



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

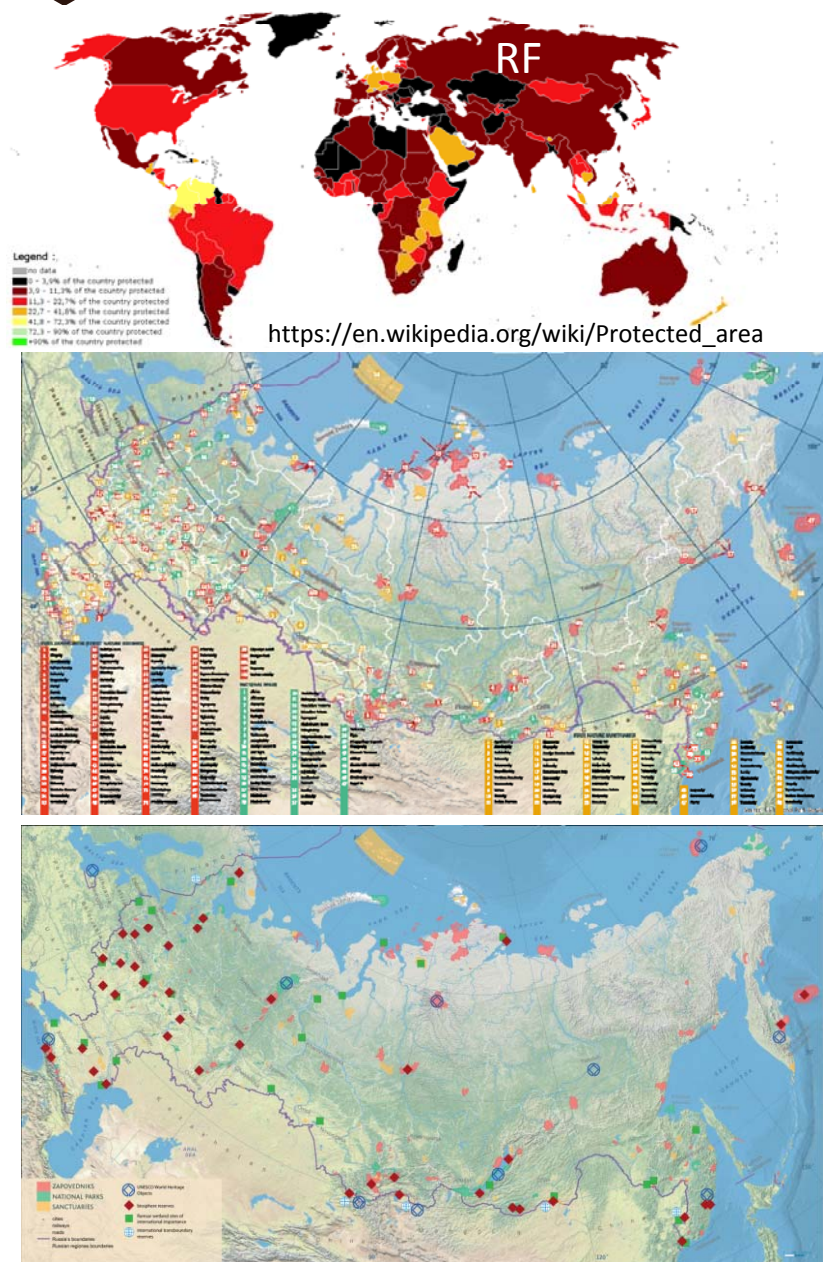


IUCN
World
Conservation
Congress
Hawaii 2016



TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION OF RUSSIAN PROTECTED AREAS

Dauria International Protected
Area
Daursky Biosphere Reserve
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2016



