

Tajikistan (cont.)



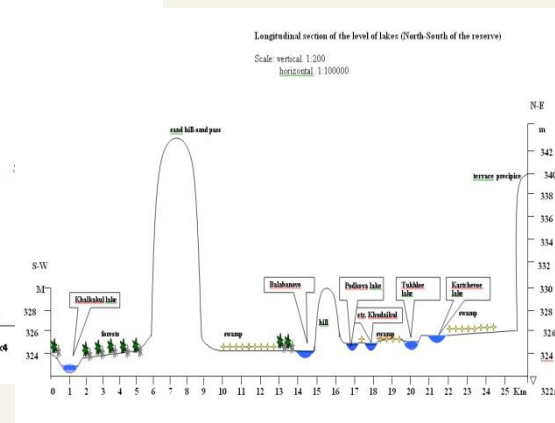
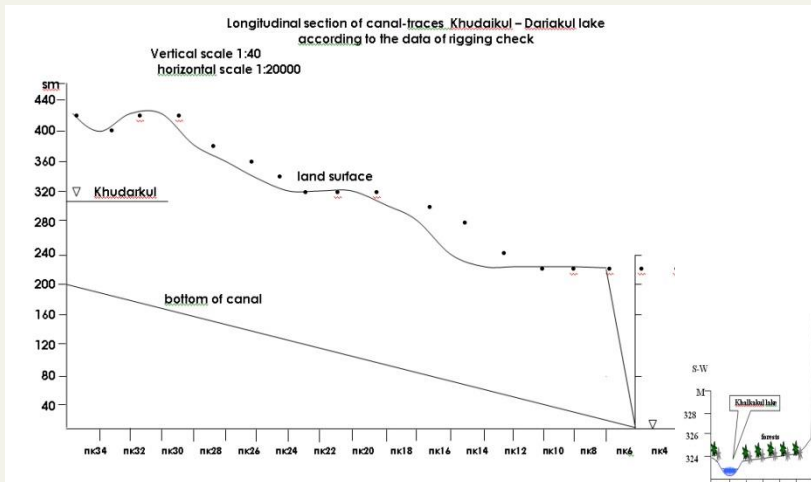
- cleaned canal (the first phase of the project, 2005)
- plans for next phases of the project
- cleaned cunette (second phase of the project - 2006)
- rebuilt sluices (second phase of the project - 2006)
- swamped area
- border of the zapovednik
- roads
- irrigarion canals
- lakes

- Third phase of the project:
PLANS**
- canal for fresh water
 - sluices
 - pump-station
 - DONE by 31.12.07**
 - canals
 - dumbs
 - cleaned jam



Tajikistan (cont.)

Quality of hydro geological work should be specially pointed out: water is running itself, although water level difference is less than 4 m on a distance of 30-50 km; not a single tree was cut!



According to the results of monitoring in Tigrovaja balka water level / quality of water (salinity) is in the optimal stage – historical level with regular flooding – before building of Nurek hydropower station! Digging of the overgrown canals, building sluices, reparation of wash-outs in existing canals, etc. - lead to water regime restoration in the riparian forests

Tajikistan (cont.): *The lakes are full again!*





Just for understanding: digging a canal not necessarily brings water to ecosystems... *(non – WWF experience in Badai-tugai)*



Tajikistan (cont.)

Other components of the project - ecosystems restoration:

- *Restoration of saksaul desert forests (>100 ha)*
- *Clearing watering places of the deer, etc...*



Tajikistan (cont.)

Ecological education, support of local NGOs, training of locals



Tajikistan (cont.)

Technical support to the reserve, development of the nature museum of the reserve and 9 branches – educational centers in surrounding villages – cooperation with OSCE



Technical support for the reserve included reparation of the building of the scientific field station



What we were doing: Kazakhstan

Reintroduction of bukhara deer in Syrdaria river valley – using initial group of deer of INTAS grant



Kazakhstan (cont.)

- Separating peninsular by 1.5 km fence
- First releases



Kazakhstan (cont.)

Real cooperation with the Government:

- A group of deer provided for Altyn-Emel
- Funding of the running costs of the pens
- Additional release of a group of deer
- Increasing area of pens – 30 ha additional
- Establishment of a sanctuary with budget and staff positions

