Proposed Actions (2017~)

NEASPEC Secretariat

UNITED NATIONS
ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
EAST AND NORTH-EAST ASIA OFFICE

Key recommendations from NEASPEC Projects

- Widening and managing international and national corridor
- Joint habitat assessment for controlling human disturbances
- Joint monitoring to assess the whole population dynamics
- Information sharing and coordination for new national tiger and leopards national parks
- Joint assessment of corridors and habitats of Amur leopards in China, Russia and DPRK
- International expert group for unified monitoring methodology
- Database sharing mechanism

Key recommendations from NEASPEC Projects

- Promote information exchange and sharing
- Implement best management practices
- Strengthen local and joint monitoring, including multi-national coordinated population count
- Develop management guidelines for stopover and staging sites
- Capacity building of young scientists and holding international nature school
- Promote public awareness and education
- Strengthen linkages of science with application on site management/ practices

Strategic Plan 2016-2020

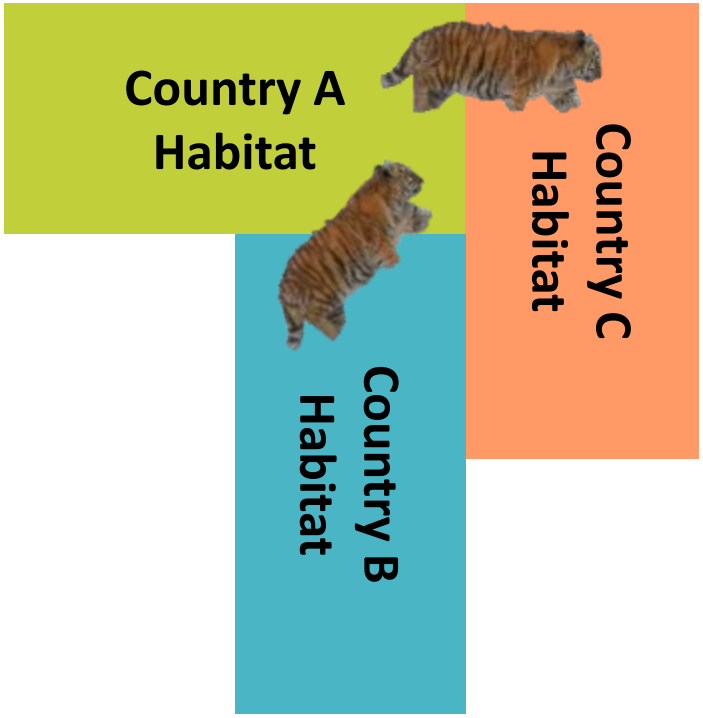
Objectives: By 2020, implement joint plans or projects for six target species under the NEASPEC Nature Conservation Strategy with enhanced and strengthened transboundary cooperation among all stakeholders.

Activities:

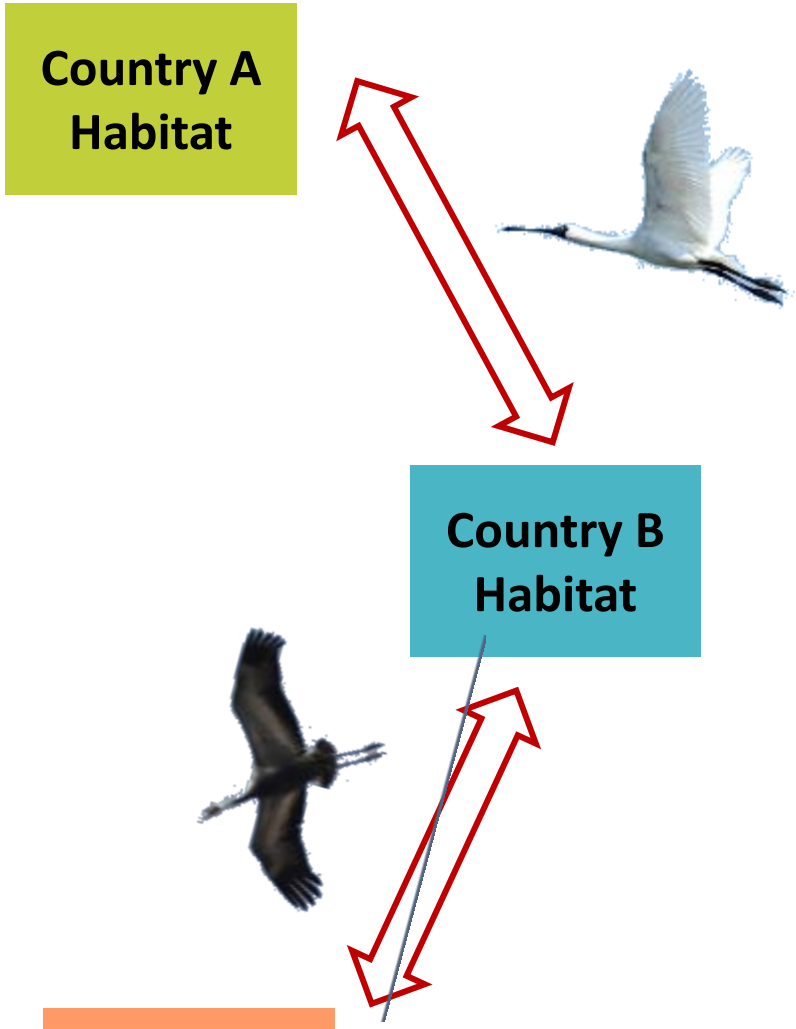
1. Implement the **strategy for habitat conservation and rehabilitation** of migratory flagship species
2. Strengthen **linkages between policy framework and scientific basis,** and improve harmonization of data, methods and techniques, to conserve Amur tigers and leopards in transboundary areas
3. Strengthen bilateral and multilateral, and multi-level **cooperation and capacity** with a particular focus on supporting information exchange and joint study among national stakeholders
4. Support **coordination** among major stakeholders to improve existing transboundary ecological corridors and facilitate the establishment of transboundary protected areas
5. Promote dialogue and cooperation with **multilateral mechanisms**