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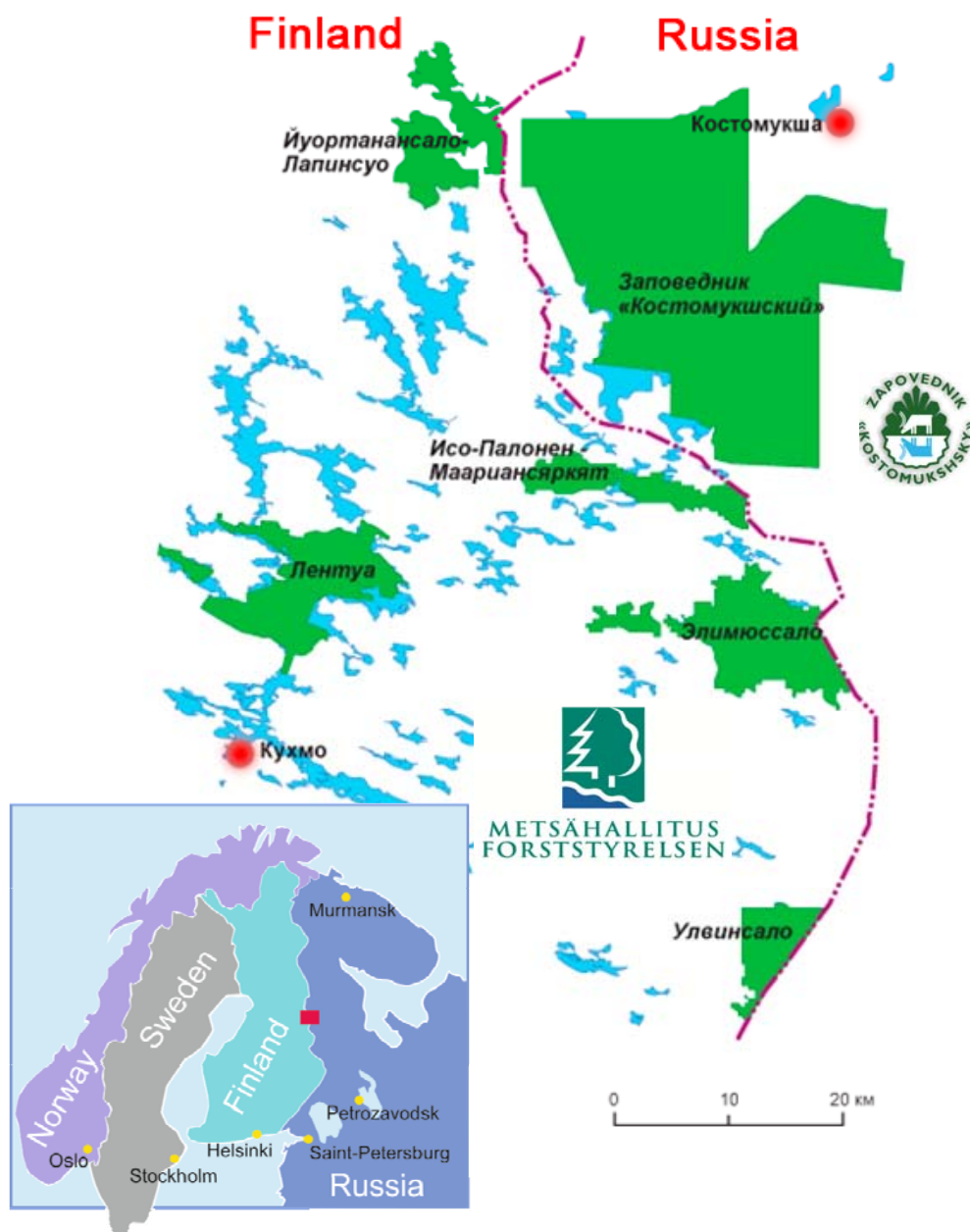
The Russian Federation has a longest national borders in the World and cross the different types of ecosystems

- ❖ Russia (Russian Federation) is one of the largest country in the world. RF shares land and maritime borders with more than 15 countries. Total length of borders is 62, 269 km.
- ❖ State borders cross several terrestrial and marine ecosystem types: from arctic to subtropical.
- ❖ Total area of all Russian PA is about 207 million hectares (11,4%).
- ❖ Along Russian border territories are a lot of Protected areas among them about 30 are federal level PAs of I-IV categories of IUCN classification. Many of them have international significance (status).