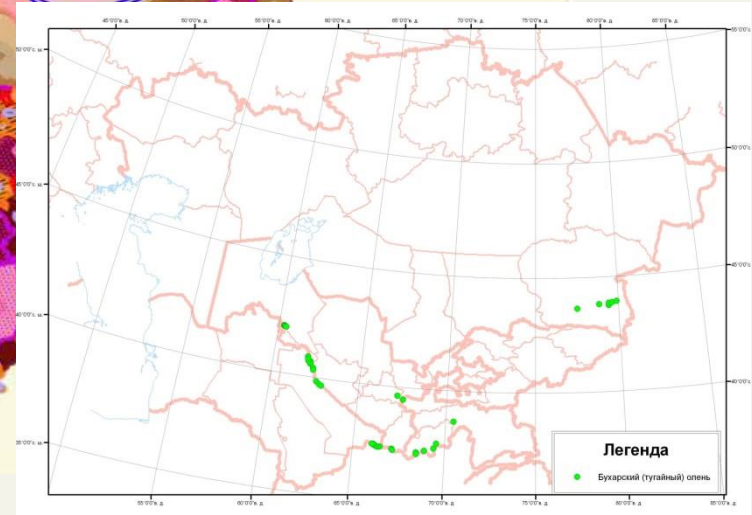
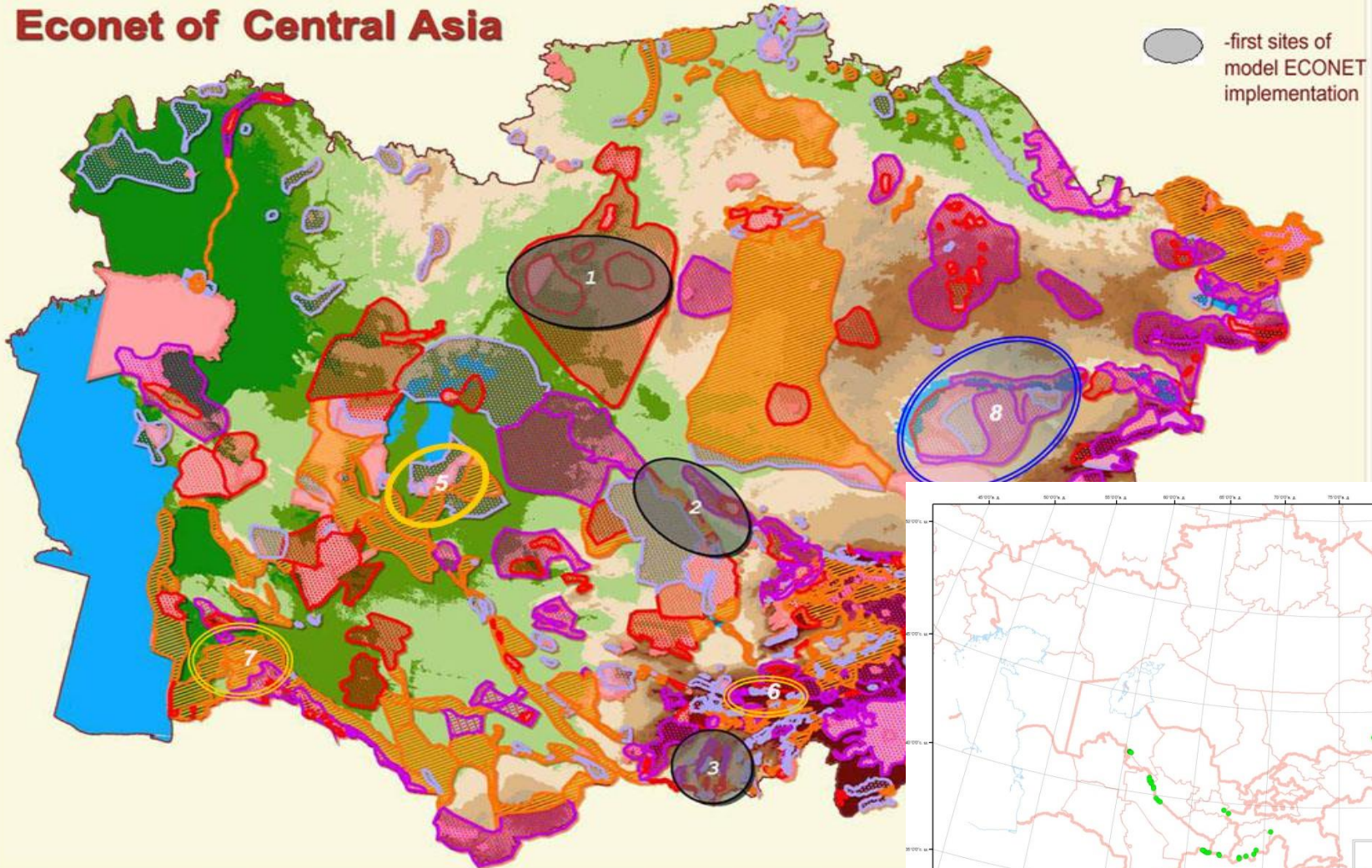


Kazakhstan (cont.): Human dimension activities - kid's clubs, workshops, training of farmers, etc.

