

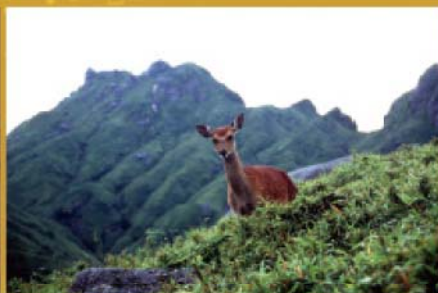


United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

联合国教育、
科学及文化组织



EAST ASIAN BIOSPHERE RESERVE NETWORK



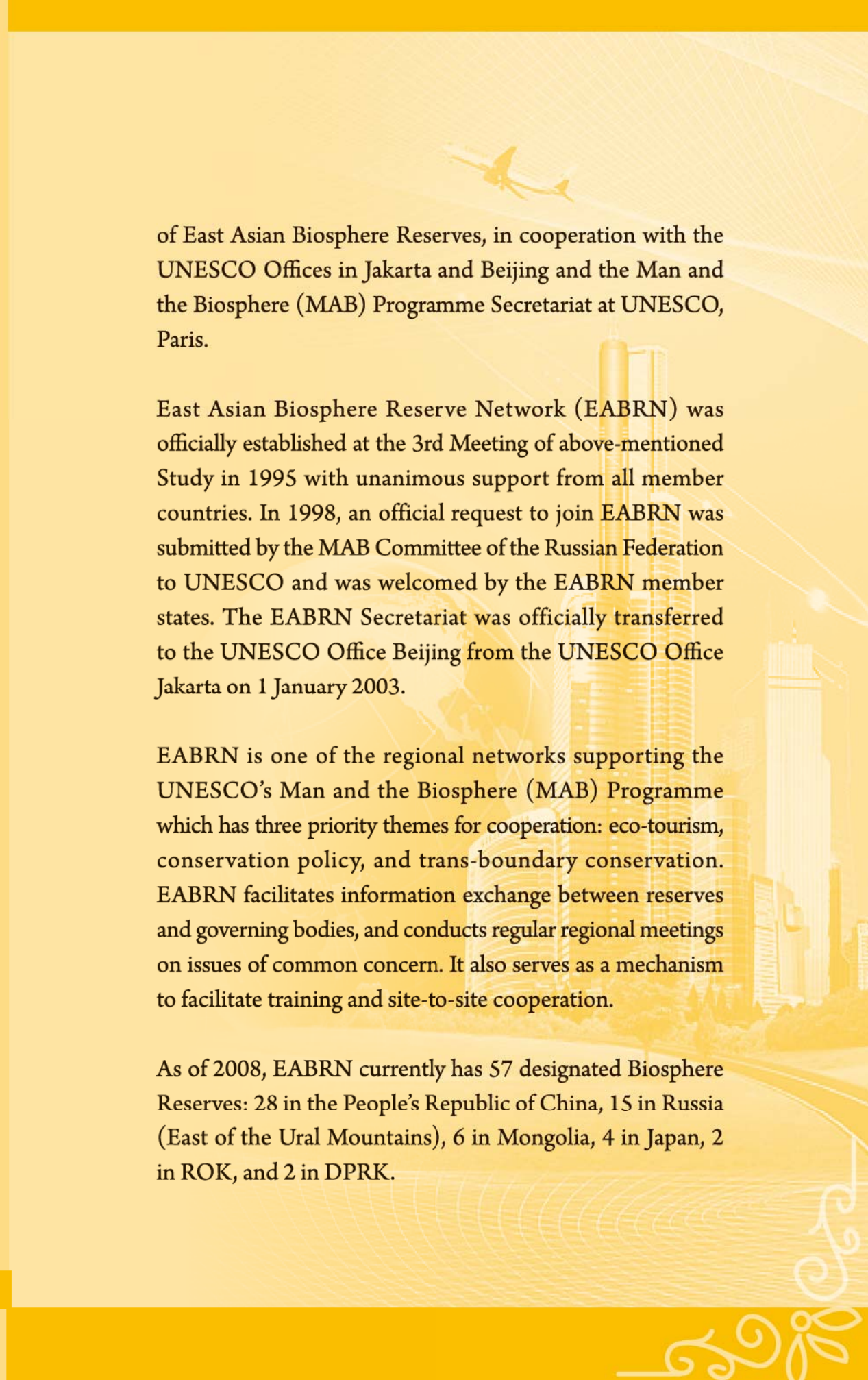
UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme
People, Biodiversity & Ecology

