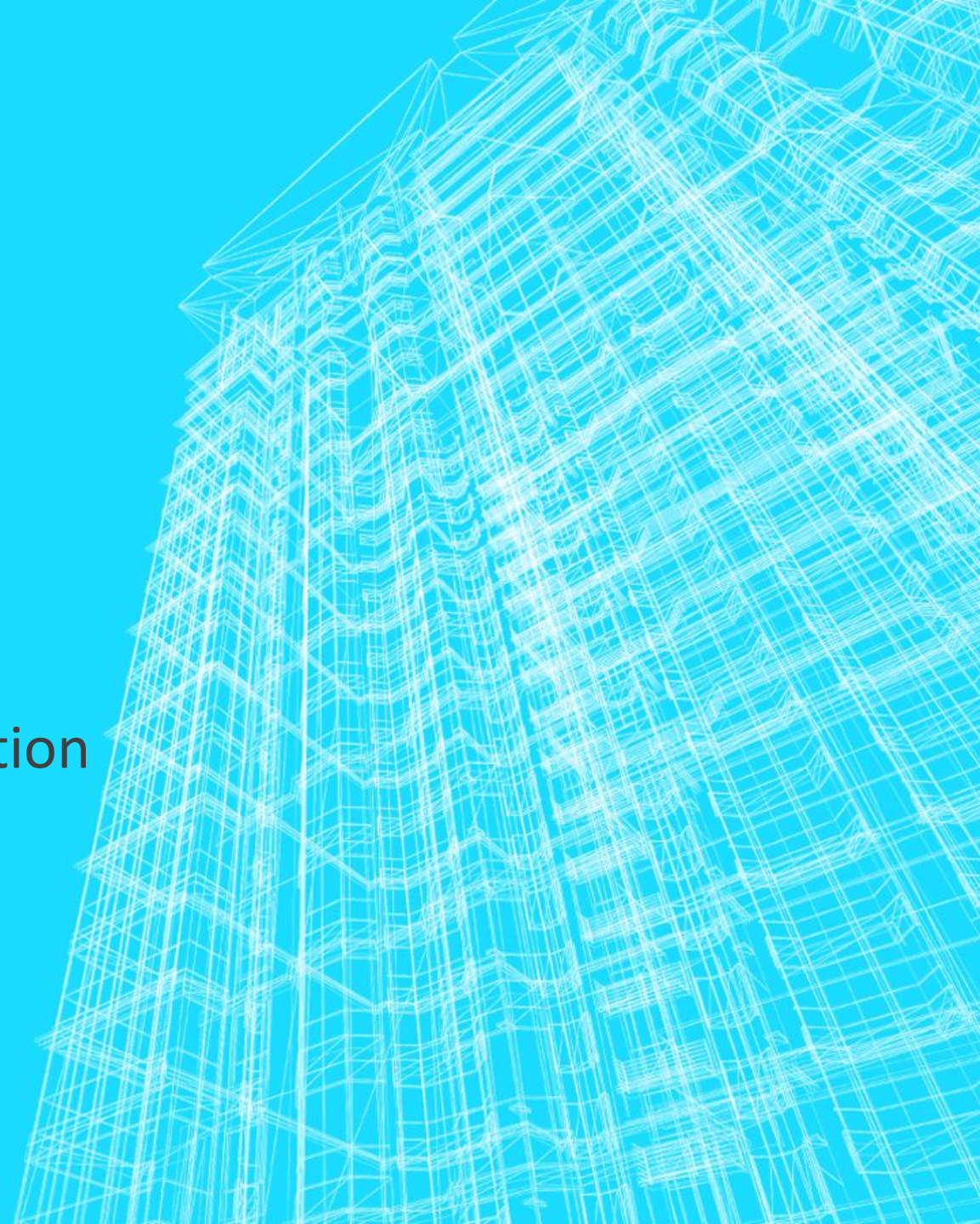


URBAN PLANNING

KAZAKHSTAN, City planning and Urbanization
Student: Mukhammed Aleumet Askar





CENTRAL ASIA: CORE AND PERIPHERY

Central Asia is, by its most common definition, those five “stans” that were formerly Soviet republics: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

I am from Kazakhstan Republic and further the presentation will be only about Kazakhstan’s urban planning and future urbanization designs of major cities, especially capital city-Astana.

Kazakhstan. From 1926 to 1989, the population of Kazakhstan increased 2.7-fold - from 6 million to 16.5 million people. From the 1950s through the 1980s, Kazakhstan’s population growth was mainly driven by natural factors.



