

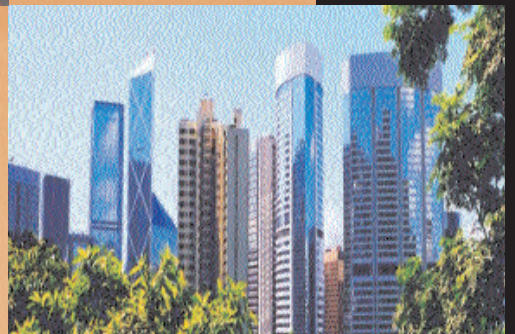
**IUCN
Programme
on
Protected
Areas**

Directory of Protected Areas in East Asia

**People, Organisations
and Places**

Shelley Hayes and Daniel Egli

Adrian Phillips, Series Editor



Directory of Protected Areas in East Asia

People, Organisations and Places

World Commission of Protected Areas

The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) is the world's leading global network of protected area specialists. The IUCN Programme on Protected Areas (PPA) is the focal point within the IUCN Secretariat for Protected Areas and serves as the Secretariat for WCPA.

The Mission and Objectives of the WCPA

WCPA's international mission is to promote the establishment and effective management of a world-wide representative network of terrestrial and marine protected areas, as an integral contribution to the IUCN mission.

The organization has the following objectives:

- to help governments and others plan protected areas and integrate them into all sectors, through provision of strategic advice to policy-makers;
- to strengthen capacity and effectiveness of protected area managers, through provision of guidance, tools and information and a vehicle for networking;
- to increase investment in protected areas, by persuading public and corporate donors of their value; and
- to enhance WCPA's capacity to implement its programme, including through co-operation with IUCN members and partners.

Directory of Protected Areas in East Asia

People, Organisations and Places

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World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

**IUCN – The World Conservation Union
2002**

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IUCN

The World Conservation Union



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Table of contents

Foreword	vii
Acknowledgements	ix
Executive Summary	xi
PART I People	1
1.1 WCPA Regional Steering Committee for East Asia	3
1.2 WCPA members in East Asia	5
PART II Organisations	15
2.1 International organisations and NGOs based outside the region, or with regional offices	17
2.2 Organisations and NGOs in East Asia	24
2.3 Donor institutions	58
PART III Places	61
3.1 Protected Areas in East Asia (information as of 1997)	63
3.2 China, People's Republic of	65
3.3 Japan	89
3.4 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	95
3.5 Korea, Republic of	96
3.6 Mongolia	97

Foreword

During the past 10 years, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) has prepared a series of regional action plans for protected areas throughout the world. These plans highlight regional priorities for protected areas, help raise awareness and funding for protected area projects, and encourage different groups to work together to address critical protected area issues. The East Asia Action Plan, prepared by the WCPA's East Asia network after extensive consultation within the region, was one of the first to be completed (IUCN, 1996).

The action plan reviews key issues associated with protected areas in East Asia and identifies 13 priority projects. The Nature Conservation Bureau of the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan generously offered support to implement five of these projects:

Priority Project 1:

Develop guidelines for sustainable tourism of protected areas in East Asia.

Priority Project 2:

Apply full-cost accounting to a protected area in the region with the aim of exhibiting the economic importance of protected areas.

Priority Project 4:

Compile a directory of funding and assistance sources for protected areas in East Asia, covering multilateral, bilateral and regional sources of funds.

Priority Project 10:

Develop an exchange programme for protected area staff of the region with other regions, e.g. Europe (perhaps through the partnership and technical programme of EUROPARC).

Priority Project 13:

Compile a directory of protected area personnel and organisations in East Asia.

The Nature Conservation Bureau asked IUCN to take the lead in carrying out these projects in close consultation with key agencies and individuals in the region. Support from Japan was provided over a three-year period commencing 1 October 1998¹. In response, four sub-projects were undertaken, each addressing one or more of the Priority Projects in the action plan. As result, four publications are now being issued by IUCN:

- *Guidelines for Tourism and Parks and Protected Areas of East Asia* (Priority Project 1);
- *Guidelines for Financing Protected Areas in East Asia* (Priority Projects 2 and 4);
- *Implementation of an Exchange Programme for Protected Areas in East Asia* (Priority Project 10); and

¹ The Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan offered another voluntary contribution for an additional three years to support the further implementation of these Priority Projects.

- *Directory of Protected Area Personnel and Organisations in East Asia* (Priority Project 13).

This publication is therefore a response to priority project 13. It is a source of background information for all concerned with protected areas in the region, presenting a directory of people, organisations and places. It is accurate as of 31 July 2000.

The Directory has been drafted by Shelley Hayes and Daniel Egli. Editing was by Adrian Phillips.

Acknowledgements

IUCN is grateful to the following who have provided information and advice on the contents of the directory:

- WCPA members;
- WCPA East Asia Steering Committee;
- The many organisations themselves listed in the Directory, who (directly or through their web page) provided contact details and descriptive information on organisations, governments, institutions, etc.;
- The UNEP/World Conservation Monitoring Centre, which maintains a library of useful information.

In addition, the following electronically-based and published sources of information were used:

- The IUCN Knowledge Network database, which provided the contact details and expertise of the WCPA members and Steering Committee;
- UNESCO and Ramsar web sites which provided descriptions of World Heritage, Biosphere Reserves and Ramsar sites;
- IUCN *1997 United Nations List of Protected Areas* (IUCN, 1998) prepared by UNEP-WCMC and providing a complete listing of protected areas in the region.

Finally we would like to thank the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan for the generous support which made this publication possible.

Executive Summary

Communication and co-operation among all conservation bodies and concerned individuals are vital to effective conservation and to securing the funding and other resources needed. Only by forming productive links among all protected area organisations, and initiatives, in the region can the aim of the East Asia Action Plan be realised. This Directory is intended to facilitate this networking and capacity building.

The Directory is in three sections:

- I People
- II Organisations
- III Places

The section entitled “People” aims to identify key individuals working in the protected areas field. Such individuals include experts from the region, members of the WCPA within the East Asia region and the Regional WCPA Steering Committee for East Asia. As well as listing the members’ contact details, it records their expertise in relation to protected areas and conservation. This section also lists the Chief Executives or Directors of the various protected area agencies in the region.

The “Organisations” section describes the relevant government and non-government agencies and institutions operating in the region, as well as international organisations from other regions that have an interest in conservation and protected areas in East Asia. It lists the protected area agencies and government ministries and departments involved in the management of protected areas. It also highlights some key protected area projects in the region.

The “Places” section refers to the protected areas of East Asia themselves. A complete list of protected areas sourced from the 1997 United Nations List of Protected Areas has been included. Brief site descriptions of Natural World Heritage sites, Man and the Biosphere Reserves and Ramsar sites are included.

This directory is valid as at 31 July 2000. It is not a complete database for protected areas in East Asia. Inevitably there will be gaps in the information here and some information will date. If the Directory is to continue to be of assistance in future, it is essential that the IUCN/WCPA East Asia Secretariat be advised of any changes, or corrections, to the information it contains. Please assist us in ensuring that the Directory remains current by sending new information and suggestions to:

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Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity conservation; Ecology/ecosystem management; Forestry

Protected area categories:

Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;
Category II National Park;
Category V Protected Land/Seascape

Biomes: Forests; Mountains, Alpine

Field experience in WCPA regions: South America, East Asia, and South Asia

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Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity conservation; Endangered species; Establishment of protected areas; Ramsar sites; Wildlife management

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Protected area expertise: Biodiversity conservation; Biosphere Reserves; Economics; Endangered species; Research

Protected area categories:

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Category II National Park;
Category IV Habitat/Species
Management Area

Biomes: Forests; Freshwater; Wetlands

Field experience in WCPA regions: East Asia

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Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Agriculture; Biosphere Reserves; Buffer zone management; Tourism/recreation; Training

Protected area categories:

Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;

Category II National Park;

Category VI Managed Resource

Protected Area

Biomes: Agricultural lands; Freshwater;
Mountains, Alpine

Field experience in WCPA regions: West
and Central Africa; East Asia; North
America

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Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity
conservation; Bioregional planning;
Biosphere Reserves; Ecology/ecosystem
management; Establishment of protected
areas

Protected area categories:

Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;

Category II National Park;

Category VI Managed Resource

Protected Area

Biomes: Cave and Karst; Forests; Islands

Field experience in WCPA regions: East
Asia; South Asia; Southeast Asia

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Category V Protected Land/Seascape

Biomes: Agricultural lands; Freshwater;
Marine and Coastal

Field experience in WCPA regions: East
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management effectiveness

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Category II National Park;

Category VI Managed Resource

Protected Area

Biomes: Agricultural lands; Forests;
Wetlands

Field experience in WCPA regions: East
Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia

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Topical experience

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Protected area categories:

Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;

Category II National Park;

Category VI Managed Resource Protected Area

Biomes: Cave and Karst; Forests; Wetlands

Field experience in WCPA regions: East Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia

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Protected area expertise: Biodiversity conservation; Bioregional planning; Community participation/collaborative Management; Ecology/ecosystem management; Environmental Impact Assessment

Protected area categories:

Category II National Park;

Category IV Habitat/Species Management Area;

Category VI Managed Resource Protected Area

Biomes: Deserts, Arid lands; Forests; Mountains, Alpine

Field experience in WCPA regions: East Asia; Southeast Asia; North Eurasia

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Topical experience

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Protected area categories:

Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;

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Category II National Park

Biomes: Deserts, Arid lands; Forests; Mountains, Alpine

Field experience in WCPA regions: East Asia; Southeast Asia; North America

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Protected area expertise: Biodiversity conservation; Biosphere Reserves; Buffer zone management; Community participation/ collaborative management; Training

Protected area categories:

Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;

Category II National Park;

Category VI Managed Resource

Protected Area

Biomes: Forests; Grasslands, Steppes; Mountains, Alpine

Field experience in WCPA regions: East Asia; North America; Europe

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Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Education;
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management effectiveness; Management
planning; Training

Protected area categories:

Category II National Park;

Category VI Managed Resource

Protected Area

Biomes: Marine and coastal; Wetlands

Field experience in WCPA regions: East
Asia; Southeast Asia

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Protected area categories:

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Category V Protected Land/Seascape

Field experience in WCPA regions: East
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Topical experience

Protected area expertise:

Ecology/ecosystem management;

Environmental monitoring and

assessment; Establishment of protected

areas; Research; Tourism/recreation

Protected area categories:

Category IV Habitat/Species

Management Area;

Category V Protected Land/Seascape;

Category VI Managed Resource

Protected Area

Biomes: Agricultural lands; Forests;

Urban, Suburban

Field experience in WCPA regions: East
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Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity
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Environmental Impact Assessment;
Establishment of protected areas; Ramsar sites

Protected area categories:
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Biomes: Forests; Wetlands

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Topical experience

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Endangered species; Establishment of protected areas; Fisheries

Protected area categories:
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Category VI Managed Resource Protected Area

Biomes: Agricultural lands; Marine and coastal; Wetlands

Field experience in WCPA regions:
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Topical experience

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Protected area categories:
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Category IV Habitat/Species Management Area;
Category V Protected Land/Seascape
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2-8-1 Toranomom
Minato-Ku
105-0001 Tokyo
Japan
Tel: +81 3 3502 0488
Fax: +81 3 3502 1377

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Establishment of protected areas; Facilities/Infrastructure; Forestry

Protected area categories:
Category II National Park;
Category V Protected Land/Seascape
Biomes: Forests

Field experience in WCPA regions: East and South Africa; East Asia

Okamoto Mitsuyuki (Mr)

Deputy Director, Policy and Coordination Division, Nature Conservation Bureau, Environment Agency
Kasumigaseki 1-2-2 Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100-8975
Japan
Tel: +81 3 5521 8269
Fax: +81 3 3508 9278
E-mail: mitsuyuki_okamoto@eanet.go.jp

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity conservation; Buffer zone management; Environmental Impact Assessment; Facilities/infrastructure; Law

Protected area categories:
Category II National Park and
Category V Protected Landscape/
Seascape

Biomes: Forests; Mountains, Alpine; Wetlands

Field experience in WCPA regions: Southeast Asia

Makoto Numata

President
Nature Conservation Society of Japan
Yamaji-Sanbancho Bldg. 3F
Sanbancho 5-24
Chiyoda-ku
102 Tokyo
Japan
Tel: +81 3 3265 0521
Fax: +81 3 3265 0527

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity conservation; Ecology/ecosystem management

Protected area categories:
Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;
Category Ib Wilderness Area;
Category V Protected Land/Seascape

Biomes: Mountains, Alpine; Urban, Suburban

Education Expertise: Museum/Field Centre/Gardens; National Strategy; Targets: Community leaders, Teachers Training, Youth Leaders

Field experience in WCPA regions: East Asia

Masahiko Ohsawa

Head of Department, Department of Biology
Laboratory of Ecology
Chiba University
Yayoi-cho
Inage-ku
263 Chiba City
Japan
Tel/fax: +81 43 290 2813
E-mail: mohsawa@nature.s.chiba-u.ac.jp

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity Conservation; Biosphere Reserves; Ecology/Ecosystem management; Forestry; Research

Protected area categories:
Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;

Category Ib Wilderness Area;
Category III Natural Monument
Biomes: Forests; Mountains, Alpine;
Urban, Suburban
Field experience in WCPA regions: East
Asia; South Asia; Southeast Asia

