

DETERMINING THE DEGREE OF INVOLVEMENT OF SOCIETY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH IN KAZAKHSTAN

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The study was conducted as part of a dissertation on the theme “Development
of the ecosystem approach in managerial decision-making in the Republic of
Kazakhstan”

Nur-Sultan, 2020



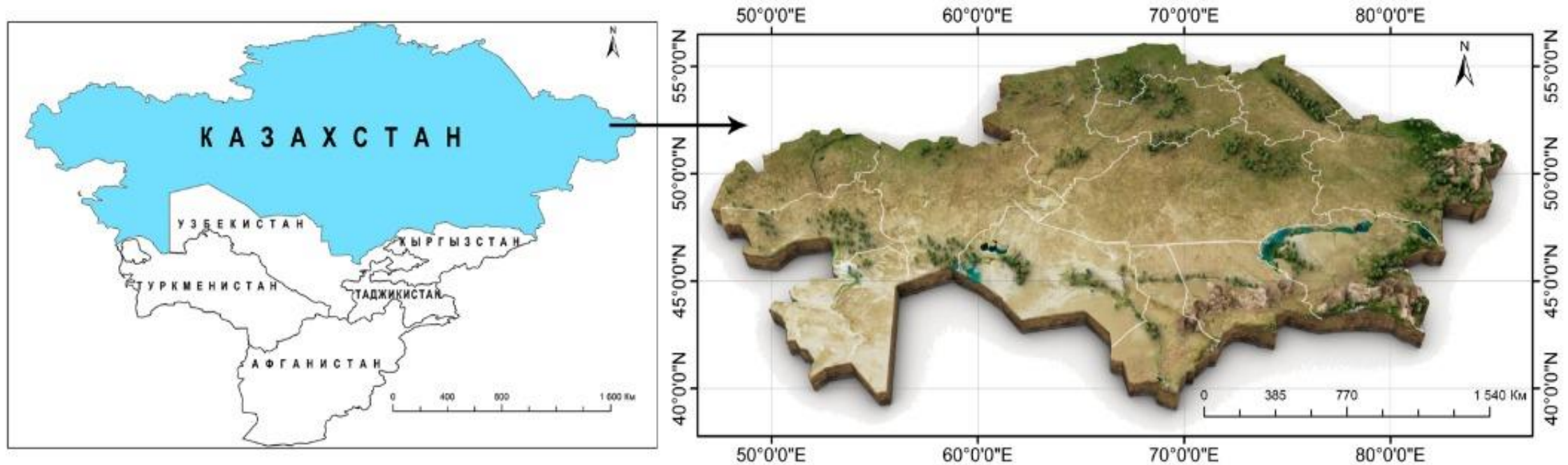
Introduction

When officials make decisions that may result in negative consequences for the environment, the interaction of natural ecological systems, living organisms, natural landscapes, other natural, natural-anthropogenic and anthropogenic objects and the need to preserve the natural balance of the natural environment should be taken into account.. (TEEB, 2010)

At the same time, the public has the right to participate in decision-making on issues affecting the interests of environmental protection, which is ensured at the earliest stage, when all opportunities are open to consider various options and when its effective participation can be ensured. (TEEB, 2011)

The main component of the success of promoting the principles of the ecosystem approach is the great involvement and interest of the state and civil society. (N. Lienhoopa, C. Schröter-Schlaacka, 2018)

Study Area



Picture 1. Map of Kazakhstan

Source: <https://freelance.ru/Urichi/3d-karta-kazahstana-3288249.html>, 02.03.2020

Expert survey of 256 decision-makers in the field of:

- conservation of fauna, water, forestry, protected areas;
- groundwater, subsoil use and land resources;
- Environmental control and regulation.



Methods and tools of research

1

- Определение фокус группы

2

- Интервьюирование

3

- Обобщение результатов и анализ

4

- Подтверждение гипотез

TOOLS:





GOAL:

Measuring the level of government involvement in promoting the ecosystem approach and developing proposals for its further development.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

1. What is the level of government involvement in promoting the ecosystem approach?
2. What is the level of knowledge, understanding and motivation of representatives of the state authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the application of **ESP**.
3. How effective is the interaction of all components of the ecosystem approach?

The originality of the research is in the absence of research aimed at in-depth study of the problems of introducing the economic assessment of natural biological resources, taking into account the specifics of the state environmental policy.

The relevance is dictated by the presence of many differing opinions and views around the discussion in Kazakhstan of the draft New Environmental Code.



