



BPAN

Barents Protected Area Network

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Planned Khibiny National Park, Murmansk Region



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Otsikko Meta Pro Bold 30pt ?

BPAN – Barents Protected Area Network



BPAN project promotes the establishment of a representative protected area network in the Barents Region to conserve biodiversity of boreal and arctic nature, primarily forests and mires.

- implemented in 2011-2014 by national and regional nature conservation authorities, scientific institutes and NGOs
- funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers, governments of Finland, Sweden and Norway, and the WWF Barents Sea Office



CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

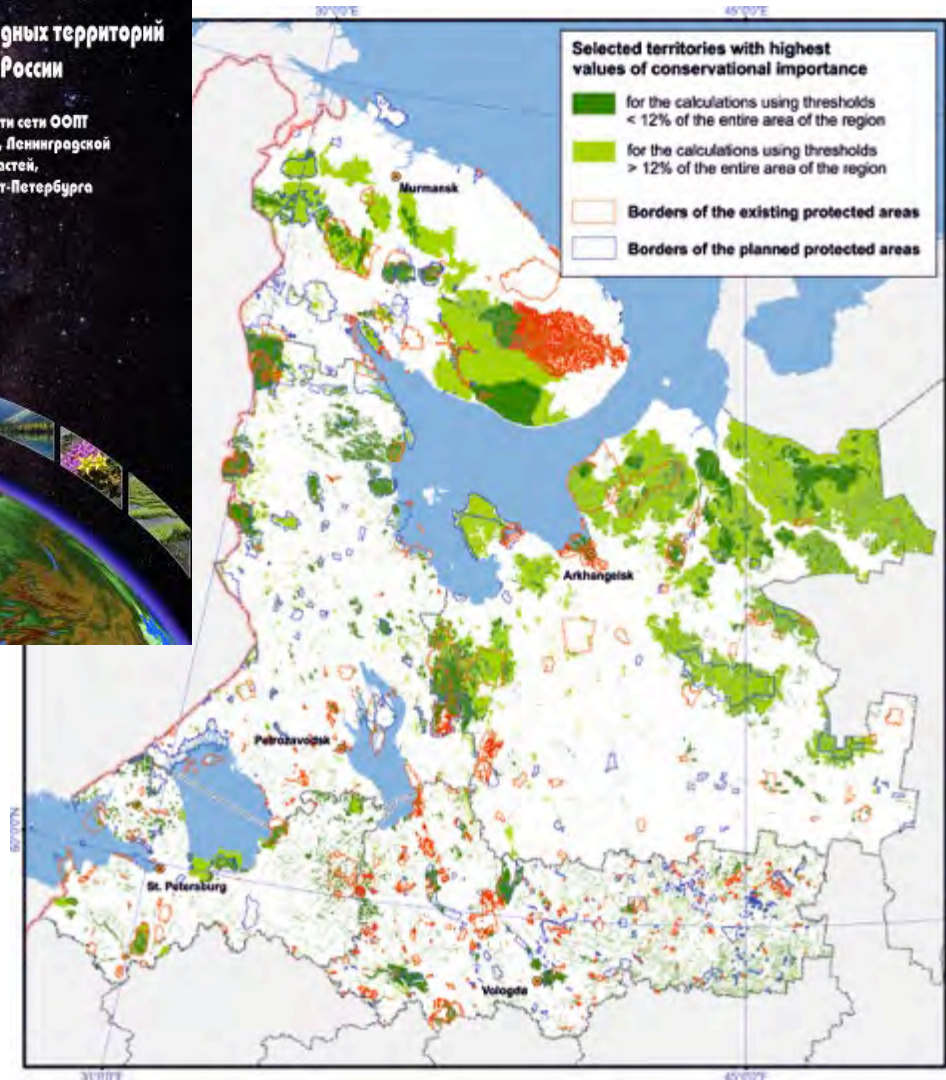


- “By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas,
 - especially **areas of particular importance** for biodiversity and ecosystem services,
 - are ***conserved through effectively and equitably managed,***
 - ***ecologically representative and***
 - ***well connected systems of protected areas***”

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Gap analysis in Northwest Russia

- Identifying HCV areas
- 2007-2012
- Studying gaps and representativeness of the protected area network