**3. Only 5 official
transboundary protected
areas were created by
intergovernmental
agreement:**

1. "Friendship" (USSR-Finland), 1989;
2. Dauria (Russia-Mongolia-China), 1994;
3. "Ubsunur Hollow" (Russia-Mongolia), 2003;
4. "Khanka Lake" (Russia-China), 2006;
5. "Altay" (Russia-Kazakhstan), 2011.



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Russian - Finnish zapovednik «Friendship»

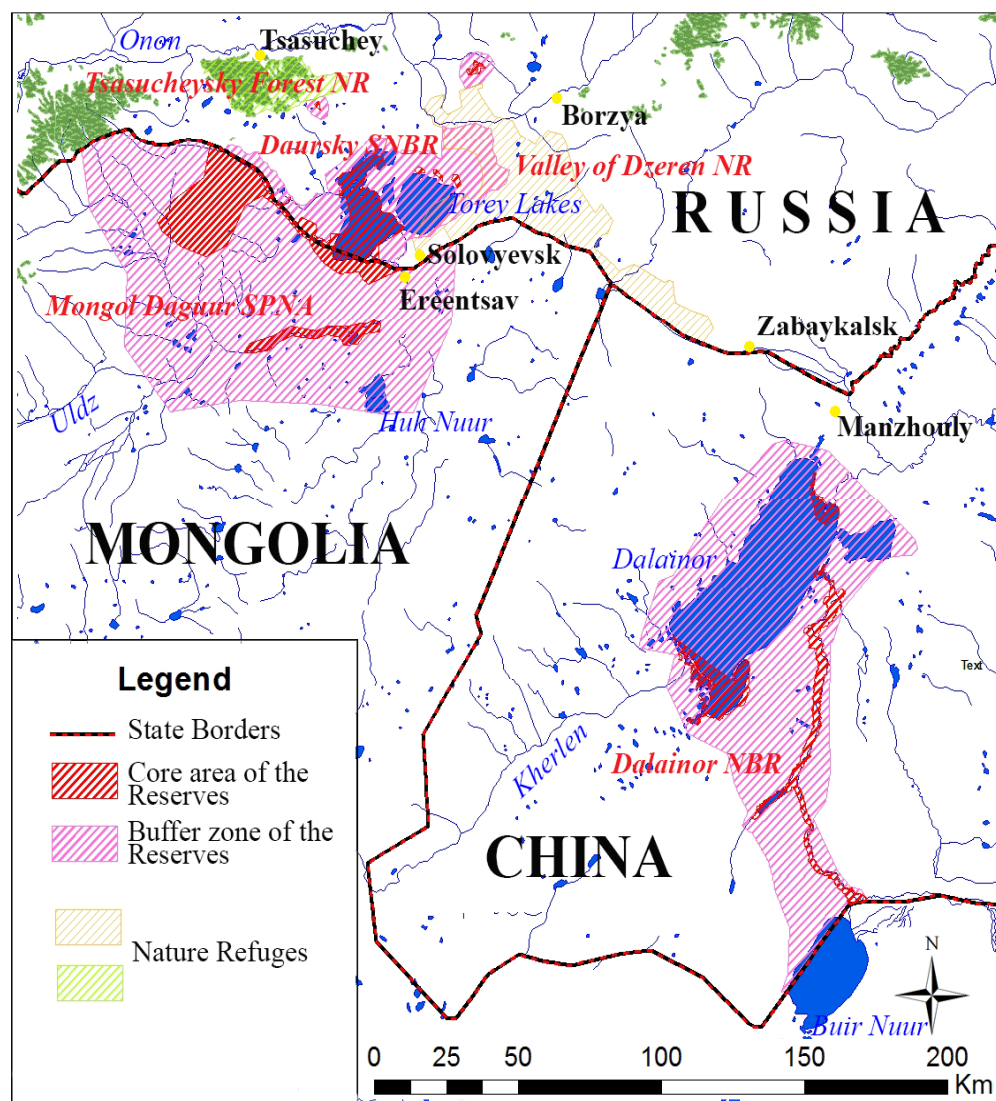
Protects the boreal forest
ecosystems

- Kostomukshsky zapovednik (Russia),
- Metsähahtus Forststyrelsen PA (Finland)

Main aim of creation:

Promotion of cooperation between Finland
and Russia in the field of environmental
protection.