600  km
mi

 Main Silk Road  Eurasian Steppe Route  Main Connecting Routes



Figure 4. Share of urban population in Central Asia, 1926-1989, %

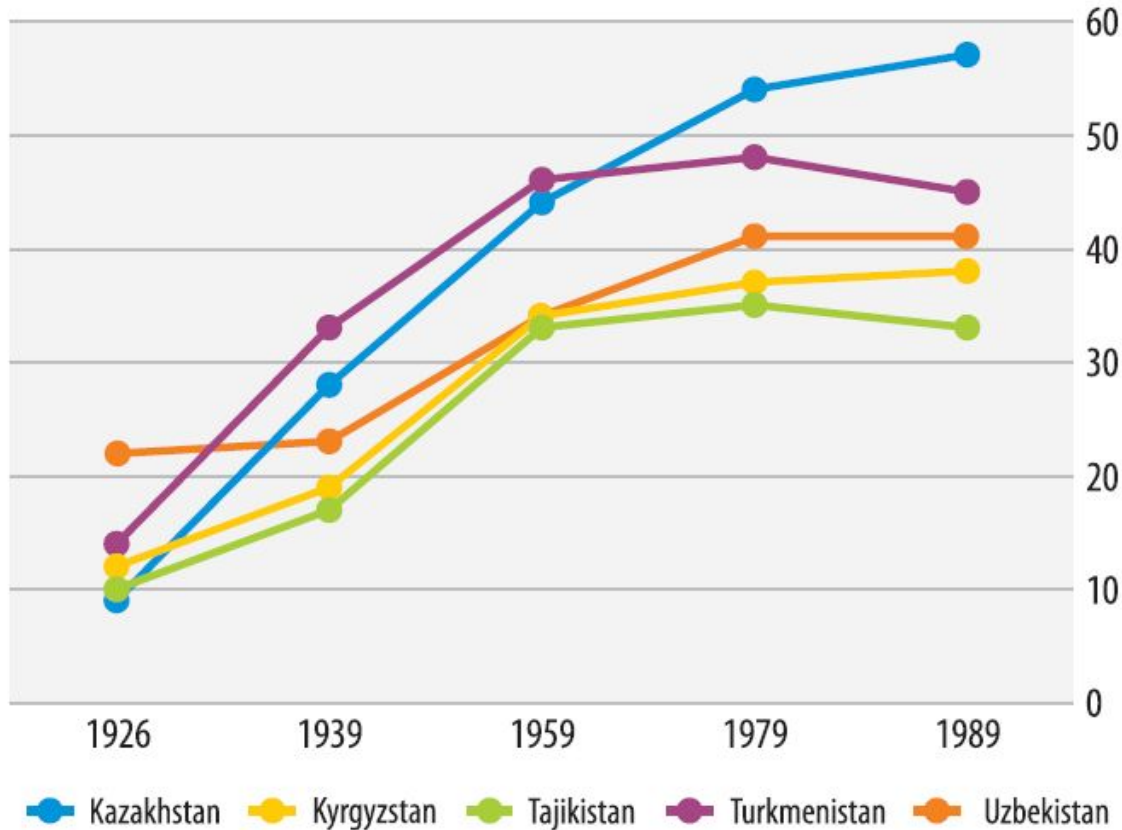


Figure 10. Kazakhstan's urbanization dynamics 1991-2011

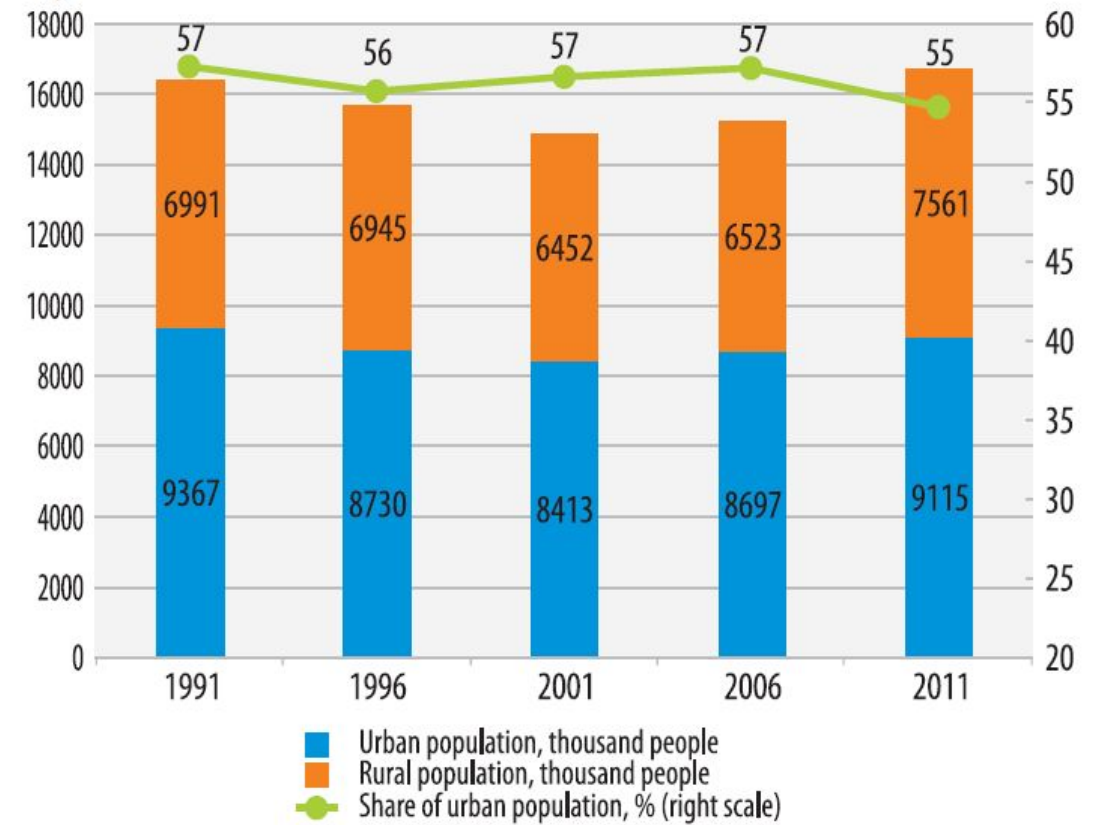


Table 1. Demographic indicators for Central Asian countries, as of January 1, 2012⁸

	Population, in thousands		Share of urban population, %	Population growth rates, 2006-2011, %		Density, population per sq. km
	Total	Urban		Total	Urban	
Kazakhstan	16,675.4	9,114.6	54.7	1.70	1.01	6.1
Kyrgyzstan	5,551.9	1,884.4	33.9	1.14	0.86	27.8
Tajikistan	7,800.5	2,063.3	26.5	2.00	2.12	54.5
Turkmenistan	5,054.8	2,527.4	50.0	1.14	2.20	10.4
Uzbekistan	29,559.1	15,069.6	51.0	1.96	9.11	66.1
Central Asia	64,641.7	30,659.3	47.4	1.59	3.06	16.1



Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country, and the ninth largest in the world, with an area of 2,724,900 km².

Kazakhstan is the dominant nation of Central Asia economically, generating 60% of the region's GDP, primarily through its oil/gas industry.



INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Urbanization in **Kazakhstan** was mainly driven by the creation of industrial areas. In 1939 the country had 28 cities and 53 urban-type settlements; by 1945 their numbers had risen to 38 and 100, respectively. The scale of urbanization continued to grow in the postwar period, resulting in 40 new cities.

By the early 1980s, the share of urban population in Karaganda, Mangyshlak and Dzhezkazgan, reached 83-89% of total population, a very high proportion compared with the rest of Central Asia.

Kazakhstan currently has 87 cities, of which two cities have national status (Almaty and Astana); 40 are oblast-level cities , including 14 oblast centers; and 45 are district-level cities. The 16 oblast centers (including Almaty and Astana) are home to 67% of Kazakhstan's total urban population.

