

Meeting of NEASPEC Focal Points

Nature Conservation



NEASPEC Secretariat

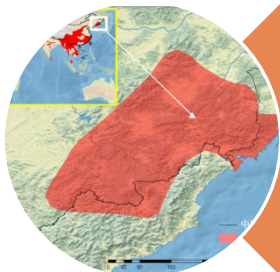
Situation analysis



North-East Asia as home to about 10% of the threatened species in the world (IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015)



A part of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, which is the world's most threatened flyway



Two dozens of transborder protected areas among more than 100 protected areas along the national borders

Overview

SOM-12
(2007)

- Adoption of the NEASPEC Nature Conservation Strategy
- Identification of six flagship species (Black-faced Spoonbill, Hooded Crane, White-naped Crane, Amur tiger, Amur leopard, and Snow leopard)

SOM-14
(2009)

- Approval of a project on “Establishing Coordination Mechanisms for Nature Conservation in Transboundary Areas in North-East Asia”

SOM-17
(2012)

- Endorsement of the Russian proposal on Amur tigers and leopards, and approval of the proposal on migratory birds with revision

Expert
Group
Meetings

- Conservation and Rehabilitation of Habitats for Key Migratory Birds in North-East Asia (2013)
- Study on Transborder Movement of Amur Tigers and Leopards using Camera Trapping and Molecular Genetic Analysis (2014)

Migratory Birds



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

National Focal Points

China

National Bird Banding Centre, Chinese Academy of Forestry (*BFS)

Japan

Wild Bird Society of Japan (WBSJ)

Mongolia

Wildlife Science and Conservation Centre of Mongolia (*WNC)

