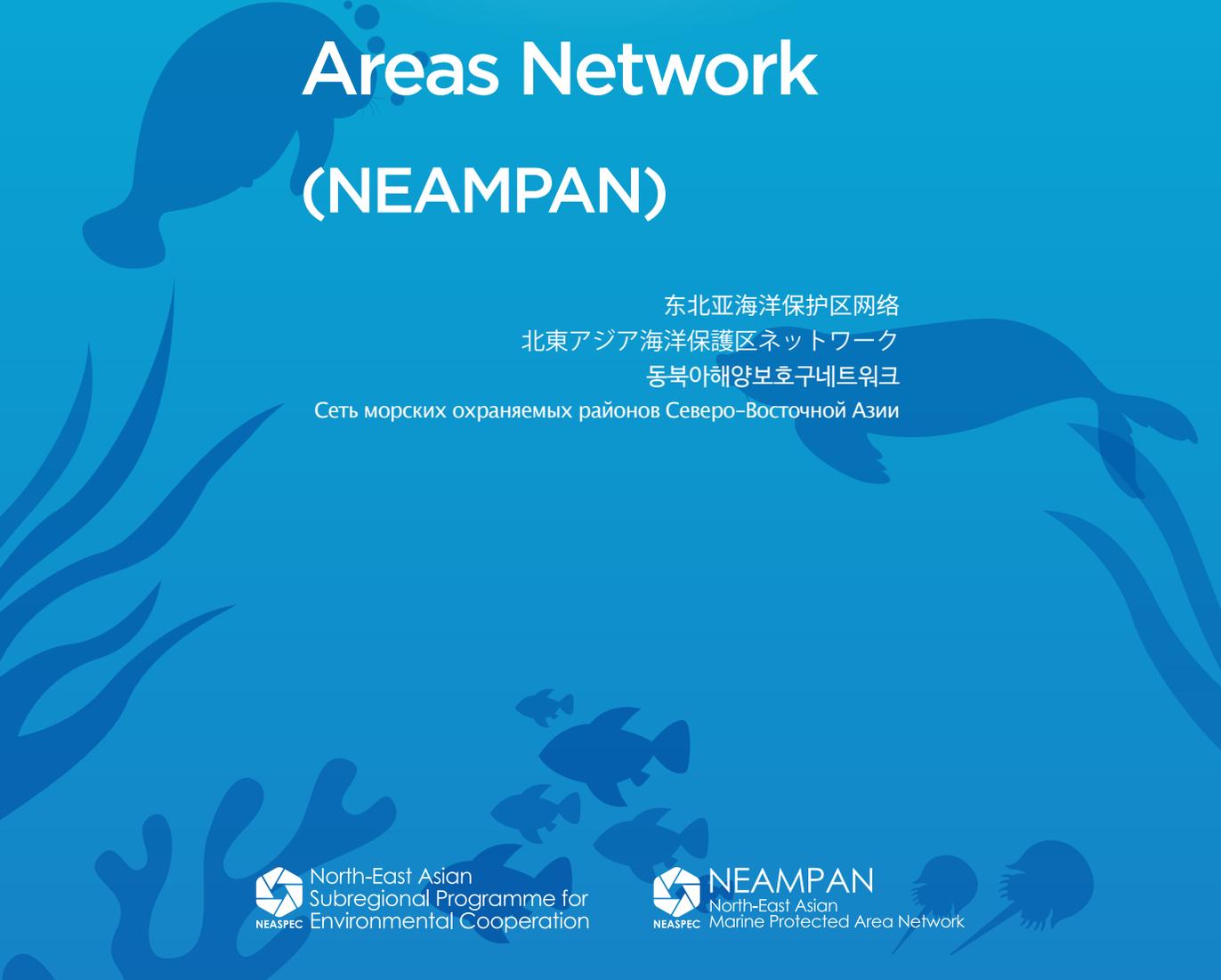




North-East Asian Marine Protected Areas Network (NEAMPAN)