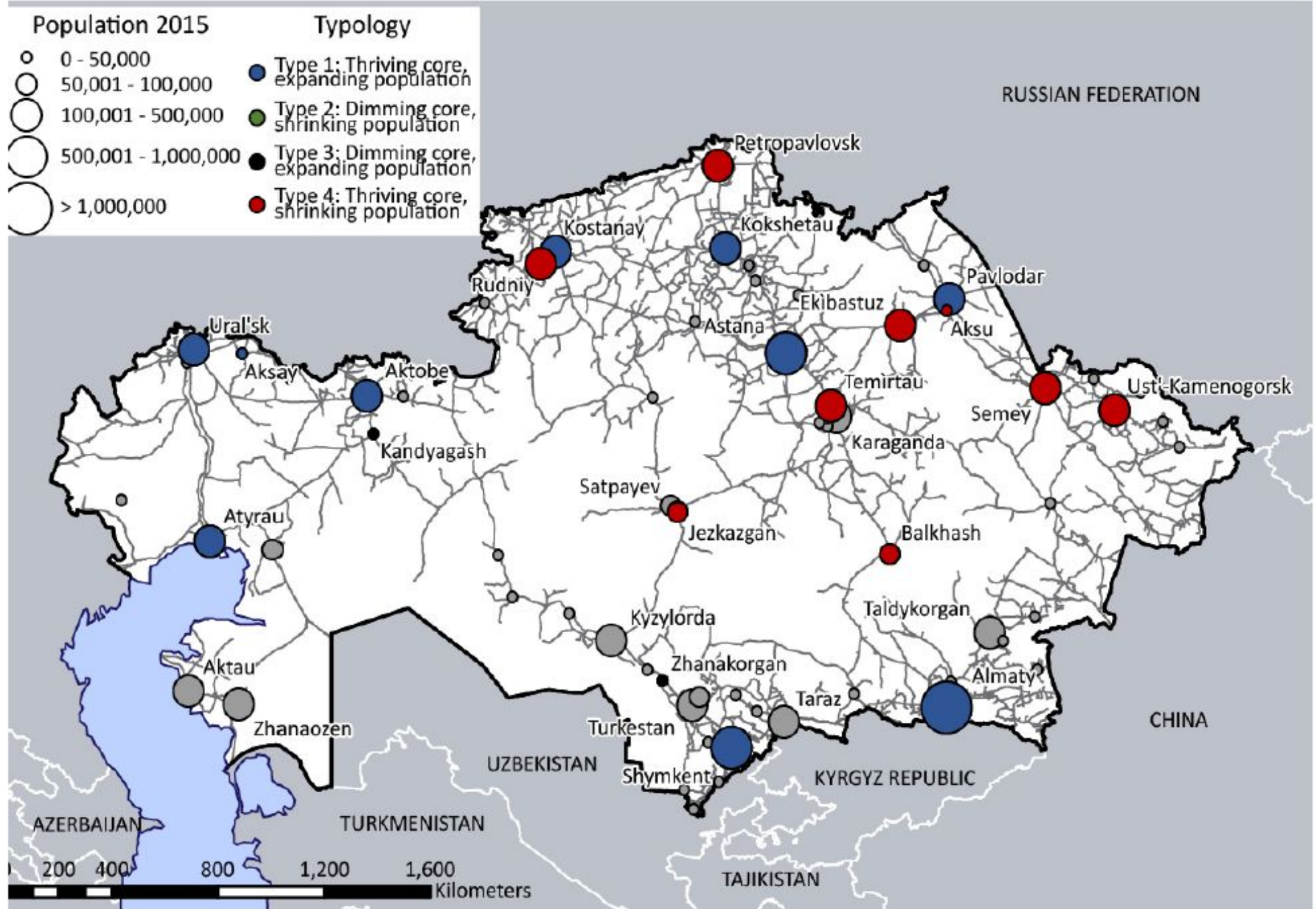
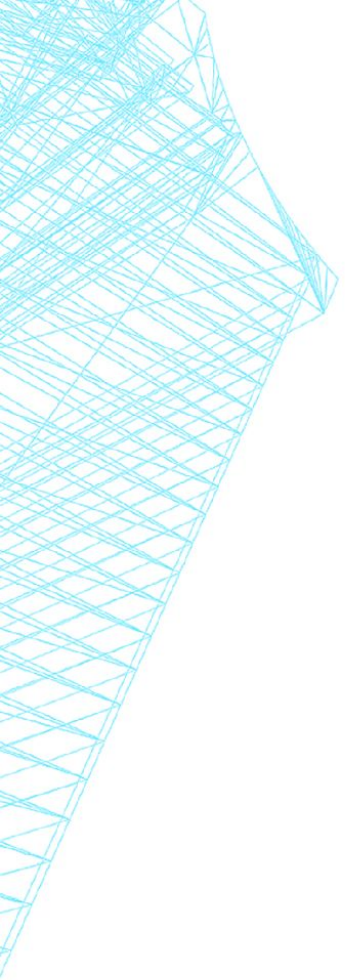
Table 9. Administrative and territorial division of Kazakhstan, as of 1 January 2012¹⁷

Provinces	Districts	Cities				Settlements	Villages
		Total	National level	Oblast level	District level		
Republic of Kazakhstan	175	87	2	40	45	34	6947
Astana city	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Almaty city	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
Akmola	17	10	-	2	8	5	626
Aktobe	12	8	-	1	7	-	410
Almaty	16	10	-	3	7	1	759
Atyrau	7	2	-	1	1	2	173
West Kazakhstan	12	2	-	1	1	4	446
Zhambyl	10	4	-	1	3	-	379
Karaganda	11	11	-	9	2	10	421
Kostanay	16	5	-	4	1	3	636
Kyzylorda	7	4	-	2	2	2	263
Mangistau	5	3	-	2	1	-	58
South Kazakhstan	14	8	-	4	4	-	879
Pavlodar	10	3	-	3	-	4	408
North Kazakhstan	13	5	-	1	4	-	703
East Kazakhstan	15	10	-	6	4	3	786

Urban development in Kazakhstan is characterized by the predominance of small towns (with a population up to 50,000 people). Today, this group includes 59 cities (or 67.8% of total number of cities), but only 16% of the urban population (1.42 million people) lives in them. Another 11.3% of the urban population lives in 11 medium-size cities (with populations from 50,000 to 150,000). Most of Kazakhstan's urban population (72.7%) resides in 17 major cities, which make up a fifth of the country's urban centers.

Table 10. Structure of Cities in Kazakhstan as of January 1, 2012

City categories (by population size)	Number of cities	Share of total, %	Population, In thousands	Share of total, %
Fewer than 10,000	13	14.9%	85.5	1.0%
10,000 - 20,000	13	14.9%	184.7	2.1%
20,000 – 50,000	33	37.9%	1, 153.3	13.0%
50,000 – 100,000	7	8.0%	493.2	5.5%
100,000 – 150,000	4	4.6%	509.3	5.7%
150,000 – 500,000	14	16.1%	3 ,631.4	40.8%
500,000 and more	3	3.4%	2, 835.8	31.9%
Total	87	100.00	8, 893.3	100.00



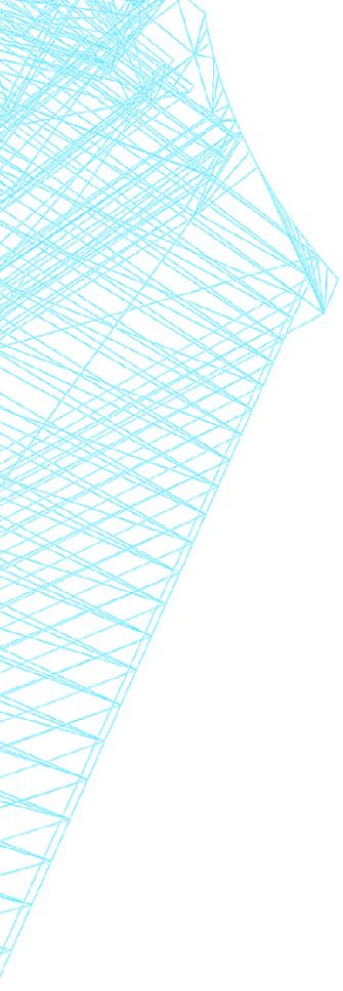


MAJOR CITIES OF KAZAKHSTAN

- **Almaty: The Old Capital**

Almaty is a beautiful city perched among the mountains in Southern Kazakhstan. Its name comes from the Kazakh word “alma” which means “apple;” apple orchards have long surrounded the city. Almaty is the largest city in Kazakhstan, with a population of 1,797,431 people, about 8% of the country's total population. It served as capital of the Kazakh state in its various forms from 1929 to 1997.