EXAMPLES OF DEGRADATION OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS IN CENTRAL ASIA CAUSED BY DIRECT AND INDIRECT FACTORS

Уровень осведомленности;
Уровень мотивации:
- восприятие;
- ценностные ориентиры.
Институциональное развитие:
- НПА;
- финансовые инструменты;
- конфликт интересов;
- развитие ИС.

Нерациональное землепользование;
Нерациональное водопользование;
Загрязнение;
Изменение климата;
Истощение биоразнообразия;

Степные экосистемы;
Лесные экосистемы;
Лесостепные экосистемы;
Пустынные экосистемы;
Речные и озерные экосистемы;
Морские экосистемы.

Source: IPBES, 2018



EXAMPLES OF DEGRADATION OF NATURAL ECOSYSTEMS IN CENTRAL ASIA CAUSED BY DIRECT AND INDIRECT FACTORS

Косвенные факторы

Уровень осведомленности:
-базовые знания.

Уровень мотивации:
-восприятие;
-ценностные ориентиры.

Институциональное развитие:
-развитие ИС и НПА;
-конфликт интересов.

Прямые факторы

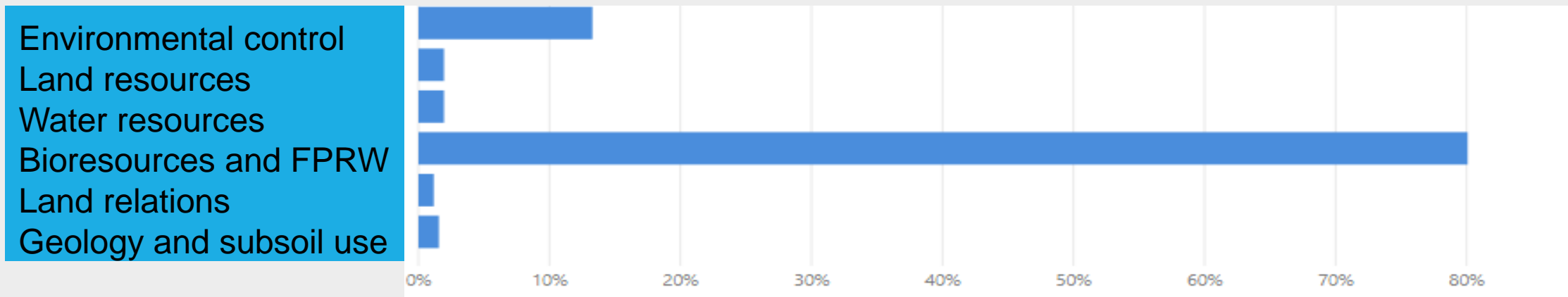
Нерациональное землепользование;
Нерациональное водопользование;
Загрязнение;
Изменение климата;
Истощение биоразнообразия;

ЭКОСИСТЕМЫ

Степные экосистемы;
Лесные и лесостепные экосистемы;
Пустынные экосистемы;
Речные и озерные экосистемы;
Морские экосистемы