东北亚海洋保护区网络

北東アジア海洋保護区ネットワーク

동북아해양보호구네트워크

Сеть морских охраняемых районов Северо-Восточной Азии



North-East Asian
Subregional Programme for
Environmental Cooperation



NEAMPAN
North-East Asian
Marine Protected Area Network



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Page 2 (counter-clockwise from left)

Shidicn.com; Suncheonman Wetland; Gudkov Andrey, WWF-Russia Amur Branch; and Japan-guide.com

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Gudkov Andrey, WWF-Russia Amur Branch

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(top) Tang Qiao, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016 / (bottom) Zhang Zhaohui, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016

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(top) Shi Benze, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016 / (bottom) Zhang Zhaohui, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016

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(top) Zhang Zhaohui, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016 / (bottom) VCG Photo; and Economic Net

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(top) Maeda Naohiro, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016; and Japan-guide.com / (bottom) Se-Young Moon, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016; and Yoonj, CC BY-SA 3.0

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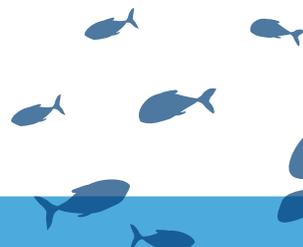
(top) Suncheonman Wetland / (bottom) Cheolmin Lim; and Ramsar Gochang Tidal Flat Center

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(top) Sergei Dolganov, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016 / (bottom) Dmitry Gorshkov, NEAMPAN Workshop 2016

Back cover

The People's Government of Hainan Province



Marine Protected Areas may be established for various reasons including biodiversity conservation and species protection, as well as management of economic resources. In view of biodiversity conservation, Aichi Biodiversity Target 11* calls to “conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information”, echoed in the Sustainable Development Goals target 14.5.

Most countries in North-East Asia have supported creating **Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)**** in general, while each country has different terms, purposes, regulations, and management capacities. **Regional MPA networks**, thus, can support countries by filling science and policy gaps in MPA management and fulfilling ecological and social aims of MPAs more effectively and comprehensively. There exist many regional MPA networks with various compositions and mandates in the world, such as MedPAN, NAMPAN and WIOMSA.



Far-Eastern State Marine Biosphere Reserve

* Aichi Targets are contained in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 adopted by the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2010.

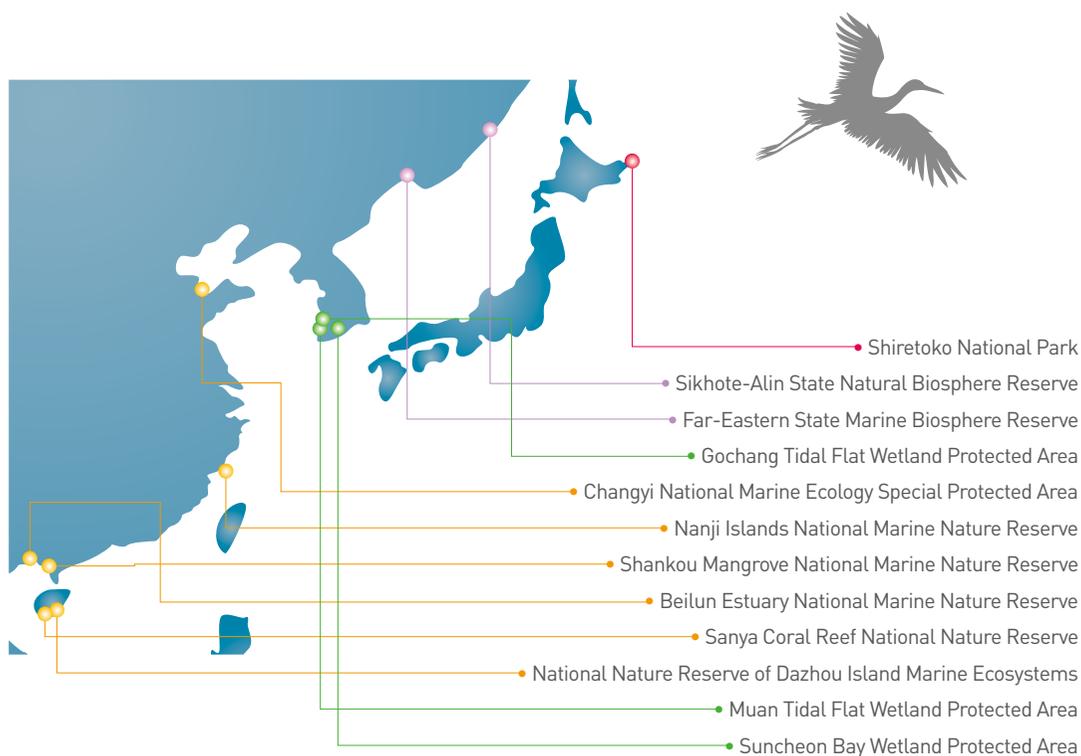
** IUCN defines Marine Protected Areas as “any area of intertidal or sub-tidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment”.