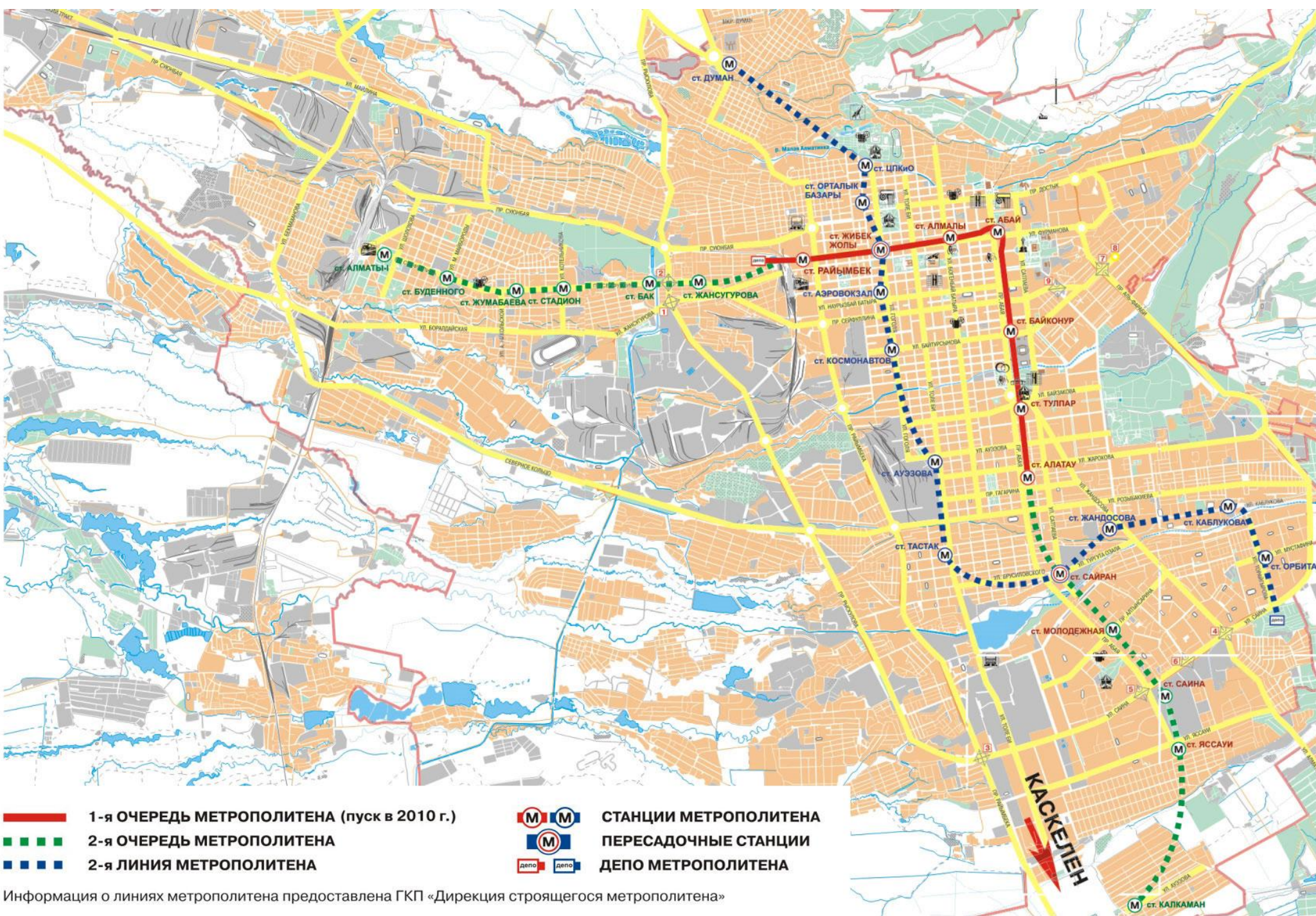
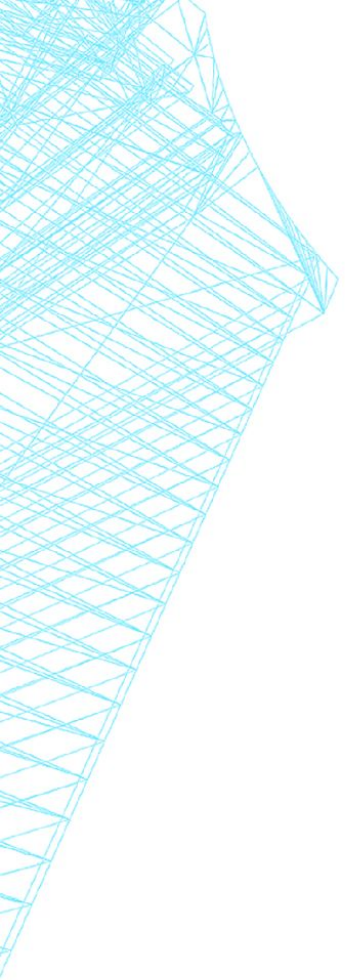
From 1966 to 1971, 1,400,000 square meters of public and cooperative housing were built. Annually, around 300,000 square meters of dwellings were under construction. The Soviet government tried to diversify architectural forms to create a more varied cityscape. During this period, many schools, hospitals, cultural, and entertainment facilities were constructed, including Lenin's Palace, the Kazakhstan Hotel, and the "Medeo" sports complex.