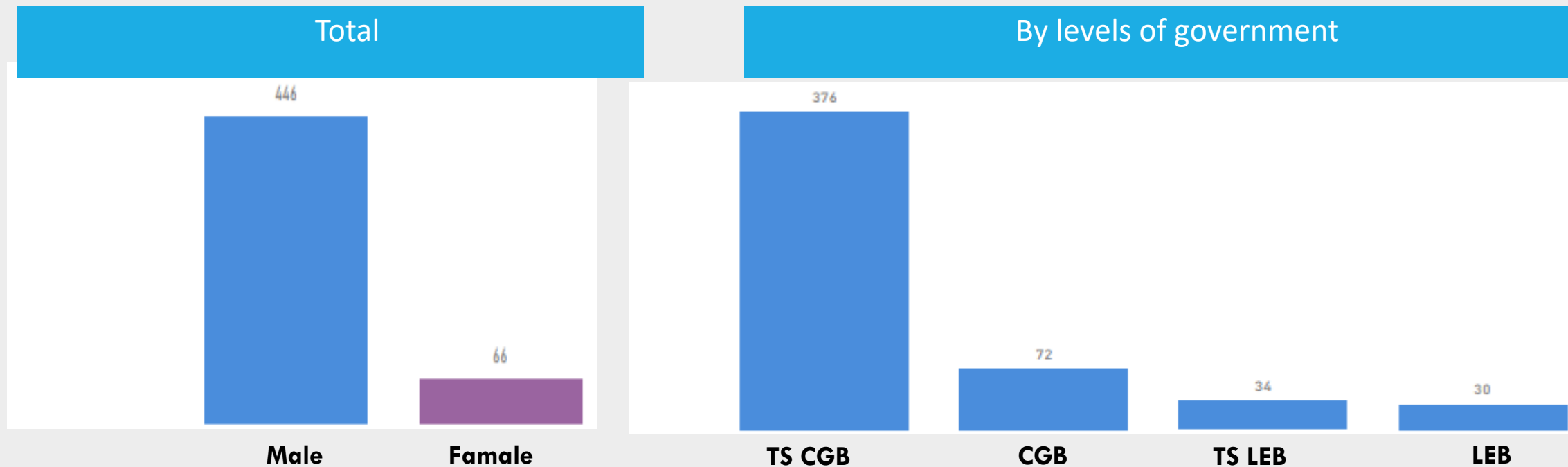


Focus group characteristics





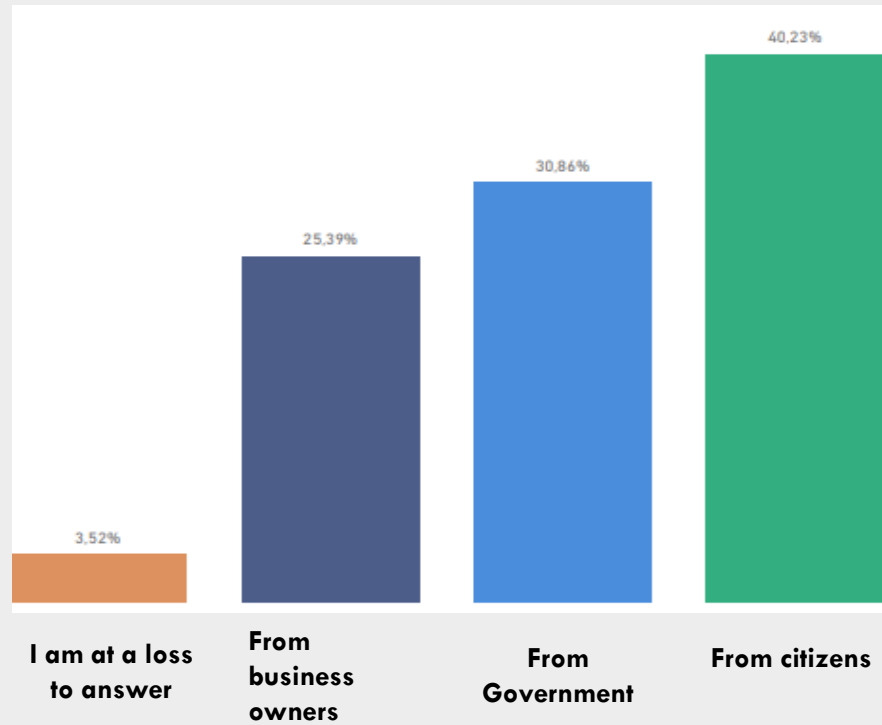
GENDER OF RESPONDENTS



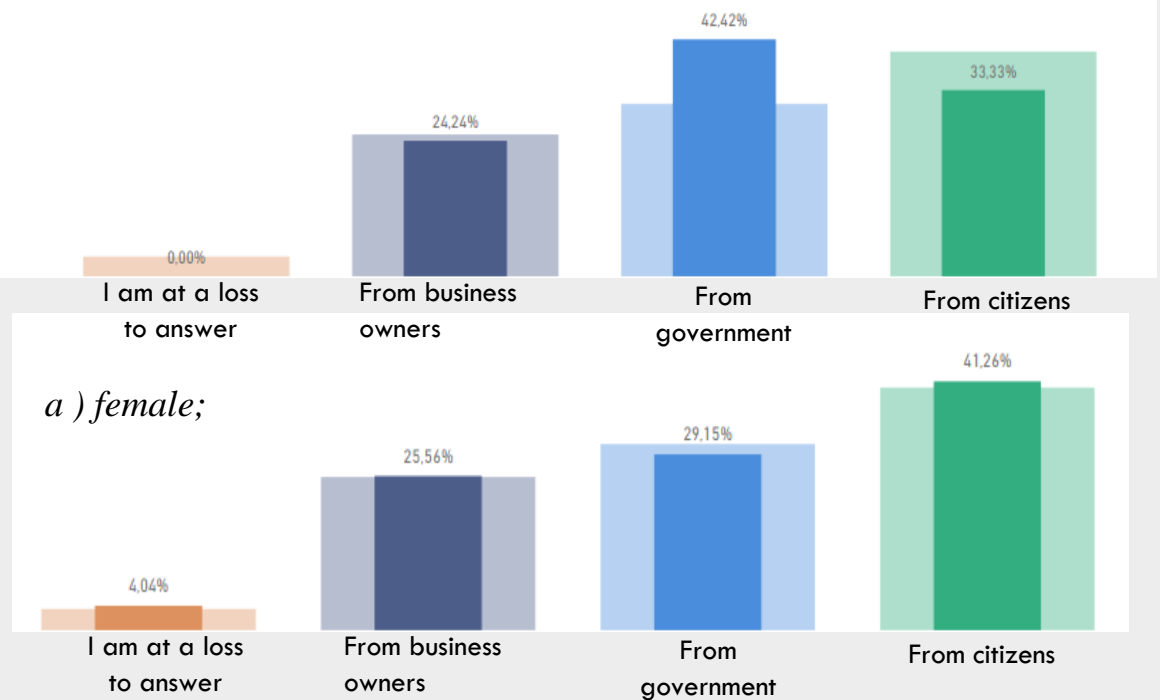