Barents Euro-Arctic Region

SYKE, Transparent World, BPAN Project, 2013

Protected areas

- 1) The Norwegian Environment Agency
- 2) Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- 3) The County Administrative Boards of Norrbotten and Västerbotten
- 4) Sami Sámiid
- 5) Sámiid Sámiid
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Protected areas

- Existing
- Planned
- Border of the Barents Region



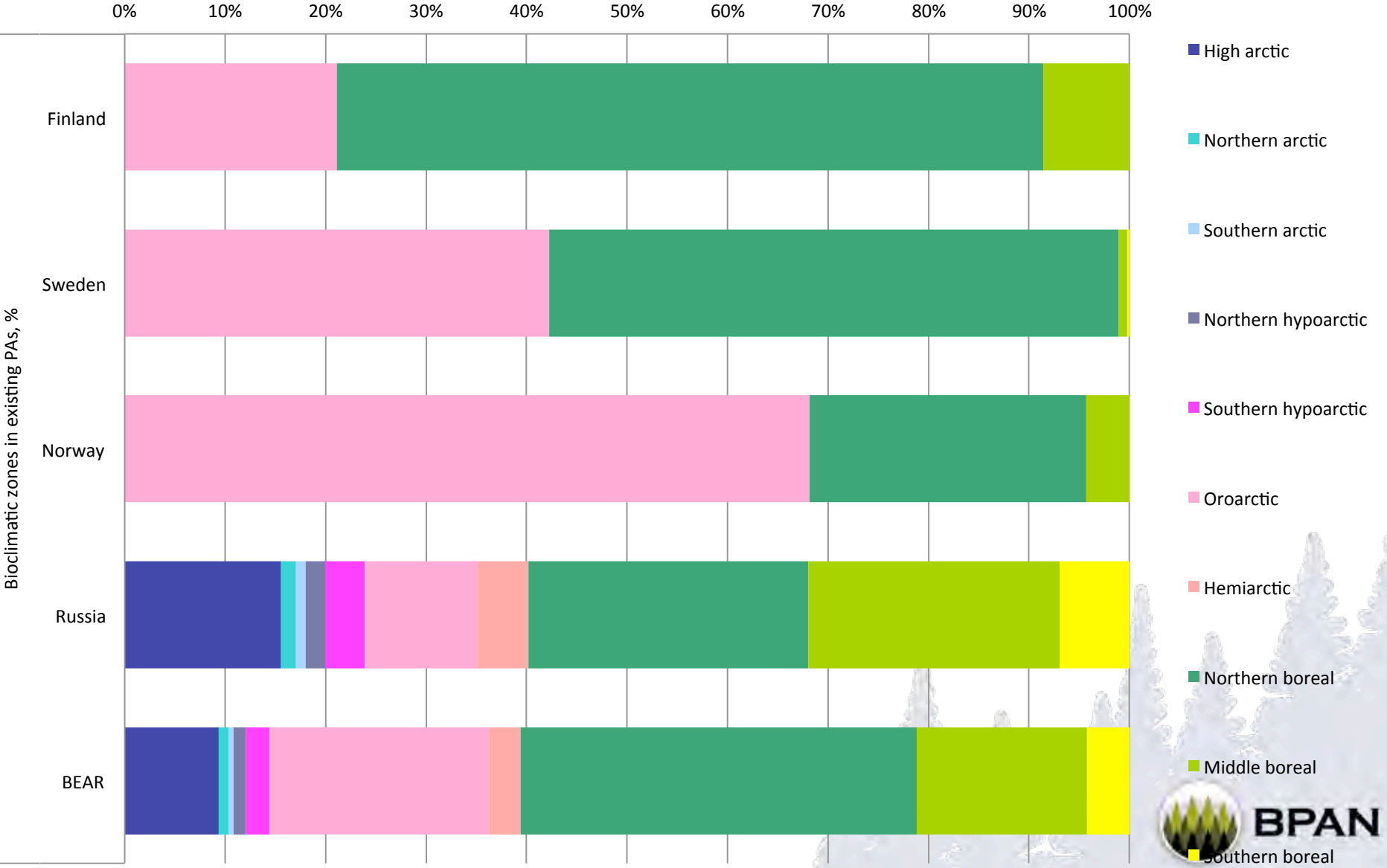
Protected areas are shown as of 8th March 2013