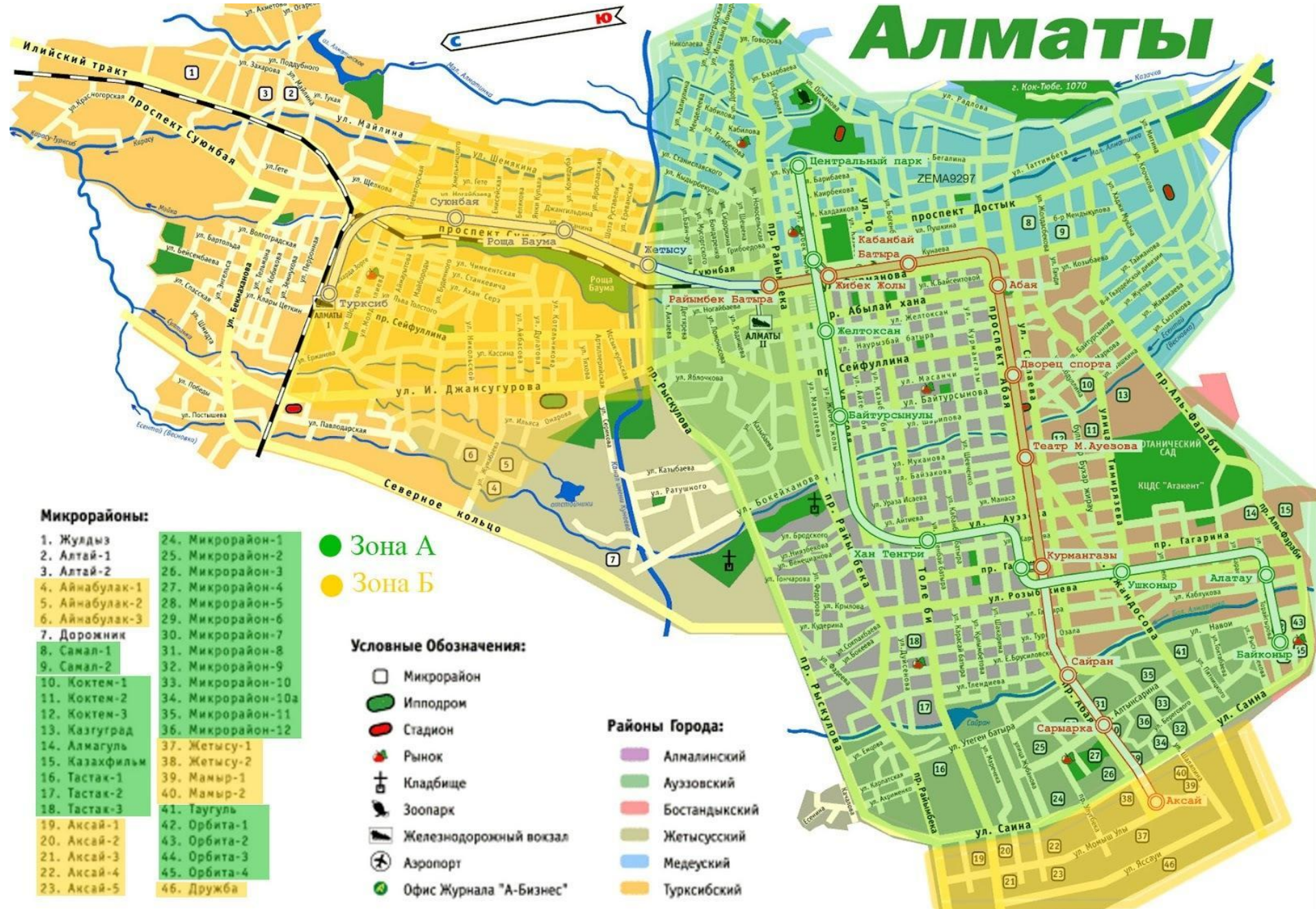
**“Medeo” sport
complex**

The Medeu Dam, designed to protect the city of Almaty and the Medeu skating rink from catastrophic mud flows during flood season, was built in 1966. It was reinforced a number of times in the 1960s and 1970s.



