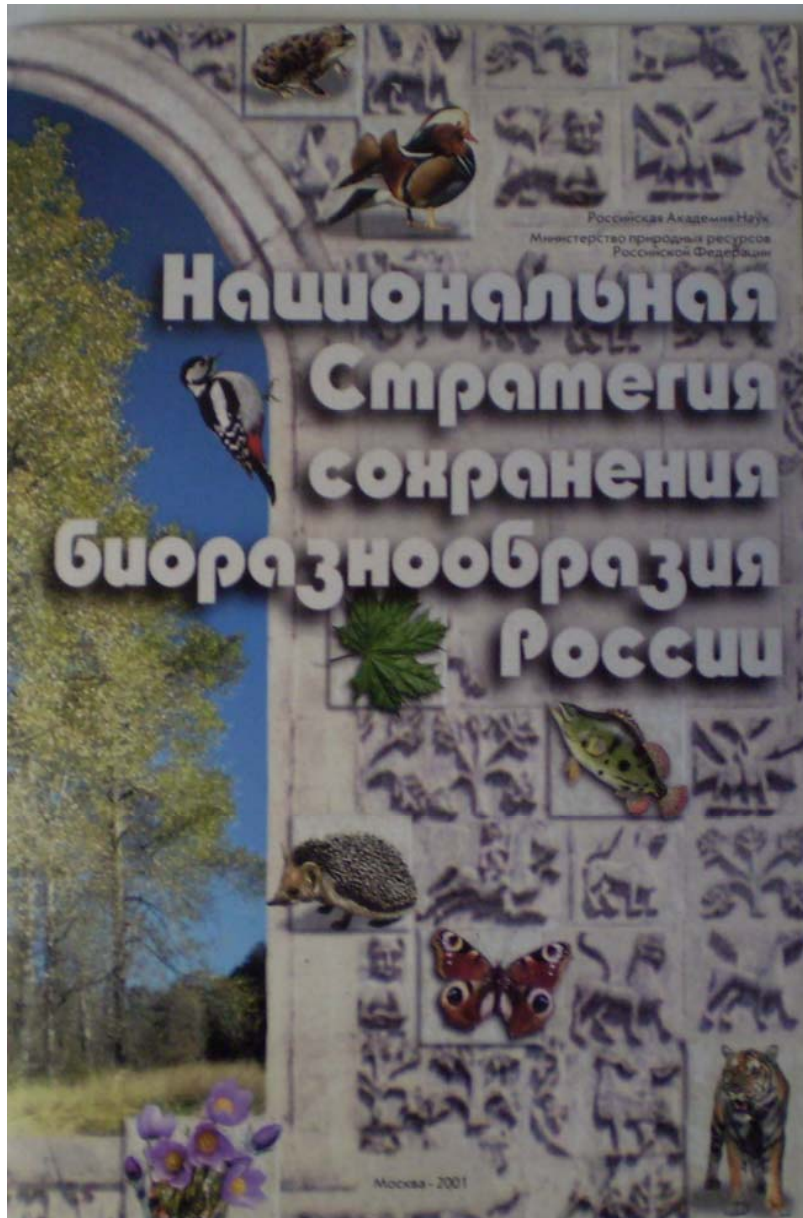




**National Biodiversity
Strategy and Action Plan in Russian
Federation**



Status and major features of NBSAP in Russia



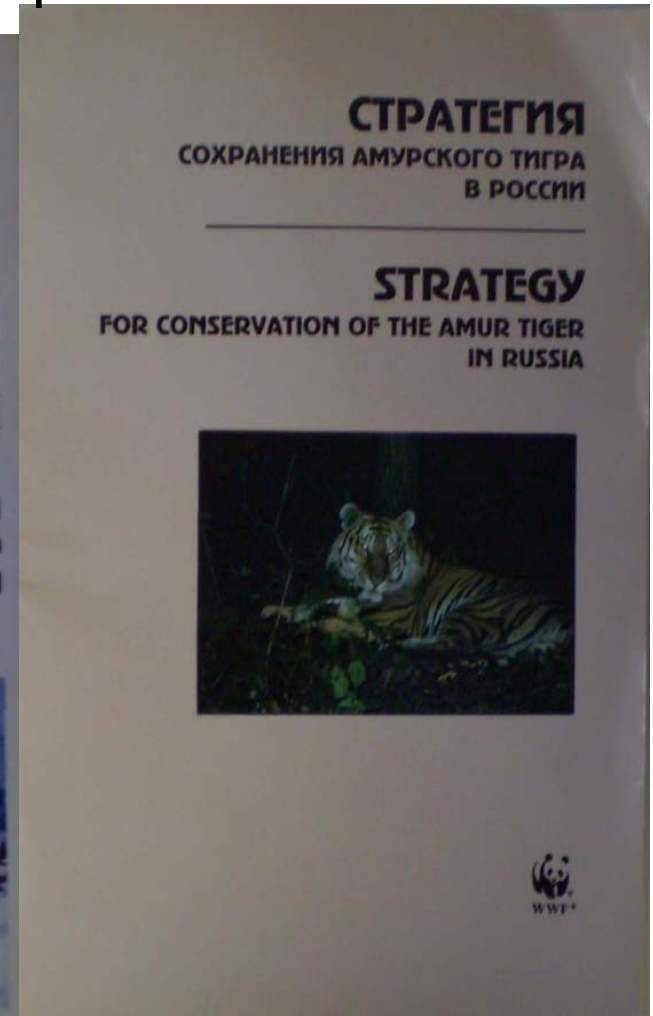
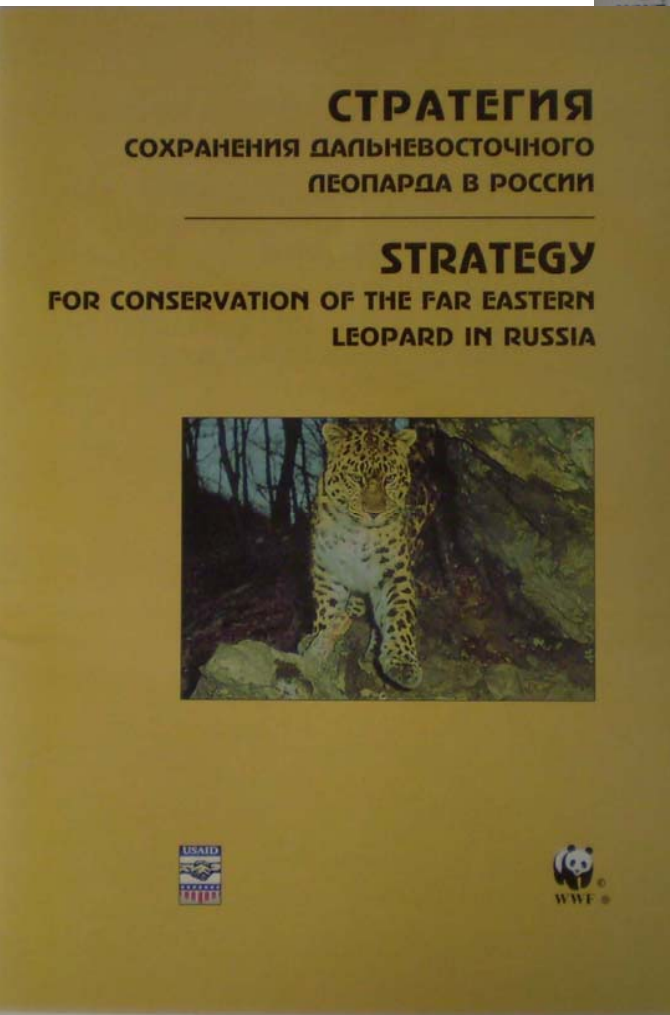
- National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) and Priority Actions of National Action Plan (NAP) were adopted in 2001
- Stakeholders (NGOs, representatives of scientific and business communities, officials) were involved in NBS and NAP development
- NBS was developed in good scientific background
- NBS is an instrument of longterm planning and a framework document
- The goal of NBS is the conservation of the diversity of natural ecosystems at the level ensuring their sustainable existence and use, as well as conservation of the diversity of domesticated and cultivated forms of living organisms and manmade ecologically balanced natural-cultural complexes at the level ensuring the development of efficient economy and an optimal human environment.
- Priority Actions of National Action Plan includes measures of management of the subjects of the NBS