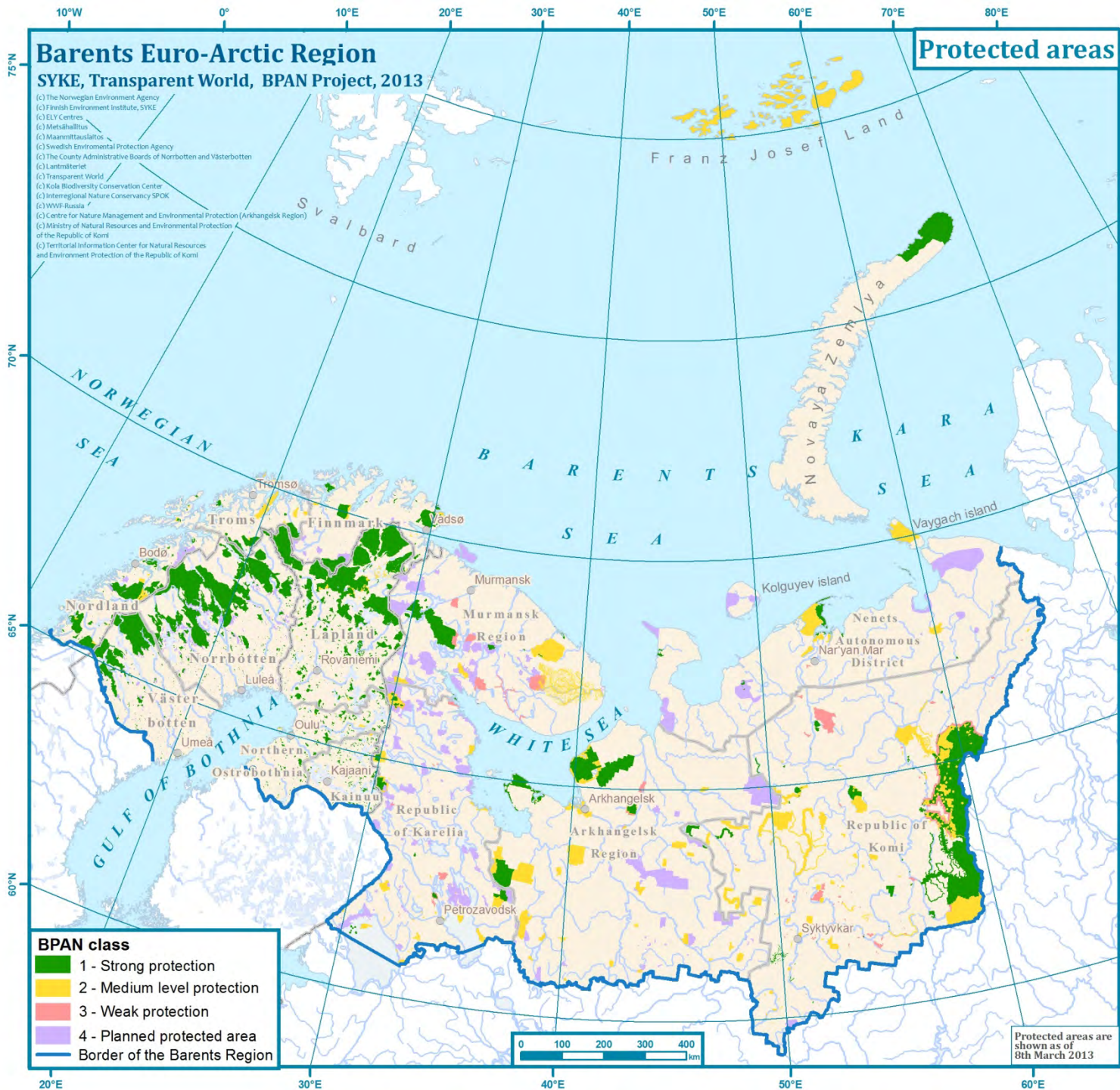
Barents Protected Area Network - BPAN, 2013