Kiyoshi Okutomi

Director General
Nature Conservation Society of Japan
Yamaji-Sanbancho Bldg. 3F
Sanbancho 5-24
Chiyoda-ku
102 Tokyo
Japan
Tel: +81 3 3265 0521
Fax: +81 3 3265 0527

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity
conservation; Ecology/ecosystem
management; Forestry; Research;
Wilderness management

Protected area categories:
Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;
Category II National Park
Biomes: Forests; Islands
Field experience in WCPA regions: East
Asia; Southeast Asia; Pacific

Susumu Takahashi

Director
South-Kanto Regional Office for
National Parks and Wildlife
Conservation
Hakone Kyu-hudaba 164, Hakone
250-0522 Kanagawa
Japan
Tel: +81 460 487 22
Fax: +81 460 493 49
E-mail: stakka@hc4.so-net.ne.jp

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity
conservation; Establishment of protected
areas; Land use planning; Management;
Policy development

Protected area categories:
Category Ib Wilderness Area;

Category II National Park;
Category V Protected Land/Seascape
Biomes: Forests; Mountains, Alpine;
Urban, Suburban
Field experience in WCPA regions: East
Asia; Southeast Asia

Mitsuo Usuki

Maison de Lyon 305
Nishi-Azabu 3 cho-me
5-16 Minato-ku
106 Tokyo
Japan
Tel: +81 3 3580 1709
Fax: +81 3 3591 3228
E-mail: mitsuuousuki@eanet.go.jp

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity
conservation; Cultural landscape;
Environmental monitoring and
assessment; Policy development;
Tourism/Recreation

Protected area categories:
Category Ia Strict Nature Reserve;
Category II National Park;
Category V Protected Land/Seascape
Biomes: Forests; Mountains, Alpine;
Wetlands

Field experience in WCPA regions: East
Asia; Southeast Asia; Pacific

Teiji Watanabe

Associate Professor
Earth Sciences
Graduate School of Environmental Earth
Sciences
Hokkaido University
60 Sapporo
Japan
Tel/fax: +81 11 773 9667
E-mail: twata@ees.hokudai.ac.jp

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Environmental
Impact Assessment; Establishment of
protected areas; Research;
Tourism/Recreation; Transboundary
protected areas

Protected area categories:
 Category Ib Wilderness Area;
 Category II National Park;
 Category V Protected Land/Seascape
 Biome: Mountains, Alpine; Polar
 Field experience in WCPA regions:
 South Asia; North America; Europe

Masahito Yoshida

Director, Conservation Science Division
 Nature Conservation Society of Japan
 Yamaji-Sanbancho Bldg. 3F
 Sanbancho 5-24
 Chiyoda-ku
 102 Tokyo
 Japan
 Tel: +81 3 3265 0523
 Fax: +81 3 3265 0527
 E-mail: myoshida@nacsj.or.jp

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Biodiversity
 conservation; Education; Interpretation
 in/about protected areas;
 Tourism/Recreation; World Heritage
 Convention/site

Protected area categories:
 Category Ib Wilderness Area;
 Category II National Park;
 Category V Protected Land/Seascape
 Biomes: Forests; Mountains, Alpine;
 Wetlands
 Field experience in WCPA regions: East
 Asia

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Sooil Kim

Professor
 Natural Science Hall, Room No. 226
 Korea National University of Education
 Chongwon
 363-791 Chungbuk-Do
 Korea, Republic of
 Tel: +82 431 230 3752
 Fax: +82 431 232 7176
 E-mail: sooil@cc-sun.knue.ac.kr

Topical experience

Protected area categories:
 Category II National Park;
 Category III Natural Monument;
 Category IV Habitat/Species
 Management Area
 Biomes: Forests; Marine and coastal;
 Wetlands
 Field experience in WCPA regions: East
 Asia; Southeast Asia; North America

Mr Hyuk-Shin Kwon

Instructor
 Kangwon Provincial and Local
 Government Officials' Training Institute
 Unit No. 20-1312, Eunma Town
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 Seoul 135-282
 Kangwon-do
 Korea, Republic of
 Tel: +82 502 555 6263
 Fax: +82 502 555 6264
 E-mail: hkwon@provin.kangwon.kr

Mr. Young-Joon Sunwoo

Director
 Wonju Environmental Management
 Office
 Ministry of Environment
 242-1 Myengryun 1-dong, Wonju-shi
 Kangwon-do 220-041
 Korea, Republic of
 Tel: +82 371 764 0300
 Fax: +82 371 764 0338
 E-mail: sun-one@me.go.kr

Bo-Myeong Woo

Professor, Department of Forest
 Resources
 College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
 Seoul National University
 441-744 Suwon
 Korea, Republic of
 Tel: +82 331 296 7787
 Fax: +82 2 543 4479
 E-mail: bmwoo@plaza.snu.ac.kr

Topical experience

Protected area expertise: Buffer zone management; Establishment of protected areas; Forestry; Land use planning; Transboundary protected areas

Protected area categories:
Category II National Park;
Category V Protected Land/Seascape;
Category VI Managed Resource
Protected Area

Biomes: Deserts, Arid lands; Forests; Mountains, Alpine

Field experience in WCPA regions: East Asia; South Asia; Southeast Asia

PART II

Organisations



Organisations

2.1 International organisations and NGOs based outside the region, or with regional offices

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

PO Box 789,
Manila, 1099
Philippines
<http://www.adb.org>
Tel: +63 2 711 3851
Fax: +63 2 741 7961

Working language: English

BirdLife International

32 Cambridge Road
Girton
Cambridge, CB3 0NA
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1223 277 318
Fax: +44 1223 277 200
E-mail: birdlife@gn.apc.org

Profile: BirdLife International was founded in 1922 as the International Council for Bird Preservation. It is a global conservation federation with a worldwide network of partner organisations, representatives and committed individuals. BirdLife seeks to conserve all bird species and their habitats and thus contributes to preserving global biodiversity. It carries out practical in-country conservation programmes ranging from community-based land-use and capacity building projects of species recovery programmes.

Projects in East Asia: the Asian Bird Red Data Book (RDB) Project and the Asian Important Bird Areas (IBA) Project, which will identify and document the most important sites for

bird conservation throughout the Asian region. BirdLife has Partners in Taiwan and Japan (see sections on Taiwan and Japan).

For East Asia, contact

Noritaka Ichida

Chairman of Asia Council – Wild Bird Society of Japan
Tel: +81 425 936 871
Fax: +81 425 936 873
E-mail: qgb03166@niftyserve.or.jp

Working languages: English and Japanese

Conservation International (CI)

2501 M Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20037
USA
Tel: +1 202 973 2203
Fax: +1 202 887 0193
E-mail: initial.surname@conservation.org

Profile: CI supports projects in at least 22 countries on four continents. It puts major emphasis on rainforests and coastal systems including coral reefs. It works with more than 100 national or local NGOs and numerous indigenous communities. Its mission is to conserve the Earth's living natural heritage of global biodiversity, and to demonstrate that human societies are able to live harmoniously with nature. Maintaining protected areas is one of CI's strategic directions.

Working language: English

Fauna and Flora International (FFI)

Great Eastern House
Tenison Road
Cambridge, CB1 2DT
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1223 571 000
Fax: +44 1223 461 481
E-mail: info@fauna-flora.org

Profile: FFI was founded in 1903, and is the world's longest established international conservation body whose remit is to protect the entire spectrum of endangered species of animals and plants worldwide. It has a unique method of funding, the 100% Fund, where all funds donated go directly to conservation projects, and it is creative in finding innovative solutions to conservation problems. FFI is committed to empowering local people, assisting them to realise their own potential for effective species conservation. Its constituency is made up of individual members and a network of conservation bodies, professionals and key decision-makers from over 100 countries.

Working language: English

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 00100
Italy
<http://www.fao.org>
Tel: +39 06 5705 1
Fax: +39 06 5705 3152

Profile: The FAO was founded in October 1945 with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. FAO's main functions are: development assistance information and support services, advice to governments and a neutral forum for international co-operation. A priority of FAO is encouraging sustainable agriculture and rural development, a long-term strategy

for the conservation and management of natural resources. It aims to meet the needs of both present and future generations through programmes that do not degrade the environment and are technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.

Working languages: English, Italian

Geographic scope: Global

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

GEF Secretariat
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433
USA
<http://www.gefweb.org>
Tel: +1 202 473 0508
Fax: +1 202 522 3240/3245
E-mail: gef@gefweb.org

Profile: The GEF is jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank (see below).

The GEF is a financial mechanism that provides grants to assist developing countries to address environmental problems that transcend international borders, in four areas: global climate change, pollution and overexploitation of international waters, destruction of biological diversity, and depletion of the ozone layer (the GEF has country offices in the region, see country sections below).

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

GEF/World Bank

GEF Secretariat
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433
USA
<http://www.gefweb.org>
Tel: +1 202 473 0508
Fax: +1 202 522 3240/3245
E-mail: gef@gefweb.org

GEF/UNDP

304 East 45th Street, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10017
USA

Profile: Within GEF, the particular emphasis of UNDP is ensuring the development and management of capacity building programmes and technical assistance projects. As of June 1999, the GEF/UNDP portfolio totals \$863.4 million (not including \$642.2 million in co-financing). Over 500 projects (not including Small Grants) in the current portfolio range in size from \$10,000 to \$15 million, and they involve constituents at every level from the grass-roots to high-level decision makers. In addition, UNDP manages the Small Grants Programme (SGP) on behalf of the GEF. Recently, 11 new countries were added to the SGP bringing the total number of participating countries to 46. For additional information on GEF/UNDP, please contact Mahenau Agha at mahenau@aghaundp.org.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

GEF/UNEP

GEF/UNEP administers a number of projects in East Asia:

- China – People, Land Management and Environmental Change;
- Biodiversity Data Management in Developing Countries and Networking;
- National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plans and First National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- A Biosafety Enabling Activity package consisting of 18 country level needs assessment and a global programme on awareness;
- Formulation of transboundary diagnostic analysis and preliminary framework of a strategic action programme for the South China Sea;

- Mongolia: Lop Nur Reserve Conservation;
- Enabling Activities for the preparation of initial national communications related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The IFC provides loans at below-market interest rates. The IFC was established to assist private sector corporations interested in investing in developing countries but discouraged by the high interest rates in those countries. It can provide a useful source of finance for privately run protected areas or concessions in developing countries. It may also assist protected areas to identify additional sources of finance for non-private sector investments. Finally, IFC funding can be used to match GEF grants or other multilateral and bilateral donations.

More information is available from the IFC web site – <http://www.ifc.org>. (Note that IFC has offices listed in the country section below).

International Fund for China's Environment (IFCE)

PO Box 3280
Fairfax, VA 22038
USA
www.ifce.org
Tel: +1 703 222 1280
Fax: +1 703 830 3951
E-mail: ifce@ifce.org

Profile: The IFCE is a non-profit organisation established by a group of concerned scientists and professionals in 1996. Its mission is to help ensure the protection of the world's environment and its biological diversity by providing assistance to China in resolving its

environmental problems. IFCE has an office in Beijing, China.

IFCE develops projects primarily in three areas: environmental education, nature conservation and technological and information transfer. In nature conservation, IFCE co-operates with the Wildlife Detection Center of the Ministry of Forestry of China and Chinese Wildlife Association to preserve the Siberian tigers and other endangered animals and species. IFCE is also co-operating with agencies in China in nature reserve management, air and water pollution control and solid wastes and hazardous materials treatment, etc.

International Rangers Federation (IRF)

President: Gordon Miller
Countryside Management Association
Edale via Sheffield, S30 2ZD
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 1433 670 216
Fax: +44 1433 670 216
E-mail: GmillerEco@compuserve.com

Profile: The aims of the IRF are to further the professional standards of rangers throughout the world; advance the aims of the IUCN World Conservation Strategy; share knowledge and resources; establish global communications among ranger organisations; foster professional exchanges among rangers; arrange regular international meetings and undertake joint activities to directly support each other's operations where necessary and feasible. IRF is committed to assisting and seeking greater recognition for rangers who act as the principal guardians of the world's premier protected areas.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

International Snow Leopard Trust

4649 Sunnyside Avenue N., Suite 325
Seattle, WA 98103-6901
USA
Tel: +1 206 632 2421
Fax: +1 206 632 3967

Profile: The International Snow Leopard Trust is a private, non-profit organisation whose main purpose is to preserve snow leopards and their high mountain ecosystems in Central Asia.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Mongolia

IUCN – The World Conservation Union

Rue Mauverney 28
CH-1196 Gland
Switzerland
<http://www.iucn.org>
Tel: +41 22 999 0001
Fax: +41 22 999 0002
E-mail: mail@hq.iucn.org

Profile: IUCN was founded in 1948 and brings together states, government agencies and NGOs in a unique global partnership. IUCN's mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. The establishment and long-term management of protected areas is a major concern of IUCN and its World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), which has a global network of over 1,300 of the world's leading experts on various aspects protected areas. IUCN also organises the World Parks Congresses, held in various parts of the world every 10 years or so.

Projects in East Asia: following on from the East Asia Regional Action Plan for Protected Areas, developed by the WCPA East Asia members, four projects have been developed:

- guidelines on tourism and protected areas in the region;
- guidelines for financing protected areas in East Asia, with a directory of potential funding agencies;
- proposals for an East Asian exchange programme for protected areas;
- and this directory.