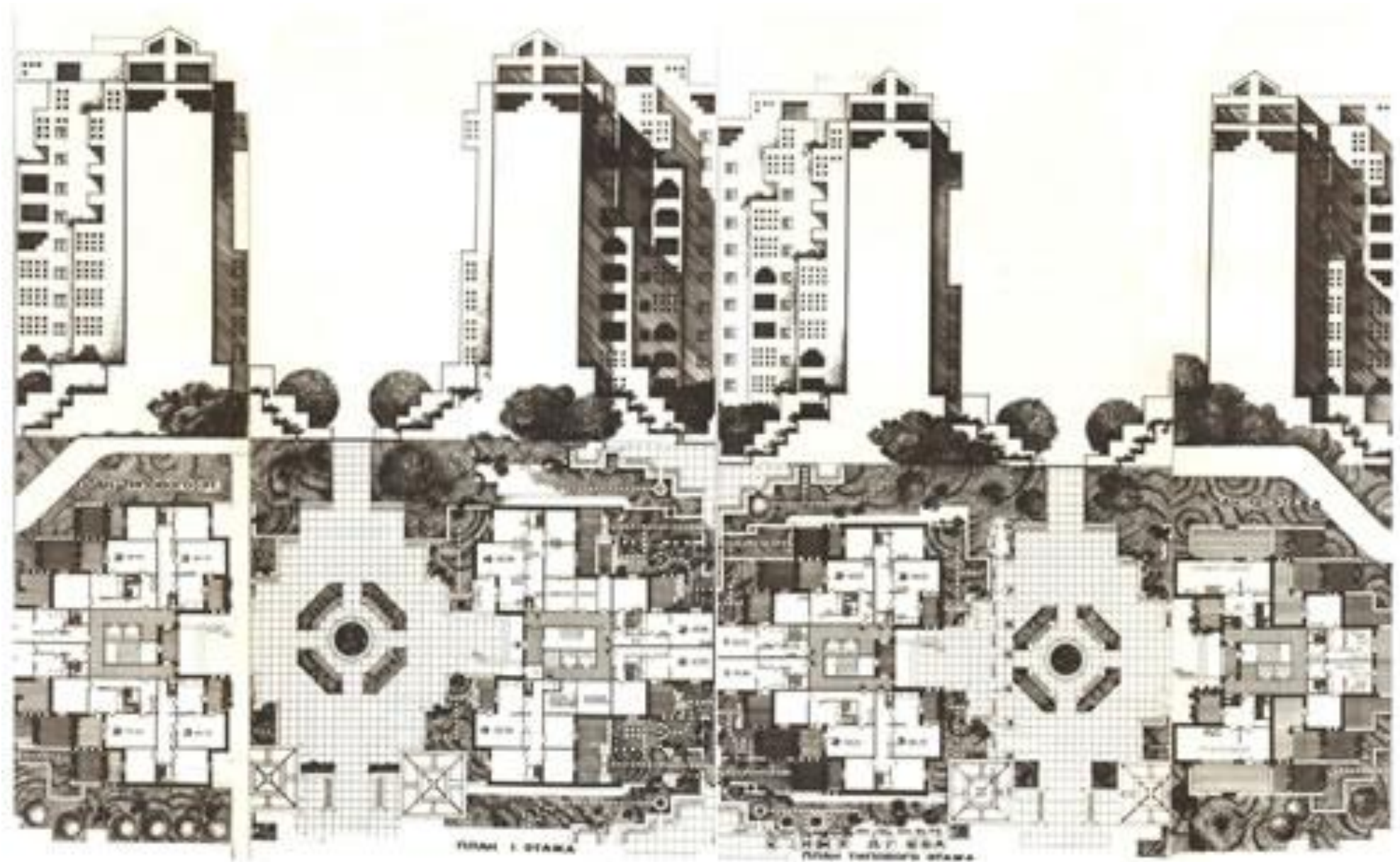


Алматы



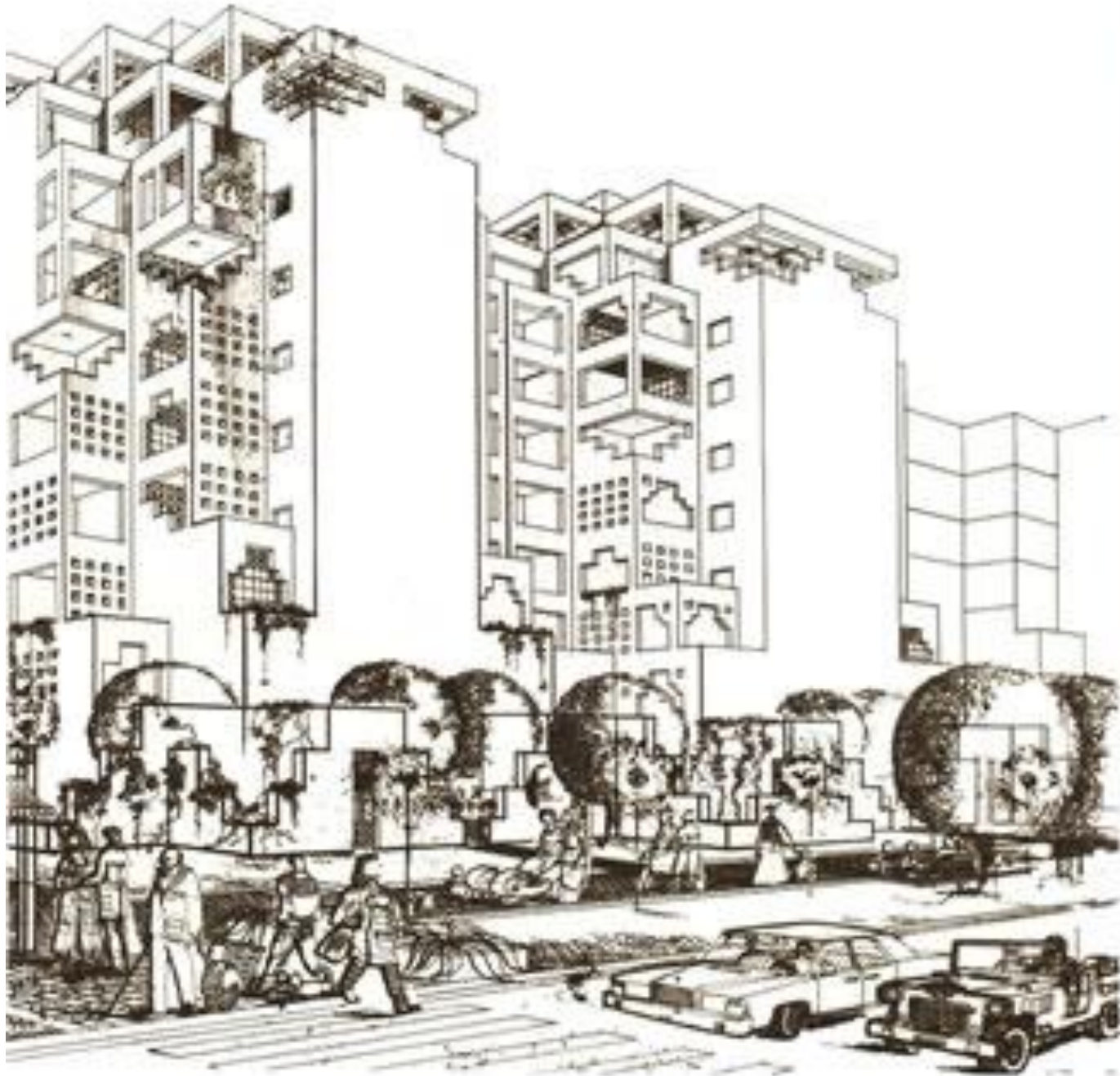
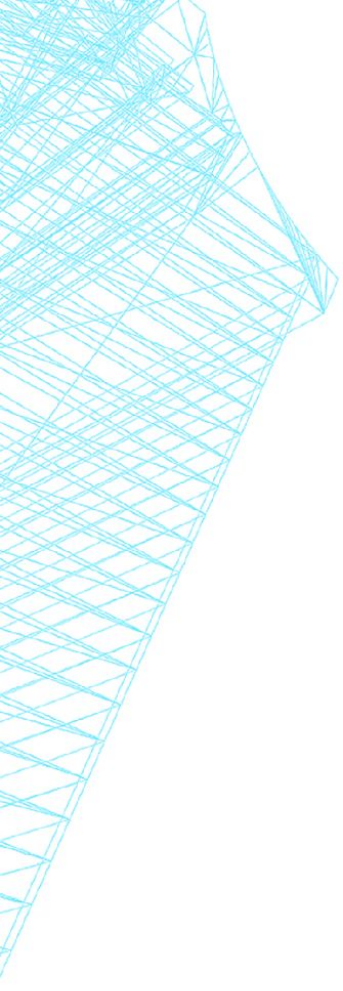
Almaty urban plan view