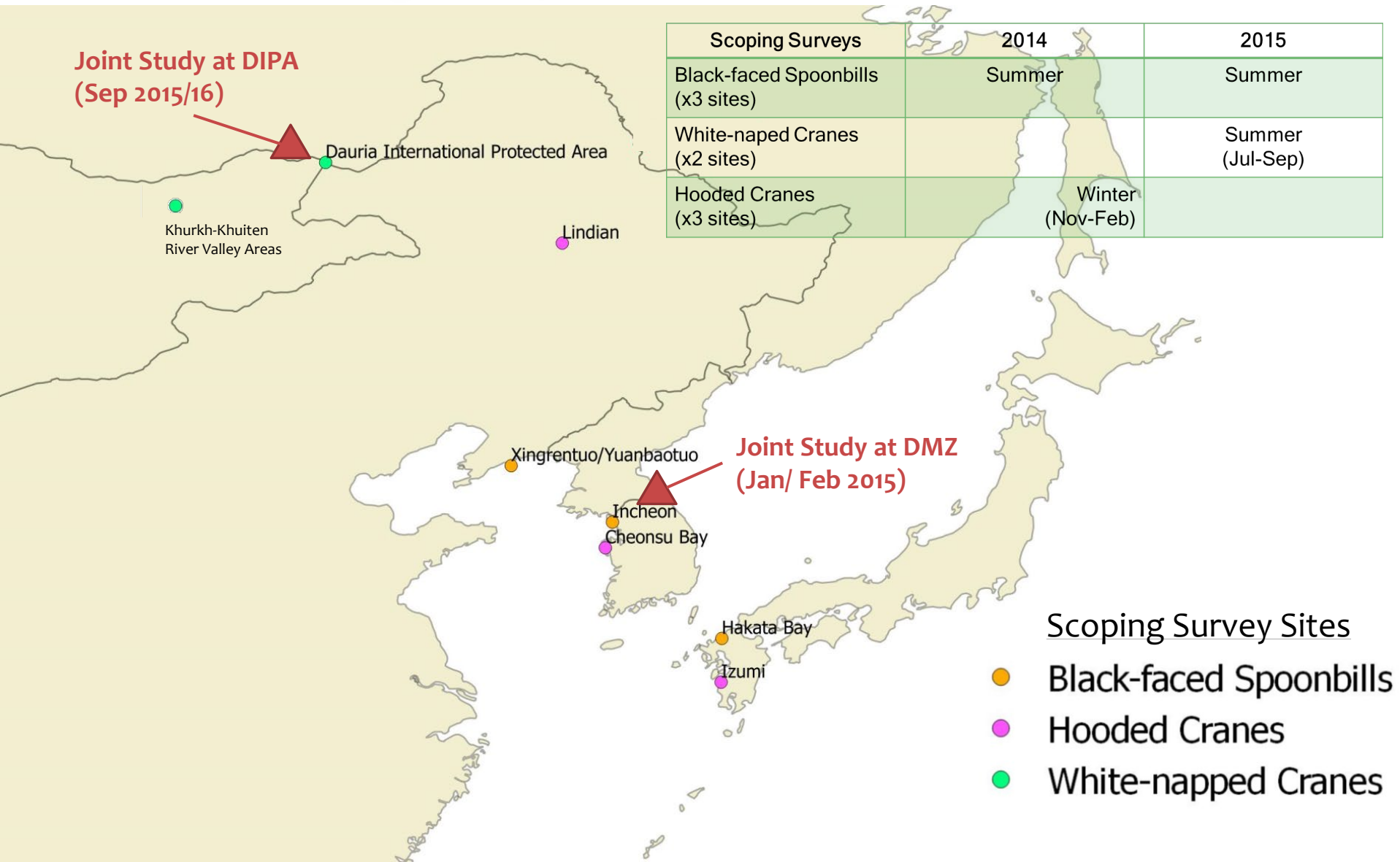
Republic of Korea

Korean Society of Environment and Ecology (KSEE) (*HC)

Russian Federation

State Nature Biosphere Reserve “Daursky”

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



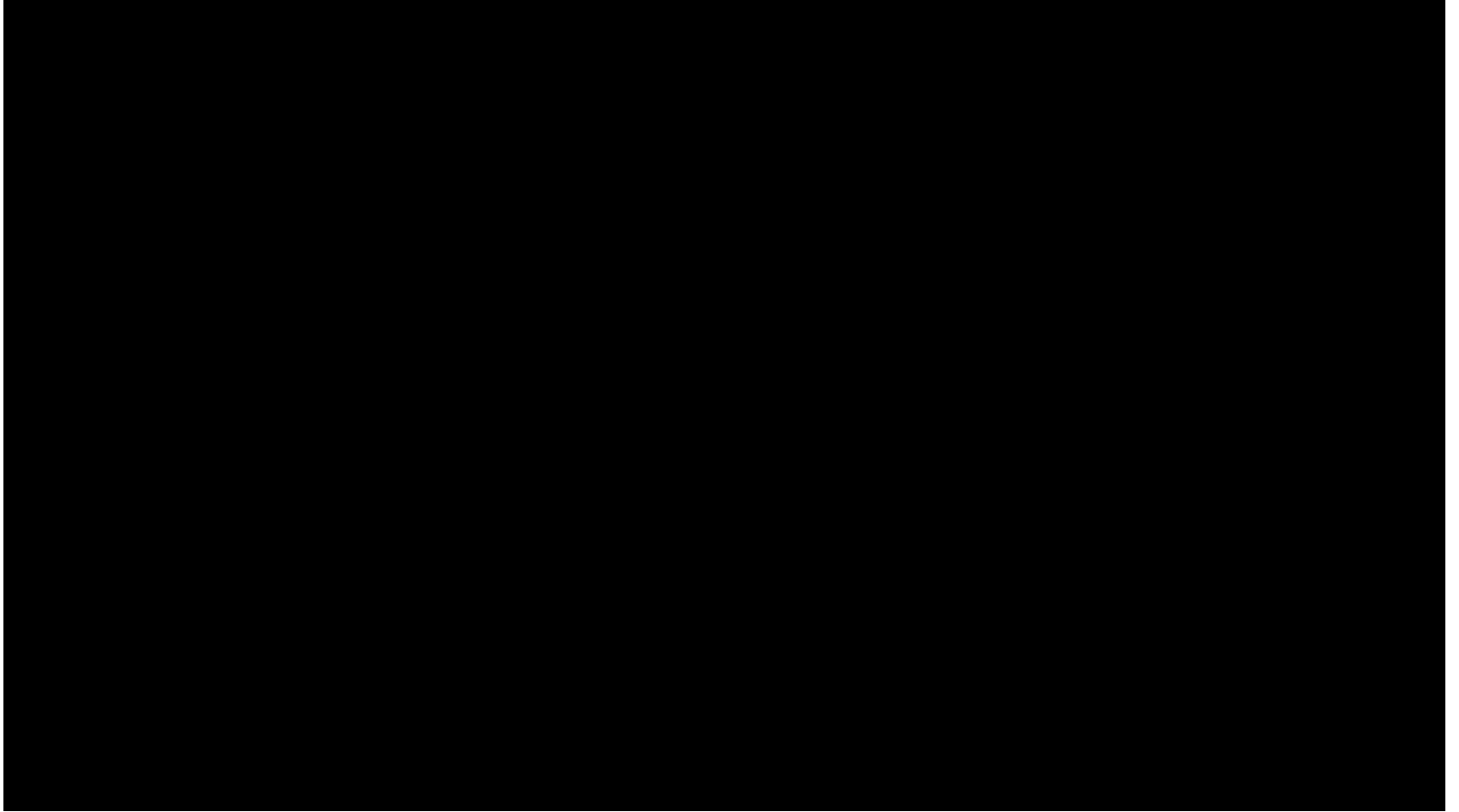


Field Survey and Workshop on Conservation of Migratory Birds and Habitat at Rason Migratory Bird Reserve (2014)