- (1) Norwegian Mapping Authority
- (2) Finnish National Atlas
- (3) SYKE
- (4) Maanmittauslaitos
- (5) The Norwegian Environment Agency
- (6) Finnish Environment Institute, SINTEF
- (7) SIV Centre
- (8) Metatutkimus
- (9) Maanmittauslaitos
- (10) Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- (11) The County Administrative Boards of Norrbotten and Västerbotten
- (12) Lantbruk
- (13) Transparent World
- (14) Arctic Science Centre/Arctic Center
- (15) Nordic Biodiversity Conservation Centre
- (16) Interregional Nature Conservation SYKE
- (17) WWF-Russia
- (18) Centre for Nature Management and Environmental Protection (Algherga Region)
- (19) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Korea
- (20) Territorial Information Centre for Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the Republic of Korea

The coverage by bioclimatic zone inside protected area network, %





- (c) The Norwegian Environment Agency
- (c) Finnish Environment Institute, SYKE
- (c) ELY Centres
- (c) Metsähallitus
- (c) Maanmittauslaitos
- (c) Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- (c) The County Administrative Boards of Norrbotten and Västerbotten
- (c) Lantmäteriet
- (c) Transparent World
- (c) Kola Biodiversity Conservation Center
- (c) Interregional Nature Conservancy SPOK
- (c) WWF-Russia
- (c) Centre for Nature Management and Environmental Protection (Arkhangelsk Region)
- (c) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Komi
- (c) Territorial Information Center for Natural Resources and Environment Protection of the Republic of Komi

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Barents Euro-Arctic Region

SYKE, Transparent World, BPAN Project, 2013

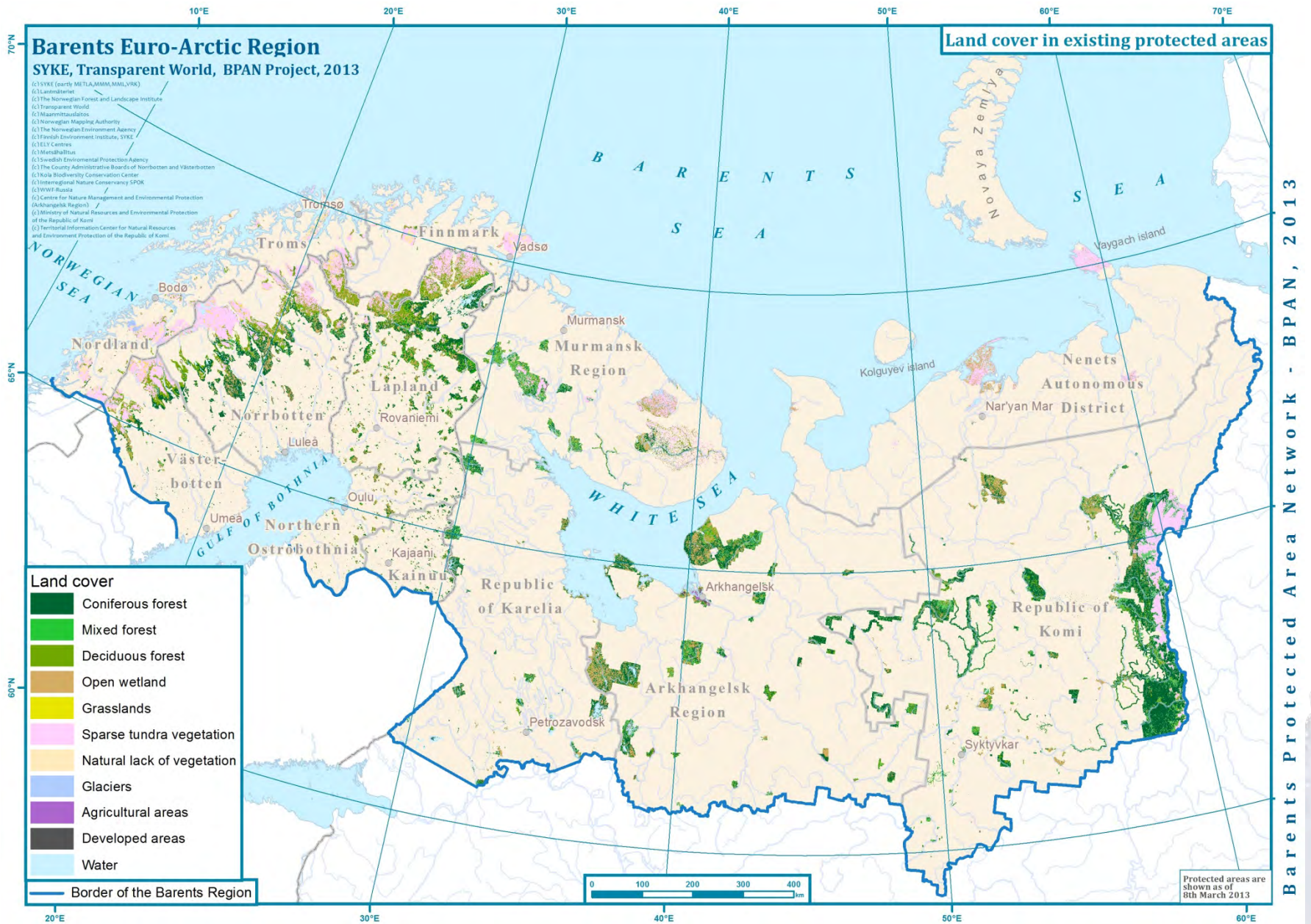
(c) SYKE (partly METLA,MMM,MMLV,VRK)
 (c) Lantmäteriet
 (c) The Norwegian Forest and Landscape Institute
 (c) Transparent World
 (c) Maanmittauslaitos
 (c) Norwegian Mapping Authority

