



GSLEP program update The Russian Federation



Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia

Steering Committee Meeting, 2024
Samarkand

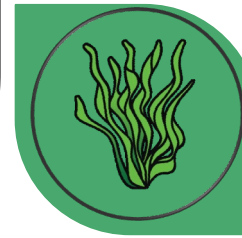
Implementation status of the NSLEP (National Goals of GSLEP)

Goal/Target #1: Development of International Cooperation

Successfully developing cooperation with foreign colleagues



The Katunsky Reserve actively cooperates with Katon-Karagai National Park within the framework of the Russian-Kazakhstani transboundary reserve "Altai" (snow leopard habitat has been steadily observed in Katon-Karagai Park in recent years)



In 2021, the transboundary reserve "Ubsunur Basin" (Russia and Mongolia) was granted biosphere status under the Man and Biosphere (MAB) program of UNESCO



In March 2023, the Tunkinsky National Park held a meeting with the administration of the Khubsugulsky National Park (Mongolia)



Plan: to intensify cooperation with PAs in the Chinese Altai Mountains



Implementation status of the NSLEP (National Goals of GSLEP)

Goal/Target #2: Improving the system of protected areas

Overall, from 2014 to 2022, the total area of protected areas increased by 42.0 million hectares. The total area of federal protected areas in 2022 amounted to 75.9 million hectares, which is 0.8 million hectares more than in 2021

Plans to expand the boundaries of national parks in the snow leopard habitat region

A draft "Strategy for the Development of the System of Specially Protected Natural Areas of the Russian Federation for the Period until 2030" has been developed



Implementation status of the NSLEP (National Goals of GSLEP)

Goal/Target #3: Improving the effectiveness of snow leopard protection outside specially protected natural areas

The Republic of Tyva: an agreement was concluded on the creation of an interdepartmental formation and cooperation in conducting joint scheduled raids

Conducting joint raids makes it possible to conduct control and supervisory activities on a much larger territory, regardless of its belonging to one or another SPNA.



In the Altai Republic: a moratorium on Siberian ibex harvesting was introduced for a period of 3 years to increase the number of ungulates



Implementation status of the NSLEP (National Goals of GSLEP)

Goal/Target #4: Monitoring of the status of snow leopard groups in Russia

In 2024, the snow leopard will be counted for the first time in four regions of its habitat: the Altai Republic, the Tyva Republic, Buryatia and the south of Krasnoyarsk Krai. These regions have never been counted before.

Field expeditions will take place in February-March and data will be processed by mid-late April



Implementation status of the NSLEP (National Goals of GSLEP)

Goal/Target #5: Outreach and educational activities

Altai Reserve initiated a program to offer alternative work to poaching

In the Ubsunur Basin Nature Reserve, a brigade of public inspectors of the reserve was established from among local residents

Republican festival "Land of the Snow Leopard" (Buryatia)

July 2023 an interactive exhibition "Irbis - Invisible Cat" was held in Nizhny Novgorod



Implementation status of the NSLEP (National Goals of GSLEP)

Goal/Target #6: Scientific research

In 2023, the staff of the Ubsunur Basin Nature Reserve conducted an expedition to study the biological and landscape diversity of the Sangilen Plateau, funded by a grant from the Russian Geographical Society. Two individuals of irbis were caught in the lenses of the installed camera traps. In this regard, it is proposed to create a new cluster area "Sangilen" for the conservation of the Sangilen group of irbis



Resource mobilization for NSLEP (National Goals of GSLEP)



Funds secured from

i) internal [government]

In 2023, Sailugem National Park was allocated 37 million rubles from the budget.

The Sailugem National Park earns extra-budgetary funds from tourism (about 5.5 mln rubles/year)

The federal budget finances the activities of the Federal Project "Conservation of Biological Diversity and Development of Ecological Tourism" and the National Project "Ecology"



Reanalysing Threats to Snow Leopards, their Ecosystems, and Local Livelihoods



The snow leopard is directly or indirectly threatened by poaching (harvesting of snow leopards for pelts or other parts of the animal, pelting of musk deer and wolves), reduction of the forage base (mainly ungulates, of which the Siberian ibex is the most important prey item), human economic activities in the habitat, climate change and shooting of snow leopards by herders in response to attacks on livestock



Reanalysing Threats to Snow Leopards, their Ecosystems, and Local Livelihoods



Altai Reserve has initiated a program to offer work alternatives
to poaching

Increased criminal liability for illegal capture of red-listed
species

“Royev Ruchey” Rehabilitation Center



Climate Adaptations/Nature-based Solutions



As a result of climate change, the rate of degradation of mountain glaciers and thawing of permafrost is increasing, leading to irreversible consequences for mountain ecosystems

Declaration on Cooperation on Climate Change and Mountain Glacier Degradation





Thank you
for attention!