5 Chinese-Mongolian-Russian Dauria International Protected Area (CMR DIPA)

Protects steppe, forest steppe and wetlands

- Daursky Nature Biosphere Reserve (Zapovednik), Tsasuchey Bor and Valley of Dzeren Nature Federal refuges (Russia)
- Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area (Mongolia)
- Hulun Lake (Dalainor) Nature National Biosphere Reserve (China)

Main aim of creation:

Protection of ecosystems of the Daurian steppe ecoregion and promoting the conservation of natural birds and mammals migrations routes.





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Chinese-Russian International Reserve *Khanka Lake*

Protects wetlands

- *Khanka Nature Biosphere Reserve (Russia)*
- *Xinkaihu Nature Reserve (China)*

Main aim of creation:

Protection of wetland ecosystems of the Khanka Lake.





7 Mongolian-Russian International Protected Area *Ubsunur Hollow*

Protects different ecosystems of
Ubsunur basin

- State Nature Biosphere Reserve *Ubsunurskaya Kotlovina* (Russia),
- Strictly Protected Area *Ubsunur Lake* (Mongolia)

Main aim of creation:

Protection of the natural and cultural heritage
of Ubsunur Hollow and surrounding
territories



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Kazakh-Russian Transboundary Reserve Altay

Protects the mountain ecosystems of
Altay-Sayany ecoregion

- *Katunsky Nature Biosphere Reserve (Russia)*
- *Katon-Karagaysky National Park (Kazakhstan)*

Main aim of creation:

Conservation and sustainable development
of the mountain part of Altay

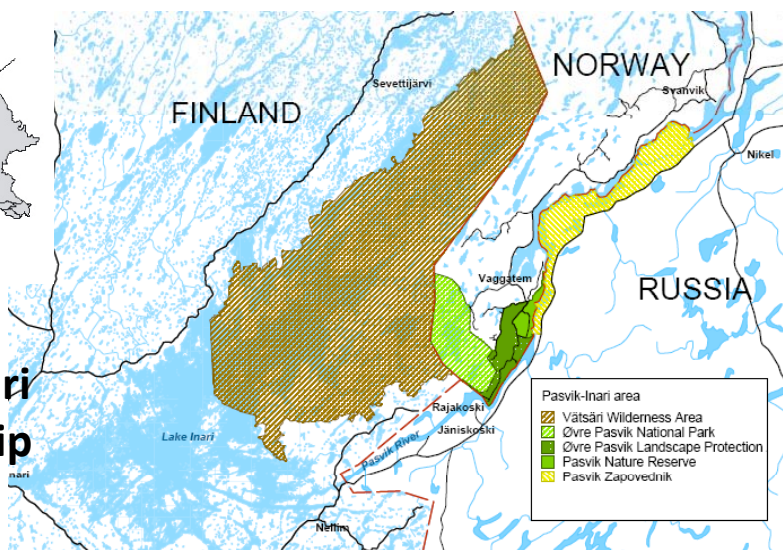




Oulanka- Paanaajärvi partnership



Pasvik-Inari partnership



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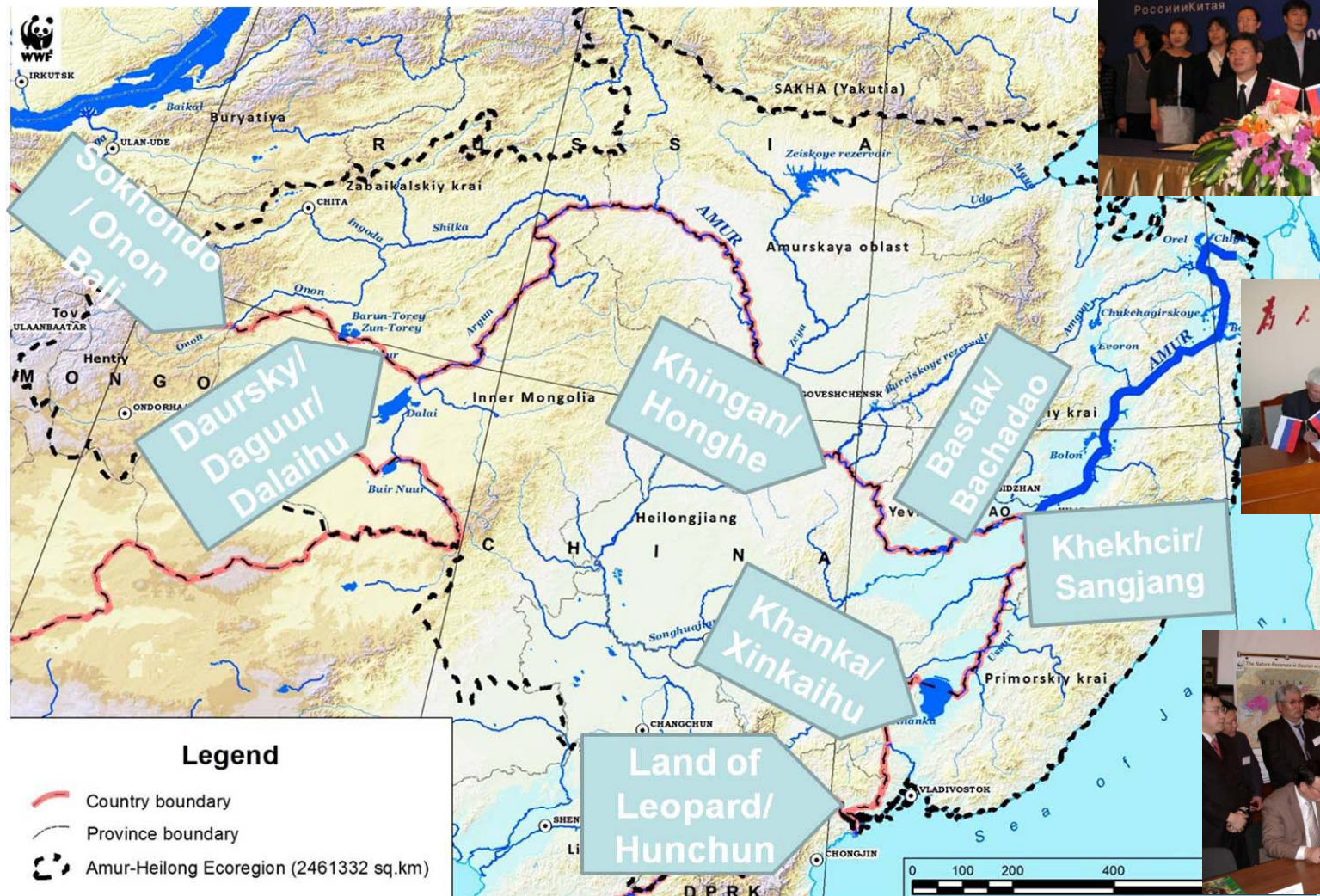
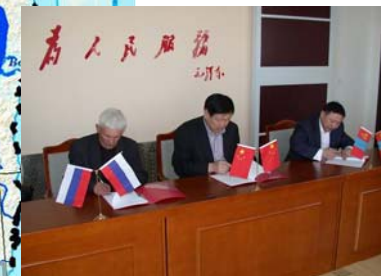
A lot of protected areas have a fruitful cooperation with foreign partners without official high level agreements

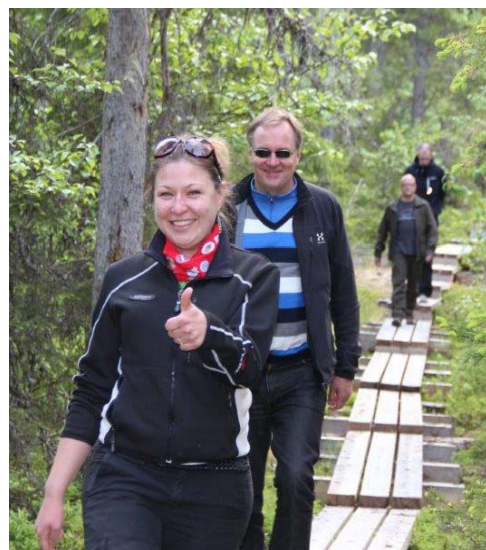
- ❖ Cooperation is realized in the frame of bilateral or multilateral agreements between PAs or between PAs and local government authorities.
- ❖ Generally, partnerships develop within two large initiatives: Amur green belt (Russia, Mongolia, China) and Fennoscandia green belt (Russia, Norway, Finland).
- ❖ There are a few initiatives of creation transboundary protected areas in the Caucasus with Azerbaijan and Abkhazia.
- ❖ Good cooperation is being developed between RF and USA in Arctic (*Beringia PA*), RF and Belarus (NP *Smolenskoe Poozerye* end *Berezinsky NR*), RF and Lithuania (International WHS *Kuronian spit*).