Landcover

- Land cover
- Coniferous forest
 - Mixed forest
 - Deciduous forest
 - Open wetland
 - Grasslands
 - Sparse tundra vegetation
 - Natural lack of vegetation
 - Glaciers
 - Agricultural areas
 - Developed areas
 - Water
- Border of the Barents Region

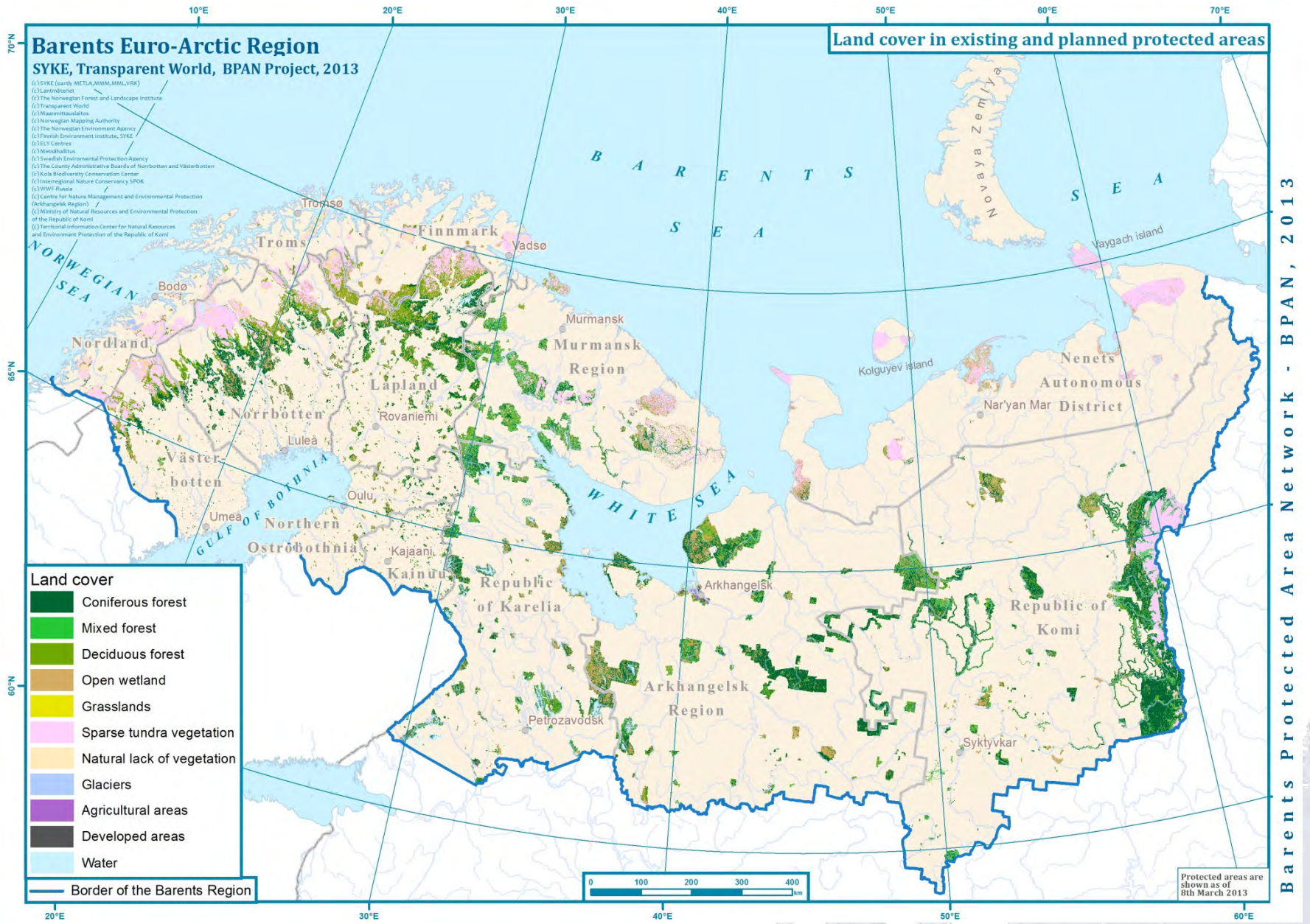


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Barents Protected Area Network - BPAN, 2013





Land cover in existing and planned protected areas

Barents Euro-Arctic Region
 SYKE, Transparent World, BPAN Project, 2013

- (C) SYKE (early METLA,MMML,VOK)
- (C) Lantmäteriet
- (C) The Norwegian Forest and Landscape Institute
- (C) Transparent World
