Ecosystem Approach implementation in the Russian Arctic Seas

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Implementation strategy

1. Create new MPAs and expand existing MPAs
2. Develop other area-based Conservation Measures
3. Advance from identification of Conservation Priority Areas to Ecosystem Approach to Management

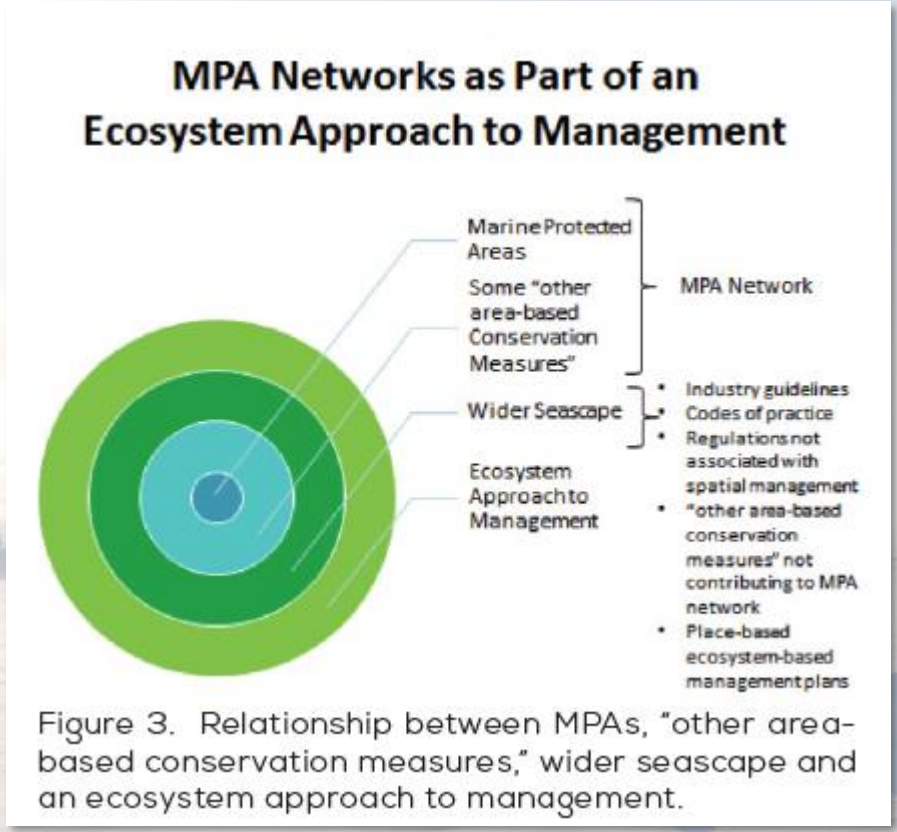
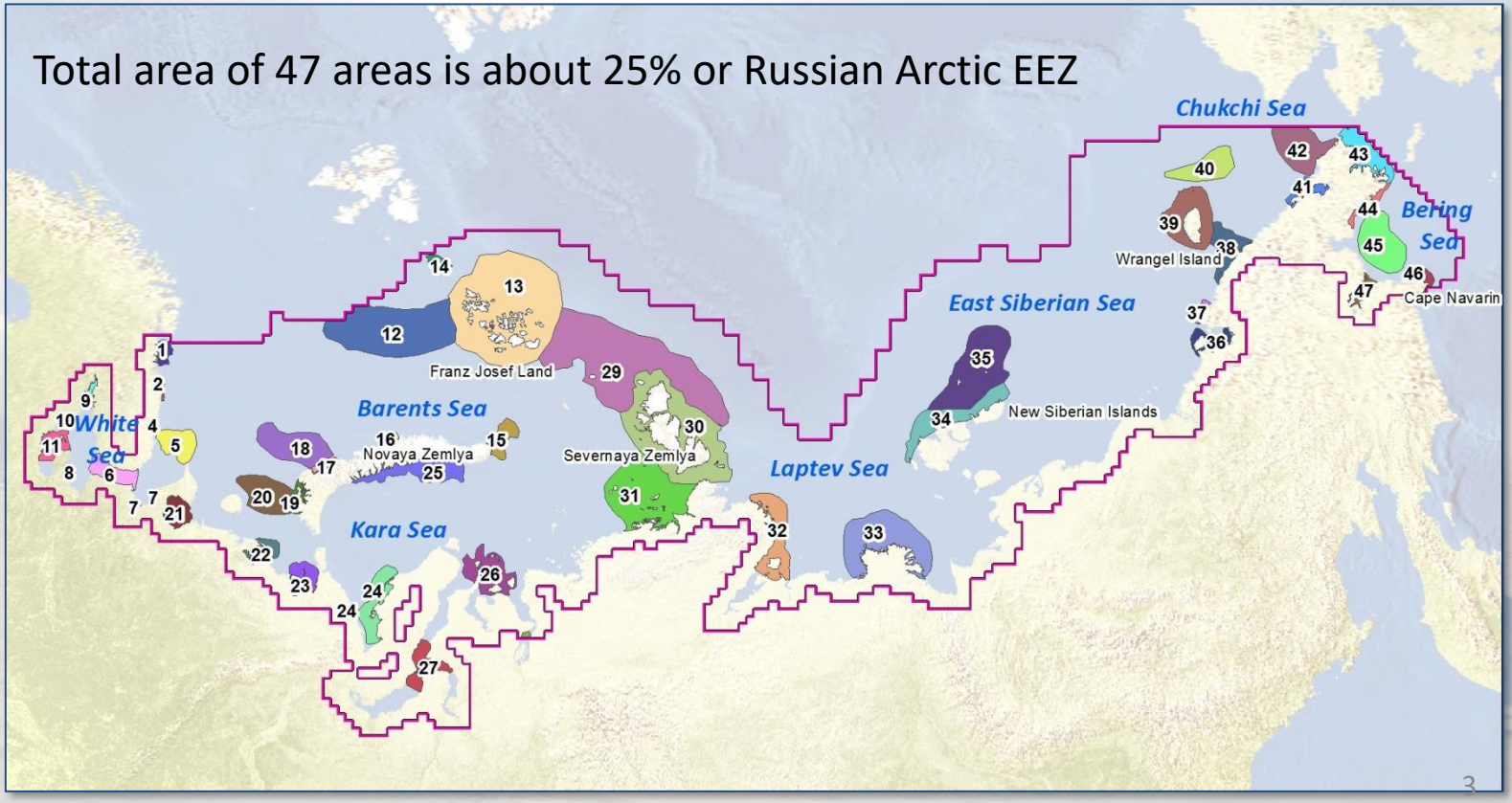