Connectivity Conservation

1. Physically- and Ecologically- Connected



2. Ecologically-Connected



Connectivity Conservation

Effective in conservation

- For migratory/ species that require large range, also for long-term viability of many others by providing buffer (e.g. in climate uncertainty)

Cost-effective

- For protecting existing habitats, and restoring degraded landscapes
- e.g. compared to simply enlarging or creating new protected areas

Human Benefits

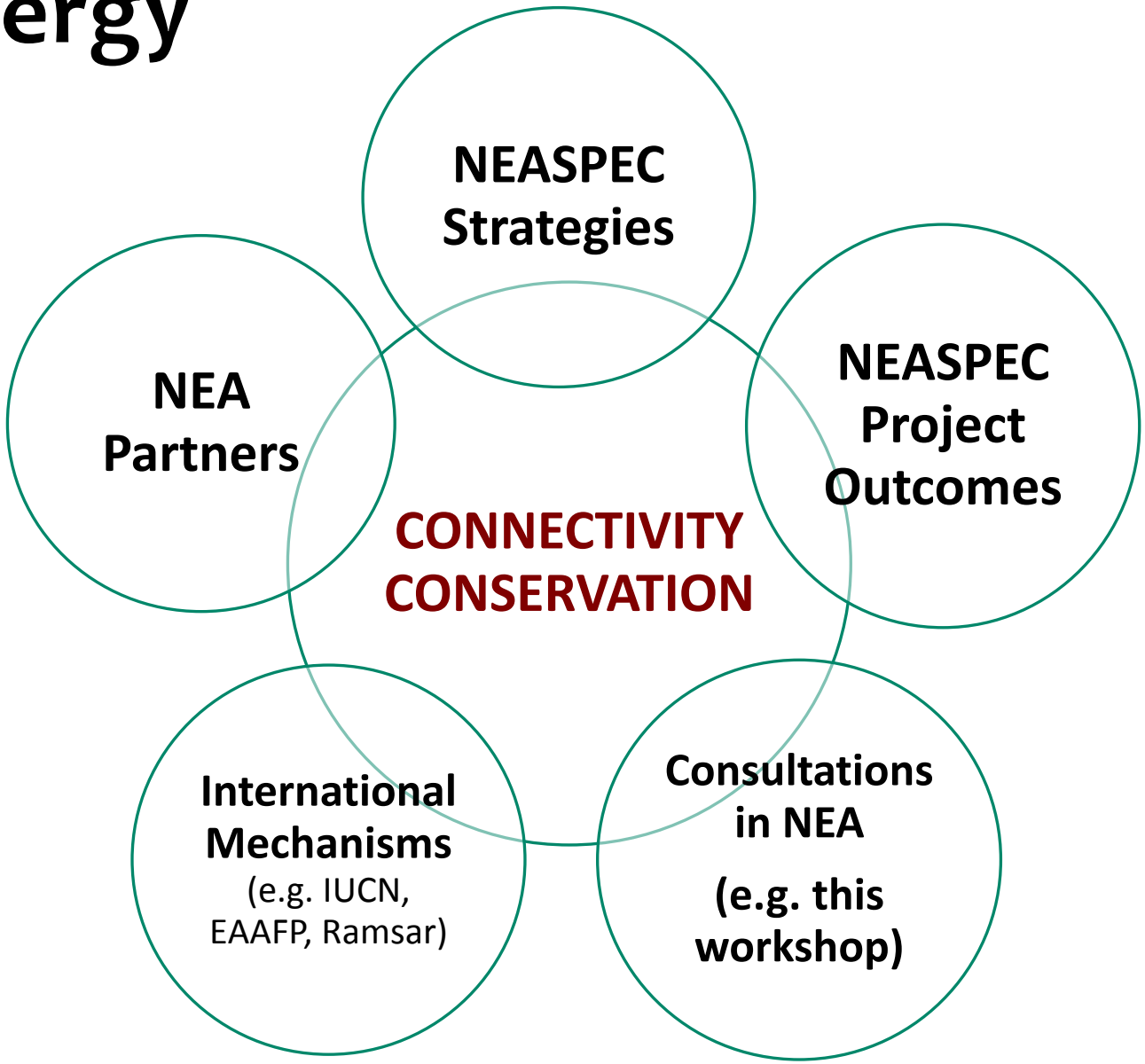
- Long-term initiatives but can also provides short-term benefits when community needs are addressed (managed landuse)

