Transboundary Cooperation for Nature Conservation in North East Asia

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

- Established in 1993 as a follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
- Covers all six Northeast Asian countries
- The current programme areas include transboundary air pollution, dust and sandstorms, nature conservation and eco-efficiency partnership
- UNESCAP serves as the secretariat since its inauguration.
Key Goals of NEASPEC Nature Conservation Strategy

- To contribute biodiversity conservation in North-East Asian subregion by ensuring the survival of target species,
- To promote transboundary and intergovernmental cooperation for nature conservation among NEASPEC member countries, and
- To enhance coordinated mechanism for the conservation of target species and their habitats
Strengthening cooperation through flagship species
Cooperation for Nature Conservation in Transboundary Area

100+ protected areas along international borders in NEA

Over 20 protected areas adjoining protected areas in neighboring countries

Need for transboundary cooperation: communication, cooperation and coordination
Daurian International Protected Area (DIPA)

- Established in March 1994
- Covers Daursky Zapovednik and Tsasucheisky Bor National Wildlife Refuge in Russia;
- Mongol Daguur strictly protected nature area in Mongolia
- Dalai Lake National Nature Reserve in China
Khanka-Xingkai Lake International Nature

- Established in April 1996
- Covering the largest lake in Northeast Asia as well as a transboundary water body between China and Russia.
Tumen River Area: Land of Tiger and Leopard

Protected territories and Leopard areas
- Reserves: Kedrovaya Pad, Marine
- Zakazniki: Barsovy, Borisovsky plateau, Poltavsky
- Nature Park: Khasansky

Protected territories and Tiger areas
- Reserves: Kedrovaya Pad, Marine
- Zakazniki: Barsovy, Borisovsky plateau, Poltavsky
- Nature Park: Khasansky

Scale 1: 700,000
Protected Areas in the Lower Tumen River Area
# Protected Areas in the Lower Tumen River Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category and Status</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHINA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunchun</td>
<td>National Nature Reserve</td>
<td>October 2001</td>
<td>108,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dongfanghong</td>
<td>National Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Dec 2009</td>
<td>31,516</td>
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<td><strong>RUSSIA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Far East State Marine Reserve</td>
<td>Zapovednik (strictly protected area) MAB (2003)</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>63,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kedrovaya Pad</td>
<td>Zapovednik (strictly protected area) MAB (2004)</td>
<td>1916</td>
<td>17,890</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barsovy</td>
<td>Federal Zakaznik (special purpose reserve)</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>106,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Borisovskoye Plato (Plateau)</td>
<td>Regional Zakaznik (special purpose reserve)</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>63,429</td>
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<td><strong>DPR KOREA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sonbong Migratory Bird Reserve</td>
<td>Municipal level-status bird reserve</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>3,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmu Island Sea-Bird Breading Site</td>
<td>strictly protected area</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>85</td>
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Required Action for Tiger and Leopard

Domestic Action
- Increase Prey Density
- Anti-poaching/Law Enforcement
- Improvement of Forestry Management
- Public Educational Activities
- Compensation Scheme/Community Development

International Cooperation
- Monitoring System
- Technical and Training Assistance
- Anti-poaching

Transboundary Coordination
- Establishment of Transboundary Protected Areas
- Establishment of Ecological Corridors
NEASPEC: facilitating bi-/multilateral cooperation

- **Objectives**
  1. Establish a bilateral and/or multilateral cooperation mechanism between China, DPRK and the Russian Federation in the lower Tumen River area.
  2. Strengthen existing mechanisms in Dauria International Protected Area between China, DPRK and the RF and Khanka-Xingkai Nature Reserve between China and the Russian Federation.

- **Major components**
  1. Review progress and challenges to transboundary cooperation in Dauria International Protected Area and Khanka-Xingkai Nature Reserve, and propose policy measures to strengthen the current mechanisms;
  2. Develop a framework for transboundary cooperation in the Lower Tumen River Basin;
  3. Build awareness of major stakeholders on the benefits of strengthening transboundary cooperation mechanisms.
For further information, please visit [www.neaspec.org]