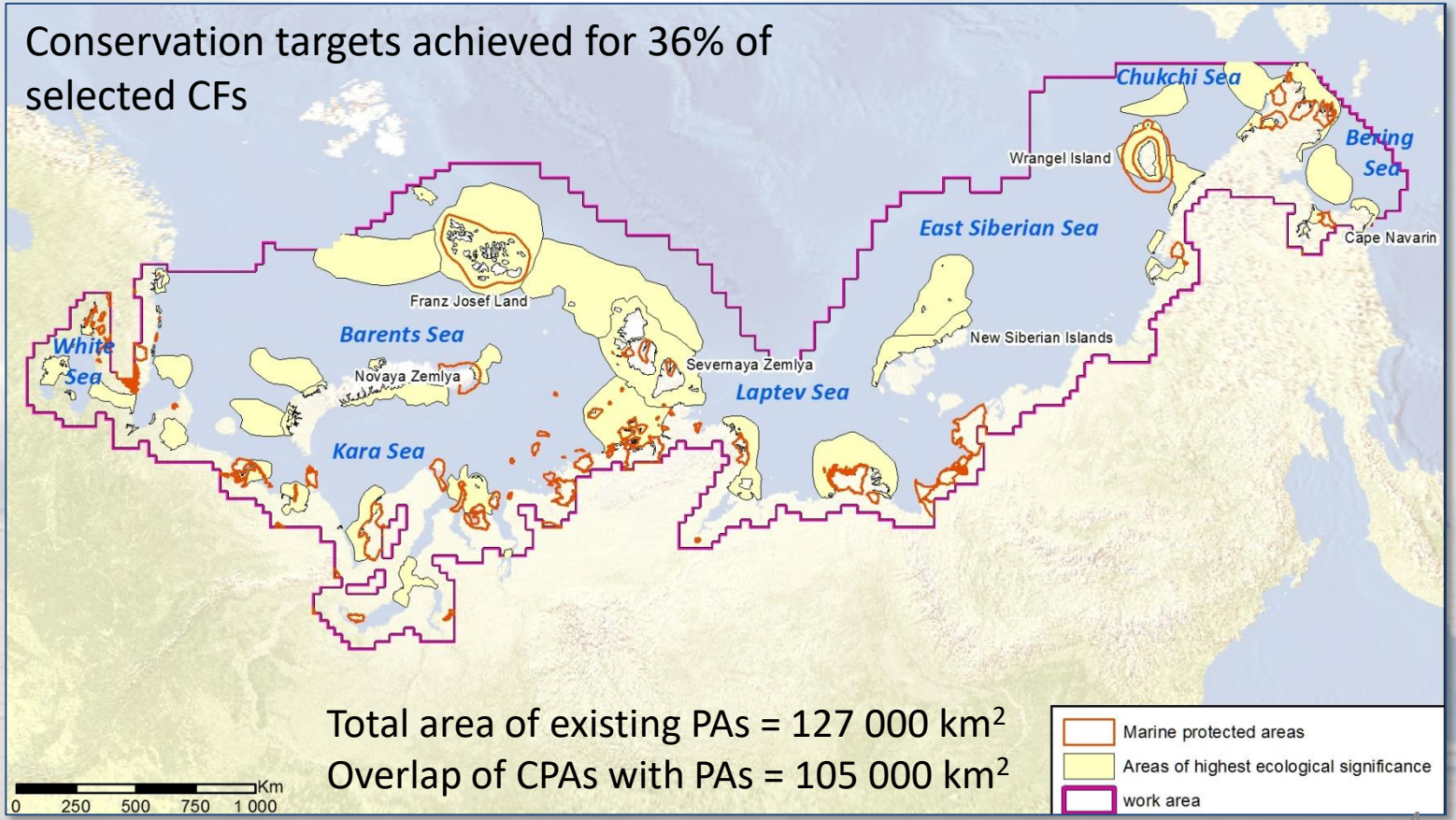
Figure 3. Relationship between MPAs, "other area-based conservation measures," wider seascape and an ecosystem approach to management.