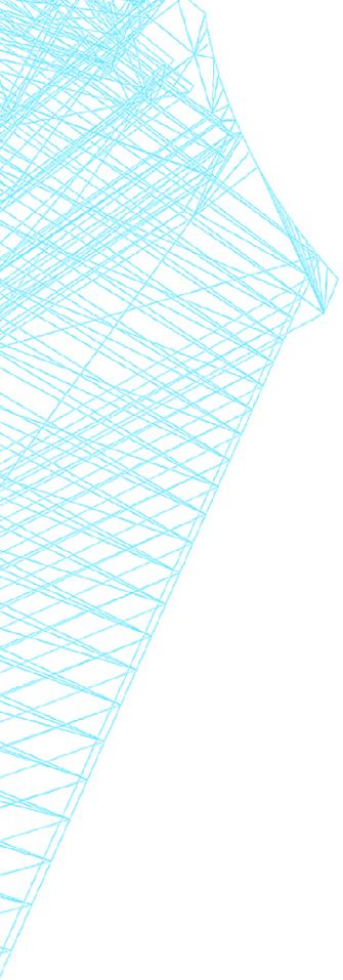
Alatau Urban Planning Development

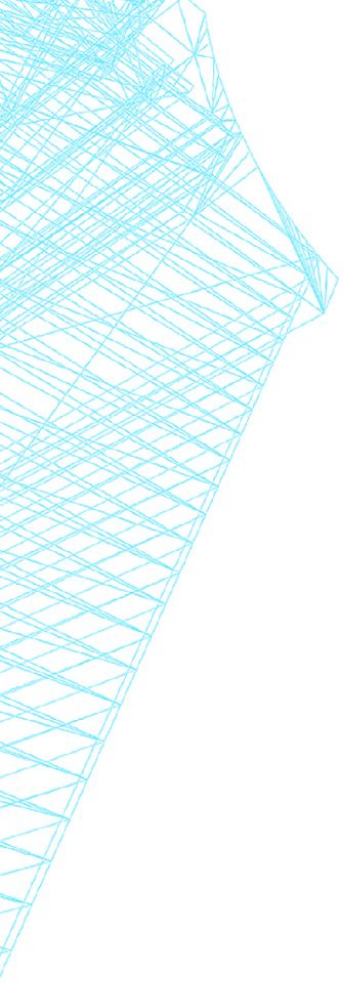


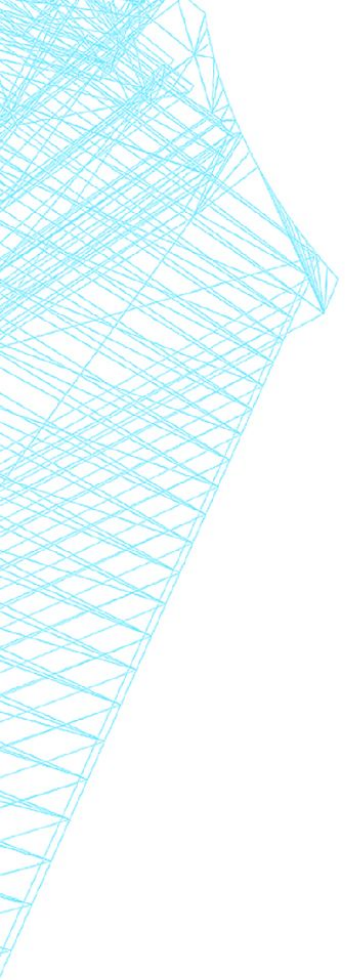
(First Prize,
Republican
Contest)

Design: 1986









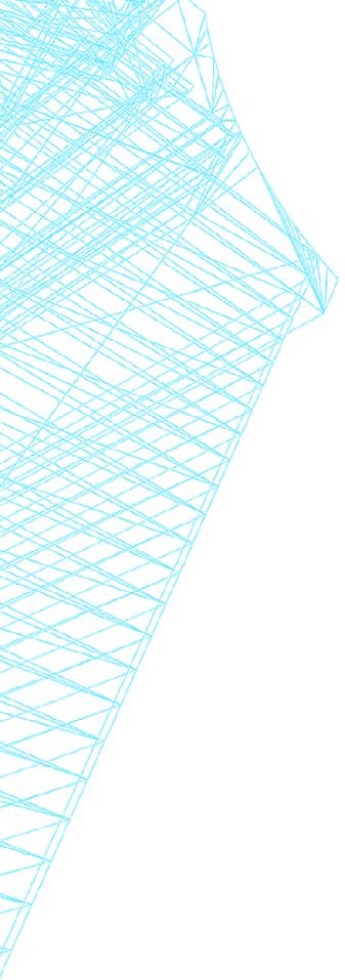
Information Technology Park

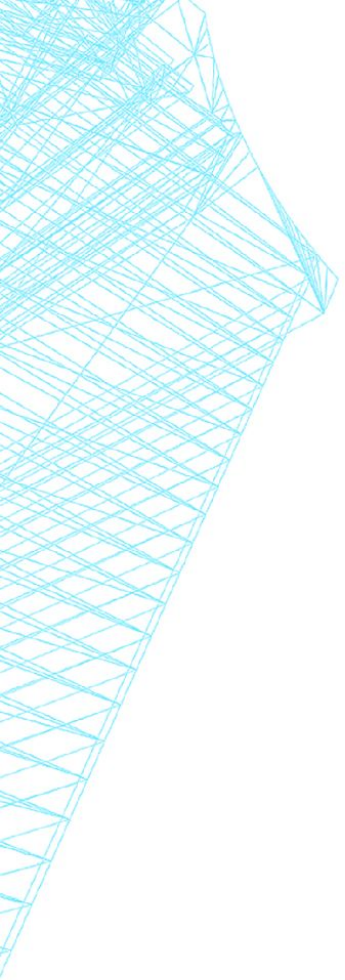
Gold Medal of Republic of Kazakhstan Union of Architects, Republican Contest for the best 2003 through 2006 architectural design, "Urban Planning Ensemble" Category

Location: Almaty

Design: 2006







▪ Astana: The New Capital

After Kazakhstan became independent in 1991, the city's name was changed back to Akmola. In 1994, it was decided that the Kazakhstan's capital would be moved from Almaty to Akmola and the city's name was changed again in recognition of this. The new name, "Astana," literally means "capital" in the Kazakh language. It officially became the capital on December 10, 1997 and, with approximately 575,000 people, is now the third largest city in the country.

Astana is located in central Kazakhstan on the Ishim River in a very flat, semi-arid steppe region which covers most of the country's territory. The city encompasses 722.0 km². The elevation of Astana is 347 m above sea level.