North-East Asian Marine Protected Areas Network (NEAMPAN)

was established in 2013 under the North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC), to further improve the management of various MPAs in North-East Asia. It aims to establish an effective, functional and representative network of MPAs for conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity and more efficient MPA management through network meetings, joint research, training, and information sharing, etc.

Target MPAs are selected by each member State in line with the Network's objectives. As of January 2021, member States have nominated a total of 12 sites, including six from China, one from Japan, three from the Republic of Korea and two from the Russian Federation.



	Name	Location	Area (km ²)	Designation	International network
CHINA	Beilun Estuary National Marine Nature Reserve	Fangchenggang, Guangxi	300	2000	Ramsar site
	Changyi National Marine Ecology Special Protected Area	Changyi, Shandong	29.29	2007	
	Nanji Islands National Marine Nature Reserve	Pingyang, Zhejiang	201.06	1990	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve
	National Nature Reserve of Dazhou Island Marine Ecosystems	Wanning, Hainan	70	1990	
	Sanya Coral Reef National Nature Reserve	Sanya, Hainan	85 (24.27)*	1990	
	Shankou Mangrove National Marine Nature Reserve	Hepu, Guangxi	80	1990	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve; and Ramsar site
JAPAN	Shiretoko National Park	Hokkaido	711 (224)*	1964	UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Muan Tidal Flat Wetland Protected Area	Muan-gun, Jeollanam-do	42	2001	Ramsar site
	Suncheon Bay Wetland Protected Area	Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do	28	2003	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve; Ramsar site
	Gochang Tidal Flat Wetland Protected Area	Gochang-gun, Jeollabuk-do	64.66	2007	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve; Ramsar site
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Far-Eastern State Marine Biosphere Reserve	Primorsky Krai	641.363	1978	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve
	Sikhote-Alin State Natural Biosphere Reserve	Primorsky Krai	4,016 (29.0)*	1935	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve; and UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site

* marine area



Beilun Estuary National Marine Nature Reserve 广西北仑河口国家级自然保护区



Located in the north of Beilun River, a transboundary river between China and Viet Nam, the Reserve is represented by **the largest contiguous stretch of mangrove forest in coastal China**, with a relatively higher diversity of halobios and birds. Semi-closed bays, open estuary coasts, large intertidal zone and sandy beaches with mangrove vegetation act as an important stopover site for migratory birds, including Black-faced Spoonbill, Chinese Egret and Saunders's Gull. It is also an important habitat for relic marine animals such as tri-spine horseshoe crab and mangrove horseshoe crab.

website: <http://www.china-mangrove.org/point/27>



Changyi National Marine Ecology Special Protected Area 昌邑国家级海洋生态特别保护区

Composed of shallow sea, tideland, saltmarsh, wetland and five rivers flowing to the sea, the reserve has flat topography and accumulated coastal plain, with irregular and mixed semidiurnal tide. As a representative marine ecosystem in Laizhou Bay of the Bohai Sea, Changyi protected area is **the only national MPA in China aiming to protect tamarisk** (*Tamarix chinensis*; also called "saltcedar") as a protected target. The scale and density of tamarisk forests make the area extremely valuable in scientific research and tourism. The prior goal thus is to protect tamarisk, which accounts for 71% of the area. While widespread tamarisk attracts tourists and brings economic benefits, the management agency has conducted several special activities to reduce anthropogenic impacts for tamarisk protection.