- (C) Maanmittääläiset
- (C) Norwegian Mapping Authority
- (C) The Norwegian Environment Agency
- (C) Finnish Environment Institute, SYKE
- (C) ELY Centres
- (C) Helsingfors
- (C) Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- (C) The County Administrative Boards of Norrbotten and Västerbotten
- (C) Kola Biodiversity Conservation Center
- (C) International Nature Conservancy SPOR
- (C) WWF-Russia
- (C) Centre for Nature Management and Environmental Protection (Arkhangelsk Region)
- (C) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Komi
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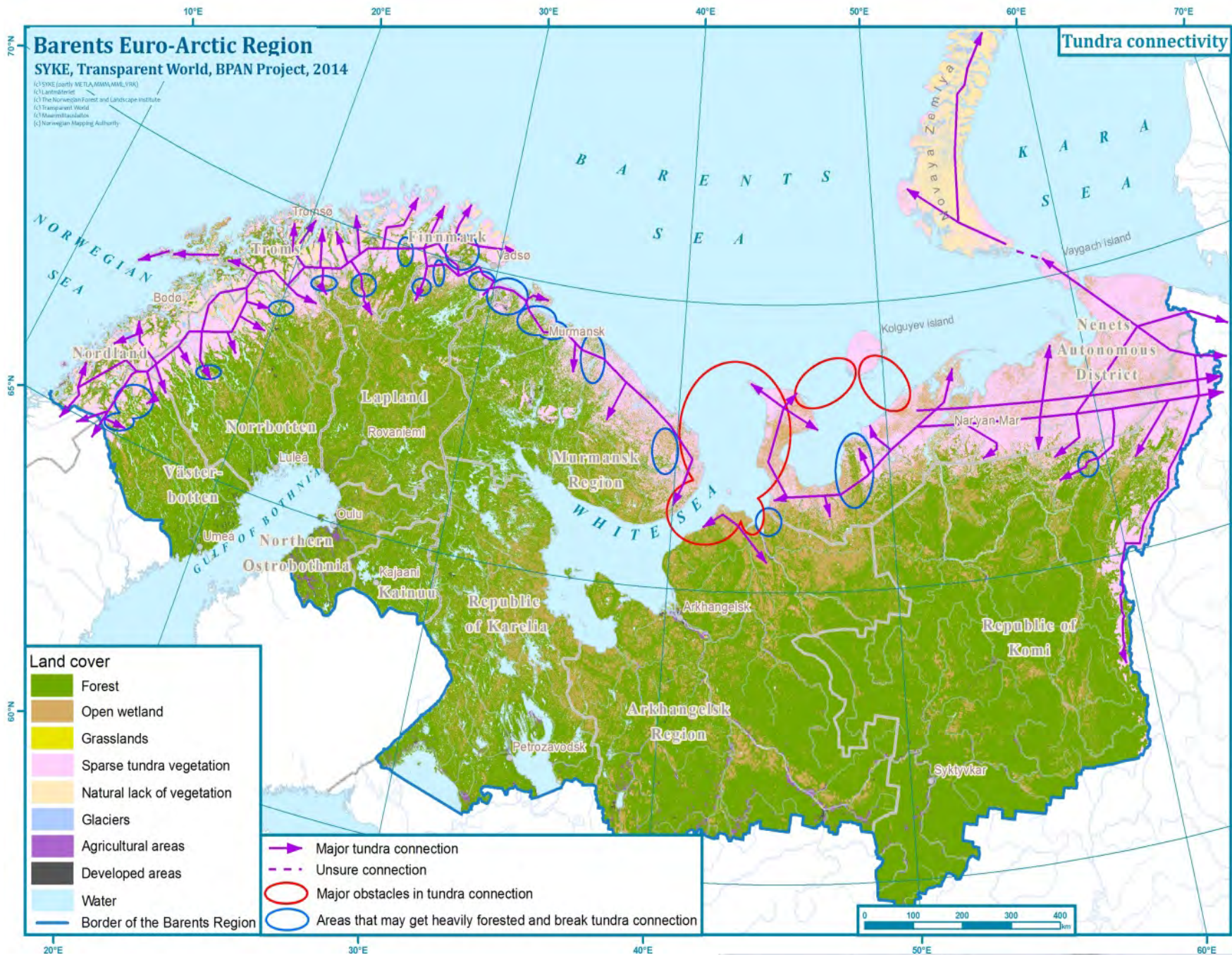
Border of the Barents Region