Russian-Mongolian and Russian-Chinese PAs cooperation in Amur basin

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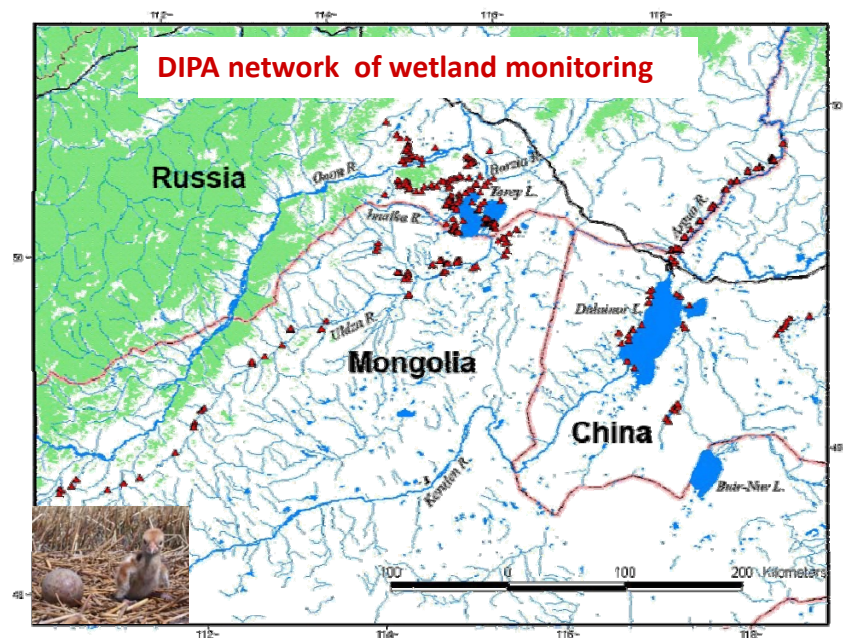




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Main directions of transboundary PAs activity

- ❖ Inventory of flora and fauna
- ❖ Researching and monitoring
- ❖ Environmental education and tourism,
- ❖ Development and realization of biodiversity conservation programs
- ❖ Conservation of traditional migration routs of Vertebrata
- ❖ Effort to provide sustainable use of natural resources (*Altay, Pasvik-Inary, Dauria*)
- ❖ Sharing experiences of work