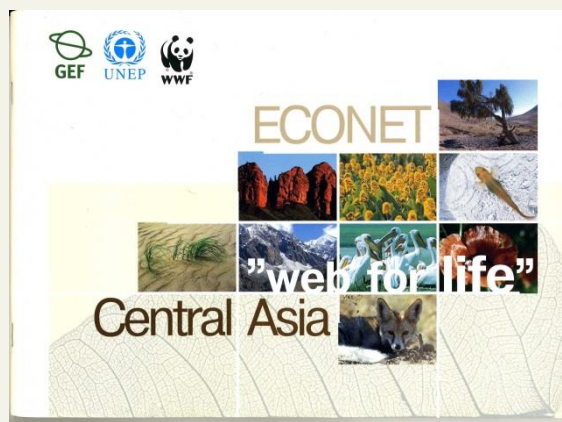


The whole region: plans of the protected area's system development – ECONET CA

Econet of Central Asia



Official status and opportunities for ECONET implementation:



- *Approved by all relevant Ministries of the countries and by ISDC on the regional level*
- *Presented on the side-event- CP CBD, Brazil*
- *Econet development included in the national reports to CBD and governmental plans*
- *An Agreement signed between ISDC and WWF on transboundary ECONET implementation – November 2007*

	Existing system of PAs (% of the territory of the country)				Planned ECONET –ecological network categories(% of the territory of the country) – theoretical needs of Econet establishment according to formal integrated analysis				Planned ECONET –PA categories(% of the territory of the country)- plans for implementation, officially approved by Governments and ISDC				
	Zapo-vedniks	Nat parks	Other PAs	Total	Core-areas	Ecol. corridors	Buffer zones	total	Zapo-vedniks	Nat parks	Other PAs	Areas of sustainable development	total
Kazakhstan	0,39	0,55	6,3	7,2	9,9	18,3	11,5	40,3	11,3	11,9	7,5	9,6	40,3
Kyrgyzstan	1,8	1,5	1,8	5,1	16,0	29,5	37,8	83,3	14,1	11,6	4,6	52,8	83,3
Tajikistan	0,7	16,4	1,9	19,1	18,2	24,1	3,9	46,2	4,5	19,8	14,2	7,7	46,2
Turkmenistan	2,4	0	2,3	4,7	19,5	23,3	6,7	49,5	9,9	6,9	1,8	30,8	49,5
Uzbekistan	0,4	1,1	2,7	4,2	9,8	13,3	19,6	42,7	10,9	7,5	9,3	15,0	42,7
Region					12,1	18,9	12,8	44,0					



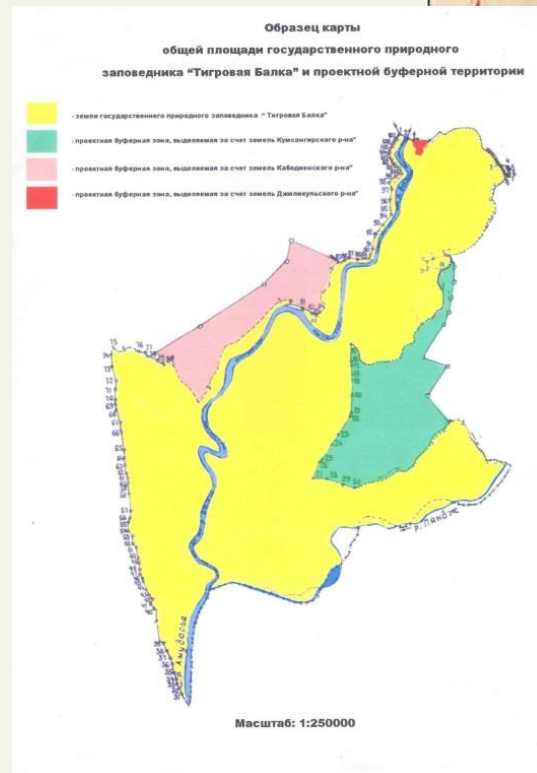
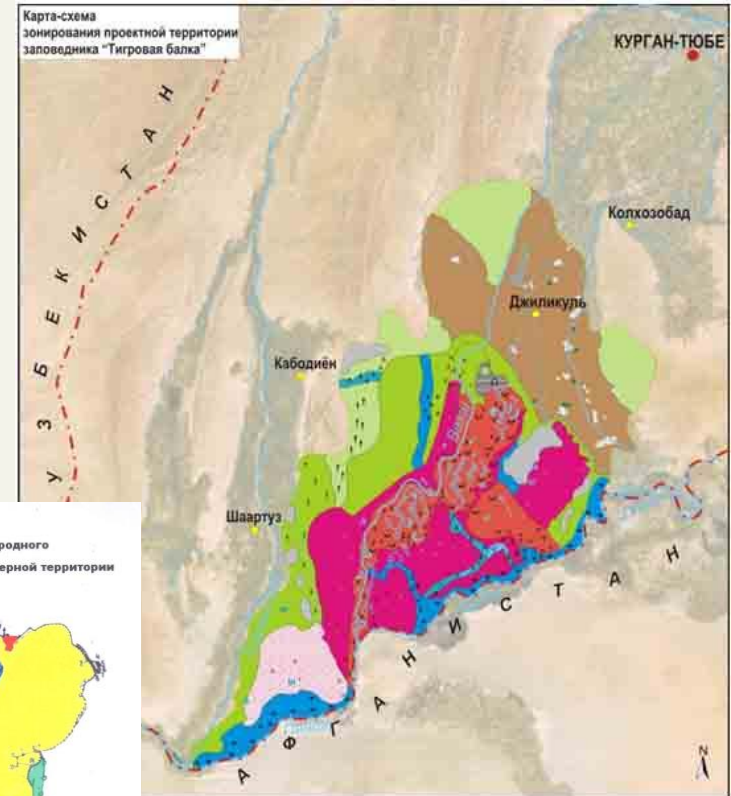
Model Econet implementation in various sites of the region

