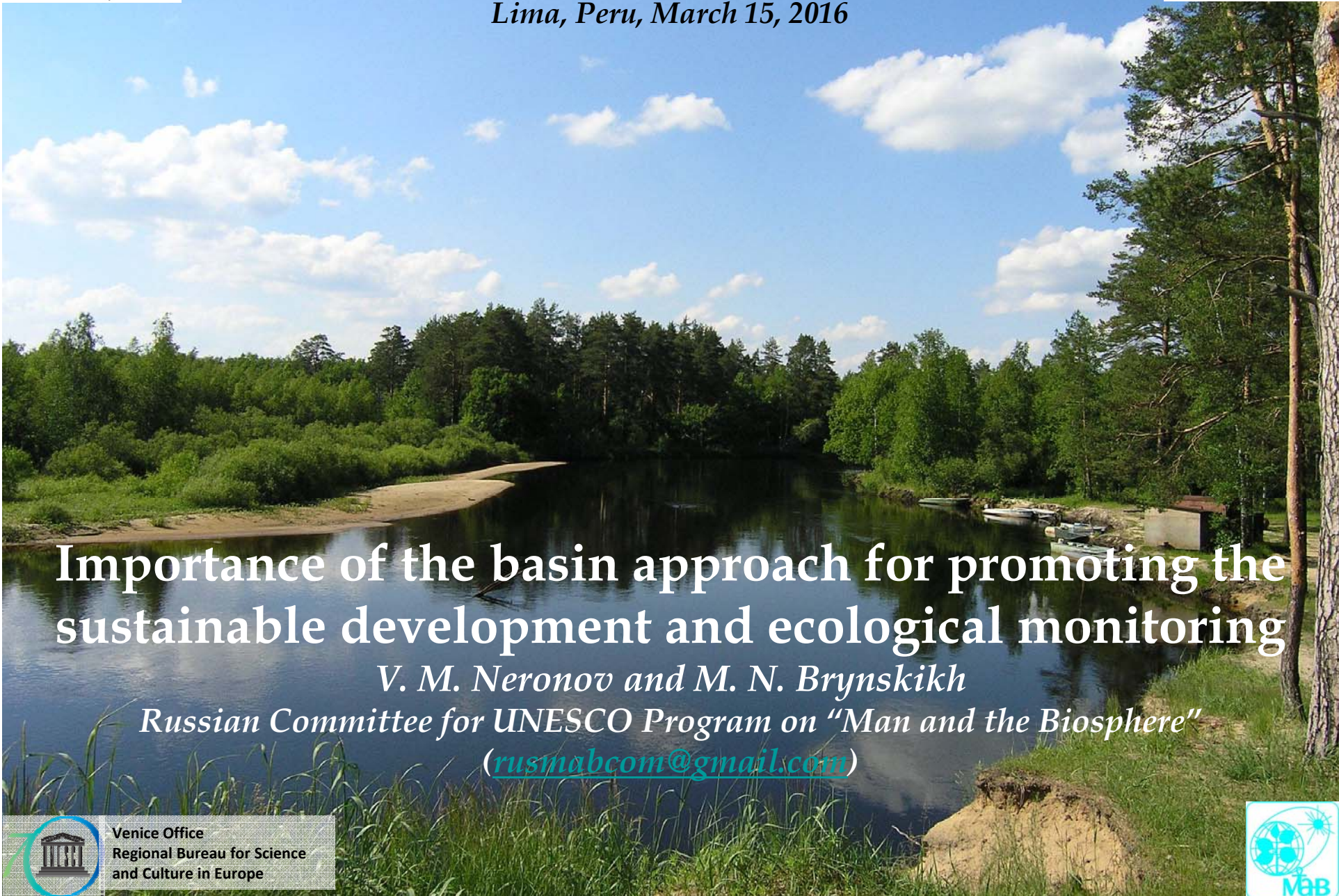


WORKSHOP ON ISLANDS AND COASTAL BIOSPHERE RESERVES

Lima, Peru, March 15, 2016



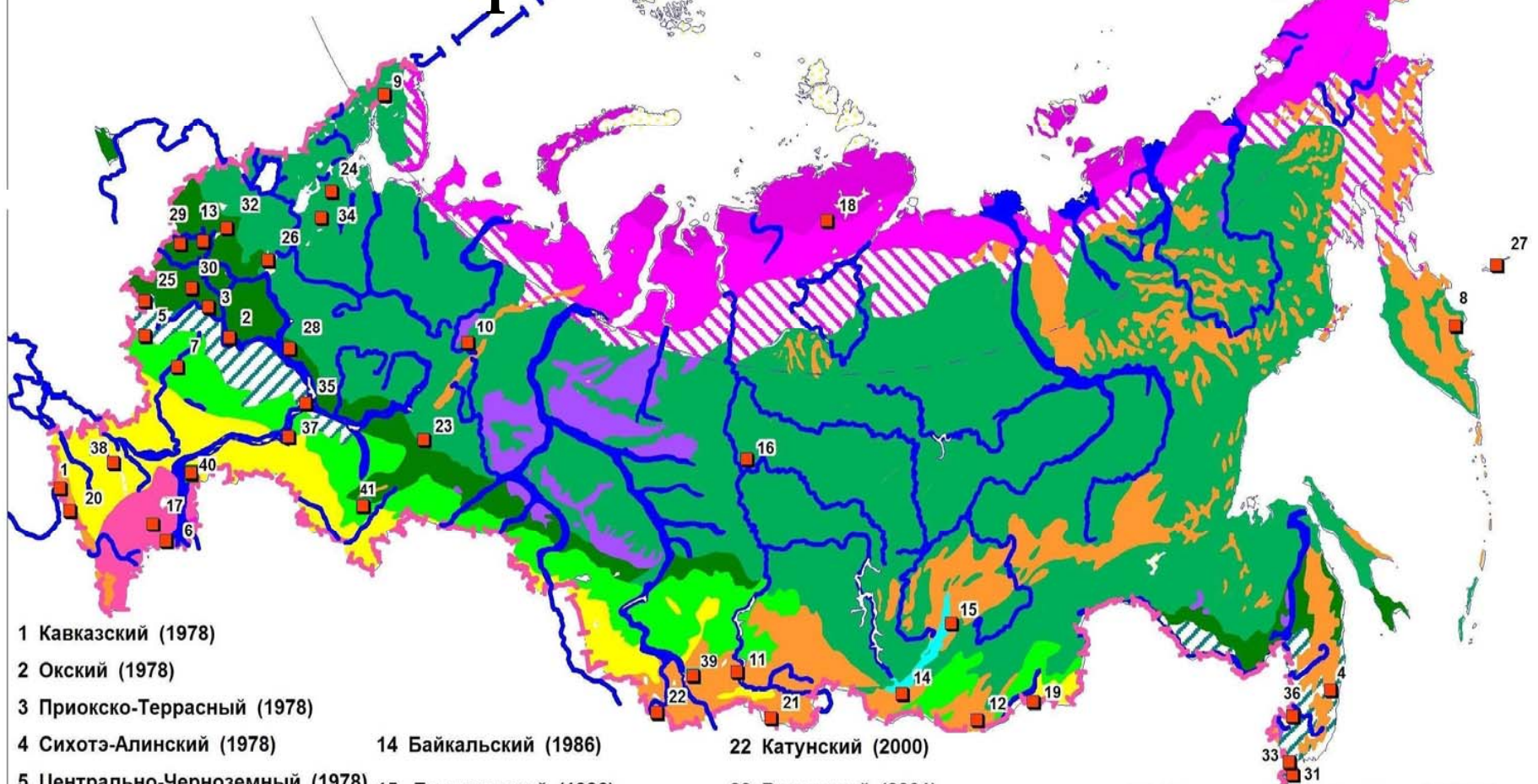
Importance of the basin approach for promoting the