*Page 13, Framework for a Pan-Arctic Network of Marine Protected Areas, PAME, April 2015

Conservation priority areas resulted from Marxan and post-Marxan analyses



Review of existing conservation areas



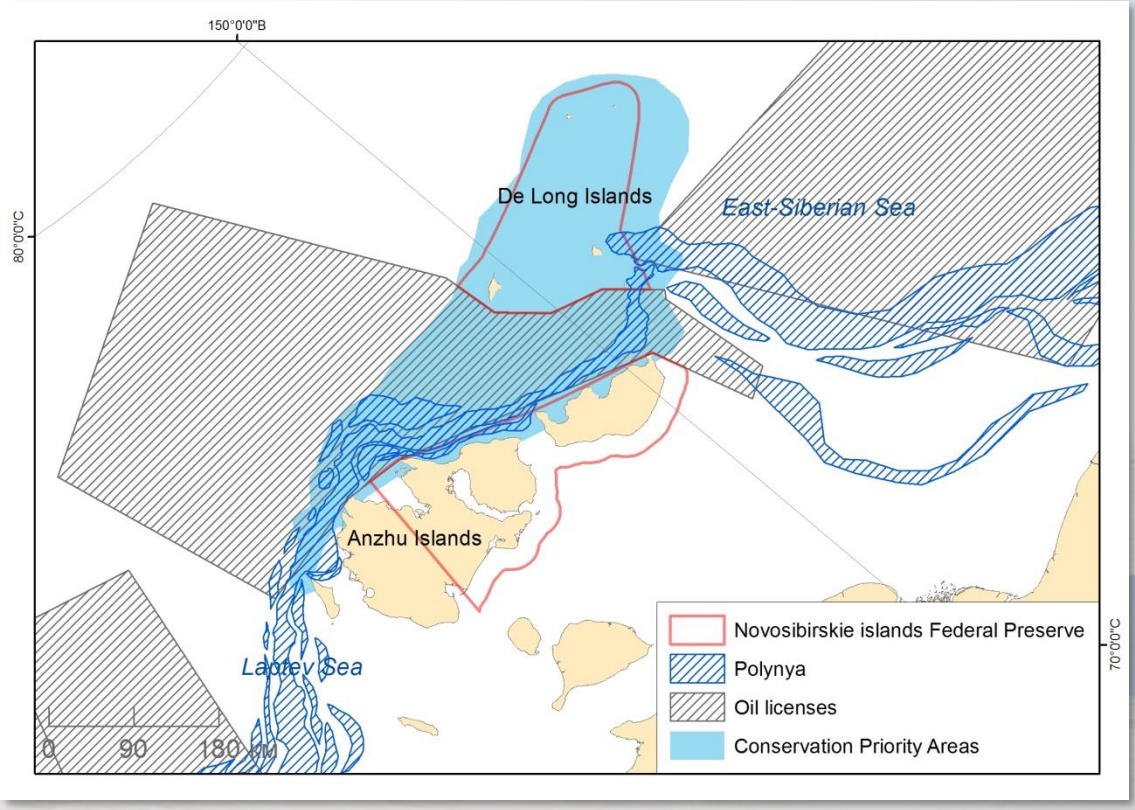