Project's modules:

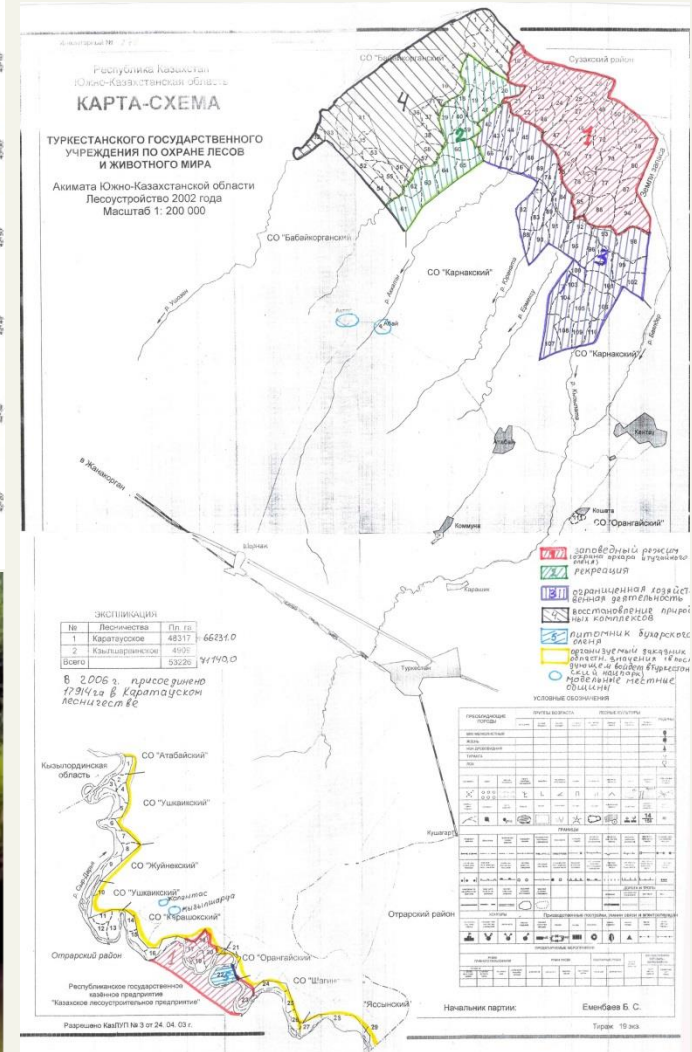
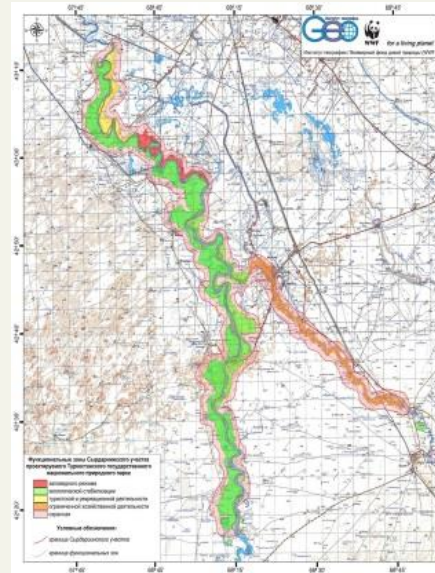
- **Development of PAs system – and of management system of protected areas and surrounding territories**
- **Conservation and restoration of valuable ecosystems and flagship species**
- **Development and practical implementation of sustainable forms of nature resource use (e.g. via small grant programme development – involvement of local communities);**
- **Capacity building and ecological education**

Tajikistan

- *Increasing of the territory of the zapovednik Final official documents 2013!!!!*
- *Development of sustainable nature resource use in the buffer areas*
- *Joint Management plan preparation and initial implementation for the nature reserve and surrounding areas*



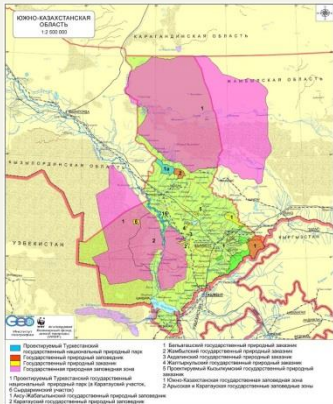
Kazakhstan – Model Econet development in the middle reaches of Syrdaria



Kazakhstan (cont.)