sustainable development and ecological monitoring

V. M. Neronov and M. N. Brynskikh

Russian Committee for UNESCO Program on "Man and the Biosphere"

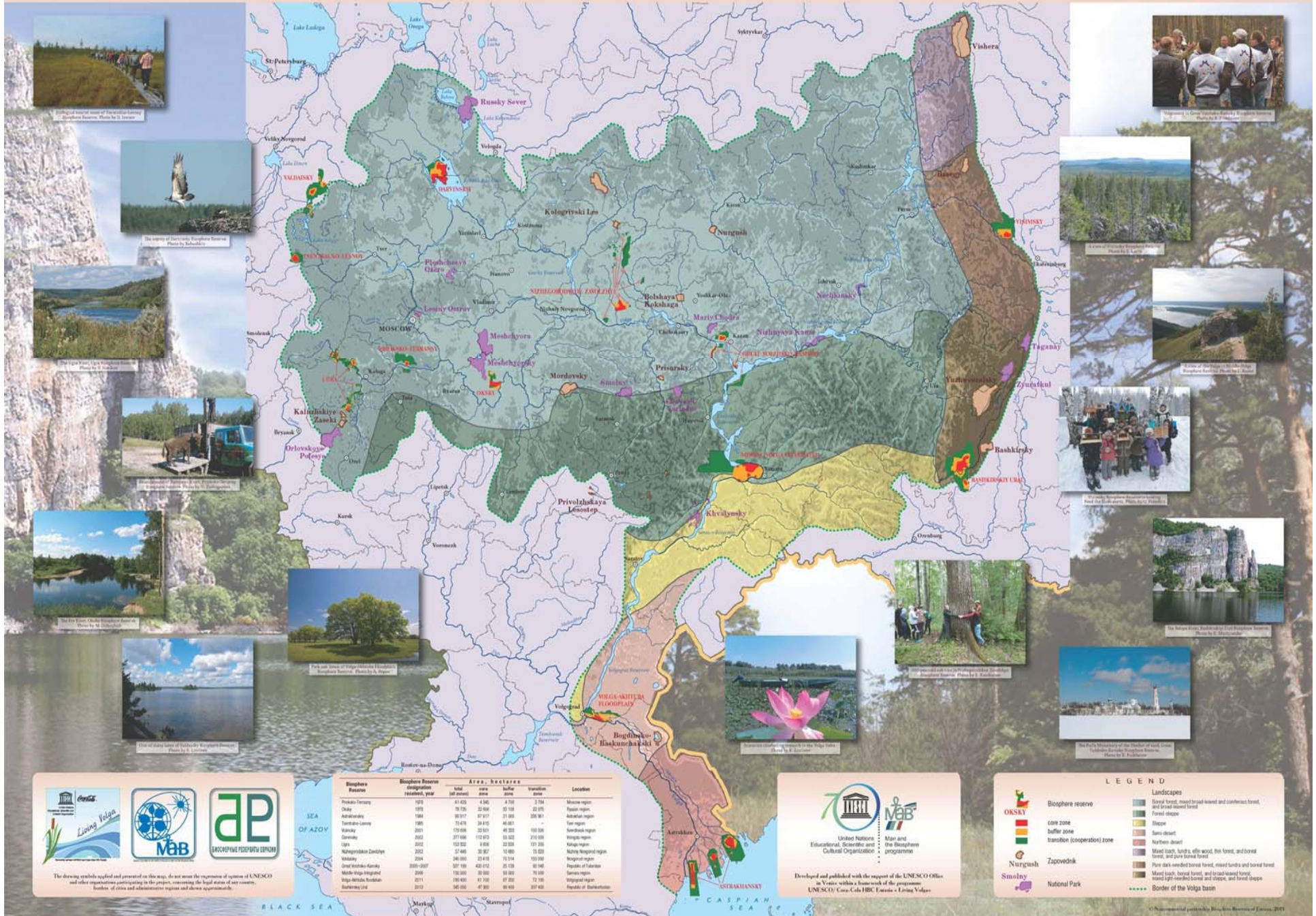
(rusmabcom@gmail.com)