Novosibirskie Islands (New Siberian Islands) Federal Preserve

Established in March 2018

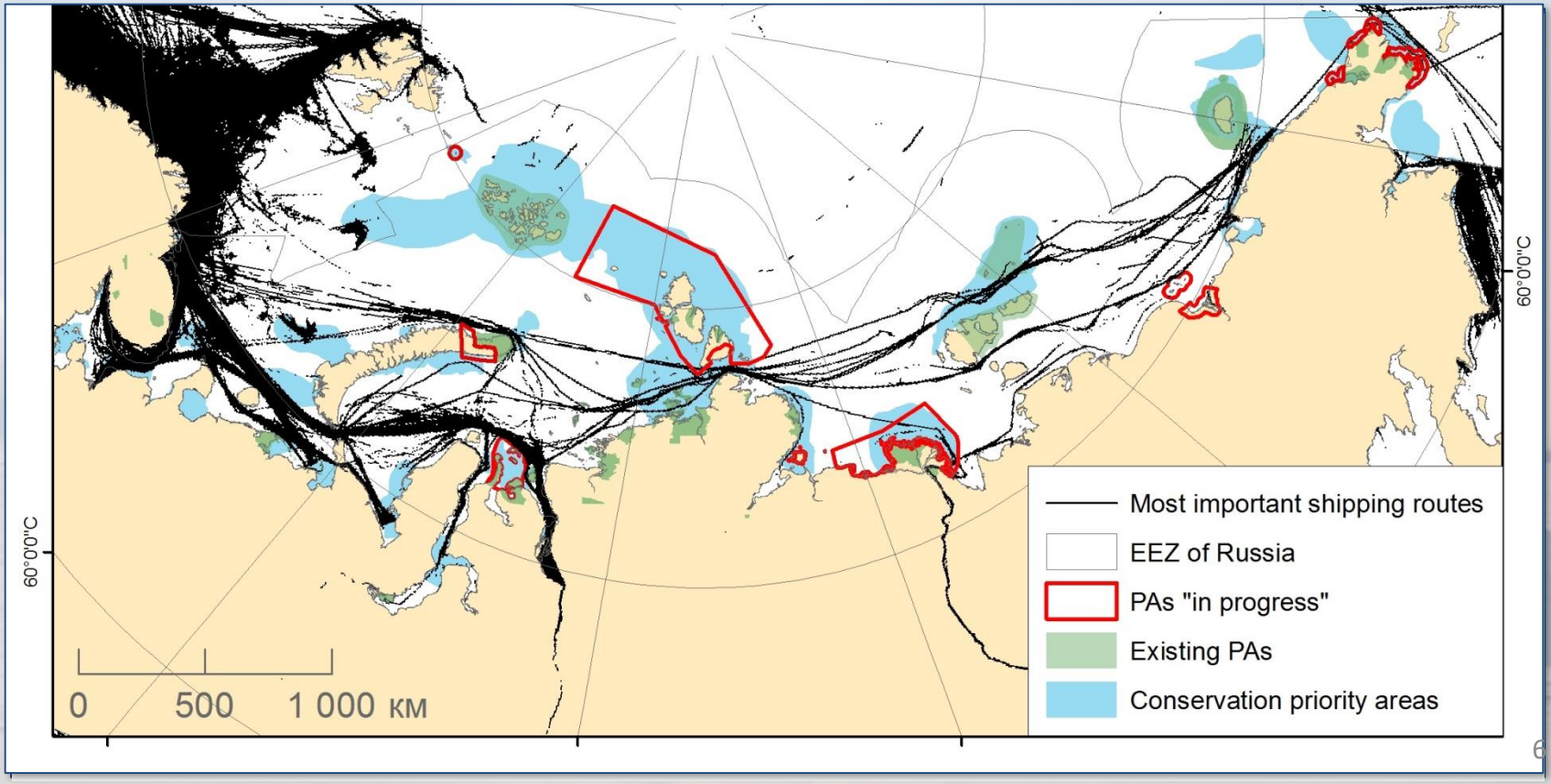
Improved achievement of conservation targets for 38 out of 195 (appr. 20%) CF selected for the systematic analysis.