Working languages: English, French and Spanish

Geographic scope: Global

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

1815 North Lynn Street
Arlington, VA 22209
USA

<http://www.tnc.org>

Tel: +1 703 841 5300

Fax: +1 703 841 1283

Profile: TNC supports protected areas throughout the world. TNC pioneered debt-for-nature agreements in Latin America. It has also developed other innovative fund-raising programmes, such as the "Parks in Peril" programme, established in 1990 to ensure adequate protection for threatened protected areas of global significance in Latin America and the Caribbean. TNC provides leadership in developing new means of conservation finance, training and technical assistance for partner organisations in over 25 countries. It operates the largest private system of protected areas in the world.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)

219 Huntingdon Road
Cambridge, CB3 0DL
United Kingdom

<http://www.unep-wcmc.org>

Tel: +44 1223 277 314

Fax: +44 1223 277 136

E-mail: info@unep-wcmc.org

Profile: UNEP-WCMC provides information services on the conservation and sustainable use of species and ecosystems

and supports others in the development of their own information management systems. The centre is now part of UNEP (see below). It has many years' experience in this field providing specialist services to its three original founders (IUCN, UNEP, and WWF) and to other clients among development aid and financial institutions, UN agencies, international convention secretariats, government and non-government organisations, the scientific community, the media, commerce and industry.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris

France

<http://www.unesco.org>

Tel: +33 1 45 68 1000

Fax: +33 1 45 67 1690

Profile: The main objective of UNESCO is to contribute to peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture and communication. It does this in order to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms, as affirmed by the Charter of the United Nations. To fulfil its mandate, UNESCO performs five principal functions: prospective studies; the advancement, transfer and sharing of knowledge; standard-setting and action recommendations; development and exchange of expertise; exchange of specialised information.

Of UNESCO's 186 Member States, 180 have set up National Commissions. Under the Organisation's Constitution, these commissions, composed of members of the intellectual and scientific communities in each country, form the vital link with UNESCO. The National Commissions participate in the

elaboration, execution and evaluation of UNESCO's programme. They also organise their own activities, implement activities on behalf of UNESCO and disseminate information about UNESCO, often through publication of books and documents in national languages.

Working languages: English and French
Geographic scope: Global

UNESCO has a Representative in Beijing for China, Mongolia and North Korea:

UNESCO Representative to China, Mongolia, North Korea

Mr. N. Oguchi, Director
Jianwaigongyu 5-15-3
Beijing, 100600
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6532 1725
Fax: +86 10 6532 4854
E-mail: beijing@unesco.org

UNESCO also has several country offices, representatives and national commissions in East Asia (see country sections below).

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
PO Box 30552,
Nairobi
Kenya
<http://www.unep.org/>
Tel: +254 2 621234
Fax: +254 2 624489/90
E-mail: eisinfo@unep.org

Profile: UNEP is the advocate of environmental concerns within the international system. It builds partnerships with other UN bodies possessing complementary skills and delivery capabilities, and enhancing the participation of civil society – the private sector, scientific community, NGOs, youth, women, and sports organizations in the achievement of sustainable development.

Working language: English
Geographic scope: Global

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

US Agency for International
Development Information Center
Ronald Reagan Building
Washington, DC 20523-0016
USA
<http://www.info.usaid.gov>
Tel: +1 202 712 4810
Fax: +1 202 216 3524

Profile: USAID is the United States federal government agency that implements America's foreign economic and humanitarian assistance programs. Activities focus on, among others, environmental issues and the region of Asia and the Near East. USAID works in close partnership with private voluntary organisations, indigenous organisations, academic institutions, US businesses, international agencies, other governments and other US government agencies. Projects related to protected areas: through its participation in the Parks in Peril (PIP) program of TNC (see above), USAID has helped 26 protected areas, covering more than 14 million acres in 12 countries.

In East Asia USAID supports Mongolia to develop an environmentally sound private sector. The project provides technical assistance, training and other inputs to establish sound, growth-oriented market-economy policies and practices, and to develop and strengthen select public and private sector institutions that will help to develop and sustain a market-oriented economy. The project includes an effort to develop the Lake Hovsgol region of Mongolia into an effective protected area that will assist in local economic development.

Working language: English
Geographic scope: Global/Mongolia

Wetlands International

Institute of Advanced Studies
University of Malaya
Kuala Lumpur, 50603
Malaysia
Tel: +60 3 756 6624
Fax: +60 3 757 1225
E-mail: awb@pop.jaring.my

Profile: Created in 1995, Wetlands International is a global network of non-profit conservation organisations that resulted from the integration of three regional institutions, including the Asian Wetland Bureau. Its mission is to sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations through research, information exchange and conservation activities. The founding partners of Wetlands International have played a major role in the development of the Ramsar Convention. Wetlands International was the first conservation agency to be successful in establishing a registered office in China, under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Government of China through the former Ministry of Forestry. Wetlands International is now active in China through its office in Beijing, as well as in South Korea and other countries in North and East Asia.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)

185th Street & Southern Boulevard,
Bronx
New York, NY 10460-1099
USA
Tel: +1 718 220 7112
Fax: +1 718 220 7114
E-mail: fwkoontz@delphi.com

Profile: Formerly known as Wildlife Conservation International, the WCS of the New York Zoological Society is an international conservation group that supports more than 160 projects in over 45 countries. It provides support to research and educational projects

focusing on endangered species, tropical forests and habitat conservation. It has made important contributions through field research in China, South East Asia and elsewhere.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

World Bank Group, The

1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433
USA
Tel: +1 202 477 1234

Profile: Founded in 1944, the World Bank Group consists of five closely associated institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD); the International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC – see above); the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). All five institutions have the same President. All East Asia countries are member states (North and South Korea, China, Mongolia and Japan).

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

The World Bank has offices in China and Japan (see country sections).

World Resources Institute (WRI)

10G Street, NE (suite 800)
Washington, DC 20002
USA
<http://www.wri.org/wri>
Tel: +1 202 729 7600
Fax: +1 202 729 7610
E-mail: front@wri.org

Profile: WRI is an independent research and policy institute created in 1982. WRI provides objective information and practical proposals for policy and institutional change that will foster environmentally sound, socially equitable development. The Institute focuses its

work on four themes: (1) Biological Resource Stewardship; (2) Atmospheric Protection; (3) Sustainable Enterprise; and (4) Sustainable Development Paths. WRI is a private, not-for-profit corporation receiving financial support from foundations, governmental and intergovernmental institutions, private corporations, and individuals.

Projects in East Asia: Publications – The Last Frontiers: Regional Overviews, Asia; State of the Environment Reports; Maps and Indicators: Watersheds; Biodiversity Action Plans for China and Taiwan.

Working language: English

Geographic scope: Global

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Avenue Mont Blanc

CH-1196 Gland

Switzerland

<http://www.panda.org>

Tel: +41 22 364 9111

Fax: +41 22 364 5358

E-mail: name@wwfnet.org

Profile: Founded in 1961 as the World Wildlife Fund, WWF is the world's largest international nature conservation organisation with more than 4.7 million supporters and a global network active in about 100 countries. WWF has played a key role in promoting protected areas in over 130 countries, often working in collaboration with local NGOs and scientists.

Projects in East Asia: Management of Mai Po Marshes, see WWF Hong Kong.

Working languages: English, French and Spanish

Geographic scope: Global

WWF has offices in China in Beijing and Hong Kong (see country sections below).

2.2 Organisations and NGOs in East Asia

2.2.1 People's Republic of China

National offices of international organisations

GEF Program – People's Republic of China

Guanghui LI, Deputy Division Chief

World Bank Department

Ministry of Finance

Sanlihe, Xicheng District

Beijing, 100820

People's Republic of China

Tel: +86 10 6855 2580

Fax: +86 10 6851 6072

IFC – China Office

Unit 3711, 37F Jing Guang Center

Hzu Jai Lou, Chaoyang District

Beijing, 100020

People's Republic of China

Tel: +86 10 6501 5171/72/73

Fax: +86 10 6501 5176

United Nations Development Programme – China

2 Liangmahe Nanlu

Beijing 100600

People's Republic of China

Tel: +86 10 8727 2921 or 6532 3731

Fax: +86 10 6532 2567

Profile: UNDP supports projects in China in the areas of rural and social development, poverty, energy and environment, disaster management, and economic reform. As one of two designated implementing agencies for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the UNDP is responsible for overseeing a number of GEF projects in China, including those in the GEF operational area of biodiversity conservation. As an example of this, the “Wetlands Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in China” project is now working to remove barriers to effective conservation at four different sites in China with high global

biodiversity importance (Sanjiang Plain, Ruoergai Marshes, Yancheng Coast, and Dongting Lakes).

World Bank – External Affairs (China)

PO Box 802
Beijing 100830
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6554 3361
Fax: +86 10 6554 1686

Protected area agencies and other bodies with nature conservation responsibilities

CITES Management Authority of China

No. 18, East Street of Hepingli
Beijing
People's Republic of China

CITES Management Authority of China, Chengdu Office

Wildlife Conservation Division Sichuan
Forestry Department
Chengdu
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 28 336 4621
Fax: +86 28 333 7723

Ministry of Agriculture

No. 11 Nongzhanguan Nanli,
Beijing 100026
People's Republic of China
<http://www.agri.gov.cn> (Chinese)
Tel: +86 10 6500 3366
Fax: +86 10 6500 2448

International co-operation department:
Tel: +86 10 6419 2428 (fax number as above)

Profile: The Ministry of Agriculture and its provincial departments have established 48 nature reserves under their jurisdiction. The Ministry is responsible for development of agricultural land use in China and provides guidelines for management of fisheries and natural resources.

Ministry of Construction

No. 9 Sanlihe Road
Beijing 100835
People's Republic of China
<http://www.cin.gov.cn> (Chinese/English)
Tel: +86 10 6839 4215
Fax: +86 10 6839 3541
Foreign affairs department:
Tel: +86 10 6839 3833
Fax: +86 10 6831 3679
E-mail: webmaster@mail.cin.gov.cn

Profile: The Ministry of Construction and its provincial departments have established 17 nature reserves under their jurisdiction.

Tel: +86 10 8423 8833
Fax: +86 10 8423 8828

Ministry of Forestry

No.18 Hepingli Dongjie
P.O. Box 1428
Beijing 100714
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6422 9944
Fax: +86 10 419 2961

Profile: see State Forestry Bureau

Ministry of Land and Resources

No. 37, Guanying Street
Xicheng District
Beijing
People's Republic of China
<http://www.mlr.gov.cn> (Chinese/English)
Tel: +86 10 6612 7024
Fax: +86 10 6617 0293
International Co-operation Department:
Tel: +86 10 6617 5850
Fax: +86 10 6617 5851

Profile: The Ministry of Land and Resources (MLR) was reorganised in 1998, combining the former Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources, State Bureau of Land Administration, State Oceanic Administration and State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping. The functions of MLR are: planning, management, protection and rational utilisation of land, mineral resources,

marine resources and other natural resources. Note: the State Oceanic Administration (see below) remains as a national bureau under the MLR.

Ministry of Water Resources

1 Baiguang Lu Ertiao
Beijing 100761
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6327 3322
Foreign Aff. Dept: +86 10 6326 0192
Fax: +86 10 6326 0365
International Co-operation Department:
Tel: +86 10 6320 2691
Fax: +86 10 6326 0365

Profile: The Ministry of Water Resources has established 27 nature reserves under its jurisdiction. The Ministry is responsible for development, utilization, and management of water resources in China. This includes responsibility for flood control and engineering of dams and weirs. There are several Water Basin Commissions under the Ministry. These Commissions are empowered to develop and use water resources in each area and to coordinate water resources management between concerned provinces.

State Environmental Protection Administration (SEPA)

115 Xizhimennei Nanxiaojie
Beijing
People's Republic of China
<http://www.sepaec.gov.cn> – Chinese/
English
Tel: +86 10 6615 3366
Fax: +86 10 6615 1768
E-mail: MailBox@sepaec.gov.cn

Profile: SEPA – formerly, the National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA) – is responsible for: supervising environmental protection in nature reserves, tourist attractions and forest parks; monitoring and evaluating biodiversity conservation, protection of wild animals and plants, wetland conservation; prevention and control of desertification; and making recommendations to the State

Council on new national nature reserves and on reserve management.

State Forestry Bureau

Beijing
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 258 8127
Fax: +86 10 258 8127

Profile: The Bureau and its provincial departments have established over 600 forest nature reserves under their jurisdiction.

State Oceanic Administration

No. 1 Fuxingmenwai Avenue
Beijing
People's Republic of China
<http://www.soa.gov.cn>
Tel: +86 10 803 2211
Fax: +86 10 853 3515
E-mail: soadbc@public.east.cn.net

Profile: The State Oceanic Administration has established 11 nature reserves under its jurisdiction. The State Oceanic Administration is in charge of environmental monitoring of China's oceans, coastal zone management and planning, and, in some areas, coastal wetlands protection.

Ministry of Science and Technology

15B Fuxing Road
Beijing 100862
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6851 5544
Fax: +86 10 6851 5050
International Co-operation Department:
Tel: +86 10 6851 5048
Fax: +86 10 6851 2594

Profile: The Ministry formulates strategy, principles, policies and regulations on the country's scientific and technological development, and on how to use science and technology to promote economic and social development.