Network of Biosphere Reserves in Russian Federation



- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Кавказский (1978) | | | |
| 2 Окский (1978) | | | |
| 3 Приокско-Террасный (1978) | | | |
| 4 Сихотэ-Алинский (1978) | 14 Байкальский (1986) | 22 Катунский (2000) | |
| 5 Центрально-Черноземный (1978) | 15 Баргузинский (1986) | 23 Висимский (2001) | |
| 6 Астраханский (1984) | 16 Центрально-Сибирский (1986) | 24 Водлозерский (2001) | |
| 7 Воронежский (1984) | 17 Черные земли (1993) | 25 Неруссо-Деснянское полесье (2001) | |
| 8 Кроноцкий (1984) | 18 Таймырский (1993) | 26 Дарвинский (2002) | |
| 9 Лапландский (1984) | 19 Даурский (1997) | 27 Командорский (2002) | |
| 10 Печоро-Илычский (1984) | 20 Тебердинский (1997) | 28 Нижегородское Заволжье (2002) | |
| 11 Саяно-Шушенский (1984) | 21 Убсунурская котловина (1997) | 29 Смоленское Поозерье (2002) | |
| 12 Сохондинский (1984) | | 30 Угра (2002) | |
| 13 Центрально-Лесной (1985) | | | |
| | | | 31 Дальневосточный морской (2003) |
| | | | 32 Валдайский (2004) |
| | | | 33 Кедровая падь (2004) |
| | | | 34 Кенозерский (2004) |
| | | | 35 Большой Волжско-Камский (2005) |
| | | | 36 Ханкайский (2005) |
| | | | 37 Средне-Волжский комплексный (2006) |
| | | | 38 Ростовский (2008) |
| | | | 39 Алтайский (2009) |
| | | | 40 Волго-Ахтубинская пойма (2011) |
| | | | 41 Башкирский Урал (2012) |

BIOSPHERE RESERVES OF THE VOLGA RIVER BASIN



Biosphere Reserve	Designated annually, year	Area, hectares				Location
		total	core	buffer	transition zone	
Prekopsky Territory	1973	61 659	4 340	4 750	3 794	Moscow region
Udskiy	1975	18 720	22 564	25 168	22 975	Ryazan region
Arkhangel'skiy	1984	88 517	87 517	21 900	208 841	Arkhangel'skiy region
Tsimlyansk-Lenny	1985	75 476	34 410	48 081	-	Tam region
Kavkazskiy	2001	179 656	23 511	48 226	148 919	Samarskiy region
Chuvpshskiy	2002	277 196	112 813	83 222	270 160	Volgograd region
Ugry	2002	152 922	9 816	22 228	121 258	Kaluga region
Kholmskiy	2002	57 446	26 827	14 860	75 826	Nizhny Novgorod region
Volzhskiy	2004	240 960	25 416	70 514	100 000	Nizhny Novgorod region
Orlovskiy	2005-2007	307 199	420 212	25 528	80 148	Republic of Tatarstan
Middle Volga Integrated	2006	100 000	20 000	80 000	70 000	Samarskiy region
Volga Delta Biosphere	2011	180 400	41 100	47 200	72 100	Volgograd region
Bashkirskiy Ural	2013	345 000	47 300	80 800	207 600	Republic of Bashkortostan

LEGEND

- Biotope reserve** (Red, Orange, Green)
- core zone** (Red)
- buffer zone** (Orange)
- transition (cooperation) zone** (Green)
- Nurgush** (Purple)
- Zapovednik** (Purple)
- National Park** (Purple)

Landscapes

- Forest forest, mixed broad-leaved and coniferous forest, and forest-steppe forest
- Forest-steppe
- Steppe
- Semi-desert
- Steppe-desert
- Moist forest, larch, larch, larch forest, pine forest, and broad-leaved forest, and pure broad-leaved forest
- Pine dark needled broad-leaved forest, mixed larch and broad-leaved forest
- Mixed forest, broad-leaved forest, and broad-leaved forest, mixed light-needled broad-leaved forest, and forest-steppe
- Forest-steppe

Other symbols:

- SEA OF AZOV
- BLACK SEA
- CASPIAN SEA
- Border of the Volga basin

Living Volga

The drawing symbols applied and presented on this map, do not mean the expression of opinion of UNESCO and other organizations participating in the project, concerning the legal status of any country, borders of cities and administrative regions and shown approximately.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Man and the Biosphere Programme

Developed and published with the support of the UNESCO Office in Yuzov within a framework of the programme UNESCO/Case-Catchment Basin Living Volga



Astrakhanskiy Biosphere Reserve



Astrakhanskiy Nature Reserve was founded in 1919 with the aim to preserve and study the habitual flow of natural processes and phenomena, including gene pool of flora and fauna of certain species and communities of plants and animals, as well as both typical and unique ecological systems of the Volga delta.

In 1984 the Reserve has been approved as a UNESCO biosphere reserve. In 1976 the Volga delta, including Astrakhan Reserve, has been included into the list of the Ramsar sites as a Wetland of International Importance named "Volga Delta".