Panoramic view of the capital city Astana

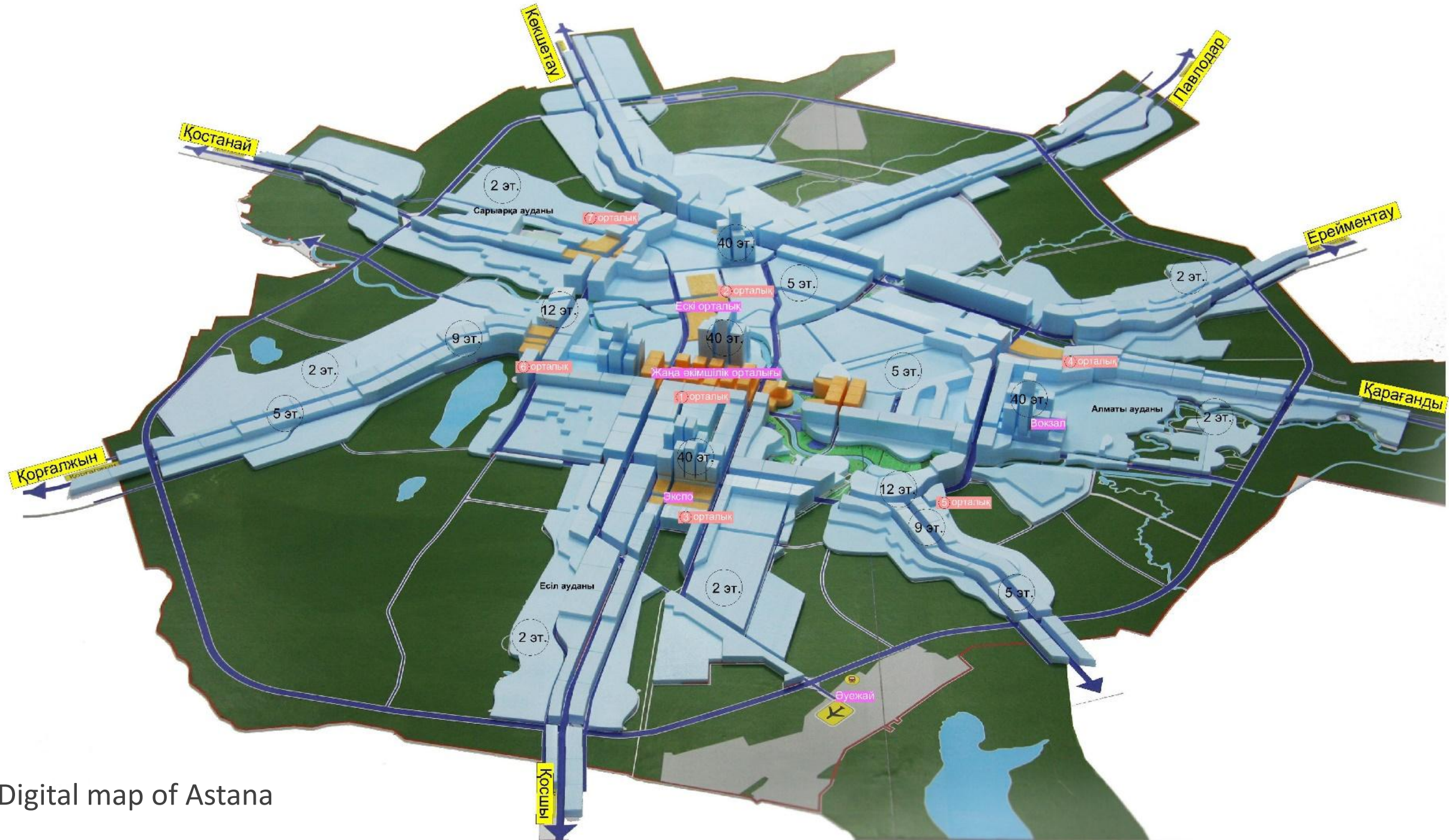
ASTANA

Here you can see a photo from a height of a bird eye. Most of the highscrapers are located in the middle of a city, on the left side of the city were built houses and on the right of the city were built newly constructed apartment buildings. The city is growing in four way direction, so it will be large and beautiful.

Topographic of the capital city, Astana.



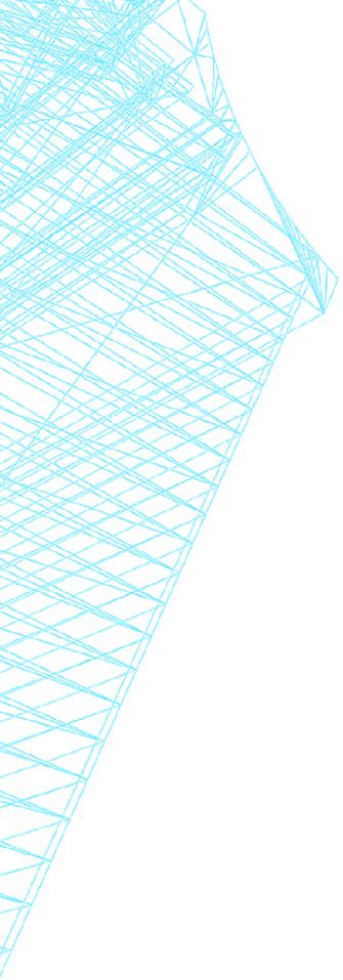




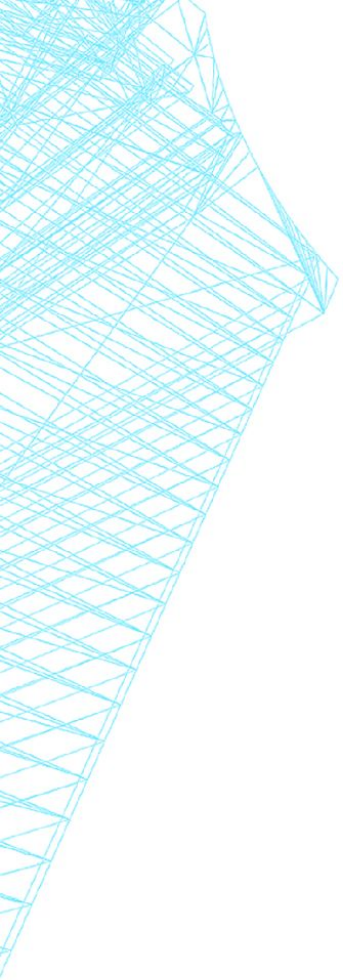
Digital map of Astana

General plan of mikro-regions, building boxes, of the city



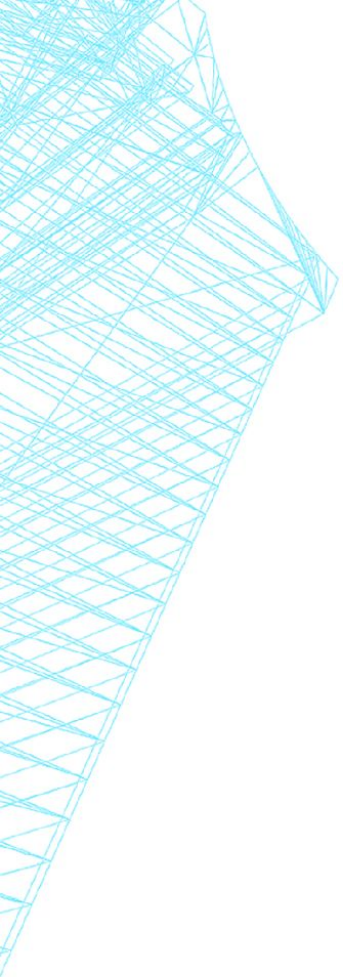






New Astana city
Centre development
Master Plan.
Sketch idea (for
international bid)

Design: 1998



Launch of Five Express Routes is planned in Astana

On August 29, 2015, it is planned to launch five express routes in Astana. This measure was initiated by Astana Office of Passenger Transport and Highways jointly with Astana LRT to link the densely populated areas of the capital and unload regular passenger transport that runs in these destinations.

The main advantages of the express routes are as follows:

- fewer stops
- significant time savings
- comfortable conditions because new, reliable and high-speed buses will be operating
- safety due high attention to rolling stock from a technical point of view.





CONCLUSION

If we take a look back for 20 years, the process of urbanization and urban development has been a difficult for the Central Asian countries. This was due primarily to the consequences of Soviet urbanization.

Further on, most of the countries the transition period has deepened divisions between regions in terms of social and economic development, also widened the gaps between rural and urban populations at last magnified the problem of small and medium-size towns.

The solution for the urban issues will be the dynamic processes of urbanization in Kazakhstan in the medium and long term will create new opportunities for industrial and agricultural development, forming megacities of regional and interregional scope, and improving the quality of urban life.

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