ABOUT EABRN



The 27th session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1993 adopted the draft resolution proposed by the Republic of Korea, and called upon UNESCO Member States of Asia Pacific to strengthen cooperation in the implementation of the Action Plan for Biosphere Reserves. In response, in 1994, East Asian Members States – China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), Japan, Mongolia and the Republic of Korea (ROK) – launched a Cooperative Scientific Study






of East Asian Biosphere Reserves, in cooperation with the UNESCO Offices in Jakarta and Beijing and the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme Secretariat at UNESCO, Paris.

East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN) was officially established at the 3rd Meeting of above-mentioned Study in 1995 with unanimous support from all member countries. In 1998, an official request to join EABRN was submitted by the MAB Committee of the Russian Federation to UNESCO and was welcomed by the EABRN member states. The EABRN Secretariat was officially transferred to the UNESCO Office Beijing from the UNESCO Office Jakarta on 1 January 2003.

EABRN is one of the regional networks supporting the UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme which has three priority themes for cooperation: eco-tourism, conservation policy, and trans-boundary conservation. EABRN facilitates information exchange between reserves and governing bodies, and conducts regular regional meetings on issues of common concern. It also serves as a mechanism to facilitate training and site-to-site cooperation.

As of 2008, EABRN currently has 57 designated Biosphere Reserves: 28 in the People's Republic of China, 15 in Russia (East of the Ural Mountains), 6 in Mongolia, 4 in Japan, 2 in ROK, and 2 in DPRK.



ACTIVITIES OF EABRN

EABRN has conducted ten network meetings since 1994. The meetings, conducted through workshops, provided very good opportunities for the experts and BR managers to exchange their experiences in biological diversity conservation, particularly, the implementation of the Seville Strategy and the Statutory Framework of Biosphere Reserves. Particular subjects focused include ecotourism development, conservation policies and transboundary conservation cooperation. The results of cooperative scientific studies such as tourism management were presented at these meetings. The last meeting was held in September 2007 at Terelj National Park in Mongolia. The next meeting will be held this year in China.

EABRN Network pays special attention to the capacity building of BR managers based on modern technologies and spatial tools. So far, three EABRN training courses on GIS applications to BR management were held in 2004, 2006 and 2009. They were organized by Chinese Academy of Sciences.

A BR atlas, one each for China, DPRK and Mongolia were published to share the information of each member country and to inform the general public on the BR concept. A BR atlas, one each for Japan, Russia and ROK are forthcoming.



EABRN-9 Meeting field visit to Mt. Halla, ROK



Mt. Myohyang, DPRK

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Contact information:

Prof. Dr. Ri Song Uk,
Chairperson, MAB National Committee of DPR Korea
Vice-President, State Academy of Sciences
Kinmaull-dong, Moranbong District, Pyongyang
Tel: +850-2-18111 ext. 3818544
Fax: +850-2-381 4410; +850-2-381 2100
Email: pptayng@co.chesin.com

The MAB National Committee of DPR Korea has conducted a variety of activities for the conservation of natural ecology, including preparation of a 10-year plan for the reforestation of 1,500,000 hectares (approximately 5,800 square miles). The DPRK currently has two designated MAB Biosphere Reserves. Their work focuses on diverse flora and fauna, comprehensive investigation of the forest, agricultural, and wetlands ecosystems of biosphere reserves. A continuing priority issue is the training of specialists and managers in ecological conservation and management of the environment, and in the related exchange of ideas and experiences with colleagues in other countries. Important books have been published and distributed to the Reserve managers and local people for educational purposes including "Conservation of Mt. Kuwol Natural Reserve and Its Sustainable Development", "Wetland and Its Conservation" and "Natural Reserves in DPR Korea". From 2008, DPRK National MAB Committee will study the biological and ecological characteristics of main alien species or ones of being considered as invasive, focusing on their habitats and the main national biodiversity hotspots. The survey will include the seasonal development, distribution areas, accompanied species, community status and so on. The major project outcome is the inventory of alien species both in English and Korean after consultation with relevant authorities and experts. Through field survey, it will identify the main impacts and potential threats of alien species to the ecosystem and their causes in the areas concerned. On-the-spot survey will identify perverse impact of alien species on local economy and procuring recommendation of possible ways or methods to mitigate negative impact.