Very efficient cooperation with the government:

- State Government sectoral programme “ Jasyl Damu” for 2010-2014 (approved by governmental decree № 925 -10.09.2010) include establishment and governmental funding of a number of PAs, suggested by the project (first initial documents – NSB- developed by the project)
- Forestry and Protected areas addressed WWF project to develop proposals and background documents for protecting major part of riparian forests of the middle reaches of Syrdaria (more than 53 194.8ha, instead of initially planed NP cluster 4 997.8 ha)



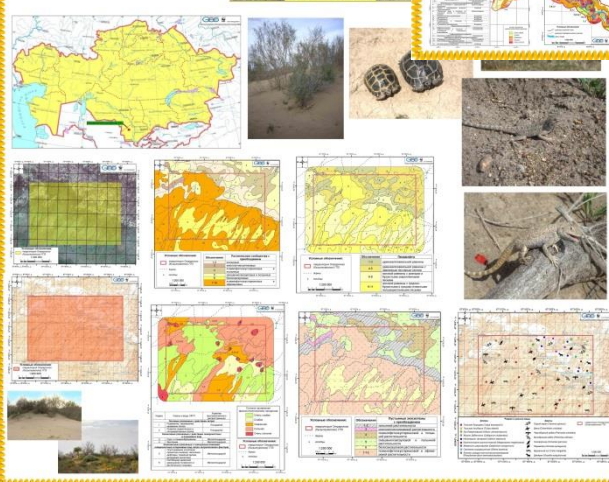
Естественно-научное обоснование создания Отра государственного природного комплекса



Подготовлено при поддержке Всемирного фонда «Сырдария (Казakhstan)» в рамках государственной программы в области сохранения биоразнообразия между

- Перечень тематических карт**
1. Административная карта Республики Казахстан с выделением обширного Сырдарьинского (Кызылкумского) ГПЗ;
 2. Тематическая карта планировочного Отра (Кызылкумского) ГПЗ;
 3. Карта физико-геологических процессов планировочного Отра (Кызылкумского) ГПЗ;
 4. Карта растительности планировочного Отра (Кызылкумского) ГПЗ;
 5. Ландшафтная карта планировочного Отра (Кызылкумского) ГПЗ;
 6. Карта земель в разных видах формы и формы Сырдарьинского ГПЗ;
 7. Карта рекреационных (ландшафтных) зон планировочного Отра (Кызылкумского) ГПЗ;

- Перечень космических**
1. Космический снимок территории планировочного Отра (Кызылкумского) ГПЗ;

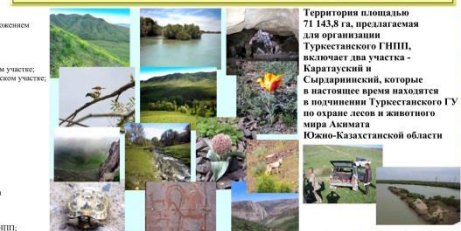


Естественно-научное обоснование создания Туркестанского государственного национального природного парка



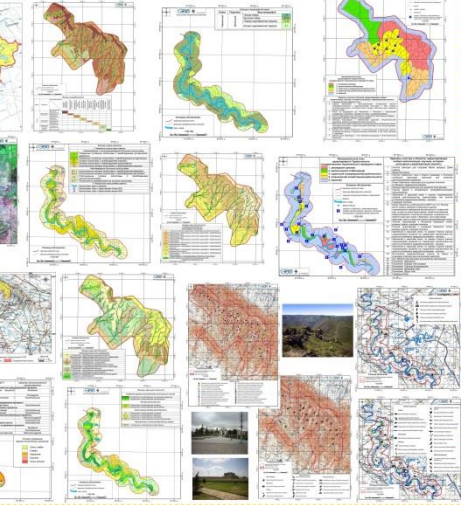
Подготовлено при поддержке Всемирного фонда природы (WWF) в рамках проекта «Сохранение биоразнообразия и комплексное бассейновое управление в долине реки Сырдария (Казakhstan)» в рамках государственной программы в области сохранения биоразнообразия между КЛОХ МСХ РК/WWF и МОСХ РК/WWF

- Перечень тематических карт**
1. Административная карта Республики Казахстан с выделением Туркестанского ГПЗ;
 2. Тематическая карта Каратауского участка;
 3. Тематическая карта Сырдарьинского участка;
 4. Тематическая карта Каратауского участка;
 5. Карта физико-геологических процессов на Каратауском участке;
 6. Карта физико-геологических процессов на Сырдарьинском участке;
 7. Карта растительности Каратауского участка;
 8. Карта растительности Сырдарьинского участка;
 9. Ландшафтная карта Каратауского участка;
 10. Ландшафтная карта Сырдарьинского участка;
 11. Карта земель Каратауского участка;
 12. Карта земель Сырдарьинского участка;
 13. Карта земель в разных видах формы и формы Каратауского участка;
 14. Карта земель в разных видах формы и формы Сырдарьинского участка;
 15. Карта рекреационных (ландшафтных) зон Каратауского участка;
 16. Карта рекреационных (ландшафтных) зон Сырдарьинского участка;



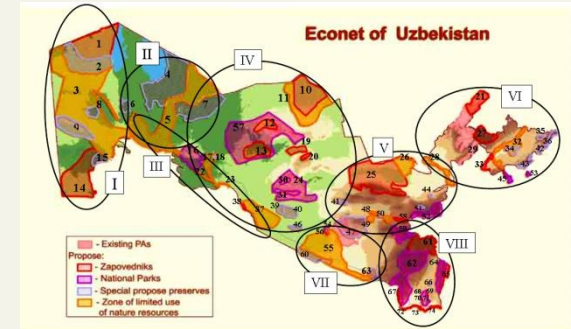
Перечень космических

1. Каратауский участок планировочного Туркестанского ГПЗ;
2. Сырдарьинский участок планировочного Туркестанского ГПЗ;