Inner Mongolia Da Li Nor National Nature Reserve Bureau

Da Li Nor Fishery Farm KeShenKeTeng
Banner ChiFeng City
Inner Mongolia
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 476 522 0837

Non-governmental, academic and other organisations

Administration Centre for China's Agenda 21

109 Wanquanhe Road
Beijing 100080
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 258 8127
Fax: +86 10 258 8127

Profile: The Administration reports to the State Science and Technology Commission (now Ministry of Science and Technology) and the State Planning Commission. It coordinates China's Agenda 21, which includes the exchange of information with other countries.

**Beijing Normal University
Department of Resource and Environmental Sciences**

19 Xijiekouwai Dajie
Beijing 100875
People's Republic of China
<http://www.bnu.cn> – Chinese/English
Tel: +86 10 6220 7657
Fax: +86 10 6220 6950
E-mail: geograph@bnu.edu.cn

China Association for Science and Technology

54 Sanlihe
Beijing 100863
People's Republic of China
Alternative mailing address is:
3 Fuxinglu, Haidian District
Beijing 100863
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 896 860
Fax: +86 10 896 963

Profile: Functions include holding academic exchanges (including

international exchange), promoting development of science, and promoting the "scientification" and democratization of policy decision-making.

China Biodiversity Conservation Fund

Suite 8142 Grand Hotel 35
East Chang AN JIG
Beijing
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6525 9983
Fax: +86 10 6523 5610

China Wildlife Conservation Association

Hepingli
Beijing
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6421 6343
Fax: +86 10 6423 8030
E-mail: cwca@public3.bta.net.cn

Profile: IUCN member.

Chinese Academy of Forestry

Wanshou Shan
Beijing 100091
People's Republic of China
<http://www.forestry.ac.cn>
Tel: +86 10 6258 2211
Fax: +86 10 6288 4229

Profile: The Chinese Academy of Forestry, founded in 1958, is a comprehensive research institution affiliated to the State Forestry Administration. The academy has nine research institutes, four experimental centres and three research and development centres, which are located in 10 provinces of China. Research interests cover all forestry-related subjects.

Chinese Academy of Science

52 Sanlihe Lu, Xichengqu
Beijing 100864
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6859 7114
Tel. Int. Coop: +86 10 6859 7219
Fax: +86 10 6851 2458

Profile: The responsibilities of the Academy include organizing the work of its many research institutes and developing basic research in the natural sciences and technology.

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

5 Jianguomennei Daijie
Beijing 100732
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6513 7815
Fax: +86 10 6513 7744

Chinese National Committee for Man and the Biosphere (MAB)

c/o Chinese Academy of Sciences
52 Sanlihe Road
Beijing
People's Republic of China

Chinese Society of Environmental Sciences

115 Xizhimennei Nanxiaojie
Beijing
People's Republic of China
Fax: +86 10 6601 5641

Profile: The aims of the organization are to promote environmental and chemistry research; exchange scientific information and disperse scientific achievements; and make recommendations to relevant organisations.

College of Forestry of Guangxi University

10 Xixiangtang Lu
Nanning, 530004
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 771 383 3231
Fax: +86 771 383 2391

Commission for Integrated Survey on Natural Resources (CISNAR)

3 Datung Road
Beijing
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6491 3580
Fax: +86 10 6491 4230

**Northwest China University
Department of Protected Areas**

71 Huancheng Nan Lu Xiduan
Xi'an 710069
People's Republic of China

Environment and Wildlife Monitoring Centre

Beijing
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 1 422 9944
Fax: +86 1 423 7735

Ford Foundation

International Club Office Building
Suite 501
No. 21 Jianguomenwai Daijie
Beijing 100020
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6532 6668
Fax: +86 10 6532 5495

Forestry Research Institutes

Beijing
People's Republic of China

Profile: There are Forestry Research Institutes (FRI) for: Fujian – Fuzhou, Fujian; Gansu - Lanzhou, Gansu; Guangdong – Guangzhou, Guangdong; Guizhou – Guiyang, Guizhou; Hubei – Wuchang, Hubei; Hebei – Shijiazhuang, Hebei; Henan – Zhengzhou, Henan; Hunan – Changsha, Hunan; Jiangsu – Nanjing, Jiangsu; Jiangxi – Nanchang, Jiangxi; Nei Monggol – Hohhot, Nei Monggol AR; Ningxian Academy of Agriculture and Forestry – Yinchuan, Ningxia; Shaanxi – Xian, Shaanxi; Shandong – Jinan, Shandong; Shanxi – Taiyuan, Shanxi; Sichuan – Chengdu, Sichuan; Xinjiang – Urumqi, Xinjiang AR; Yunnan – Kunming, Yunnan; Zhejiang – Hangzhou, Zhejiang; Heilongjiang – Harbin, Heilongjiang; Guangxi – Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang AR; Liaoning – Xinmin, Liaoning; Jilin – Changchun, Jilin; Qinghai Academy of Agriculture and Forestry – Xining, Qinghai.

Friends of Nature

P.O.Box 621
Beijing
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 525 2560
Fax: +86 10 525 2561

Profile: Well-known Chinese environmental NGO.

**Tsinghua University
Institute of Architecture and Urban
Planning Research**

Qinghuayuan
Beijing 100875
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6278 2015
Fax: +86 10 6256 1144

Profile: The aim of the Institute of Architecture and Urban Planning Research is to study the structures and forms of human settlements. Areas of concern include environmental planning and design, and recreational areas.

**Northeast China Forestry University
Institute of Botany**

26 Hexing Lu
Herbin 150040
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 451 219 0015
Fax: +86 451 219 1089

**Chinese Academy of Science
Institute of Botany**

20 Nanxincun
Xinagshan
Beijing
People's Republic of China
<http://www.cashq.ac.cn/> – Chinese
Tel: +86 10 6254 2950
Fax: +86 10 6259 0348
E-mail: zhchen@caf.forestry.ac.cn or
linjx@botany.ihep.ac.cn

Profile: The objective of the Institute of Botany is to carry out comprehensive botanical studies on Chinese flora, with medicinal plants being a key research issue. A database on collection material is available. It is a major research and

extension centre for 200 professional staff; and includes an international desertification control research and training centre. IUCN member.

Institute of Desert Research

174 Donggang West Road
Lanzhou 730000
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 931 884 7671
Fax: +86 931 888 3209

**Inner Mongolia University
Institute of Natural Resources**

Hohehot
People's Republic of China
<http://www.imu.cn>

**International Research Training
Centre on Erosion and Sedimentation**

10 West Chegongyhuang Road
P.O.Box 366
Beijing
People's Republic of China

**Nature Conservation Research and
Monitoring Centre of East Asia**

Institute of Botany
Chinese Academy of Science
20 Nanxincun
Xiangshan
Beijing
People's Republic of China
Tel: +86 10 6254 2950
Fax: +86 10 6254 2950
E-mail: zhchen@caf.forestry.ac.cn

Profile: The objective of the Nature Conservation and Research Monitoring Centre is to encourage the establishment and management of protected areas, and conduct research into nature protection.

Ornithological Society of China

Northeast Normal University
138 Renming Street
Changchun
People's Republic of China

**Research Centre for
Eco-Environmental Sciences**

P.O.Box 934

Beijing

People's Republic of China

Tel: +86 10 285 176

**Wetlands International-China
Programme**

Room 501

Grand Forest Hotel No. 19A

Bei Sanhuan Zhonglu Road

People's Republic of China

Tel: +86 10 6205 8405/18

Fax: +86 10 6207 7900

E-mail: chenkl@sun.ihep.ac.cn

Profile: The China Programme was established in September 1996 and an office is maintained in Beijing. Particularly noteworthy activities include: survey training courses at Poyong Lake, a long-term study of the Yangtze Estuary, the publication of awareness materials in co-operation with WWF-Hong Kong, and the translation of the Wetlands Directory into Chinese. Wetlands International-Asia Pacific works closely with the Government of China and other NGOs in developing a long-term plan for wetland conservation and management in China, and helps develop a multi-sectoral National Wetland Action Plan, involving 16 different ministries and departments. Other major projects include the development of a national Wetland biodiversity conservation and sustainable use project for UNDP-GEF, and initiatives for the conservation of mangroves in Guangdong and Hainan Provinces. Hong Kong: Wetlands International has been involved in a detailed assessment of the importance for waterbirds of the Mai Po Ramsar site and Deep Bay, and has provided advice on management of the area. A programme of research and conservation for the Chinese Egret is also supported. (see also Wetlands International – International Section).

**World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)-
China**

Room 701 The Gateway

No.10 Yabao Road

Beijing

People's Republic of China

Tel: +86 10 6591 5732 to 5737

Fax: +86 10 6591 5731

Profile: The WWF China Programme was established in 1980 and took up residence in Beijing in 1996. WWF supports field-based demonstration projects, policy research, and capacity building for individuals and institutions. WWF China is currently working in six programme areas: species and protected areas, wetlands conservation, forest conservation, environmental education, energy and climate change, and eco-region based conservation. By focusing on conservation of the Giant Panda, WWF China's Species and Protected Areas Programme also helps to protect all the rich biota of this species' temperate forest home. Relevant projects include integrated conservation and development in Sichuan's Pingwu County, biodiversity monitoring in Sichuan's Giant Panda reserves, a national survey of the Giant Panda and its habitat, GIS database development, and a pilot project on effective management of Giant Panda Reserves. (see also WWF – International Section).

2.2.1.1 Taiwan Province of China

Protected area agencies and other organisations with nature conservation responsibilities

Government Departments

Ministry of Interior Construction and Planning Administration Department of National Parks

15th Floor

333 Tunhua S. Road, Sec. 2

Taipei

Taiwan Province of China

<http://www.cpami.gov.tw> – Chinese and English

Tel: +886 2 2376 1562

Fax: +886 2 2737 4094

E-mail: wenchin@cpami.gov.tw

Profile: Within the Construction and Planning Administration there are six national park management offices: Kenting, Yushan, Yangmingshan, Taroko, Shei-Pa, and Kinmen. Each of these park headquarters is organised under the same hierarchical management structure (see below).

The goals of the Department of National Parks are to: 1) protect the natural scenery, wildlife, and historic sites of Taiwan; and provide opportunities for environmental education, public outdoor recreation, and academic research through the establishment and management of national parks; and 2) enhance the quality of urban life and provide urban forest outdoor recreation through the establishment of metropolitan parks.

The office contains several divisions:

- Planning Division: responsible for park projects, management of national park affairs, parklands purchasing, regulations in the park area.
- Construction Division: responsible for transportation, accommodation,

recreation and the reconstruction of historic relics. It is also responsible for surveying, and managing building projects.

- Tourism Division: responsible for the management of tourists and trade.
- Conservation Division: responsible for investigating and planning conservation and research projects on the ecological systems of forests, historic relics and scenery.
- Interpretation Division: responsible for planning interpreter services, setting up exhibitions in the service centre, and raising public awareness of conservation issues.

National Police Administration

Police Corps: responsible for public security, order maintenance, and resources protection. It also assists in cases when the National Park Act is violated.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Resources Division, Forest Department, Council of Agriculture

37 Nanhai Road

Taipei

Taiwan Province of China

<http://www.coa.gov.tw> – Chinese and English

Tel: +886 2 2312 4058

Fax: +886 2 2312 0337

E-mail: rc0000@mail.coa.gov.gov.tw

Profile: The Resources Division of the Council of Agriculture is responsible for the planning and management of protected areas in Taiwan (nature reserves, wildlife refuges, major wildlife habitats, and forest reserves) and for wildlife conservation. The Fisheries Administration is responsible for fish resources in protected areas.

Working language: Chinese

Tourism Bureau

Ministry of Transportation and Communications
9F, 290 Chung Hsiao E. Road, Sec. 4,
Taipei
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.tbroc.gov.tw> (Chinese and English)
Tel: +886 2 2349 1500
Fax: +886 2 2773 5487
E-mail: tbroc@tbroc.gov.tw

Profile: The Tourism Bureau is responsible for the promotion of tourism and sightseeing in Taiwan. The Bureau is also responsible for supervising some national and scenic areas including the East Coast National Scenic Area, Northeast Coast National Scenic Area, and Penghu National Scenic Area (see below).

Working language: Chinese
Geographic scope: Taiwan

Individual National Parks

Kenting National Park Headquarters

596 Kenting Road
Henchun, Pingtung
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.ktnp.gov.tw> (Chinese and English)
Tel: +886 8 886 1547
Fax: +886 8 886 2047
E-mail: ktnp@kt.ktnp.gov.tw

Profile: Established in 1984, Kenting National Park is located in the southern part of Taiwan island and encompasses 18,030ha of land and 15,185ha of sea. Kenting is well known for its uplifted coral reefs, oceanic natural resources, natural monsoon forests and coastal tropical forest.

Working language: Chinese
Geographic scope: Taiwan

Kinmen National Park Headquarters

460 Boyu Road, Sec. 2
Jinning
Kinmen
Taiwan Province of China
www.cpami.gov.tw/kmnp/kmnp.htm – Chinese and English
Tel: +886 823 22047/22050
Fax: +886 823 23310
E-mail: kmnp@mail.kmnp.gov.tw

Profile: Established in 1998, Kinmen National Park Headquarters is located outside the western part of Taiwan island and covers an area of 3,780ha. The responsibilities of headquarters are to preserve the natural (flora and bird migration) as well as cultural features (unique architecture and harmonious lifestyle of the local villagers).