WHO DOES THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION DEPEND ON?

Total



Gender aspects of perception

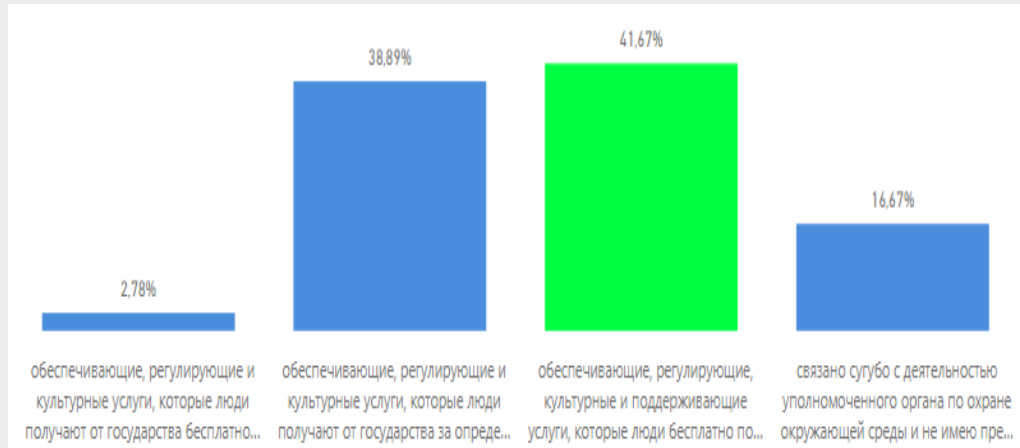


a) female;