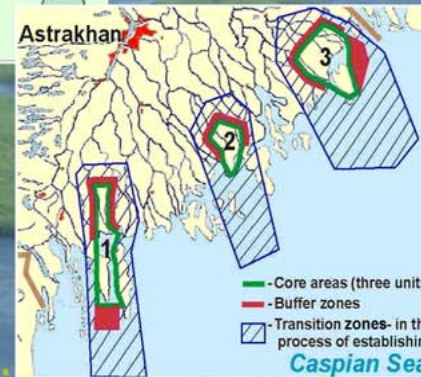


Location: Russia, Astrakhan region.
It's located in the lower reaches of the Volga delta.
The Reserve consists of three sites:
Damchikskiy (1), Trekhizbinskiy (2), Obzhorovski (3).



Administratively these sites are located on the territory of Kamyzyakskiy, Ikryaninskiy and Volodarskiy districts of the Astrakhan region.

The administrative office of the Reserve is located in Astrakhan.



Researches:

Scientific researches in the Astrakhanskiy reserve have been conducted since 1920-th. They include: phonological, geobotanical, ornithological researches since 1920-th; meteorological station since 1937; geomorphological, hydrobiological, parasitological and theriological researches since 1930-th; regular hydrological observations since 1947; regular ichthyological researches since 1950-th; entomological researches since 1960-th; regular wide-scale ornithological researches since 1960-th; station of integrated background monitoring since 1987.

Protection:

The Department of Protection of the Reserve performs safeguarding of the reserve's territory. Besides that, the other functions of the department are supporting of forests, fighting of fires and conducting other environmental conservation tasks.

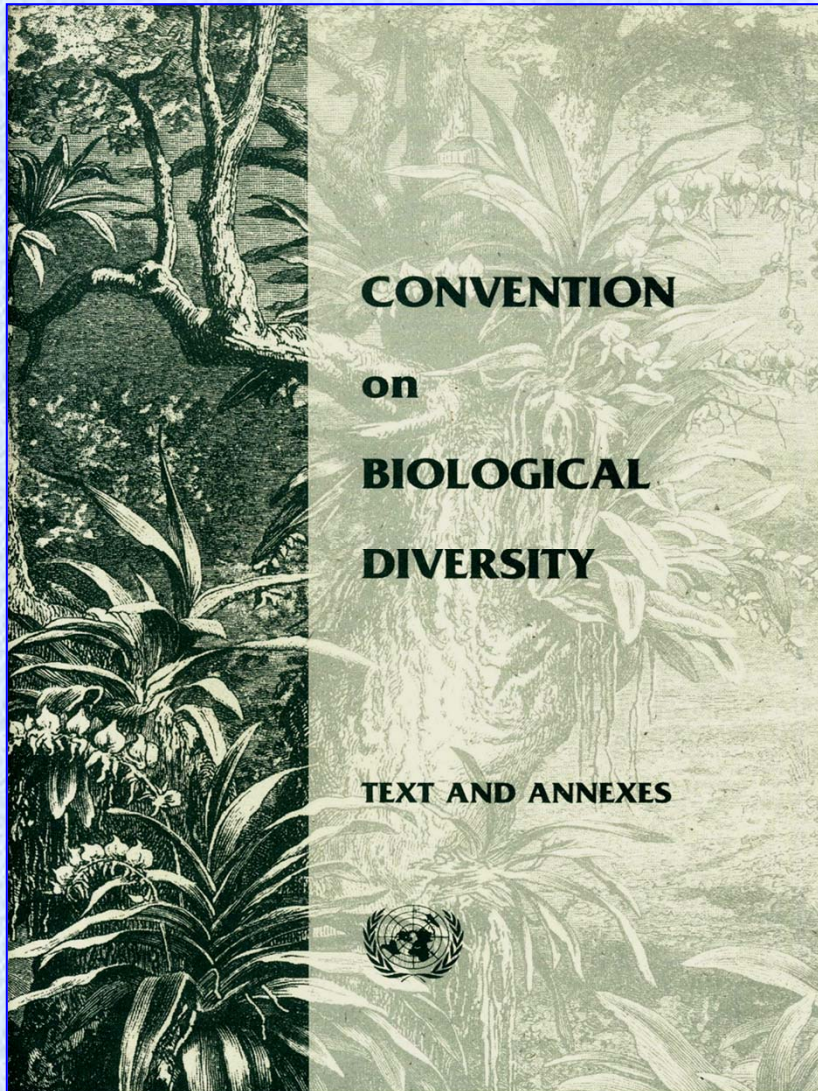


Ecological Education:

The Department of Ecological Education of the Reserve focuses its activity on increase of ecological literacy and culture of the population. Educational work in ecology is directed on the people at large: rural and urban population; children and adults; ranking officers from authorities, management and business.



The main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity:



1. Conservation of biodiversity
2. Sustainable use of its components
3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

The development of biosphere reserve concept after the Minsk Congress (1983)