The MPA is the most important for conservation of:

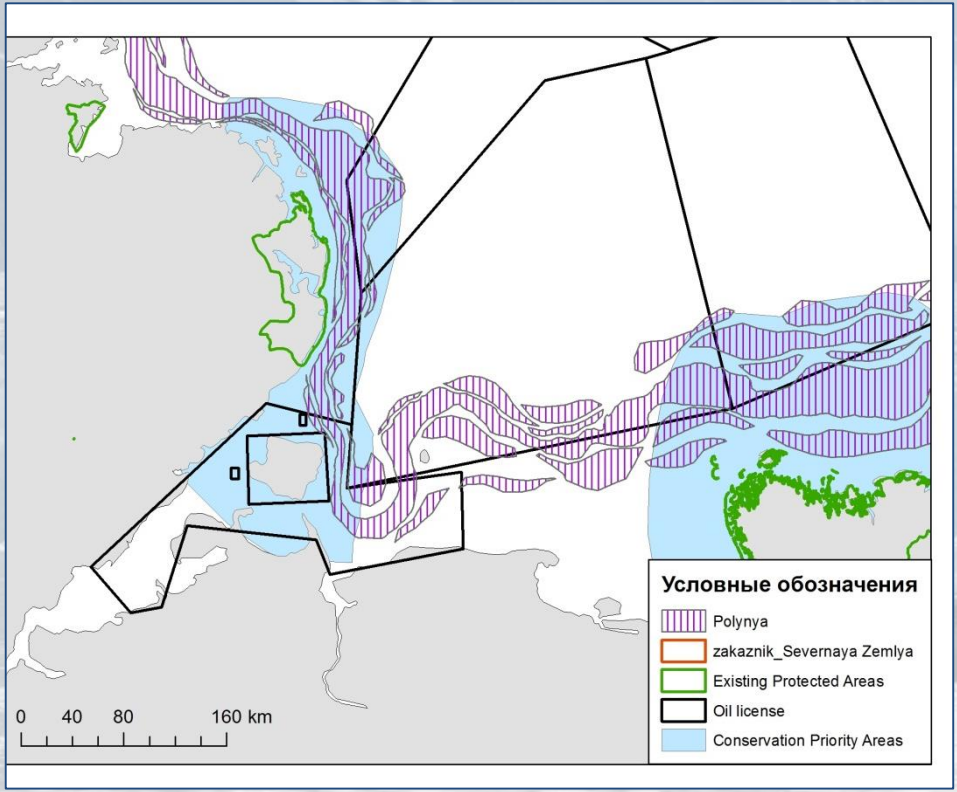
Laptev walrus haul outs
Laptev walrus habitats on ice
Ringed seal habitats on ice
Arctogadus borisovi and *Coreogonus autumnalis* habitats