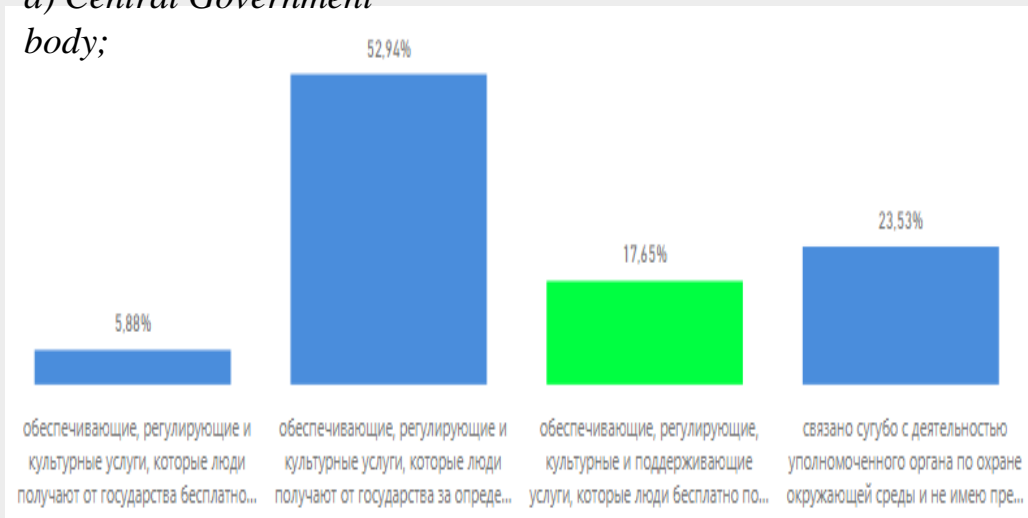
b) male



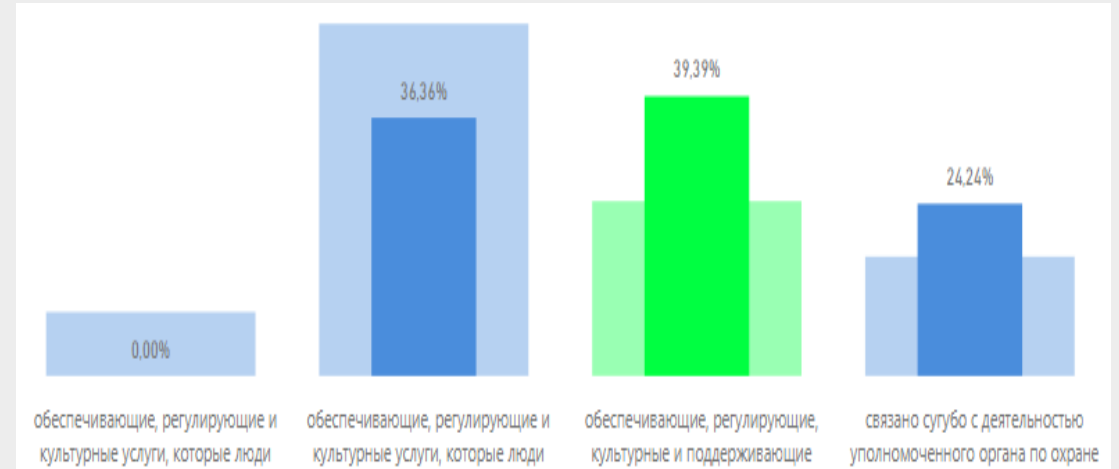
Ecosystem Services Awareness



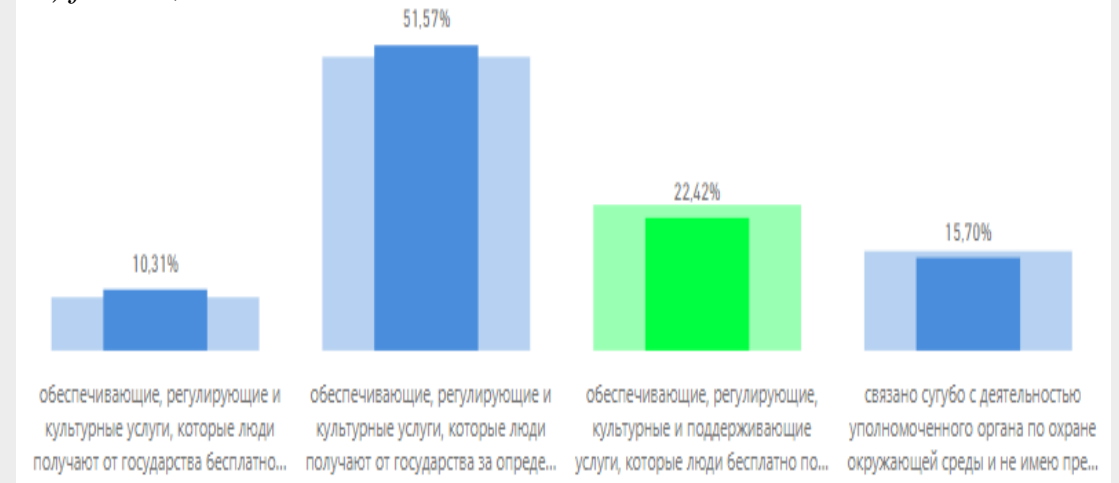
a) Central Government body;



b) LEB.