CBD COP-12 Side Event on NEASPEC migratory bird project and implications on wider nature conservation cooperation in North East Asia (2014)



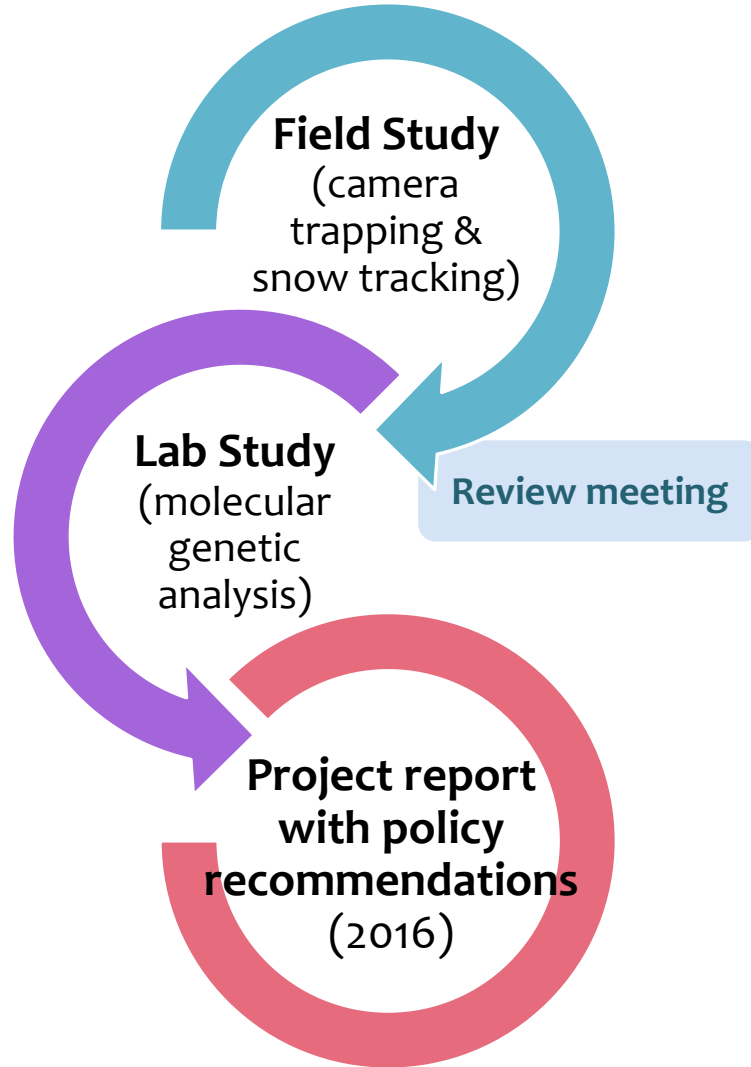
North-East Asian Young Conservation Leadership Programme & International Black-Faced Spoonbill School in Ganghwa (2015)



Big Cats



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



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

Implementing Agencies

China

Feline Research Center of Chinese State Forestry Administration (field study, DNA extraction and molecular genetic analysis)

Russian Federation

WWF-Russia (final project report)
Land of the Leopard National Park (field study)
Institute of Biology and Soil Science (DNA extraction)

Republic of Korea

Seoul National University (technical support)



Proposed Strategy

Objectives: By 2020, implement joint plans or projects for all target species under the NEASPEC Nature Conservation Strategy with enhanced and strengthened transboundary cooperation among all stakeholders

Activities:

- **Implement the strategy** for habitat conservation and rehabilitation of White-naped Cranes, Hooded Cranes, and Black-faced Spoonbills
- Strengthen linkages between policy framework and scientific basis, and improve **harmonization of data, methods and techniques**, to conserve Amur tigers and leopards in transboundary areas in North-East Asia
- Strengthen **bilateral and multilateral, and multi-level cooperation** and **capacity** with a particular focus on supporting **information exchange** and **joint study** among national stakeholders
- Support **coordination** among major stakeholders to improve existing transboundary ecological corridors and facilitate the establishment of transboundary protected areas
- **Promote dialogue and cooperation** among stakeholders on biodiversity-related Sustainable Development Goals