Status and major features of NBSAP in Russia



- Two approaches are used in NBS which are respectively based on species-populations and ecosystem/nature complexes approach
- Subjects of the NBS are organisms, population of species, species, ecosystem, complex of ecosystems and biosphere
- For subjects of the NBS status, main goals, way of conservation are identified
- Priority species, ecosystems and regions are identified in NBS
- Goals identified for subjects of the NBS correspond with 2010 biodiversity target (detailed information is available in the 3rd National report)
- National strategies for conservation of several rare and endangered species (far eastern leopard, snow leopards, amur tiger, european bison, musk deer Sakhalin, 2008) were adopted

National strategies for conservation of several rare and endangered species



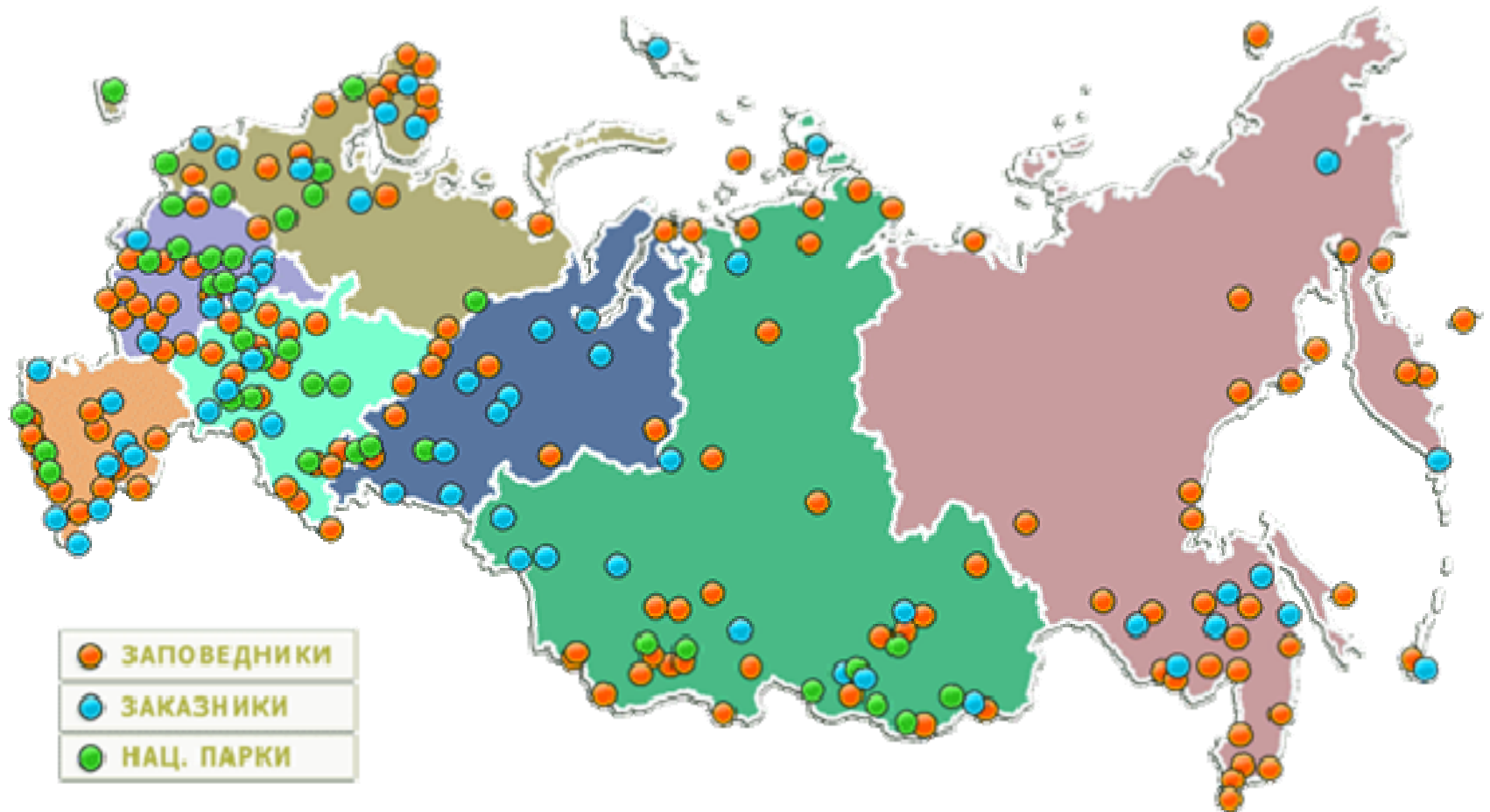
National strategies for conservation of several rare and endangered species



