



North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC)

Nature Conservation in Transboundary Areas in North-East Asia

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained. - Aichi Biodiversity Target 12, Convention on Biological Diversity



Nature conservation was identified in the first Senior Officials Meeting (SOM-1) of NEASPEC held in 1993 as one of the major areas of environmental cooperation in North-East Asia. Since then, NEASPEC has conducted studies and consultations, and produced several reports to recognize issues and threats to nature conservation in the subregion and identify priority areas for cooperation among member states.

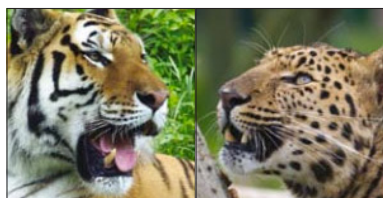
Through the above activities and decisions by member states, NEASPEC Nature Conservation Strategy was adopted at the SOM-12. It identified six flagship species, namely, Black-faced Spoonbill, White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Amur Tiger, Amur Leopard, and Snow Leopard that are critically endangered and unique in the North-East Asian subregion.

NEASPEC Resolution on the Framework for Nature Conservation Programme in North-East Asia

Calls upon the NEASPEC member countries (...) to work towards the implementation of proposed subregional and national actions in the Strategy;
Invites the NEASPEC member countries to initiate subregional actions and to take into account the agreed Strategy to facilitate the formulation of national policies

Project Timeline and Progress on Nature Conservation

2005 - 2007	2007	2009 - 2010	2012	2013
Project on "A Framework for a Nature Conservation Programme in North-East Asia" was implemented	SOM-12 adopted the NEASPEC Resolution on Nature Conservation Programme in North-East Asia (Nature Conservation Strategy)	Project on "Establishing Coordination Mechanisms for Nature Conservation in Transboundary Areas in North-East Asia" was implemented	SOM-17 reaffirmed the continuation of NEASPEC activities on sharing information and the programmes on target species in transboundary areas	SOM-18 approved new projects on (1) DNA analysis for Amur tigers and leopards, and (2) conservation and rehabilitation of habitats for key migratory birds



Study on Transborder Movement of Amur Tigers and Leopards using Camera Trapping and Molecular Genetic Analysis

Overview

To design effective and efficient conservation policies and programmes for Amur tiger and leopard, it is critical to strengthen scientific understanding and incorporate such knowledge into the policy framework. NEASPEC implements the project on camera trapping and molecular genetic analysis on Amur tigers and leopards inhabiting in "Land of Leopard" National Park in the Russian Federation and Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces in China since 2014.

Goals

- (1) Strengthen scientific understanding and analysis capacity of Amur tigers and leopards

- and their habitat conditions through joint study using molecular genetic techniques
- (2) Strengthen linkages between policy framework and scientific basis to conserve target species
- (3) Provide scientific basis to protect and improve existing transboundary ecological corridors
- (4) Promote and strengthen bilateral, multilateral and international cooperation for the species protection

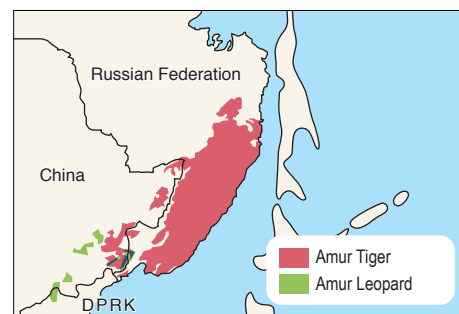
Key Expected Outcomes

- (1) Scientific assessment of target species status based on camera trapping and DNA analysis
- (2) Policy recommendation for improved ecological corridor management and

conservation plan

- (3) Knowledge transfer and enhanced capacity on molecular genetic techniques

Distribution



Conservation and Rehabilitation of Habitats for Key Migratory Birds in North-East Asia

Overview

This project is to improve the conservation status and strengthen international cooperation for three key migratory birds (White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, and Black-faced Spoonbill) and their wetland habitats. In order to meet the goals, the project plans to undertake (1) scoping survey in eight target sites, (2) joint study in Dauria International Protected Area and the Korean Demilitarized Zone, and (3) capacity building and awareness-raising on habitat management and conservation in 2014-2015.

Goals

- (1) Conserve and rehabilitate key sites of Black-faced Spoonbills and Cranes in the North-East Asia

- (2) Promote subregional environmental cooperation and contribute to sustainable development
- (3) Help the accomplishment of 2010 Biodiversity Target of CBD in the region and promote greater synergies between the various Multilateral Environmental Agreements and mechanisms

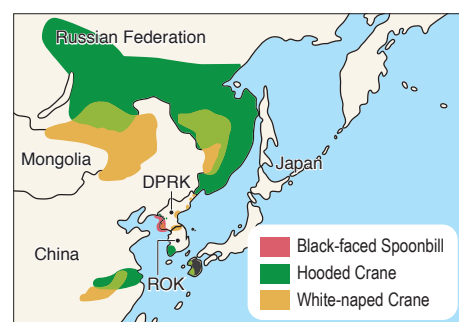
Key Expected Outcomes

- (1) Identification of conservation priorities and key habitats for target species and major stakeholders relevant to implementing conservation measures
- (2) Production of spatial database created through habitat
- (3) Mapping for more effective management

and a comprehensive conservation plan for key habitats

- (4) Improvement of multilateral and multi-level cooperation and achievement of more effective environmental cooperation

Distribution



NEASPEC was launched in 1993 as a comprehensive intergovernmental cooperation mechanism comprising all six North-East Asian countries, namely, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, and the Russian Federation.

UNESCAP-ENEA Office functions as the Secretariat.

Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) is held annually as the governing body and principal vehicle for the evolution of NEASPEC.

NEASPEC works on



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