Working language: Chinese
Geographic scope: Taiwan

Shei-Pa National Park Headquarters

615-20 Guao Dung Street, Tungshe
Taichung
Taiwan Province of China
www.cpami.gov.tw/shpanp/spnp-idx.htm – Chinese and English
Tel: +886 4 588 8647
Fax: +886 4 588 0378
E-mail: shpanp@ms5.hinet.net

Profile: Established in 1992, Shei-Pa National Park is part of Taiwan's mountain spine on the western side of the Central Mountain Range. The high alpine climate has the effect of separating flourishing plant life and has preserved plants from many geological periods.

Working language: Chinese
Geographic scope: Taiwan

Taroko National Park Headquarters

291 Fushe Road, Fushe
 Hsiulin
 Hualien
 Taiwan Province of China
www.cpami.gov.tw/taroko/welcome.htm
 – Chinese and English
 Tel: +886 38 621 1100
 Fax: +886 38 862 1388
 E-mail: tnpedu@ms7.hinet.net

Profile: Established in 1986, Taroko National Park is located in the north-eastern part of the island and covers over 92,000ha of land. Taroko is well known for its high mountains, steep marble gorges, spectacular geographical land-forms, diverse plant and wildlife, and rich culture of the native people.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Yangmingshan National Park Headquarters

1–20 Tzutzuhu Road, Yangmingshan
 Taipei
 Taiwan Province of China
www.cpami.gov.tw/ymsnp/ymshome.htm
 (Chinese and English)
 Tel: +886 2 861 3601
 Fax: +886 2 861 1504
 E-mail: ymsnp@ms3.hinet.net

Profile: The Yangmingshan National Park is located north of the city of Taipei. Due to its proximity to the city, the development of recreational facilities and services are important management issues for the park.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Yushan National Park Headquarters

300 Chung-Shan Road, Sec. 1
 Shui-Li
 Nantou
 Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.ysnp.gov.tw>
 Tel: +886 49 773 1213
 Fax: +886 49 776 701
 E-mail: yushan@ms1.hinet.net

Profile: Situated in the centre of Taiwan, the whole area of Yushan National Park ranges from a height of 1,000m above sea level, to Yushan's main peak of 3,952m.

Individual National Scenic Areas**East Coast National Scenic Area**

500 Sungkiang Road, Sec. 1
 Taitung
 Taiwan Province of China
http://www.tbroc.gov.tw/nature/e_east.html – Chinese and English
 Tel: +886 89 841 520
 Fax: +886 89 841 567
 E-mail: info@tbe.tbrocensa.gov.tw

Profile: The East Coast National Scenic Area Administration is responsible for the management of this area.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Northeast Coast National Scenic Area

36 Hsinglung Street
 Fulung, Kungliao
 Taipei
 Taiwan Province of China
www.tbrocne.gov.tw/nature.e_north.html
 (Chinese and English)
 Tel: +886 2 499 1115
 Fax: +886 2 499 1170
 E-mail: tbroc@tbrocne.gov.tw

Profile: The Northeast Coast headquarters was established in 1984 by the Tourism Bureau to promote the development and management of tourism and leisure. The scenic area is situated at the northeastern tip of Taiwan island and encompasses a total of 13,725ha including 9,450ha of land and 4,275ha of coastal waters.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Penghu National Scenic Area

171 Kunhua Road
Makung, Penghu
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.tbroc.gov.tw> (Chinese,
English and Japanese)
Tel: +886 6 927 6521
Fax: +886 6 921 6541
E-mail: tbrocph@tbroc.gov.tw

Profile: The Penghu National Scenic Area administration office was created by the Tourism Bureau to promote oceanic recreation and leisure. Penghu is situated in the middle of the Taiwan Strait.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Other Official Bodies

Academia Sinica

128 Academia Road, Sec. 2
Nankang
Taipei 115
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.sinica.edu.tw> – Chinese and
English
Tel: +886 2 2782 3141
Fax: +886 2 2782 7954
E-mail: ytleee@gate.sinica.edu.tw

Profile: The Academia Sinica is the highest official organisation in Taiwan. The Institute of Botany has an active ongoing research project on a botanical inventory and forest ecosystem studies.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Endemic Species Research Institute (TESRI)

1 Ming-shen E. Road, Chichi
Nantou
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.tesri.gov.tw/index-e.htm>
(Chinese and English)
Tel: +886 49 761 331
Fax: +886 49 761 801
E-mail: tesnet@tesri.gov.tw

Profile: TESRI undertakes research and conservation of endemic flora and fauna species and special ecosystems in Taiwan.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

41 Chung Hwa Road, Sec. 1
Taipei 100
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.twdep.gov.tw/> (Chinese) or
<http://epa.gov.tw/> (Chinese and English)
Tel: +886 2 2311 7722
Fax: +886 2 2311 6071
E-mail: service@twdep.gov.tw

Profile: The EPA is responsible for the protection and sustainable use of the environment and natural resources and the issues of pollution and garbage in Taiwan.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Forestry Bureau

2 Hunchu S. Road, Sec. 1
Taipei
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.forest.gov.tw> (Chinese)
Tel: +886 2 2351 5441
Fax: +886 2 2341 3246
E-mail: m2534@forest.gov.tw

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

National Science Council (NCS)

06, Sec. 2, Hou-ping E Road
Taipei
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.nsc.gov.tw/>
Tel: +886 2 2737 7992
Fax: +886 2 2737 7691
E-mail: nscapply@nsc.gov.tw

Profile: NCS is the highest level of government agency in Taiwan. The Council is responsible for the budget of national academic research projects. The current trend of scientific research

includes the survey and strategies of natural resources conservation and the management of protected areas.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Water Resources Bureau

76, Sec. 3, Anho Road, Hsintien

Taipei

Taiwan Province of China

<http://www.wrb.gov.tw>

Tel: +886 2 2942 1911

Fax: +886 2 2940 9391

E-mail: www.wrb.gov.tw/mailbox/html

Profile: The Water Resources Bureau is responsible for the protection and management of water resources in Taiwan. In addition, some divisions of the Bureau are responsible for establishing watershed protected areas, and promoting the importance of water resources conservation.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Non-governmental organisations

Chinese Forestry Association

2 Hang Chow

S. Road, Sec. 1

Taipei

Taiwan Province of China

Tel: +886 2 2351 5441 (ext 126)

Fax: +886 2 2351 8386

E-mail: m2543@forest.gov.tw

Profile: The Chinese Forestry Association was established by academic experts in the field of forestry. The goals of the association are to conduct research in forest areas, improve management of forest resources and assist the government to conserve forests and wild plants.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Chinese National Park Association

2F, 15 Anping Road, Chungho

Taipei

Taiwan Province of China

Tel: +886 2 944 9259

Fax: +886 2 2942 4312

E-mail: cnps@ms31.hinet.net

Profile: The Chinese National Park Association was established in 1988 by academic experts in the field of natural resources conservation. The major objectives of the association are to: 1) assist the government in establishing national parks in Taiwan; 2) conduct planning and research in national parks; and 3) organising training courses for volunteer interpreters and national parks staff.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Chinese Soil and Water Conservation Society

2F, Lane 113, Hsia-Men Street

Taipei

Taiwan Province of China

Tel: +886 2 367 532

Fax: +886 2 368 732

E-mail: cswcs@libra.seed.net.tw

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Chinese Water Resource Management Association

4F, 335-2, Chungyoung N. Road, Sec. 2

Peito

Taipei

Taiwan Province of China

<http://www.water.tku.edu.tw>

Tel: +886 2 2897 6592

Fax: +886 2 2897 6797

E-mail: shlin01@ms15.hinet.net

Profile: The main goals of the Chinese Water Resource Management Association are to conduct research into watershed and river belts and to assist in the management of wetland areas.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Chinese Wild Bird Federation (CWBF)

1F, 34, Alley 119, Lane 30
Yungchi Road
Taipei
Taiwan Province of China
<http://com5.iis.sinica.edu.tw:800/~cwbf> –
Chinese and English
Tel: +886 2 2878 74551
Fax: +886 2 2878 74547
E-mail: cwbf@ms4.url.com.tw

Profile: The CWBF was founded in 1988 and currently has about 3,000 members in ten societies island-wide, namely the Wild Bird Societies of Keelung, Taipei, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Nantou, Changhwa, Pingtung, Penghu, Taidung and Hualien. The objectives of the CWBF are to conduct research on wild birds and other natural resources, promote conservation of birds and their habitats, and organise birdwatching for members and the public. The CWBF also manages bird data banks and is a partner of BirdLife International. CWBF conducts numerous projects in conservation, research and education.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Coral Reef Society of Taiwan

70 Lane Hai Road
Kaohsiung
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.epa.gov.tw>
Tel: +886 7 525 5109
Fax: +886 7 525 5100
E-mail: lty@mail.nsysu.edu.tw

Profile: The mission of this society is to enhance the conservation of the coral reef around Taiwan island.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Department of Forestry

National University of Taiwan
G1, Roosevelt Road, Sec. 4
Taipei, 10617
Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.ntu.edu.tw/> – Chinese and
English
Tel: +886 2 2363 3352
Fax: +886 2 2365 4520
E-mail: forestry@king.cc.ntu.edu.tw

Profile: Among other projects, the Forestry Department of the NTU is affiliated with the conservation of the Tatachia – a montane temperate conifer forest and grassland ecosystem.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Eco-Conservation Alliance (ECA)

Taipei, 10617
Taiwan Province of China
<http://twstudy.sinica.edu.tw/~ngo> –
Chinese only

Profile: The ECA was formally established in 1994. By participating in ECA council meetings, bringing together academic and private resources, and increasing the public's understanding of conservation work, the group aims to foster the concept of sustainable development in Taiwan. The ECA promoted 1999 as the Year of the Forest Culture; and held the Second Award for Sustainable Taiwan Reporting.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Environmental Greenery Association of R.O.C.

2F, No. 8-1, Lane 113, Hsia-Men St
Taipei
Taiwan Province of China
Tel: +886 2 367 8532
Fax: +886 2 368 6732
E-mail: egaroc@ms15.hinet.net

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Homemaker's Union and Foundation

5F, Tinchow Road, Lane 160, Sec. 3
 Taipei
 Taiwan Province of China
http://gaia.org.tw/eco_week/link2-5.htm
 Tel: +886 2 368 6211
 Fax: +886 2 368 6213
 E-mail: homemaker@ms15.hinet.net

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Association of Parks and Open Spaces

4F, Lane 90, Ming-chen E. Road, Sec. 6
 Taipei
 Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.epa.gov.tw>
 Tel: +886 2 2794 0581
 Fax: +886 2 2792 8323
 E-mail: tytsai@sun.cepd.gov.tw

Profile: The Association of Parks and Open Spaces of Taiwan was established in 1999 with the aim of improving the public's understanding of conservation, improving planning techniques, the design, construction and maintenance of parks and open spaces, and enhancing international co-operation.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Society for Wildlife and Nature (SWAN)

1F, 25 Sheoming Road, Lane 79, Alley 5
 Sec. 1, Wengsheng
 Taipei
 Taiwan Province of China
 Tel: +886 2 936 2801
 Fax: +886 2 937 6455
 E-mail: swanint@eagle.seed.net.tw

Profile: SWAN aims to: protect the ecosystems of Taiwan; conserve native animals, plants and marine life; and preserve areas of unusual natural beauty. Activities include educational meetings, seminars, conferences, training, influencing policy/legislation decisions, operational projects, provision of information, research and publications.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Society of Streams

1 Roosevelt Road, Sec. 4
 Taipei
 Taiwan Province of China
<http://wagner.zo.ntu.edu.tw/sos/> (Chinese only)
 Tel: +886 2 2369 6630
 Fax: +886 2 2369 6630

Profile: The Society of Streams assists the government in research, management and protection of streams and water resources in Taiwan.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

Society of Wilderness Protection (SOW)

1F, 113, Sec. 1, Singlung Road
 Taipei
 Taiwan Province of China
<http://www.sow.org.tw> (Chinese)
 Tel: +886 2 2930 3193
 Fax: +886 2 2999 2774
 E-mail: sowtw@ms10.hinet.net

Profile: The SOW was established in 1995 with the aim of preserving Taiwan's remaining wilderness areas. SOW aims to consolidate the efforts of private conservation groups and individuals to manage and preserve wilderness areas through purchase, long-term leasing, commission, or donation; and to allocate these areas to nature parks for conservation. SOW is actively promoting nature conservation by providing the public with the opportunity for environmental education through seminars, camps for children and public tours. SOW regularly undertakes surveys, and issues publications on wildlife management and nature preservation.

Working language: Chinese

Geographic scope: Taiwan

2.2.1.2 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China

Protected Area Agencies

Agriculture and Fisheries Department (AFD)

Canton Road Government Offices, 393
Canton Road, 12th Flr.
Kowloon
Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China
www.info.gov.hk/afd/ and
www.afdparks.gov.hk/
Tel: +852 2733 2136
Fax: +852 2199 7044 and +852 2311 3731
E-mail: afdeng@afd.gen.gov.hk and
wongfy@hkstar.com

Profile: AFD is responsible for the designation, protection, development and management of protected areas such as country parks, special areas, marine reserves and Ramsar sites.