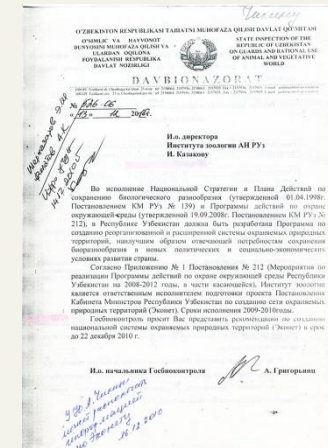
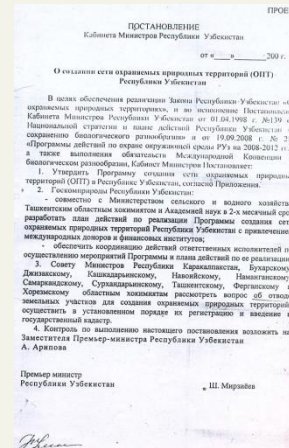


Территория площадью 71 143,8 га, предлагаемая для организации Туркестанского ГПЗ, включает два участка - Каратауский и Сырдарьинский, которые в настоящее время являются в подзоне Туркестанского ГУ по охране лесов и животного мира Алматы Южно-Казалстанской области

Econet –Uzbekistan (no targeted WWF projects)



- ✓ Full-scale integration of Econet scheme in the Governmental Plans of Pas development
- ✓ GEF-UNDP project succeeded 2011 in establishment of Amudaria biosphere reservat - 70 000 ha – including a number of riparian forests sites – BD habitats



All ECONET implementation grants include Small Grant Programme components:

- ✓ ***Better technologies***
- ✓ ***Alternative forms of income generation***
- ✓ ***Trainings for replication of successful models***

Main result: reduction of negative anthropogenic pressure on the surrounding ecosystems – e.g. – illegal logging of the riparian forests

Tajikistan:



12 small grants on sustainable use of water, bio-gas production, etc.

Results – economy up to 50-70% of water, 30-50 % of energy, 20-30% - of fertilizers.

Replication of the results after special trainings – bringing farmers to the model areas.



Tajikistan (cont.) – surroundings of *Tigrovaja balka* zapovednik



On-going process 2 years after the end of the project



Kazakhstan

- *Small grant programme – involvement of local communities (14 model projects in process of development)*
- *Wide replication of the best models by farmers and other NGOs*
- *Support for riparian and mountain forests restoration*



Exhibition on model ECONET implementation in the region presented during Pan-European and Asia-Pacific meetings of the ministers of Environment.

ECONET concept:

INTEGRATION OF THE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION GOALS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY THE USE OF ESTABLISHMENT OF CORE AREAS, AS WELL AS ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS AND BUFFER ZONES WHERE SUSTAINABLE FORMS OF NATURE RESOURCES USE ARE DEVELOPED.

Model ECONET implementation includes:

- Development of PKA system and improvement of management of protected areas and surrounding territories
- Conservation and restoration of valuable ecosystems and flagship species
- Development and practical implementation of sustainable forms of natural resource use (e.g. - via small grant programme development - involvement of local communities, community-based management)
- Capacity building and ecological education

Country	Year	Area (ha)	Number of PKAs	Number of Ecosystems	Number of Species	Number of Local Communities	Number of Educational Activities
Kazakhstan	2008-2012	150,000	150	150	150	150	150
Tajikistan	2008-2012	150,000	150	150	150	150	150
Uzbekistan	2008-2012	150,000	150	150	150	150	150
Kyrgyzstan	2008-2012	150,000	150	150	150	150	150
Sum	2008-2012	600,000	600	600	600	600	600

Official ECONET adoption:

- National level - Ministerial State Committee
- Regional level - SSC
- International level - countries' commitment to CBD (date event, national reports)
- Legal base for implementation - SSC-WWF Agreement

Development of PKA system and improvement of management of protected areas and surrounding territories

Conservation and restoration of valuable ecosystems and flagship species

Development and practical implementation of sustainable forms of natural resource use (e.g. - via small grant programme development - involvement of local communities, community-based management)

Capacity building and ecological education

Cooperation with other projects:

- Development of Econet scheme of Neorusskaya zapovednik surroundings - one of the two clusters of the first in CA Natural World Heritage sites
- Initiation of Apha-Dala - nature-ecorecric background protection and reservation of lands - follow up handed over to AZS
- Alai - the first "GR to the Earth" - supporting transboundary PKA establishment
- Ily-Balghun - submitting 1 mln ha Namauul state nomination

Syrtaria river valley of Kazakhstan

Module 1. System of PKA development

Development of proposals and background documentation on a Turkmenistan National park development - with various clusters in Karakum mountains, Syrtaria river valley, desert areas

Efficient cooperation with the Government - various branches of the regional level of PKA on demand of the FHC (e.g. 50 x 70 ha of riparian forests model for protection area of 1.5 km² in "Lure finding of the practical PKA establishment included in the national programme "Green Development" and state budget.