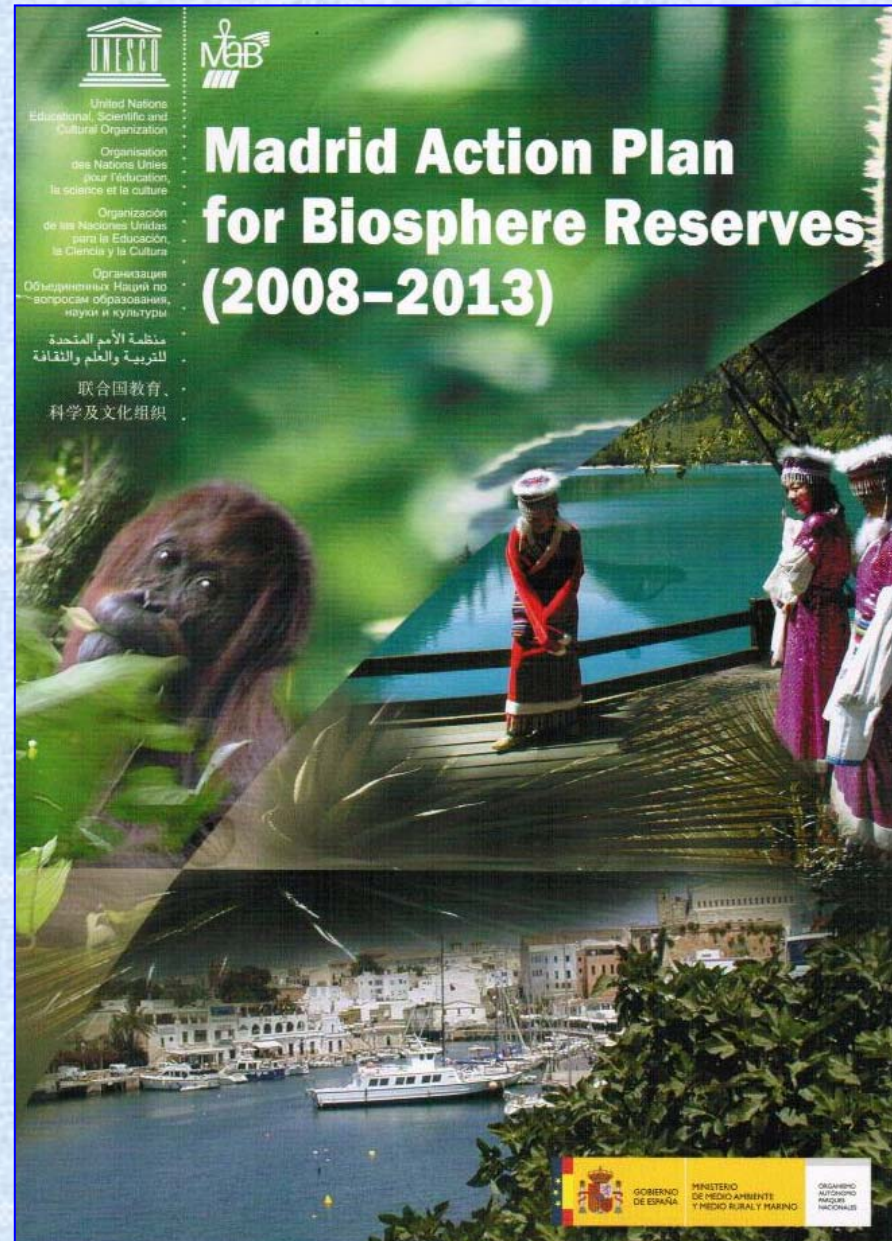


BIOSPHERE RESERVES

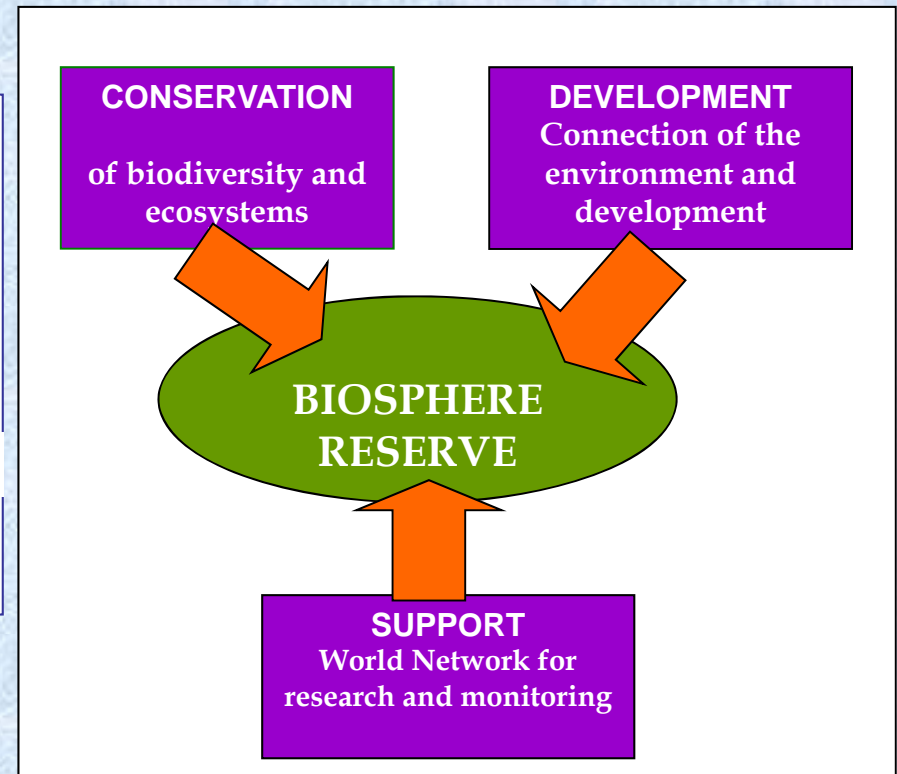
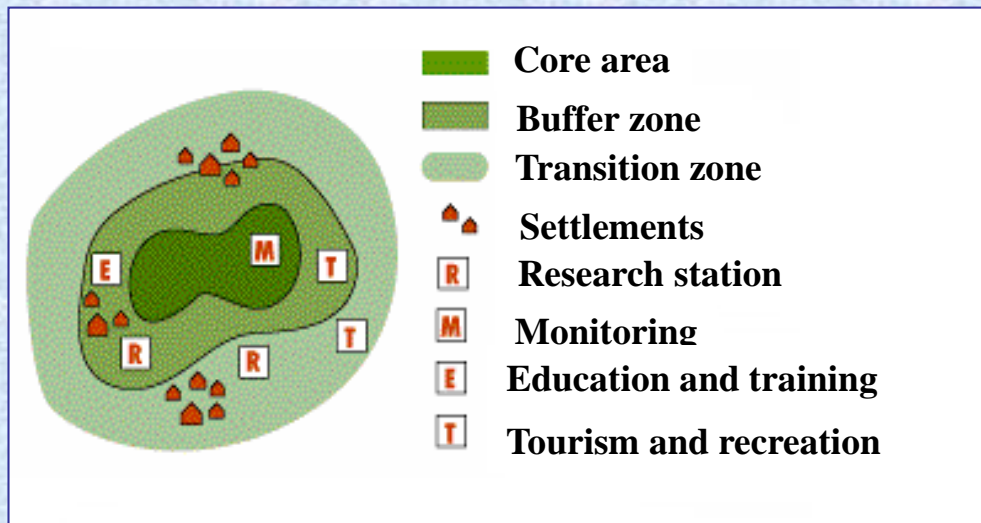
THE SEVILLE STRATEGY
&
THE STATUTORY FRAMEWORK OF THE WORLD NETWORK