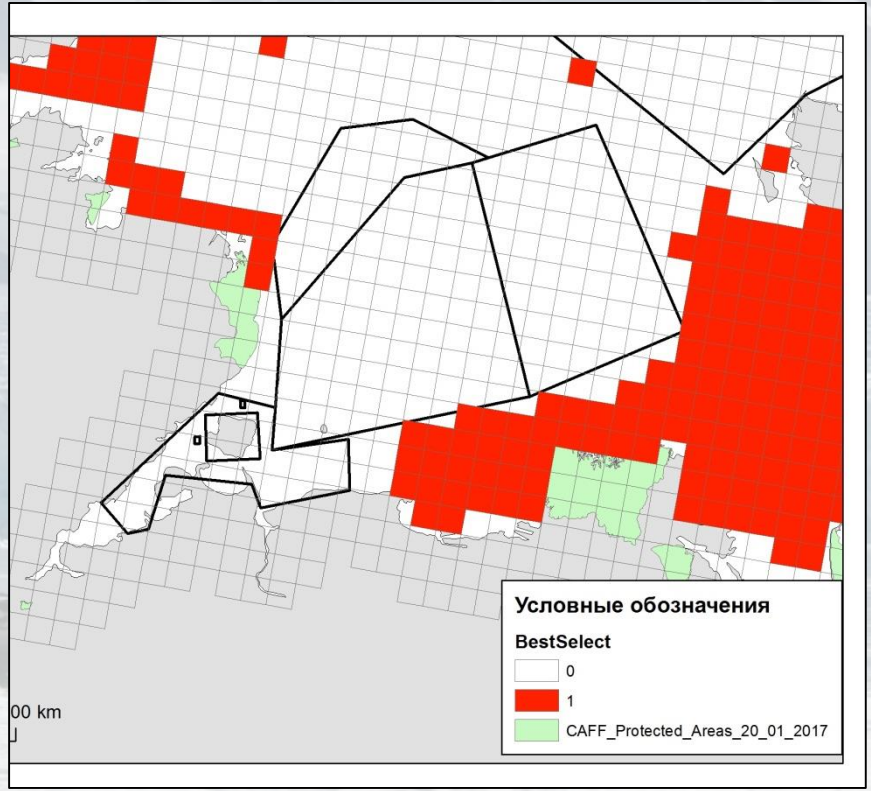


Implementation of the designed network



Systematic conservation planning allows to adapt the design of the network instantly