Module 1. Development of a system of PKAs

Technical support to existing Syrtay National park, Special surveys and development of background documentation for establishment of new PKA - buffer zone and "Syr-Dai" NP

Listing on implementation of sustainable development on all levels.

Module 2. Flagship species conservation

Special surveys of the snow leopard population and various pine species, as well as wolf reposit

Identification of core areas for future population restoration, initial implementation of the necessary measures.

Together with the state forest Agency - establishment of a special motor brigade.

Module 3. Local communities involvement

Initiation of various activities - additional income for locals (alternative to poaching)

women communities of high mountain villages presented their fish handicraft during a special trade fair on July 31 in July.

yak breeding development is initiated, etc.

Module 4. Ecological education

Various activities with children, such as "Kizh skins development", "Ecological theater", "Track walk", "Day of the Earth", etc.

Module 1. Development of the system of PKAs and management improvement

Supporting process of new land allocation - increasing the territory of the zapovednik.

Development of a management plan of the PKA and surrounding territories - suggesting various forms of the nature resource-use in different zones of the project territory - as a tool to combine nature conservation and sustainable development.

Module 2. Ecosystem restoration

Controlled grassland restoration.

Planting saxaul in newly protected deserts.

Restoration of water regime of the ecosystems - broken by the system of dams and hydropower stations - ensuring freshwater supply by clearing meandering streams and natural canals - and filling of drying lakes.

Module 3. Involvement of local communities

Small grants - application of sustainable forms of water-use, alternative energy, etc.

Farmers courses - training of farmers for replication of best management practices.

Module 2a. Technical support to the reserve

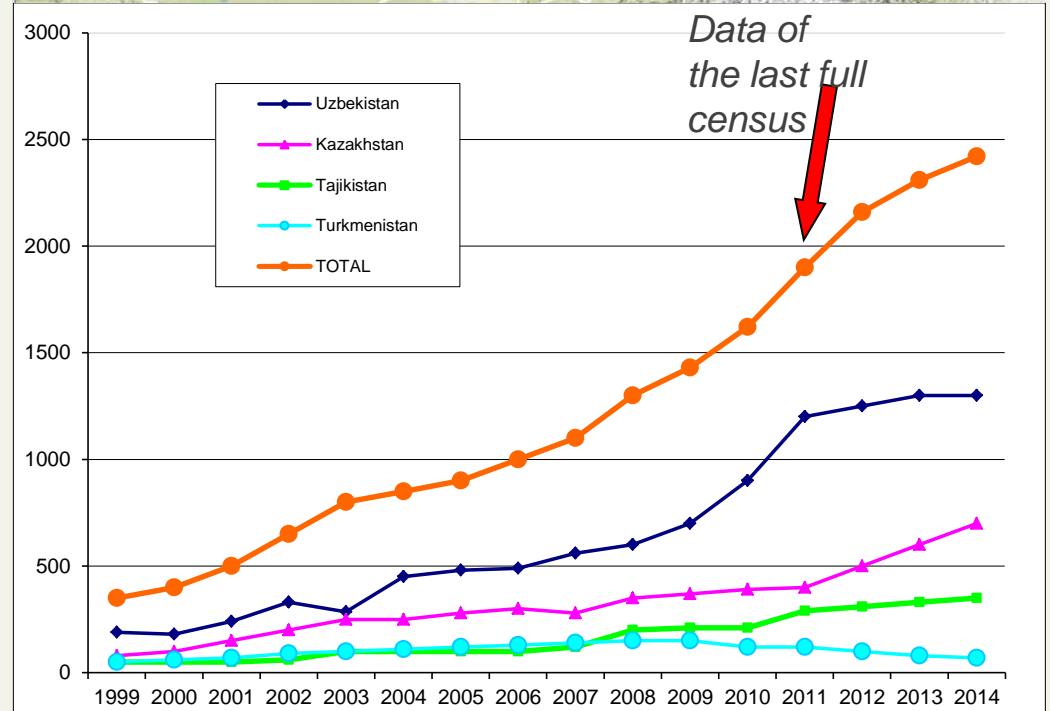
- New tractor, 5 sun-batteries
- Repairation of old equipment
- affordable rubber boots)
- Brochures, cameras, vehicles, various working tools/ equipment for rangers
- Training costs for the protection (gasoline, spare details)
- supporting researches of national scientists - membership of key components of the ecosystem's development.

<http://www.wwf.ru/about/where we work/asia/kazakh/results2012>
<http://www.wwf.ru/about/where we work/asia/kazakh/results2012/eng>
<http://www.wwf.ru/about/where we work/asia/tajik/results2012>
<http://www.wwf.ru/about/where we work/asia/tajik/results2012/eng>

Result of 10 years restoration activities.

As a result of the scientifically-based approach BD number in 10 populations of 4 countries increased from 350 in 1999 to 1900 in 2011 -

Successful reintroduction process is on-going Syrdaria, Zarafshan, Ily



All restoration activities were accompanied by species monitoring.