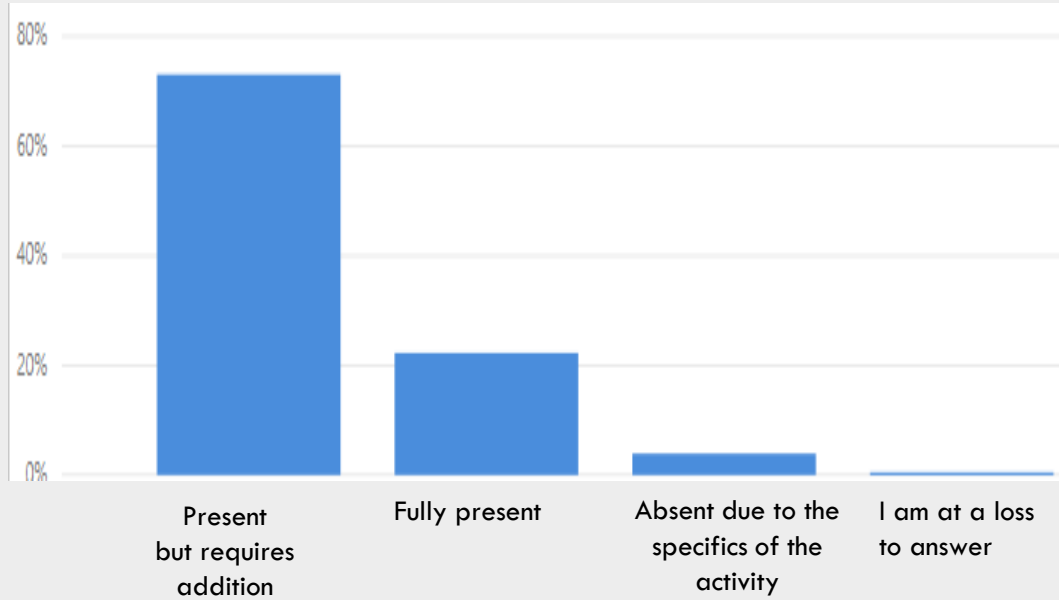


c) female;