Protected areas are shown as of 8th March 2013

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BPAN Barents Protected Area Network

Recommendations for Strengthening the Protected Area Network in the Barents Region

**There is
a need for prompt
establishment of
planned protected
areas and conservation
of the last intact
forests.**



The protected area network in the Barents Region needs to be further strengthened in order to contribute to the achievement of CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and other international commitments. That implies:

- Results of national and regional **gap analyses on high conservation value areas and representativeness** of the protected area network should be taken into consideration. Representativeness of the protected area network should be assured through the establishment of protected areas in under-represented habitats and ecosystems.
- There is a need for **prompt establishment of planned protected areas** as statutory protected areas by 2020.
- In particular, **large intact areas** need to be prioritised for protection as they are crucial in maintaining ecological processes and ecosystem functions, and are under pressure from intensified land use.



The last intact forests have unique values and their protection requires special attention

- **Protection of productive old-growth forests and larger intact forest landscapes** should have high priority.
- **High conservation value areas**, identified in the Gap analysis of northwest Russia, need to be protected. **Information on high conservation value areas of the whole Barents Region should be compiled.**



In the light of changing climate and intensifying land use there is a need for better connectivity between protected areas

- A comprehensive assessment of the connectivity of protected area systems is needed.
- The Barents Region has a few principal ecological corridors of **relatively intact ecosystems**, which have special importance for biodiversity. Conservation of these corridors should get special attention.
- Development of the road network needs better spatial planning and **environmental impact assessment**. Protected areas, planned protected areas and other high conservation value areas need to be taken into consideration.



Regulations and effective management of protected areas need to be improved

- Improved and more appropriate regulations, particularly for regional protected areas in northwest Russia, need to be taken into consideration.
- There is a need to **develop and update management plans and monitoring schemes** for protected areas.
- More comprehensive **assessment of management effectiveness** is needed.



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- **The participation of stakeholders in planning and management of protected areas needs to be improved**





Thank you for your attention!



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