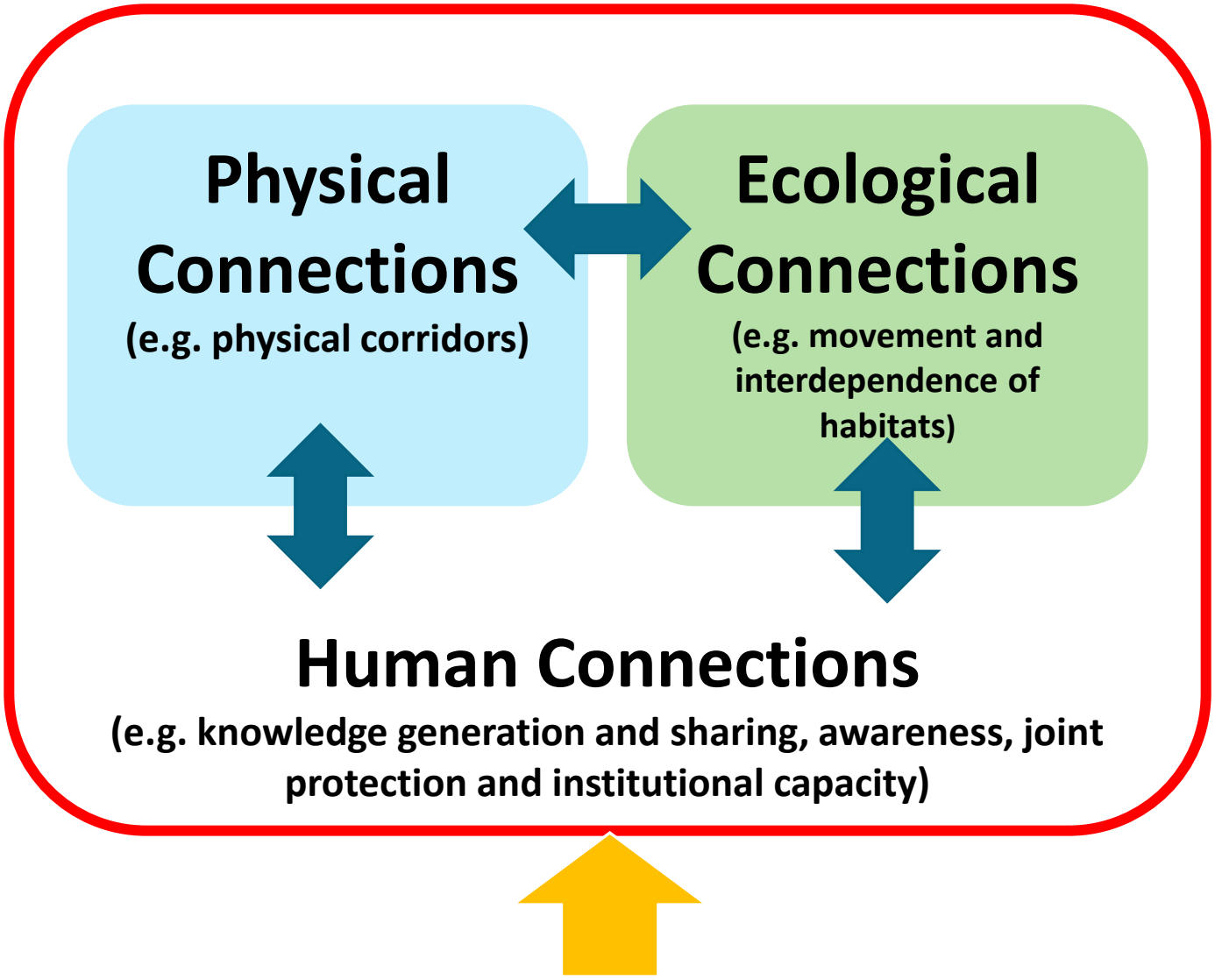
New way + level of cooperation

- Requires new institutional and inter-sectoral cooperation and agreement, multi-level and multi-stakeholder support

(IUCN, 2007)

Synergy


NEASPEC Strategies
NEA Partners
NEASPEC Project Outcomes
CONNECTIVITY CONSERVATION
International Mechanisms
(e.g. IUCN, EAAFP, Ramsar)
Consultations in NEA
(e.g. this workshop)



Actions to **promote**, **enhance** and **sustain**

Human connections:
There are many forms of connectivity conservation

Legal Instruments	**Multi-level** (community, local, national, regional)	**Technical Support**
Community Conservation Areas	**Voluntary agreements** (e.g. private land)	**Collaboration** (domestic/ international)

?

Activities in the context of the connectivity conservation

Activities	Analytical studies on connectivity conservation (including case studies)
	Harmonized monitoring methodologies
	Capacity building