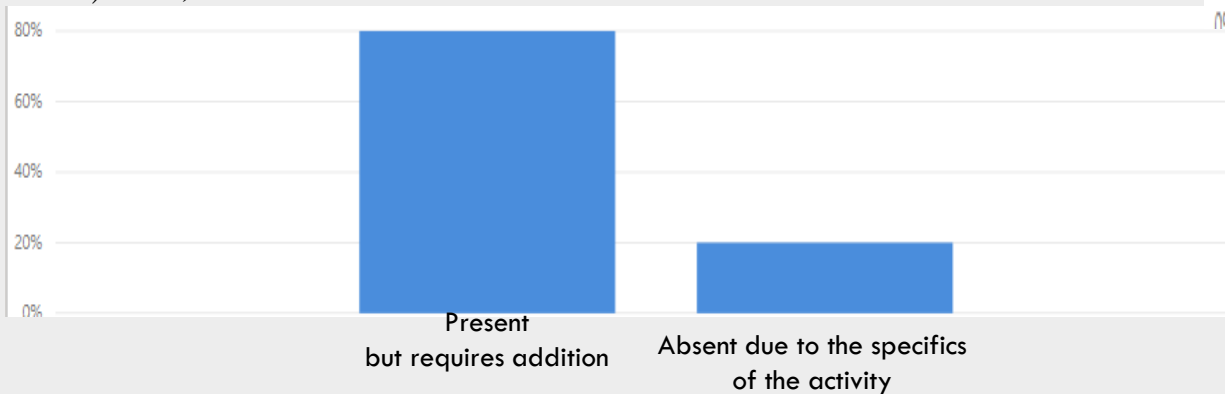


d) male

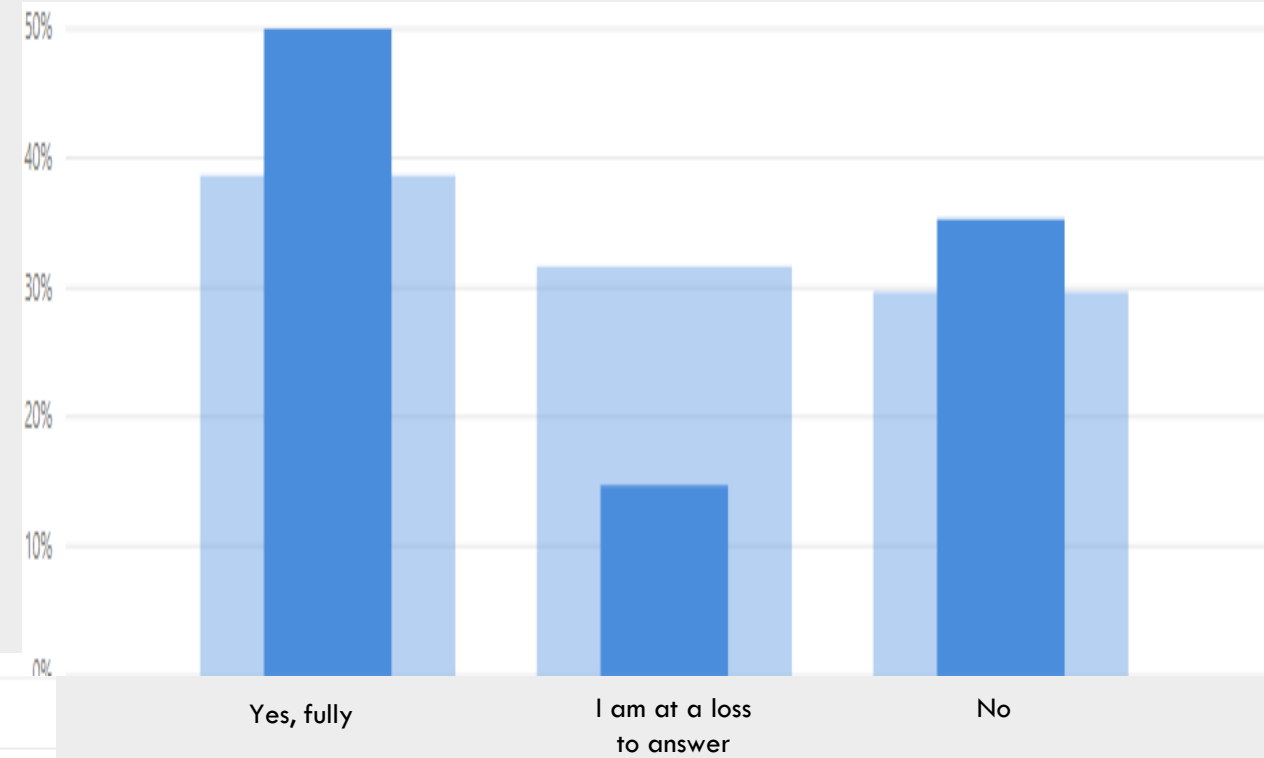
Presence of environmental aspects in sectoral and program documents and satisfaction with the existing EIA system



a) total;



b) GB in the field of land resources.



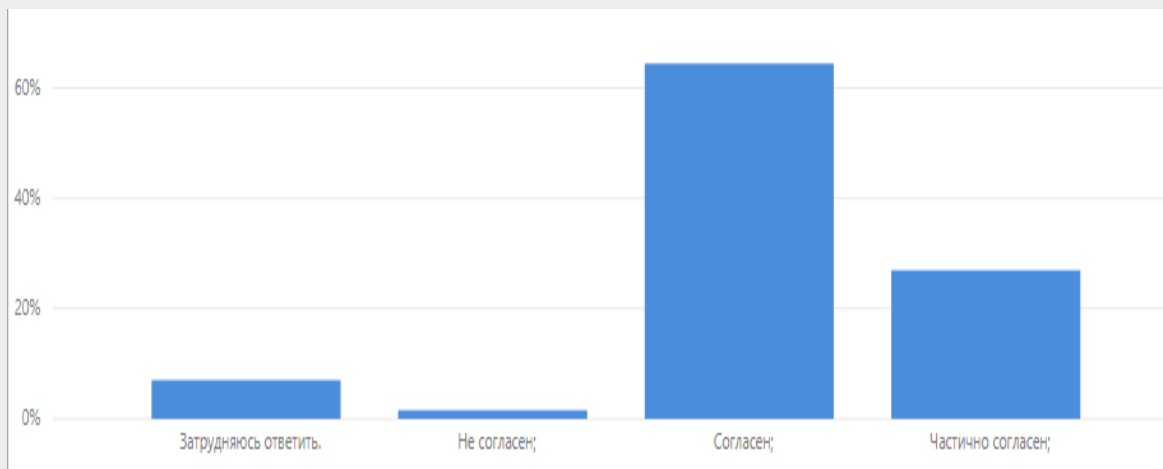
c) satisfaction with the EIA by the environmental control authorities.



