000 live births (aged under 20) #	769.6	162.6	2010

Data Source: UNGASS

#WHO (HFA-DB)