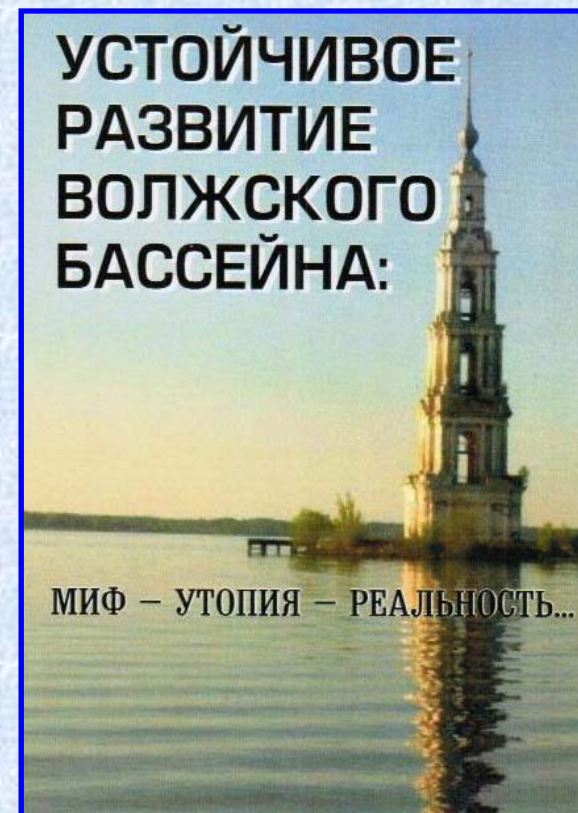
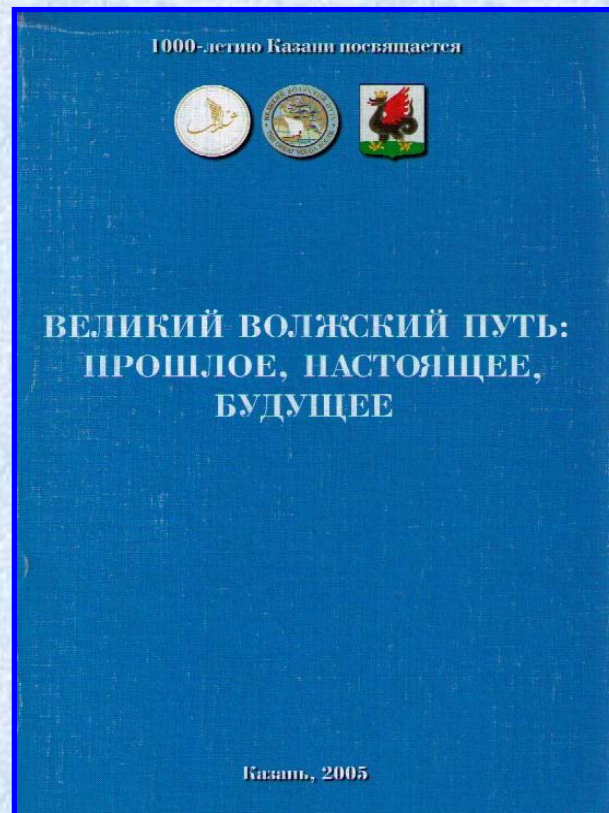
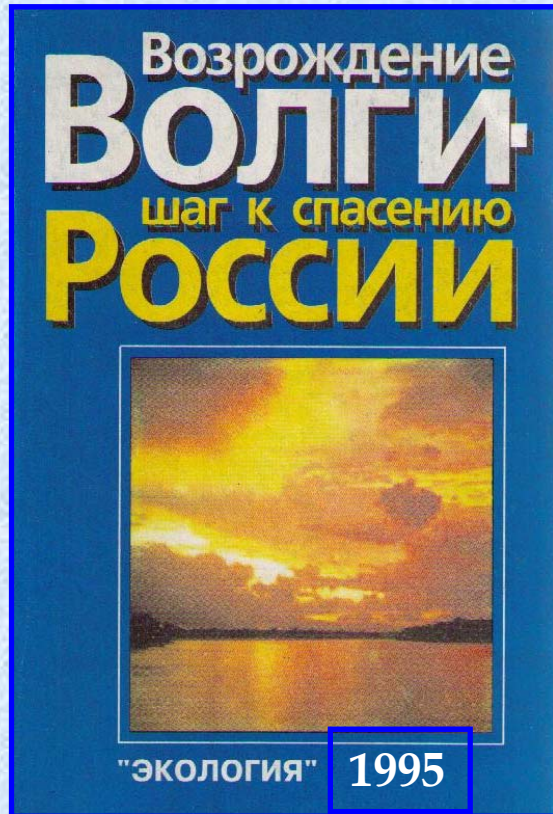
MAN AND THE BIOSPHERE PROGRAMME