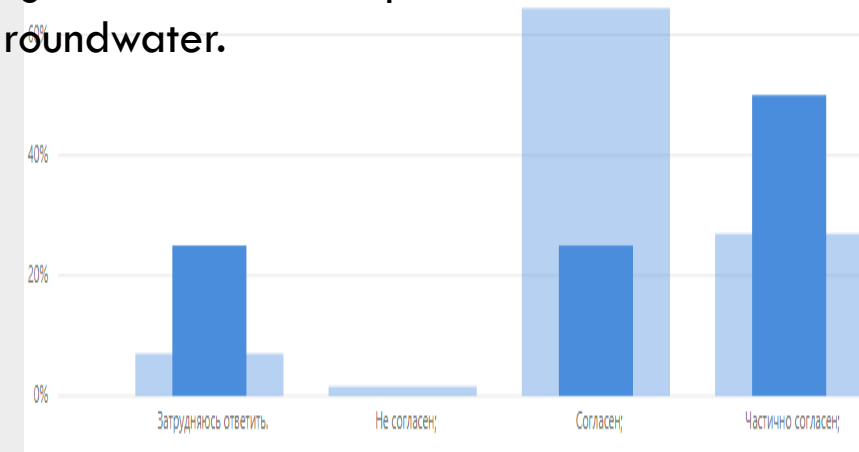
a) Awareness level of natural capital categories



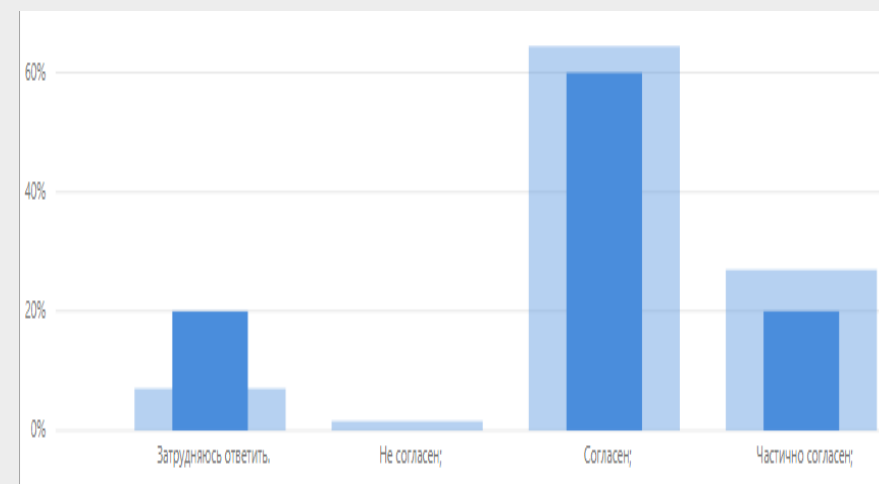
b) Level of understanding of the role of natural capital in the development of a green economy



The level of understanding of the effectiveness of investing in the natural capital of civil defense organizations for the protection of surface and groundwater.



c) water resources ;



d) geologists.



DISCUSSION

The results of the survey allow us to reveal not only the general awareness of the respondents about ecosystem approaches, the level of personal perception, but also the willingness to change, taking into account strategic environmental planning and assessment.

1. Gender characteristics of the perception of environmental issues, pro-ecological behavior by women - leaders were revealed, where the hypothesis about the relationship of the respondent's gender with the attitude to the environment was confirmed.
2. The KPI of biodiversity conservation authorities is assessed by the number of administrative measures taken (fines, claims), which accentuates the sectoral policy towards identifying and suppressing, rather than preventing and preventing violations.
3. All respondents who believe that there are environmental issues in sectoral plans and programs, but require a qualitative addition, are confident that the lack of information affects the quality of management decisions. This indicates a lack of reliable and high-quality information in the existing legal framework.



DISCUSSION

4. The inefficiency of the use of land resources is confirmed by the fact that every second representative in the field of land relations is sure that there is no need to include environmental aspects in sectoral programs and plans.

This fact is explained by the presence of a conflict of interest between the Land Management Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture, of which it is located.

5. Cross-analysis for each group showed that half of the interviewed representatives of the state agency responsible for conducting the EIA at the central and local levels are completely satisfied with the EIA mechanism, and 14.7% found it difficult to answer this question.

This indicates a poor understanding of the KERK, which is the developer of the new Environmental Code and the conductor of the ecosystem approach in the public administration system.

The greatest concern about the lack of development of the EIA mechanism was expressed by representatives of state bodies in the field of conservation and use of water resources and geology and subsoil use, 40% and 50%, respectively.



CONCLUSION

1. Gender and environmental attitudes offer new insights into how to potentially stimulate increased pro-environmental action among male leaders.
2. It is necessary to revise the sectoral policy of government agencies on biodiversity conservation in the direction of preventing and preventing violations.
3. It is necessary to take measures to improve environmental awareness and culture among the heads of state bodies for natural resource management.
4. Successful implementation of the ecosystem approach lies in taking into account the interests of all stakeholders.



Reference

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Thank you for attention