Government

Environmental Protection Department (EPD)

24-28th Floors, Southern Centre
Wanchai
Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China
www.info.gov.hk/epd
Tel: +852 2835 1018
Fax: +852 2838 2155

Profile: The EPD is mainly responsible for pollution control.

Working languages: Chinese and English

Geographic scope: Hong Kong

Organisations

Conservancy Association

5A, Capri Bldg., 130 Austin Road
Kowloon
Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China
<http://home.netvigator.com/~cahk/>
Tel: +852 2728 6781
Fax: +852 2728 5538
E-mail: cahk@netvigator.com

Working languages: Chinese and English

Geographic scope: Hong Kong

Friends of the Country Parks

c/o Rm. 4010, China Resources Bldg.
26 Harbour Road
Wanchai
Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China
Tel: +852 2377 2070
Fax: +852 2377 2131

Friends of the Earth (FOE) (Hong Kong)

One Earth Center, SPA Center 2/F, 53-55
Lockhart Road
Wanchai
Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China
www.hk.super.net/~FOEhk
Tel: +852 2528 5588
Fax: +852 2529 2777
E-mail: foehk@foe.org.hk

Profile: FOE promotes awareness of environmental and peace issues, and publishes works for education purposes.

Working languages: Chinese and English

Geographic scope: Hong Kong

Green Power

2 Jordan Road
Kowloon
Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China
www.greenpower.org.hk/
Tel: +852 2314 2662
Fax: +852 2314 2661
E-mail: greenpow@hk.linkage.net

Working languages: Chinese and English

Geographic scope: Hong Kong

Hong Kong Birdwatching Society

PO Box 12460 General Post Office
Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China

www.hkbws.org.hk

E-mail: hkbws@hkbws.org.hk

Working languages: Chinese and
English

Geographic scope: Hong Kong

Hong Kong Marine Conservation Society

c/o 15/F, Park Hovan Commercial Bldg.
18 Hillwood Road

Kowloon

Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China

[www.hkstar.com/~maincpa/ngos/outline.
htm](http://www.hkstar.com/~maincpa/ngos/outline.htm)

Tel: +852 2314 3846

Fax: +852 2314 9420

E-mail: hkmcs@hongkong.com

Working languages: Chinese and
English

Geographic scope: Hong Kong

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Hong Kong

No. 1 Tramway Path

G.P.O. Box 12721 Central

Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China

www.wwf.org.hk

Tel: +852 2526 1011

Fax: +852 2845 2734

E-mail: wwf@wwf.org.hk

Working languages: Cantonese, English
and Mandarin

Geographic scope: Hong Kong

Ocean Park Conservation Foundation

Aberdeen

Hong Kong Special Administrative
Region of China

<http://opcf.org.hk>

Tel: +852 2873 8679

Fax: +852 2553 8302

E-mail: opcf@oceanpark.com.hk

Profile: The Ocean Park Conservation Foundation, established in 1993, is a charitable organisation which advocates, and participates in, the conservation of marine mammals and their habitats in Asian rivers and coastal areas through research and education.

2.2.1.3 Macau Special Administrative Region of China**Protected area agencies and government****Forestry and Agricultural Services of Macau/Servicos Florestais e Agricolas de Macau**

Rua Central 107

Macau Special Administrative Region of
China

Profile: This is the main body with
responsibility for natural resources and
nature conservation.

Working language: Mandarin

Geographic scope: Macau

**Technical Cabinet of the Environment/
Gabinete Tecnico do Ambiente**

Macau Special Administrative Region of
China

Working language: Mandarin

Geographic scope: Macau

2.2.4 Japan**National offices of international
organisations****ADB Japanese Representative Office**

2F, Yamoto Seimei Building

1-7 Uchisaiwacho 1-Chome

Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo, 100

Japan

Tel: +81 3 3504 3160

Fax: +81 3 3504 3165

E-mail: adbjro@ail.asiandevbank.org

IFC – Japan Office

Fukoku Seimei Building, 10th Floor
2-2-2 Uchisawai-cho
Chiyuda-Ku
Tokyo, 100
Japan
Tel: +81 3 3597 6657
Fax: +81 3 3597 6698

UNESCO: Japanese National
Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of
Education, Science, Sports and Culture
3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 100
Japan
Tel: +81 3 3581 2174
Fax: +81 3 3581 9149

**World Bank – External Affairs
(Japan)**

Fukoku Seimei Building, 10th Floor
2-2-2 Uchisawai-cho
Chiyuda-Ku
Tokyo, 100
Japan
Tel: +81 3 3597 6650
Fax: +81 3 3597 6695

Protected Area Agencies

Environment Agency (EA)

1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, 100-8975
Japan
<http://www.eic.or.jp/eanet/index.html>
Tel: +81 3 5521 8269
Fax: +81 3 3508 9278
E-mail: mitsuyuki_okamoto@eanet.go.jp

Profile: The EA is responsible for environmental policies in the Japanese government. It is part of the Office of the Prime Minister and coordinates various ministries related to the environment. The EA consists of three relevant Divisions:

- the Planning Division, responsible for Wilderness Areas and Nature Conservation Areas, Quasi-national Parks and Natural World Heritage Areas (Tel: +81 3 5521 8274);

- the National Park Division, responsible for the designation of National Parks (Tel: +81 3 5521 8278); and
- the Wildlife Protection Division, responsible for the designation of Wildlife Protection Areas, Natural Habitat Conservation Areas and Ramsar Sites (Tel: +81 3 5521 8283).

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Fisheries Agency

1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, 100-8950
Japan
<http://www.jfa.maff.go.jp>
Tel: +81 3 3502 1681
Fax: +81 3 3502 1682
E-mail: takashi.moril@maff.go.jp

Profile: The Fisheries Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is responsible for conservation and rational utilization of marine living resources.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan and Oceans

Forestry Agency

1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, 100-8952
Japan
<http://www.rinya.maff.go.jp/index.html>
Tel: +81 3 3501 3967
Fax: +81 3 3591 6505
E-mail: kouhou_rinseika@nm.maff.go.jp

Profile: The Forestry Agency, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, is responsible for Protected Forests and the protection of forests.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, 100-8950

Japan

<http://www.maff.go.jp/eindex.html>
(Japanese/English)

Tel: +81 3 3502 6565

Fax: +81 3 3502 7697

E-mail: white56@sc.maff.go.jp

Profile: The Ministry is responsible for administration in relation to agricultural, forestry and fisheries products. They strive to achieve a stable food supply, sound development of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and to improve the welfare of rural inhabitants.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Organisations**Action for Mangrove Reforestation (ACTMANG)**

3-29-15-1104 Hon-cho

Nakano-ku, Tokyo, 164-0012

Japan

Tel: +81 3 3373 9772

Fax: +81 3 3373 9772

E-mail: actmang@big.or.jp

Profile: The Action for Mangrove Reforestation was founded in January 1992 with the goal of promoting the global reforestation of mangroves in co-operation with people throughout the world. Model projects for mangrove reforestation have been underway in Vietnam and Myanmar with the aim of promoting reforestation and social development for ecological preservation.

Working languages: Japanese and English

Geographic scope: Japan and Southeast Asia

AEON Group Environment Foundation

AEON Tower Building

1-5-1 Nakase

Mihama-ku, Chiba, 261-0023

Japan

<http://www.jusco.co.jp/citizenship/2.html>

Tel: +81 4 3212 6022

Fax: +81 4 3212 6813

Profile: AEON subsidises organisations and individuals who are conducting continuous activities contributing to environmental preservation.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Association of National Trust Movements in Japan

Takaseki Building F3

1-12-6 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku

Tokyo

Japan

<http://www.ntrust.or.jp/> (Japanese only)

Tel: +81 3 5817 7541

Fax: +81 3 5817 7542

E-mail: ndqrt@ntrust.or.jp

Profile: The Association of National Trust Movements in Japan was formed in 1983 as a liaison network for more than 40 regional national trusts and conservation organisations as a forum for information exchange and communication and co-operation among responsible for National Trust areas.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Earth Day Japan

Nishikawa Building, 302, 2-7-3

Koji-machi

Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo, 102-0083

Japan

<http://www.jca.ax.apc.org/earthday/>

Tel: +81 03 3263 9022

Fax: +81 3 3263 9463

E-mail: earthday-japan@jca.or.jp

Profile: Earth Day is a global voluntary movement committed to protecting the global environment. Earth Day Japan is responsible for providing support to Earth Day activities, including supporting the creation of a network among people involved in environmental issues in Japan, exchanging information with overseas Earth Day participants, and producing a newsletter and publications on environmental issues.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Elsa Nature Conservancy

P.O. Box 2

305-8691 Tsukubagakuen

Tsukuba-shi

Japan

Tel: +81 298 51 1637

Fax: +81 298 51 1637

Profile: It is an IUCN Member.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Friends of the Earth (FOE) Japan

c/o Mr. Yuri Onodera, 3-17-24

2F Mejiro

Toshima-ku, Tokyo, 171

Japan

<http://www.suehiro.nakano.tokyo.jp/project/good-env/foej/> (Japanese only)

Tel: +81 3 3951 1081

Fax: +81 3 3951 1084

E-mail: qfq03752@niftyserve.or.jp

Profile: Friends of the Earth aim to promote rational use and conservation of energy and natural resources, preservation of the environment, protection of wildlife and natural areas, restoration of the biosphere and progress towards a suitable equitable society. Activities include providing information, preparing publications, research, campaigning operational projects, and influencing legislation. FOE Japan has been active on national and international levels in the field of wetlands conservation, forestry and timber trade, ODA reform, and

sustainable production and consumption. FOE Japan have published a Russian Far East biodiversity data book and will soon publish Japan's ODA Guide Book for overseas NGOs working on environment and development.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Global Environmental Forum

Jikura Building, 1-9-7 Azabudai

Minato-ku

Tokyo, 106-0041

Japan

<http://www.shonan.ne.jp/~gef20/gef/>

Tel: +81 3 5561 9735

Fax: +81 3 5561 9737

E-mail: gef@shonan.ne.jp

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Global Village (GV)

1-13-6 Noge

Setagaya-ku

Tokyo, 158-0092

Japan

Tel: +81 3 5731 6671

Fax: +81 3 5731 6677

E-mail: gv@globalvillage.or.jp

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Greenery by Golfers Group

Watanabe 2nd Building

1-7-3 Higashiazabu, Minato-ku

Tokyo

Japan

Tel: +81 3 3584 2838

Fax: +81 3 3584 2847

E-mail: katggg@apricot.ocn.ne.jp

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems (ISME)

c/o Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ryukyus

1 Senbaru Nishihara-cho

Nakagami-gun, Okinawa, 903-0129

Japan

Tel: +81 9 8895 6601

Fax: +81 9 8895 6602

Profile: Major projects carried out by the International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems is the organisation of the Global Mangrove Database and Information System (GLOMIS); restoration of degraded mangroves; production of educational materials for public awareness; implementation of project-related workshops; implementation of mangrove management training courses. Areas of interest include conservation, national management and sustainable utilisation of mangroves.

Working languages: Japanese and English

Geographic scope: World-wide

Japan Association for Preservation of Birds

F3, 3-54-5, Wada

Suginamiku

Tokyo

Japan

<http://www.ask.ne.jp/~jspb/>

Tel: +81 3 5378 5691

Fax: +81 3 5378 5693

E-mail: jspb@ask.ne.jp

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems

Yoshihiro Nomura, Tokyo Metropolitan University

1-1 Minami Osawa, Hachioji

Tokyo

Japan

Tel: +81 4 2677 2269

Fax: +81 4 5972 0592

Profile: The Japan Center for Human Environmental Problems focuses on influencing policy and legislation decisions related to the environment. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Japan Environment Association

Office Toranomom 1 Building

1-5-8 Toranoman

Minato-ku, Tokyo, 100

Japan

<http://www.jeas.or.jp/>

Tel: +81 3 3508 2651

Fax: +81 3 3508 2570

E-mail: ec4s-mygn@asahi-net.or.jp

Profile: It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Japan Environmental Council (JEC)

c/o Prof. Shun'ichi Teranishi

Faculty of Economics

Hitotsubashi University

2-1 Naka, Kunitachi, Tokyo, 186

Japan

<http://www.eic.or.jp/jec>

Tel: +81 425 72 1101

Fax: +81 425 74 8804

E-mail: fk8k-mngs@asahi-net.or.jp

Profile: The Japan Environment Council has organised and undertaken a variety of environmental conservation activities in accordance with three principles:

1) academic and professional group open to citizens; 2) interdisciplinary research group of academic researchers; and 3) academic group which will make specific statements and recommendations concerning Japan's environmental policy.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA)

10-5 Ichigaya Honmura-cho

Shinjuku-ku

Tokyo, 162

Japan

<http://www.jica.go.jp/index.html>

Tel: +81 3 5352 5275

Fax: +81 3 5352 5349

Profile: JICA has made preservation and improvement of the natural environment and living environments a priority area in its co-operation schemes. JICA strives to further co-operation to meet new environmental problems in such important areas as industrial pollution control, forest conservation, and other areas in which Japan has special expertise. JICA will also work to expand and improve its human resources development co-operation to meet these new challenges. For more information view the JICA web site or

<http://economics.iucn.org/fpa/dir4-06.htm>

Working languages: Japanese and English

Geographic scope: Japan

Japan Wildlife Research Center (JWRC)