	Year (data for Sept.-October)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
U Z B	Badai-Tugai NR	~100	120	140	150	160	220	250	265	316	346	374 37% juv	517 2% juv +30.in pens	666
	Kyzylkumskii NR	76	40	75	80	95	120	80	110	120	120	130	~130	~130
	Other territories	~50	~50	~50	~50	~60	~90	~90	~90	~100	~100	~100	~140-180	160 + 80
	Zarafshan - reintroduction	9	10	14	18	20	23	26	32	33	39	46	~30-32? (+22.in pens)	40 +140 trans-boundary with TJ**
	<i>Subtotal</i>	~190	180	240	330	385	450	480	490	560	600	700	~900	1200
K A Z	Karatchingil	80	100	150	~200	~250	~250	280	300	>300	>300	320-350	350	>350
	Turkestan (S-D)	0	0	4	6	8	10	12	15	19	22	34	18 (+22.in pens)	24 (+30.in pens)
	<i>Subtotal</i>	80	100	150	~200	~250	250	280	300	280	350	370	390	>400
T U R K	Middle reaches of Amudaria (7 sites)	30	35	35	45	50	60	70	80	94	106	100	60-70	50-70
	Djazguzer (A-D upper reaches)	~20	~25	~35	45	~50	~50	~50	~50	~50	~50	~50	~50	~50
	<i>Subtotal</i>	50	60	70	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	150	120	120
T A J	Tigrovaja balka					80	>50	>50	>50	>80	>140	>150	>150	>150
	Zarafshan (upper reaches)					25		35	35	40	60	60-65	60-65	140 trans-boundary with Uz**
	<i>Subtotal</i>	?	?	?	60	~100	?	~100	~100	120	200	210	210	~290
BD in the Region TOTAL		~350	400	500	650	800	850	>900	1000	1100	1300	1430	1620	1900

** - when calculating "Total number of Bukhara deer" – last line - this figure was once taken into consideration, as those 140 animals are migrating from Uzbekistan to Tajikistan and back, and in fact the same animals are included in national reports of both countries.

Existing experience of successful achieving high population densities of BD and other ungulates **WITHOUT** external support: *Karatchingil, Kazakhstan*





Scientific and practical recommendations for future work: *Methodological manual for activities on Bukhara deer reintroduction in its historical area*

http://www.wwf.ru/about/where_we_work/asia/kazakh/results2012

http://www.wwf.ru/about/where_we_work/asia/kazakh/results2012/eng

All previous experience of reintroduction work summarized in a methodological brochure, which was published in Russian, but can be downloaded from internet both in Russian and English



Всемирный фонд дикой природы (WWF):
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тел: +7 (495) 727 09 39; факс: +7 (495) 727 09 38
russia@wwf.ru

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www.wwf.ru

Проекты Всемирного фонда дикой природы (WWF):

- «Сохранение и восстановление бухарского оленя»
- «Модельное создание Экопак – сохранение флоры, энды и экосистем для блага местных сообществ»
- «Сохранение биоразнообразия и комплексное бассейновое управление в долине реки Сырдарья (Казахстан)»

Министерство и государственной дикой природы

МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ РУКОВОДСТВО 2012

Н. В. МАРМАЗИНСКАЯ

Методическое руководство для работ по воспроизводству и расселению бухарского оленя в местах естественного обитания



PROBLEMS...

- ✓ ***Very frequent rotations in the Ministries/State agencies and Committees, responsible for environment conservation e.g. species, protected areas, conventions; changes in responsibilities: 15 years of work of WWF CA programme – 67 relevant authorities in 5 countries. Information is not passed from one team to a new one - NO SUCCESSION***
- ✓ ***Political problems between countries – border systems – e.g. Zarafshan population of BD***
- ✓ ***Technical problems (e.g. bank system in Uzbekistan – permissions for access to the grant resources)***
- ✓ ***Lack of possibility of non-supported work of national specialists***
- ✓ ***Huge projects of international agencies in the countries – with little focus on practical conservation activities***

Analysis of the difficulties /achievements and failures of the MOU...

- **Lack of ownership on the level of national governments**
- **Lack of political support from CMS: the first official reports of the countries and the first meeting of the Parties – after 10 years of MO**
- **Lack of targeted funding for MOU implementation – e.g. no funding provided or specially attracted by MoU signatories**

BD MOU was to a great extent perceived just as WWF project in cooperation with national specialists, NGOs and governmental authorities of the countries

What can ensure success of the Initiative

- **At the phase of Programme of work development and adoption on the national level – clear obligation of the countries need to be defined (by the countries) and officially approved on the level of the relevant Environmental Agency and MFA**
- **Order of reporting to CMS (at least once in 2 years) and format of the report need to be conformed and approved**
- **Reminder on Reports submission need to be regularly directed from CMS to the countries via MFA**
- **At least some funding need to be allocated from CMS and/or from various sources attracted by CMS for the Initiative coordination on the regional level (CMS secretariat - including regular meetings of the signatory parties) and on the NATIONAL level.**



***Common efforts are
needed to save
the living treasures of the
Region!***

opereladova@wwf.ru

http://www.wwf.ru/about/where_we_work/asia/eng/