website:

http://www.changyi.gov.cn/zjcy/lygg/201510/t20151010_1685202.html





Nanji Islands National Marine Nature Reserve 南麂列岛国家海洋自然保护区



As one of the first five national marine nature reserve designated in China, Nanji Islands are known as “**the kingdom of shellfish and algae**” and “**the museum and gene bank of marine organisms in the north and south China**”. About 15% of the total shellfish species and 25% of the total algae species identified in China are found here, and they altogether account for about 80% of the total number in Zhejiang province. Consisting of tens of bedrock hilly islands as well as bare/submerged rocks, this species-rich site is important for species conservation and scientific research. The main activities are fish production, trade and scientific research, while tourism has become more important.

website: <http://www.zjpy.gov.cn/col/col1463022/index.html>



National Nature Reserve of Dazhou Island Marine Ecosystems 大洲岛海洋生态国家级自然保护区

Dazhou Island is based on the continental shelf and belongs to the continental island away from the coast. Most of the seabed is reef and sandy floor which provides good conditions for coral and reef. **The main protected target is swiftlets**. Granite formations and many caves, washed by sea water for a long time, serve as a unique habitat; and abundant algae and fish are important nutrient for swiftlets. It has been categorized as an endangered species since its nest is regarded as Eastern curiosity and rare medicine. The Reserve thus plans to gradually expand its population by artificial breeding and release to the wild.





Sanya Coral Reef National Nature Reserve
三亚珊瑚礁国家级自然保护区

Located in the southern China, the Reserve shows distinctive geographical features, with typical islands in the eastern and western parts, and a peninsula with lots of capes and bays in the middle part. **Key protected target is coral reef.** Small waves, shallow water, rich organic matters and hard matrix are good for coral growth, and reef is made of various types of corals.



Good quality of seawater, water transparency, colorful coral reefs and various fishes create good conditions for eco-tourism. While fishing and coral reef mining used to be main income sources, the Reserve created new job opportunities in ecotourism for residents to better protect marine resources.

website: <http://www.sycoral.com.cn/>



Shankou Mangrove National Marine Nature Reserve
广西山口国家级红树林生态自然保护区



Consisting of two areas on either side of the Shatian Peninsula, the Reserve shows **a combination of three coastal habitats - mangroves, salt marshes and seagrass habitats - in a single location**, which is rare along the coast of China. Mangroves and salt marshes also form a protective green barrier to protect farmlands and villages along the coast. Key protected target is mangrove ecosystem. 16 mangrove species are reported, including five dominant communities in the mangrove forests such as *Rhizophora stylosa* and *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*. Many endangered marine animals, such as Dugong, Chinese dolphin and Horseshoe crab, are also reported.



Shiretoko National Park
知床国立公園



Belonging to the subarctic zone, Shiretoko National Park is situated at the lowest latitude among the world's seasonal sea ice in the northern hemisphere. Affected by the East Sakhalin cold current and the Soya warm current, together with seasonal sea ice, the waters surrounding Shiretoko forms unique marine ecosystem where welters of marine life migrate and live. Marine life inhabitants include sea eagles, a large number of anadromous salmonids running up the rivers, and marine mammals such as Steller sea lions and cetaceans. Shiretoko National Park has **sustainably managed fishery resources by ensuring people and nature living in harmony**, through not only legal measures but autonomous management efforts by fishery operators. In recent years, new recreational activities such as sea kayaking and scuba diving become more popular in addition to the conventional sightseeing and leisure cruise.



Muan Tidal Flat Wetland Protected Area
무안갯벌 습지보호지역



Located in the southwestern part of the Republic of Korea, Muan tidal flat is the first wetland protected area designated in the Republic of Korea, recognizing its geological primitiveness and high biodiversity. It offers **a place to observe cycle of creation and destruction of tidal flats with geological preservation**.