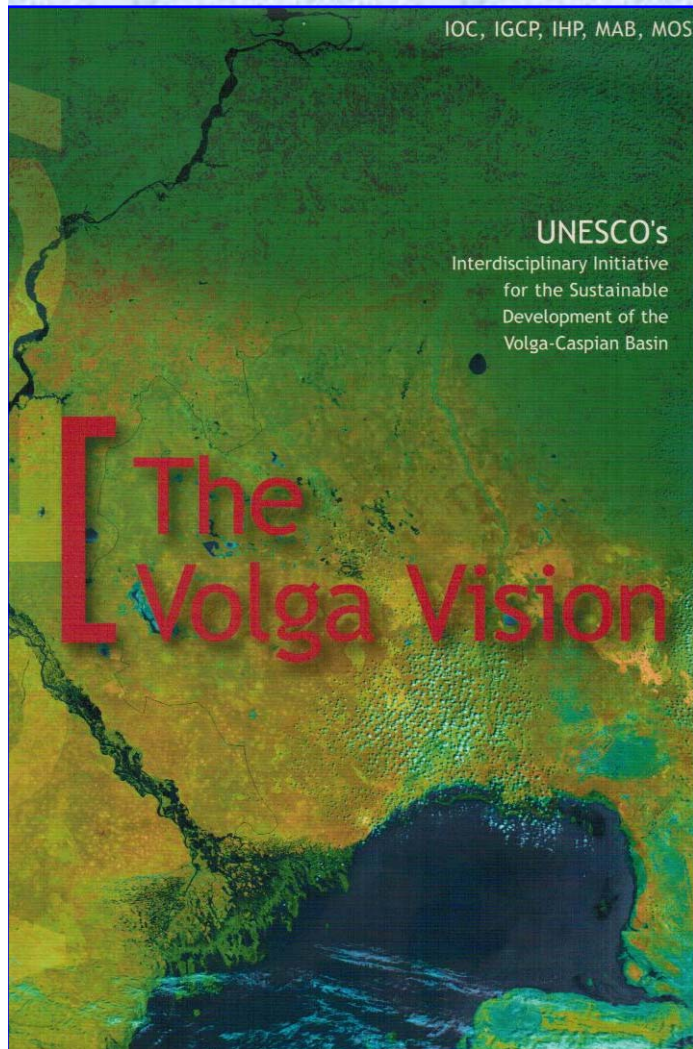
Model scheme of zonation of the Biosphere Reserve and its functions



Important initiatives to study and explore approaches to sustainable development of the Volga River Basin



International projects for sustainable development of the Volga River Basin



Report D2
CABRI—Cooperation along a Big River:
Institutional coordination among stakeholders
for environmental risk management in the Volga Basin