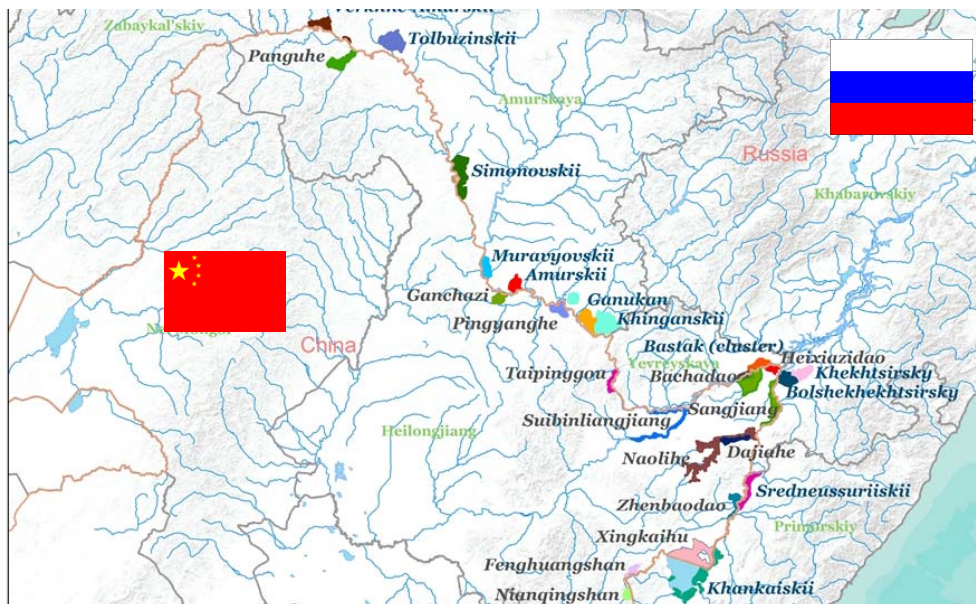


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Some important results of cooperation within TPAs

- ❖ Creation of transboundary system of biodiversity monitoring (DIPA)
- ❖ Common monitoring and research of rare and threatened species (most PAs)
- ❖ Common lists of plants and animals (DIPA, *Khanka*, *Sokhondinsky* and *Onon Balj*)
- ❖ Restore of some species areal or population (DIPA, *Sokhondinsky Reserve* and *Onon Balj NP* – dzeren, *Land of leopard* and *Hunchun* - tiger and leopard)
- ❖ Saving of transboundary migration's routs of mammals (DIPA, *Land of leopard*)
- ❖ Development of tourists infrastructure (*Friendship TPA*, *Paanayarvy NP* and *Oulanka NR*, *Pasvic NR* an partners)
- ❖ International ecological camp for children and students (most of TPAs)
- ❖ Publication of common popular and scientific works

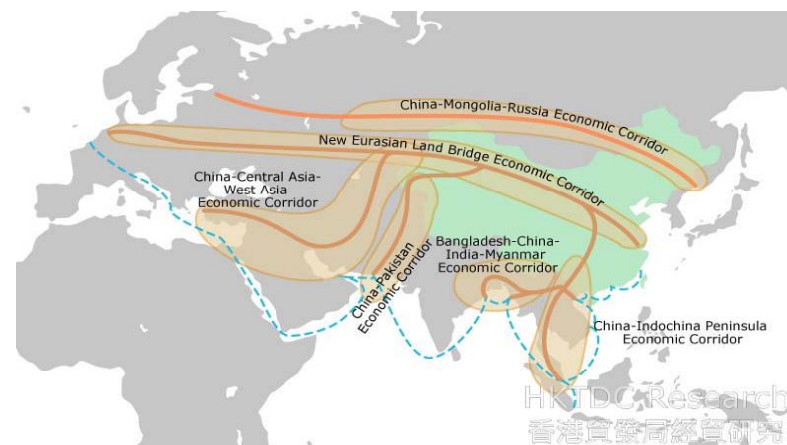
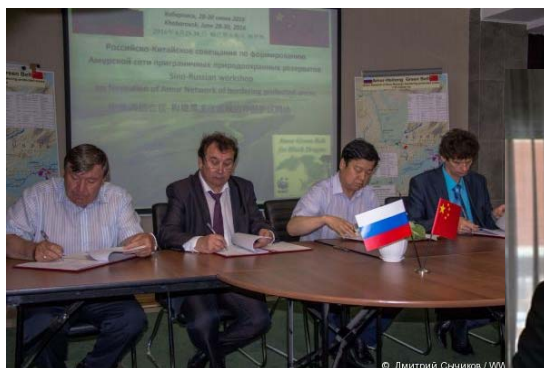




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New horizons of PAs cooperation and development of the transboundary PAs Network

- ❖ Agreement between Russian and Chinese protected areas (16 Chinese and 12 Russian PAs) about cooperation in Amur basin
- ❖ Silk road Initiative



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Problems and questions

Questions:

1. In which cases is it necessary to sign intergovernmental agreement for creation of transboundary PAs?
2. Is it really necessary to develop general criteria and approaches of transboundary cooperation and common territories management?

Main problems of cooperation:

- Language barrier
- Border regulations
- lack (imbalance) of financing
- Differences of legislation (?)



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**Thank you
for your attention**