JAPAN



Contact information:

Prof. Kunio SUZUKI

Chairperson, MAB National Committee of JAPAN /

President, Yokohama National University

Japanese National Commission for UNESCO

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8959

Tel: +81-45-339-3004

+81-5253-4111 (ex. 2557)

Fax: +81-6734-3679

Email: k-suzuki@ynu.ac.jp

jpnatcom@mext.go.jp

Japanese MAB committee organized a special group to monitor the four Biosphere Reserves in Japan. This group was financially supported by the government of Japan through the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) during April 2003 and March 2007. There are four Biosphere Reserves in Japan. All of them lie in National Park area, and these Biosphere Reserves are managed by the Ministry of Environment in their conservation issues according to the regulation of the National Parks. Researches are carried out there by various scientists according to their own scientific curiosity. There is no particular system to observe the Biosphere Reserves under MAB-Japan, although it will be noted that the areas are maintained in better ways regarding conservation issues. The biosphere reserves as well as conservation issues in Japan are facing the following problems: increase of tourists in these days by general interests in eco-tours exerts heavy pressure to nature; road construction and other development and reforestation after destruction gives artificial pressure to nature; some of the wild animals increase terribly rapid, and damages the vegetation in some extent, basic research in the ecology of these wild animals is needed to promote urgently; introduced species are observed in some areas in the Biosphere Reserves and give a variety of influence to nature. Management is given in various ways to this problem, and further contributions are badly needed; there is vegetation decline in various places but the exact reason is not clear.

Cervus Nippon Yakushimae, Japan





Uvs Lake BR, Mongolia

MONGOLIA



Contact information:

Dr. A. Namkhai

Chairperson, Director of Special Protected Area Administration of MNE

Department of MNE, Mongolian National Committee for the MAB, Baga toiruu – 44,
Government Building III, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Tel.:976-11-312428/267675

Fax: 976-11-321401

Email: mne@mongol.net

The Mongolian MAB Committee has been carrying out its works relying on the Law Special Protected Areas (SPA), the Law on Buffer Zone of SPA's and other environment-related laws and regulations of Mongolia, the National Program on SPA's approved by the Parliament of Mongolia, and the Recommendations issued from the UNESCO Regular Meetings of the Eastern Asian countries MAB program. A question concerned with the expansion of the network of the SPA's of Mongolia, strengthening its material base and improvement of its protection regime and procedure has always been kept in the focus of attention of the Mongolian MAB Committee. During the years of 2005-2007, the 519 thousand hectare land has been included in the network of the special protected areas and a proposal for taking other 370 thousand hectare land under the special protection has been submitted to the Parliament. The 6 SPA administrations have been set up anew, their locations rationalized and the field normative allotted under the responsibility of rangers has been renewed. At present, for the purpose to protect and conserve the country's regional and zonal features, specific natural formations, places with rare or very rare plant and animal species, historical and cultural sites, and places of natural beauty, the Government of Mongolia has taken under its special protection over 60 places, covering the 13.8% (or 21.7 million hectare area) of the total territory of the country. In the Governmental operational and the Millennium development programs, it has been determined to expand SPA's network through taking ecologically-important areas under the special protection, and this plan is being successfully implemented.