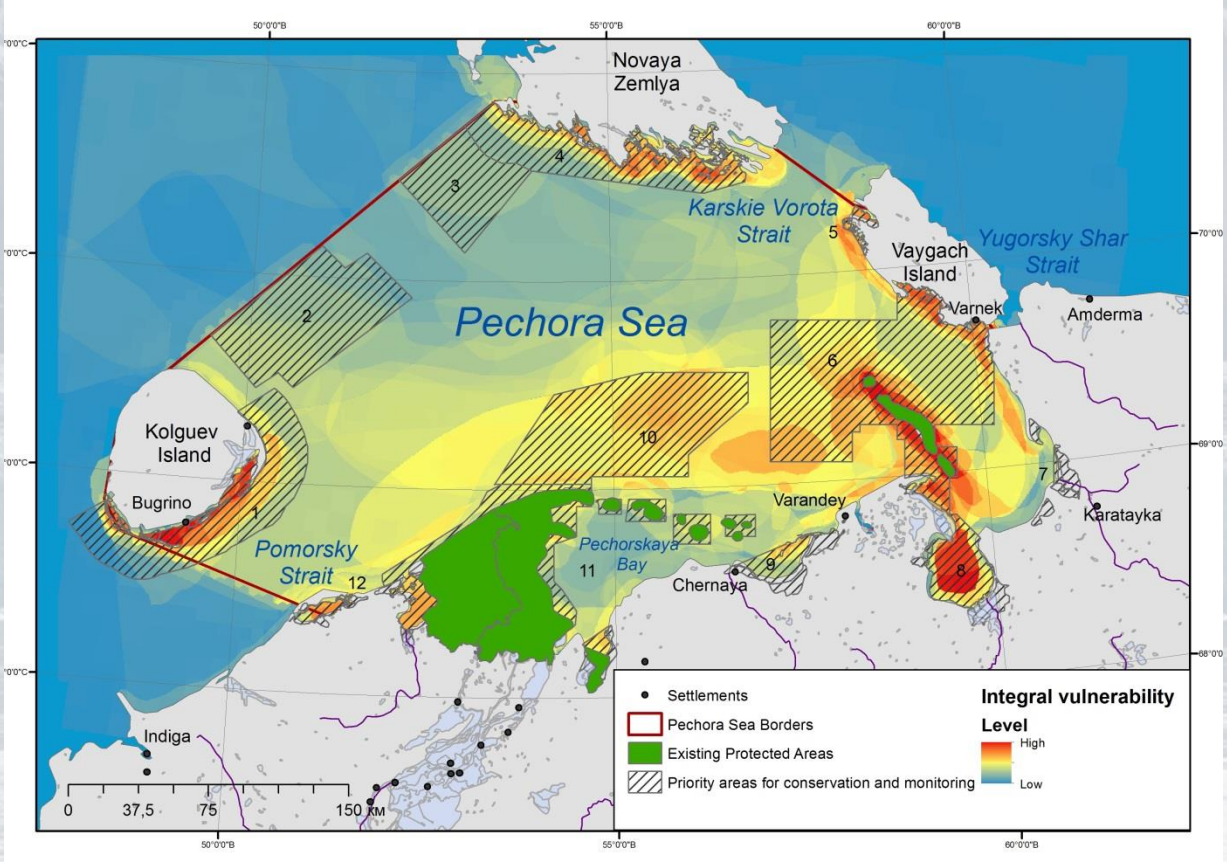




Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in the Russia

- Russian legislation is largely sectoral
- Federal Law “On Strategic Planning” #172 FZ of 28.06.2014
- Strategy of Development of Maritime Activities for the period up to 2030 (Russian Federation Government, order # 2205-p, 08.02.2010); the need for MSP declared
- President order issued to develop a pilot project of Integrated Sea Use Management plan for the Russian part of the Barents Sea in 2014. The plan was developed but never used.
- Development of the Law on Marine Planning (not finalized);

Systematic conservation planning for the Pechora Sea



Conclusions:

1. A holistic picture of conservation needs makes them clearer and understandable for a decision-maker

2. A systematic approach involving thematic experts gives a clear justification of the total coverage by the conservation areas

3. A network designed as a network is faster and cheaper to implement

4. A systematic approach gives a clear understanding of the achieved and missed conservation targets and goals. It allows to adapt the design of the network instantly

Thank you for your attention!

Conservation Priority Areas for the Russian Arctic Seas Project:

B. Solovyev, V. Spiridonov., I. Onufrenya, A. Amiragyan, S.Belikov, M. Gavrilo, D. Glazov, M. Grigoriev, D. Dobrynin, K. Klokov, A.Kochnev, Yu. Krasnov, S. Mukharamova, V. Orlov, A. Pantyulin, N. Platonov, F. Romanenko, A. Savelyev, U. Simakova, M. Stishov, N. Chernova, E. Chuprina, G. Tertitsky, M. Tsekina

Integration of systematic conservation planning in Marine Spatial Planning in the Pechora Sea Project:

B. Solovyev, V. Spiridonov, I. Onufrenya, N. Chernova, M. Gavrilo, A. Gebruk, D. Glazov, P. Glazov, N. Platonov, M. Solovyeva, N. Shabalin, V. Ivshin, A. Amiragyan

Research Priority Areas for the Russian Arctic Seas Project:

Solovyev B., Shpak O., Platonov N., Trukhanova I., Kryukova N., Onufrenya I.

Thank you for your attention!

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