**Environmental Risk Management
in the Volga Basin:**
Overview of present situation and challenges in Russia and

Moscow
2006

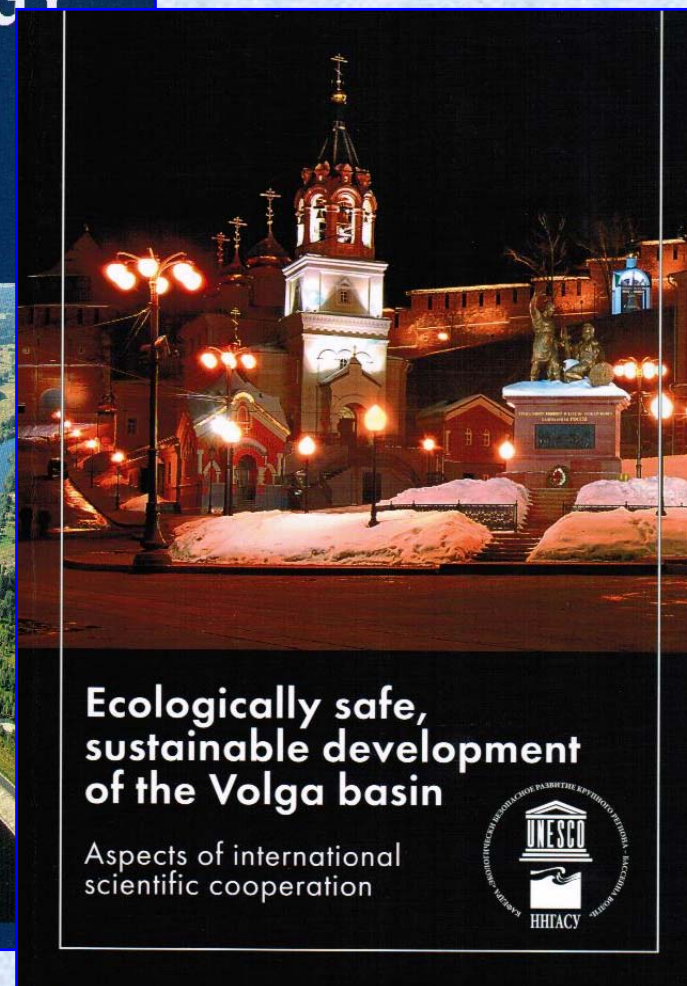
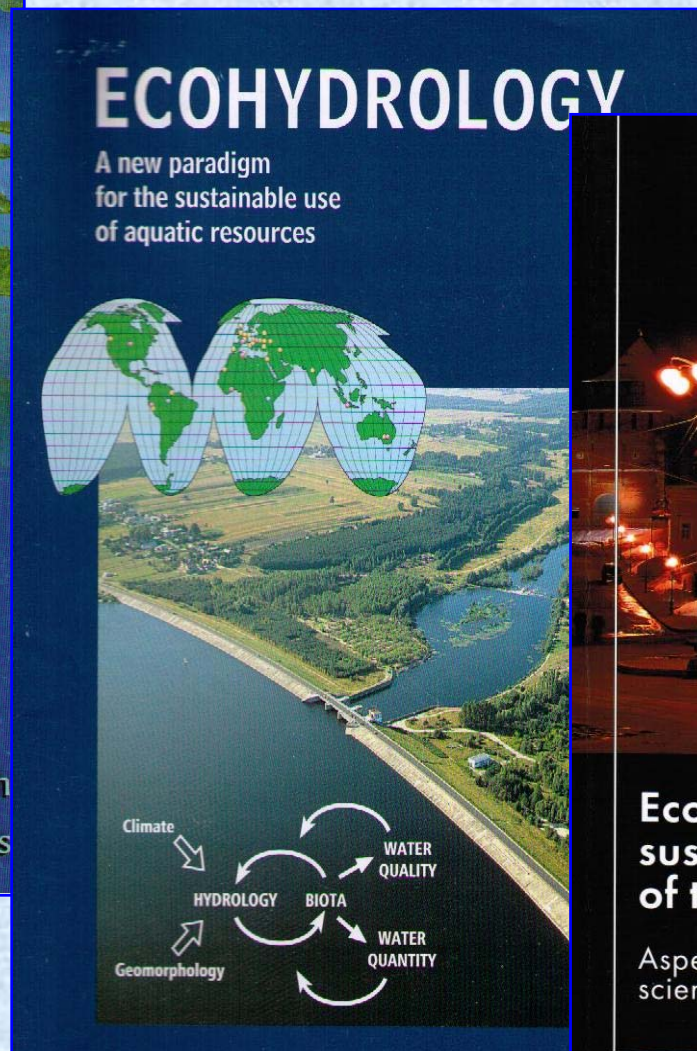
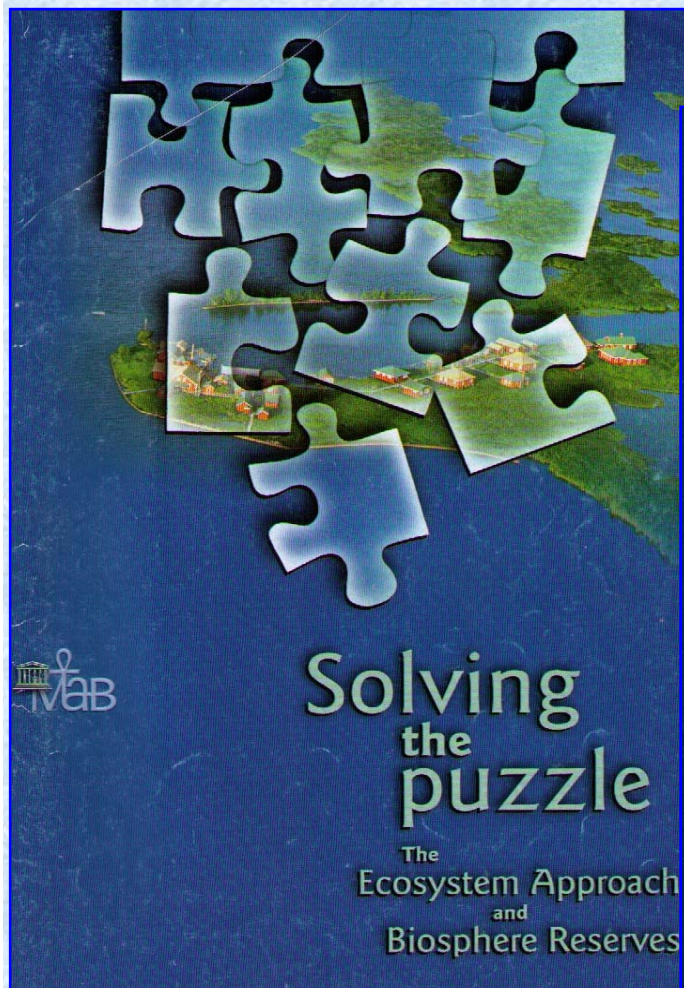
**World's Large Rivers Initiative
WLRI**

...Rivers' Contribution to Water Security
A contribution to UNESCO'S International Hydrological Programme (IHP)

Prof. Dr. Helmut Habersack
BOKU - University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna

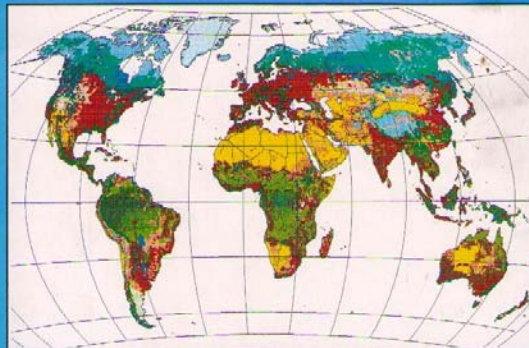
World's Large Rivers Initiative WLRI

The ecosystem approach for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems



Study of impacts of global climate changes in biosphere reserves

Impacts of Climate Change on Ecosystems and Species: Terrestrial Ecosystems



IUCN
The World Conservation Union

The cover features a large photograph of a mountain valley with a forest. Below the main title, there are four smaller landscape photos. At the bottom, logos for the United Nations, MAB, and other organizations are displayed.

**Global
Change
Research
in Mountain
Biosphere Reserves**

Proceedings of the International Launching Workshop held in
Entlebuch Biosphere Reserve 10-13 Nov 2003

IUCN World
Commission
on Protected
Areas

Securing Protected Areas in the Face of Global Change Issues and Strategies

Edited by Charles Victor Barber,
Kenton R. Miller and Melissa Boness
Kenton R. Miller, Project Director

A Report by the Ecosystems, Protected Areas, and People project

Global
Environment
Facility

UNEP

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Many thanks for your attention