Fenglin BR,
Heilongjiang,
P. R. China

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



Contact information:

Prof. Wang Ding
Secretary General, Chinese National Committee for MAB
No. 52, Sanlihe Rd.,
Beijing, 100864 P. R. China
Tel: 027-68780178(Wuhan)
0717-6767397(Yichang)
010-68597510(Beijing)
Fax: 027-68780123 (Wuhan); 010-68597591(Beijing)
E-mail:wangd@ihb.ac.cn

Dr. Yi, Zhijun
Deputy-director
The Secretariat of the Chinese National Committee for MAB No.52, Sanlihe Rd.,
Beijing, 100864 P. R. China
Tel: 86-10-68597508
Fax: 86-10-68597510
E-mail:zjyi@cashq.ac.cn

The Chinese National Committee for MAB established the China Biosphere Reserve Network (CBRN) in 1993 to implement the concept of biosphere reserve in the light of Chinese conditions. The specific functions of the CBRN are: serving as an international cooperation channel to promote exchange between Chinese nature reserves and their foreign counterparts; helping to improve the management capacity and level of nature reserves through exchange of knowledge, concept and experience; providing a platform for lateral exchange between nature reserves under the jurisdiction of different departments. Over the past decade, the CBRN has concentrated its activities in the fields of GIS application, eco-tourism, management policy research and public education. The CBRN currently has 129 natural reserves including 28 biosphere reserves in 2008. From issuing certificate of being a biosphere reserve to 10-year periodic review of that reserve, the public and local residents' participation has been considered as one core part of these activities. On-the-spot evaluation in the process of biosphere reserve periodic review is to find out changes, problems, practical measures for improving management, and means towards fostering dialogue and concertation among biodiversity stakeholders. "Man and the Biosphere" (bimonthly magazine) is a popular reading magazine for disseminating the MAB Programme and the biosphere reserves concept. Other publications such as newsletter, leaflet, website and the biosphere reserve atlas further enhance public awareness of the concept, and have become one kind of channel of information exchange and capacity building among the reserves.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Contact information:

Dr. Choi Chung-il
Co-Chairperson of MAB-ROK
Adjunct Professor of Hanyang University
Dr. Kim Ji-Tae
Co-Chairperson of MAB-ROK
Director-General, Ministry of Environment
Ms. Kim Eun-Young Secretariat,
Korean National Commission for UNESCO
P.O. Box Central 64, 100-600 Seoul
Tel: (82.2) 755 3015
Fax: (82.2) 755 7477
E-mail: heidi@unesco.or.kr



Jeju-Mt Halla, ROK

The MAB National Committee of the Republic of Korea (MAB-ROK) is established as a Specialized Committee of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, providing a forum for different governmental bodies in charge of protected areas and individual experts with respect to MAB activities in the country.

MAB-ROK has closely cooperated with two BRs in the country, encouraging and advising their activities. In particular, MAB-ROK participates in the Steering Committee of the Jeju Initiative, which is a funds-in-trust project supported by the Jeju Provincial Government. The project aims to improve conservation and development of island and coastal area through international cooperation. Recently, MAB-ROK makes efforts to nominate new BR such as small islands and tidal flat ecosystem. Also it has proposed the BR as a mechanism for DMZ conservation and development. (*DMZ: Demilitarized Zone)

Within the EABRN framework, MAB-ROK is interested in strengthening bilateral cooperation. So far, MAB-ROK has signed a memorandum of agreement with MAB-Mongolia and MAB-Russia. There were exchange visits of BR managers in Korea in 2006 and in Mongolia in 2007 to share their management experiences and to improve the management capacity.

MAB-ROK has sponsored a national workshop of four Korean National Committees of UNESCO's International Science Programmes (ISP) – MAB, IOC, IHP and IGCP – to share information and strengthen cooperation among ISP national committees. MAB-ROK cooperates with other environmental organizations in Korea. MAB-ROK is participating in the Korean Forum on Protected Area as a steering committee member. The Forum acts as a committee to cooperate on protected areas activities with experts and relevant agencies in Korea. MAB-ROK also participates in the project which is to establish a Marine Peace Park in the transboundary coastal area on west sea of Korean Peninsula. The area will be a co-managed multi-purpose area for biodiversity protection, peace promotion and economic development.