Yushima-Ohata Bldg., Yushima 2-29-3,
Bunkyo-ku

Tokyo, 113-0034

Japan

<http://www.jwrc.or.jp>

Tel: +81 3 3813 8859

Fax: +81 3 3813 8861

E-mail: mkomoda@jwrc.or.jp

Profile: The Japanese Wildlife Research Center (JWRC) researches and develops techniques for research and management of wildlife and its habitats. JWRC contributes to the conservation of nature through accumulation of basic data and fact finding. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Japanese Association for Wild Geese Protection

16 Minamimachi

Wakayanagi

Miyagi

Japan

Tel: +81 2 2832 2004

Fax: +81 2 2832 3294

E-mail: hgh02256@nifty.ne.jp

Profile: It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Japanese Association of Zoological Gardens and Aquariums (JAZGA)

Vella Heights Okachimachi, 402

Taito 4-23-10

Taito-ku, Tokyo, 110-8567

Japan

<http://www.jazga.or.jp/>

Tel: +81 03 3837 0211

Fax: +81 3 3837 1281

E-mail: jazga@blue.ocn.ne.jp

Profile: The Japanese Association of Zoological Gardens and Aquariums was established in 1939 as a voluntary organisation. In November 1965, the Social Education Bureau of the Ministry of Education became the Association's competent authority. Their main aim is the conservation of wildlife *ex-situ*. The Species Survival Committee of JAZGA (SSC-J) was established in 1988 (members: 97 zoos and 66 aquaria, as at 03/99). The SSC-J aims to contribute to culture by promoting development of zoos and aquaria with the co-operation of all these establishments in Japan. SSC-J maintains a studbook of 137 species in captivity. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Keidanren Nature Conservancy Fund (KNCF)

1-5-4 Otemachi

Chiyoda-ku

Tokyo, 100-0004

Japan

<http://www.keidanren.or.jp> (Jap/Eng)

Tel: +81 3 3212 8220

Fax: +81 3 3212 8222

Profile: Keidanren provides assistance for Japanese and foreign environmental NGOs with nature conservation projects in developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Marine Parks Center of Japan

Sankoh Mori Building

1-3-1 Atago

Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-0002

Japan

<http://www2.dango.ne.jp/mpcj>

Tel: +81 3 3459 4605

Fax: +81 3 3459 4635

E-mail: marpark@blue.ocn.ne.jp

Profile: The main focus of the Marine Parks Center of Japan is marine protected areas. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan and marine protected areas world-wide

Nagao Natural Environment Foundation

2-29-3 Yushima

Bunkyo-ku

Tokyo, 113-0034

Japan

<http://www.jwrc.or.jp/nef>

Tel: +81 3 3813 8806

Fax: +81 3 3812 3129

E-mail: aohno@jwrc.or.jp

Profile: The Nagao Natural Environment Foundation's main mission is to promote the conservation of wildlife, habitat and biological diversity in developing countries of Asia and the Pacific. One

Programme sponsors (through research grants) field research projects, workshops, publications concerning nature conservation. Applicants must have their permanent and working addresses in developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Working languages: Japanese and English

Geographic scope: Asia and the Pacific

National Parks Association of Japan

Toranomom Denki Building, 4F

2-8-1 Toranomom

Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-0001

Japan

Tel: +81 3 3502 0488

Fax: +81 3 3502 1377

Profile: Established in 1929, the National Parks Association of Japan is a national, not-for-profit, membership organisation that focuses on promoting conservation and the environmentally sound use of nature, beauty spots and recreation areas, thereby helping to promote natural environment protection, environmental education and recreation. The main purpose of the Association is to survey and conduct research on protected areas; to conserve nature; to facilitate public enjoyment; and to educate the public about the parks. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Natural Parks Beautification and Management Foundation

New Shinbashi Building 8F

2-11-6 Nishi-Shinbashi

Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105

Japan

Tel: +81 3 3592 1171

Fax: +81 3 3592 1175

E-mail: bes@bes.or.jp

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Nature Conservation Society of Japan (NACS-J)

Yamaji Sanbancho Building, 3F
5-24 Sanban-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102-0075
Japan
www.nacsj.or.jp/introduction-e/1-profile.html
Tel: +81 3 3265 0521
Fax: +81 3 3265 0527
E-mail: nature@nacsj.or.jp

Profile: The Nature Conservation Society of Japan is a non-profit, membership conservation organisation devoted to promoting conservation, research and education in relation to natural areas and wildlife in Japan. They recently launched an international project to support biodiversity in developing countries.

Working language: Japanese
Geographic scope: Japan

OISCA International

3-6-12 Izumi
Suginami-ku
Tokyo, 168-0063
Japan
www.exis.ne.jp/ngo/oisca/oisca.html
Tel: +81 3 3322 5161
Fax: +81 3 3324 7111
E-mail: oisca@exis.ne.jp

Profile: OISCA International is an international non-governmental organisation in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The organisation has conducted a number of rural-based development and reforestation projects and programmes mainly in Asia and the Pacific region over the past 35 years and more. Every year OISCA International organises a reforestation programme whereby they search for "Tree Planting Volunteers". Another activity organised by OISCA is the Children's Forest Program, which educates children on the importance of trees and the environment. They are

taught the significance of tree planting and the inter-relatedness with conservation of nature. Children plant trees in their schoolyard with teachers and parents, and look after the trees they have planted.

Working language: Japanese
Geographic scope: Japan

People's Forum 2001, Japan

c/o Shunsuke Iwasaki
Maruko Building 5F
1-20-6 Higashiueno, Yaitou-ku
Tokyo, 110
Japan
<http://www.jca.apc.org/pf2001jp/top-e.htm>
Tel: +81 3 3834 2436
Fax: +81 3 3834 2406
E-mail: PF2001jp@igc.apc.org

Profile: The People's Forum 2001 is a grassroots network dedicated to environment and sustainable development issues.

Working language: Japanese
Geographic scope: Japan

Pro Natura Foundation

Shoto Annex Building
1-25-8 Shoto
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, 150-0046
Japan
Tel: +81 3 5454 1789
Fax: +81 3 5454 2838
E-mail: pronatura@muf.biglobe.ne.jp

Profile: The Pro Natura Foundation subsidises research toward the preservation of wild animals, plants and ecosystems as well as the relationship between the natural environment and human beings.

Working language: Japanese
Geographic scope: Japan

UNESCO Japan

Asahi Seimei Ebisu Building
1-3-1 Ebisu
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, 150-0013
Japan
<http://www.unesco.or.jp> or
www.unesco.or.jp/english/
Tel: +81 3 5424 1121
Fax: +81 3 5424 1126

Profile: Japan was admitted to UNESCO in 1951 and has been very active since, however they are currently not engaged in any activities focusing on protected areas (see UNESCO – International Section).

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Wetlands International-Japan

402 Axes Nishishinjuku
8-5-3 Nishishinjuku
Shinjuku-Ku
Tokyo, 160-0023
Japan
<http://ngo.asiapac.net/wetlands/japan.htm>
Tel: +81 3 5332 3362
Fax: +81 3 5332 3364
E-mail: wijp@t3.rim.or.jp

Profile: Wetlands International-Japan plays an important co-ordinating role for gathering support and promoting co-operation between Japanese Government agencies, NGOs and the private sector on the one hand, and Wetlands International-Asia Pacific programmes in Southeast and North Asia on the other hand. It is closely involved in the programme development of the Kushiro Wetlands Centre, with which Wetlands International has a co-operative agreement. (Also: Wetlands International – International Section).

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Wild Bird Society of Japan (WBSJ)

Woody Nanpei Bldg, 2F
15-8 Nanpeidai-cho
Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, 150-0036
Japan
www.museum-japan.com/wbsj/#new
Tel: +81 3 3463 8997
Fax: +81 3 3463 8844
E-mail: wbsj@yk.rim.or.jp

Profile: The Wild Bird Society of Japan aims to conserve the natural environment through protection of birds and their habitats through: encouraging bird-watching; conducting environmental education and research; publishing field guides in various languages; purchasing important habitats; establishing and managing bird and nature sanctuaries; and working to build stronger bird conservation networks throughout Asia. Responsible for Private Bird Sanctuaries. Partner of BirdLife International.

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

World Wide Fund for Nature-Japan (WWF-J)

Nihon-seimei Akabane-bashi Bldg., 7F
3-1-14 Shiba
Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-0014
Japan
<http://www.wwfjapan.aaapc.co.jp/>
Tel: +81 3 3769 1711
Fax: +81 3 3769 1717
E-mail: LDN02771@niftyserve.com, or
YurikaAyukawa@imb.net

Profile: WWF-Japan promotes local conservation activities and has granted a total of 160 million yen to 252 research and conservation programmes; supports research into the coral reef ecosystems in the Nansei Shoto, and protects individual species. WWF-Japan also supports TRAFFIC-J and contributes to conservation projects in many developing countries and other global projects through WWF International (see WWF International – International Section).

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

Yamashina Institute for Ornithology

115, Kounoyama

Abiko

Chiba, 270-11

Japan

Tel: +81 4 7182 1101

Fax: +81 4 7182 1106

Working language: Japanese

Geographic scope: Japan

2.2.5 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of

National offices of international organisations

GEF Program-Democratic People's Republic of Korea

National Coordination Committee on Environment

PO Box 44 Sungri Street, Zungsondong

Central District, Pyongyang

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Tel: +850 2 32674

Fax: +850 2 814 660

Working languages: Korean and English

UNESCO: National Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

PO Box 44 Pyongyang

DPR of Korea

Tel: +850 2 382 7222

Fax: +850 2 381 4660

Protected area agencies

Academy of Sciences

Botany, Zoology and Forestry Institutes

Taesong District

Pyongyang

DPR of Korea

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: DPR of Korea

Ministry of Forestry

Pyongyang

DPR of Korea

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: DPR of Korea

Natural Conservation Union of the DPR of Korea

No. 220-93-7-24 Dongsong Street

Central District

Pyongyang

DPR of Korea

Tel: +850 2 3814410

Fax: +850 2 3814410

Profile: It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: DPR of Korea

2.2.6 Korea, Republic of

National offices of international organisations

GEF Program-Republic of Korea

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

77-6, Sejong-ro, Chongno-gu

Seoul, 110-769

Republic of Korea

Tel: +82 2 720 2329

Fax: +82 2 722 7581

E-mail: mofatenv@cholloan.net

UNESCO, Korean National Commission for (KNCU)

Myeong-dong, 50-14

2ga, Jung-gu

Seoul 100-022

Korea

(Mailing address: C.P.O. Box 64 Seoul 100-022)

//www.unesco.or.kr (Korean/English)

Tel: + 82 2 755 1105/3014 and

+ 82 2 755 0068

Fax: + 82 2 755 6667/7477 and

+ 82 2 755 6667

E-mail: utchung@mail.unesco.or.kr

(Science and Communication Unit) and

ynha@mail.unesco.or.kr

Profile: Acting as a bridge between UNESCO Headquarters, the State and the people of Korea, the National Commission disseminates UNESCO messages and promotes its ideals. It also implements UNESCO-related programmes to meet the specific needs and aspirations of Korea. The principal goals of the KNCU activities include promotion of education for international understanding and sustainable development.

Working languages: Korean and English

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

Protected areas agencies

National Parks Authority

Taeyoung Building, 8th Floor, 252-5
Kongdeok-dong, Mapo-gu

Seoul

Republic of Korea

<http://www.npa.or.kr> (Korean/English)

Tel: +82 2 3272 5591

Fax: +82 2 3272 8973/4

E-mail: kpark97@unitel.or.kr

Profile: The NPA was established in 1987 to protect and manage national parks efficiently. The central government established the NPA to manage park resources exclusively. The NPA's main activities are: preserving and protecting natural resources in the parks; maintaining facilities and controlling litter; managing concessionaires; and collecting entrance and facility fees. It is an IUCN member.

Korea Forest Service (Forestry Administration)

Government Unit Building-Taejon

Dunsan-dong, Seo-ku

Taejon

Republic of Korea

<http://www.foa.go.kr> or www.maf.go.kr
(Korean/English)

Fax: +82 42 481 4178

E-mail: m_foa@foa.go.kr

Profile: Korea Forest Service (The Forestry Administration) is organised

under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and administers forest laws. The Forestry Administration supports and implements all types of forestry activities such as the formation of forest resources, protection and development of forests, forest management, utilization and development of forest products, research, and training. Under the Administrator, the head of the Forestry Administration, there are five bureaux and five Regional Forest Management Offices and Forestry Research Institute.

Useful numbers:

Forest Resources Division –

(Tel: +82 42 481 4158;

Fax: +82 42 481 4167);

Forest Protection Division –

(Tel: +82 42 481 4082;

Fax: +82 42 481 4059).

Cultural Properties Administration

Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu

Taejon

Republic of Korea

<http://www.ocp.go.kr> (Korean/English)

Tel: +82 42 481 4711/4729

Fax: +82 42 472 3409

E-mail: osh@www.ocp.co.kr

Profile: The Monument division designates, removes designation, protects and manages historic sites, historic and scenic sites and natural monuments. The Monument Division also prepares plans for the preservation of cultural properties. It supports the operations of the Cultural Properties Committee and the activities of its Third Sub-Committee (historic sites, historic and scenic sites and buried cultural properties) and Fifth Sub-Committee (natural monument and scenic sites).