With high biodiversity, it is a key spawning and fishing ground. While the most dominant species is mud mussel, this tidal flat is a wintering place for endangered and rare bird species, including Saunders's gull, Black-faced spoonbill and Chinese egret.

website: <https://getbol.muan.go.kr/>





Suncheon Bay Tidal Flat Wetland Protected Area 순천만갯벌 습지보호지역



Suncheon Bay is located in the southern coast of the Korean Peninsula and regarded as one of the most biologically diverse wetlands in the Republic of Korea. As a typical semi-enclosed bay with a narrow entrance to be widened toward the middle bay, it has over 5 km² of reed bed and extensive areas of *Suaeda Japonica* salt marsh. Tidal flats, largely muddy, shallow salt marshes and rice fields support a large number of birds and benthos. Suncheon is so-called “**a city of a thousand cranes**”, which serves as an important habitat and sanctuary for such as Hooded Crane. Used to be an abandoned land with waste dumping, Suncheon Bay turned into an eco-friendly area thanks to proactive cooperation among administration, academia and citizens. The city has been creating sustainable eco-tour resources such as Suncheon Bay National Garden in 2015 and attracting millions of tourists annually.

website: <https://scbay.suncheon.go.kr/wetland>



Gochang Tidal Flat Wetland Protected Area 고창갯벌 습지보호지역



Characterized as a typical open-bay with wide entrance, Gochang Tidal Flat has eight islands and reefs on the tidal flat. **Rare sandy sedimentation, called Chenier, is independently formed** and observed on the upside of mudflat. Consisted of gravel, coarse sand and seashell, the Chenier does not sink under the water even at high tide.

As the area is not influenced much by freshwater inflow, the salinity level is stable, thereby forming a stable benthic ecosystem. It is also one of the important tidal flats for migratory birds along the west coast of the Republic of Korea, such as Oriental White Stork, Saunders’s gull, Far Eastern curlew and Chinese egret. Fishery is one of the key income sources for local people.

website: <http://www.gochang.go.kr/tidalflat/index.gochang>



Far-Eastern State Marine Biosphere Reserve
 Дальневосточный государственный морской
 биосферный заповедник



FEMBR is situated in the western part of the Far Eastern Seas of the Russian Federation, where boreal and subtropical currents meet. Occupying about 10% of the Peter the Great Gulf, the Reserve shows a wide range of water temperatures from the Arctic in winter to subtropical in summer. The Reserve consists of four clusters with different function: (1) Northern cluster which is open to visitors for education; (2) Eastern marine cluster, where any kinds of activities are strictly prohibited; (3) Western marine clusters; and (4) Southern marine cluster, both for scientific research and educational excursions. As **the first and only nature reserve as an exclusive marine protected area in the Russian Federation**, it is home for more than 5,000 species of fauna and flora, including Chinese egrets and Black-faced spoonbill, as well as marine mammals such as Spotted seal.

website: <http://www.zjpy.gov.cn/col/col1463022/index.html>



Sikhote-Alin State Natural Biosphere Reserve
 Сихотэ-Алинский государственный природный
 биосферный заповедник



Located in the eastern and central watershed parts of the Sikhote-Alin ridge, the Reserve is comprised of a vast area of coniferous-broadleaf forests and a relatively small marine and coastal area. While the terrestrial ecosystem represents several characteristic, endangered mammals such as Amur tigers, **the marine and coastal area presents the largest range of habitats and high diversity of ecosystem and species within the Reserve**. Brackish waters at the junction of the mixing of saline sea and fresh continental waters serve as a place for commercial anadromous fishes, such as salmon and sturgeon. The Reserve provides various kinds of tourism activities from wildlife/bird watching and even anti-poaching patrols for those who are concerned about wildlife conservation.

website: <https://xn--80apblt6f.xn--p1ai/>





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

Since 1993, NEASPEC has served as a comprehensive intergovernmental cooperation framework in North-East Asia with membership of six countries: China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Mongolia, Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation. NEASPEC has pursued a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach to address subregional environmental challenges.

Five programmatic areas of NEASPEC: (a) Air Pollution; (b) Biodiversity and Nature Conservation; (c) Marine Protected Areas; (d) Low Carbon Cities; and (e) Desertification and Land Degradation

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