RUSSIA



Contact information:

Dr.Valery M. Neronov

Vice-President of ICC MAB/UNESCO

Deputy Chair of Russian MAB Committee 41/5 Vavilov Street Moscow, 117312 Russia

Tel.: + 7 499 724-2620, + 7 499 724 25-15

Tel. /Fax: + 7 499 124-79-32

E-mail: rusmabcom@gmail.com

The Russian Federation occupies considerable areas of two continents and besides EABRN the Committee which was established in 1976 is taking part in one more regional cooperation network - EuroMAB. Now Russia has 15 Biosphere Reserves situated in Siberia and Russian Far East as a part of EABRN and 23 on European territory of Russia belong to EuroMAB. Russian MAB Committee has paid special attention to capacity building for sustainable management of biosphere reserves. Some proposals for National Strategy for Development of a System of State Natural Reserves (zapovedniks) and National Parks in Russian Federation up to 2015 have been elaborated and published. These proposals will help to improve training of the staff of protected areas, ecological education, eco-tourism and public awareness in the whole and also such important components as ecological research, monitoring of natural processes and evaluation of the health of environment. The creating and improving of transboundary biosphere reserves' cooperation is another priority of Russian MAB Committee. International symposia or conferences have been held in Russia including "Nature without frontiers", "Conservation of biodiversity of wetlands of international importance", "Biosphere reserves in XXI century" and "Biodiversity protection in the wetlands and sustainable use of biological resources in steppe areas", and many useful recommendations have been proposed from these forums. Besides, Russian MAB Committee has participated actively in multi-disciplinary international UNESCO project on sustainable development of Volga-Caspian basin ("Volga Vision") and in another project devoted to the management improvement of ecological risks in the Volga river basin ("CABRI-Volga"). A number of mountain biosphere reserves belong to EABRN and EuroMAB are taking part in the International program "GLOCHAMORE" for study impacts of global change on ecosystems.

Brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) – protected mammal species within Kronotskiy BR, Russia (Photo by V. Maksimov)



Biosphere Reserves in East Asian Countries

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Mount Paekdu	1989
Mt. Kuwol	2004

Japan

Mount Hakusan	1980
Mount Odaigahara and Mount Omine	1980
Shiga Highland	1980
Yakushima Island	1980

Mongolia

Great Gobi	1990
Boghd Khan Uul	1996
Uvs Nuur Basin	1997
Hustai Nuruu	2002
Dornod Mongol	2005
Mongola Daguur	2007

People's Republic of China

Changbaishan	1979
Dinghushan	1979
Wolong	1979
Fanjingshan	1986
Xilin Gol	1987
Wuyishan	1987
Bogeda	1990
Shennongjia	1990
Yancheng	1992
Xishuangbanna	1993
Maolan	1996
Tianmushan	1996
Fenglin	1997
Jiuzhaigou Valley	1997
Nanji Islands	1998

Shankou Mangrove	2000
Baishuijiang	2000
Gaoligong Mountain	2000
Huanglong	2000
Baotianman	2001
Saihan Wula	2001
Dalai Lake	2002
Wudalianchi	2003
Yading	2003
Foping	2004
Qomolangma	2004
Chebaling	2007
Xingkai Lake	2007

Republic of Korea

Mount Sorak	1982
Jeju Island	2002

Russian Federation (East of the Ural Mountains)

Sikhote-Alinskiy	1978
Kronotskiy	1984
Sayano-Shushenskiy	1984
Sokhondinskiy	1984
Baikalskiy	1986
Barguzinskiy	1986
Tzentralnosibirskii	1986
Taimyrskiy	1995
Daurskiy	1997
Ubsunurskaya Kotlovina	1997
Katunskiy	2000
Commandor Islands	2002
Far East Marine	2003
Kedrovaya Pad	2004
Khankaiskiy	2005



Mt. Sorak BR, ROK

CN/2009/PI/H/1

© UNESCO 2009

Contact Information:
Dr. R. Jayakumar
Programme Specialist—Natural Sciences
UNESCO Office Beijing
EABRN Secretariat
Waijiaogongyu 5—15—3
Jianguomenwai Compound
Beijing, 100600, P.R. China
Tel: 010—65322828
Fax: 010—65324854
E-mail: beijing.sc@unesco.org
Web: www.unesco.org/beijing-new
www.unesco.org/mab