- Strategy for conservation of rare and endangered species of animals, plants and fungi was approved in 2004
- Priority actions for conservation and wise use of peatlands were adopted
- These Strategies represents documents of longterm planning in which goals, priorities and main actions for conservation of a specie are identified
- They can be seen as a tool of implementing NBS

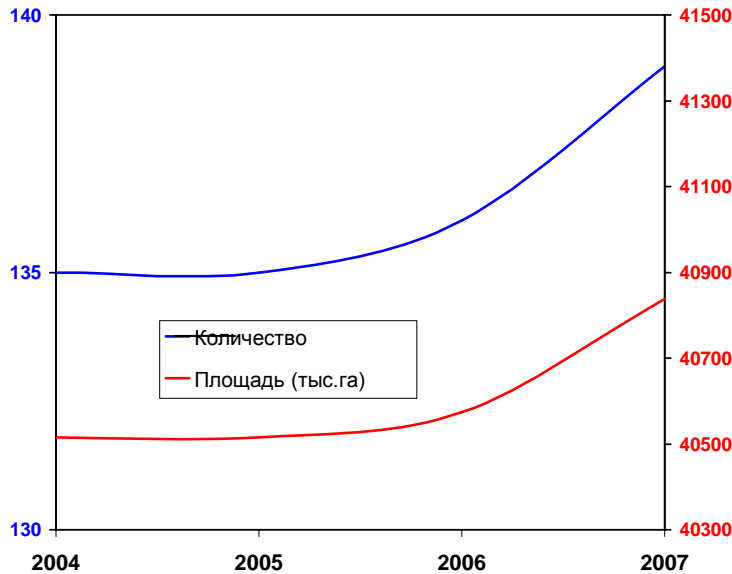
Protected areas

- System of protected areas has been established about 100 years ago
- At the federal level it consists of 101 state zapovednik, 39 national parks and 69 state zakaznik
- Number of protected areas of regional and federal levels is about 14,000
- Protected areas of the federal level cover about 2,5% of the area of Russia
- Number of protected areas of regional and federal levels cover about 11,7% of the area of Russia



Some examples of successful implementation

Increase in number and covered surface of protected areas of the federal level



During several recent years 1 zapovednik and 4 national park were organized at the federal level.

The Red Book of the Russian Federation is maintained on a regular basis.

It provides conservation support for the most vulnerable species of animals and plants

Integration of biodiversity concerns

- Species included to the Red Book of Russian Federation are excluded from economic activities
- Biodiversity concerns are beenig integrated into the new Forest Code (2006)
- Voluntary forest certification is under development
- Conservation measures for game species provided by hunting regulation
- Interests of indigenous people are beening integrated into the national legislation

Strategies are available

- www.cbd.int
- www.ruscm.org/konvenciya/rosskiiskie-documenty/strategii
- www.ruscm.ru, www.ruscm.org
- www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/35
- www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/4
- www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/6
- www.wwf.ru/resources/publ/book/40

Thank you for your attention!