Government

Ministry of Environment

Government Complex-Kwachon
Kyonggido
Republic of Korea
<http://www.moenv.go.kr>
Tel: +82 2 504 9281
Fax: +82 2 504 9207

Profile: The Ministry of Environment is responsible for policy-making on nature conservation and national parks management. The Ministry is divided into several Divisions, including: Natural Park Division, Nature Policy Division (Tel: +82 2 504 9283; Fax: +82 2 504 9207; E-mail: ncb9281@chollian.net) and Ecosystem Conservation Division. It plays a key role in the UNESCO EABRN (East Asia Biosphere Reserve Network) Programme. It is an IUCN member.

Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MOMAF)

826-14, Yeoksam-dong
Kangnam-gu
Seoul
Republic of Korea
<http://www.momaf.go.kr> (Korean/English)
Tel: +82 2 3466 2114
Fax: +82 2 554 2023
E-mail: m_momaf@momaf.go.kr

Profile: The Marine Policy Bureau of MOMAF is responsible for: coordinating comprehensive mid to long-term plans for fisheries and other marine resources; coordinating investment plans on marine research and development; coordinating plans to conserve the marine environment; and revising the master plan on coastal sea management and reclamation.

Organisations

Department of Forest Resources

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
Seoul National University
Suwon
Kyonggido
Republic of Korea
<http://agls.snu.ac.kr> (Korean only) or
SNU at www.snu.ac.kr (Korean, English)
Tel: +82 331 290 2324
Fax: +82 331 296 7787
E-mail: bmwoo@plaza.snu.ac.kr

Profile: The Department of Forest Resources is committed to the education and promotion of forest conservation in Korea and elsewhere. Courses include Forest Environment Conservation Engineering; Silviculture; Tree Physiology; Forest Genetics; Ecological Economics and Conservation Policy; Forest Management and Harvest Engineering; Outdoor Recreation and Ecotourism; Wildlife Ecology and Management; Plant Taxonomy and Dendrology.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

Forestry Research Institute

207 Chungnyangni-dong
Dongdaemun-gu
Seoul
Republic of Korea
Tel: +82 2 9612 554
Fax: +82 2 9612 543

Profile: The Forest Research Institute carries out basic, applied and policy research on forests and forestry. The main objectives of research are the development of policy and techniques linked with the Forest Resources Enhancement Plan. The primary subjects of research are: conservation of forest environment; improvement of forest and forestry productivity; greater utilisation of forest resources and development of short-term forestry income; efficient management of forest resources;

improvement of forest mushrooms;
analysis of the forest economic system;
and development of forest policies.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

IUCN National Committee of Korea

c/o Department of Earth and Marine
Science

Hanyang University

Ansan

Kyonggido

Republic of Korea

Tel: +82 345 400 5534

Fax: +82 345 501 0602

E-mail: cichoi@mail.hanyang.ac.kr

Profile: The IUCN National Committee of Korea was organized in 1999. It has some 15 associations involved in nature conservation.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

Korea Maritime Institute (KMI)

Yunjeon Bldg., 154-10 Samsung-dong

Kangnam-gu

Seoul

Republic of Korea

<http://www.kmi.re.kr> (Korean/English)

Tel: +82 2 3404 3114

Fax: +82 2 3404 3000

Profile: The KMI was established to study the exploitation, utilization and preservation of oceans, and promotion of the fishing industry. It supports public and private sectors in policy-making and provides information on the marine environment.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

Korean Association for Conservation of Nature (KACN)

c/o the National Institute of

Environmental Research

280-17, Bulkwang-dong

Seoul

Republic of Korea

Tel: +82 2 383 0694

Fax: +82 2 383 0695

E-mail: natcon@chollian.net

Profile: The KACN was organized in early 1960s, aiming at the preservation and conservation of nature in Korea. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

Korean National Council for Conservation of Nature, The (KNCCN)

c/o Daewoo Bldg., 5 Namdaemoon-no.

Jung-ku

Seoul

Republic of Korea

Tel: +82 2 757 1626

E-mail: knccn@chollian.net

Profile: The KNCCN's goal is to promote the conservation of nature, both nationally and internationally. Projects undertaken by the KNCCN include: an annual survey of protected areas in Korea since 1977; and an ecosystem and biodiversity survey of Cat Ba National Park and Halong Bay in Vietnam in 1997. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

Korean Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI)

Ansan PO Box 29

Kyunggido-do

Republic of Korea

<http://kordi.re.kr> (Korean/English)

Tel: +82 345 400 6216

Fax: +82 345 408 5934

E-mail: jgje@kordi.re.kr

Profile: Activities performed by the Korean Ocean Research and Development Institute (KORDI) include: basic and applied research to promote the efficient use of coastal and ocean resources; a comprehensive survey and study of Korea's seas and open ocean; and working with other government agencies, universities and private industries towards the development of

marine resources and the protection of the ocean environment.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

Korean Society for Protection of Wild Animals

Dongdaemun-ku, Chungryangri
Seoul

Republic of Korea

Tel: +82 2 961 2668

Fax: +82 2 962 0295

Profile: The Korean Society for Protection of Wild Animals conducts research on the protection of wild fauna and flora in protected areas. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER)

280-17, Bulkwang-dong, Eunpyung-gu
Seoul

Republic of Korea

<http://www.nier.go.kr> (Korean/English)

Tel: +82 2 389 6711

Fax: +82 2 389 8712

E-mail: nier1978@chollian.net

Profile: The NIER plays a pivotal role in nation-wide environmental research and development, including research on the protection of wild flora and fauna in protected areas. In particular, NIER has been involved in the development of monitoring methods for the conservation of protected areas in Korea.

The Wildlife Division can be reached at:

Tel: +82 2 389 4298;

Fax: +82 2 388 7987;

E-mail: scorfa@nuri.net and the

Environmental Ecology Division at:

Tel: +82 2 389 6484;

Fax: +82 2 388 7987;

E-mail: suhmh@me.go.kr. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

National Parks Association of Korea (NPAK)

Jungreung 4 dong, Kangbuk-ku
Seoul

Republic of Korea

Tel: +82 2 942 2420

Fax: +82 2 912 4243

E-mail: npak2420@chollian.net

Profile: The NPAK was organized in the early 1970s, to support protection of National Parks and research in National Parks. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Korean

Geographic scope: Republic of Korea

2.2.7 Mongolia

National offices of international organisations

GEF Program-Mongolia

Bandiin Ganbaatar, Director

Department of International Co-operation

Ministry for Nature and the Environment

Ulaanbaatar-11

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 321 401

Fax: +976 1 321 401

E-mail: Baigyam@magicnet.mn

UNESCO: National Commission for UNESCO

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ulaanbaatar 210648

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 32 2612

Fax: +976 1 32 2612

German Technological Co-operation (GTZ) Project Office

Hydrometeorological Institute

Khudaldaany gudamji 5

Room 119

Ulaanbaatar-46

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 312282

Fax: +976 1 312282

E-mail: gtznaturecon@magicnet.mn

Profile: The GTZ has supported many projects involving protected areas in Mongolia, including:

- the Nature Conservation and Buffer Zone Development Project which aims to improve the management of the Khan Khentee Strictly Protected Area, Gorkhi Tereji National Park and the Gobi Gurvansaikhan National Park, and to develop their buffer zones;
- the Integrated Fire Management Project, which aims to prevent wild land fires within the region and adequately prepare for non-preventable wild land fires;
- the Sustainable Utilisation and Protection of Eastern Mongolia Steppe Biodiversity, which focuses on eastern steppe protected areas. It has also helped strengthen park administration in the eastern parks and the establishment of information and training centres.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Protected area agencies

Protected Area Bureau

Environment Protection Agency
Ministry of Nature and Environment
Government Building #3
Baiga Toiruu-44
Ulaanbaatar-11
Mongolia

<http://www.pmis.gov.mn/men.htm>

Tel: +976 1 326617

Fax: +976 1 321401

E-mail: epa_bpa@magicnet.mn

Profile: The Protected Area Bureau (originally established in 1993 as the Agency for Protected Areas and Ecotourism) was established in 1996 under the Ministry of Nature and Environment to support the administration of protected areas in Mongolia at the State level. There are 12 protected area administrations associated with the Bureau. It is an IUCN member.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Great Gobi Strictly Protected Area Administration

050400 Gobi Altai aimag

Tsogt soum

Bayan Tooroi Bag

Mongolia

Profile: The Great Gobi Protected Area Administration was established in 1984 to manage 5.3 million ha, including 4.4 million ha of Southern Altai Gobi and 881,000ha of Dzungarian Gobi. The administration employs 26 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Bogd Khan Mountain Strictly Protected Area Administration

Hydrometeorology Building

Khudaldaany gudamji

Ulaanbaatar-11

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 312656

Profile: The Bogd Khan Mountain Strictly Protected Area (SPA) Administration was first established in 1978 and re-established in 1988 to protect 41,651ha south of Ulaanbaatar. The administration employs 27 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Lake Khuvsgul National Park Administration

171600, Khuvsgul aimag

Alag erdene sum

Khatgal

Mongolia

Profile: The Lake Khuvsgul National Park Administration was established in 1992 to manage 1,026,704ha in Khuvsgul aimag in north-west Mongolia. The administration employs 23 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Khan Khentee Strictly Protected Area Administration

Hydrometeorology Building
Khudaldaany gudamji
Ulaanbaatar-11
Mongolia
Tel: +976 1 322111

Profile: The Khan Khentee SPA Administration established in 1993 manages 1.2 million ha in Khentii, Tuv, and Selenge aimags and employs 51 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Eastern Mongolia Strictly Protected Area Administration

07000, Dornod aimag
Choibalsan city
Mongolia
Tel: +976 1 1257
Fax: +976 1 612217

Profile: The Eastern Mongolia SPA Administration was established in 1993 to manage 984,595ha in Sukhbaatar and Dornod aimags. The administration employs 21 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Otgon Tenger Strictly Protected Area Administration

0190000, Zavkhan aimag
Uliastai city
Mongolia
Tel: +976 1 2361

Profile: The Otgon Tenger SPA Administration was established in 1996 to manage 95,510ha in central Mongolia, Zavkhan aimag. The administration employs 9 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Uvs Lake Basin Strictly Protected Area Administration

150000, Uvs aimag
Ulaangom city
Mongolia
Tel: +976 1 2184

Profile: The Uvs Lake Basin SPA Administration established in 1994, manages 712,545ha divided into four protected areas – Uvs Lake, Turgan Mountain, the Altan Els, and Tsagaan Shuvuut Mountain – all in Uvs aimag. The administration employs 16 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

South Gobi State Protected Area Administration

110000, South Gobi aimag
Dalanzadgad city
Mongolia
Tel: +976 1 531226

Profile: The South Gobi State Protected Area Administration established in 1996 manages 4,010,913ha in south Gobi aimag and employs 24 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Mongol Altai Mountain State Protected Area Administration

020000, Bayanolgii aimag
Olgii city
Mongolia
Tel: +976 1 3973

Profile: The Mongol Altai Mountain State Protected Area Administration, established in 1996, manages 702,081ha in Bayanolgii aimag and employs 17 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Khar Us Lake National Park Administration

Khovd aimag
Post Office Box 151
Khovd city
Mongolia

Profile: The Khar Us Lake National Park Administration, established in 1998, manages 850,272ha in Khovd aimag.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Khustain Mountain National Park Administration

Central Post Office Box 1160

Ulaanbaatar-13

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 367345

Fax: +976 1 367345

E-mail: macne@magicnet.mn

Profile: The Khustain Mountain National Park Administration, established in 1994, manages 49,940ha in Tuv aimag of west Ulaanbaatar and employs 42 people.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Government

Department for Nature Protection

State Committee for Science and Technology

Council of Ministers

Government House

Ulaanbaatar

Mongolia

Profile: Projects in East Asia.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Organisations

Academy of Sciences

Sukhbaatar Square 3

Ulaanbaatar-11

Mongolia

<http://www.mas.org.mn>

Tel: +976 1 321638

Fax: +976 1 321638

E-mail: mas@magicnet.mn

Profile: The Mongolian Academy of Sciences is a leading non-university research organisation conducting basic research through 16 research centres and 19 technology centres. It is autonomous and funded by the Mongolian Government.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Foundation for Mongolian Saiga Conservation

Biology Institute

Academy of Sciences, Room 309

Ulaanbaatar

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 453843

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Foundation for the Preservation and the Protection of the Przewalski Horse (FPPPH)

Da Costastraat 133

3027 JE Rotterdam

The Netherlands

<http://www.treemail.nl/takh/>

Tel: +31 10 437 0447

Fax: +31 10 415 3740

E-mail: frph@antenna.nl

Profile: The FPPPH was founded in 1977 in the Netherlands. In that year it was already known that the species had become extinct in the wild. Fortunately some 300 Przewalski horses were kept in zoos and private parks all over the world. The Foundation has worked systematically to re-introduce Przewalski horses into the Eurasian steppe – specifically in the National Park Hustain Nuruu in Mongolia. According to its most recent study, the mountain steppe area of Hustain Nuruu is a suitable site for supporting a population of wild horses. FPPPH works in close co-operation with MACNE, Stiftung Urwildpferd (Germany) and FRPH (The Netherlands). It publishes the biannual magazine “Przewalski Horse” and the quarterly Dutch magazine “Przewalski Paard”.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Institute for Mongolian Biodiversity and Ecological Studies

Academy of Sciences
1900 Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19103
USA

<http://www.acnatsci.org/mongolia/>

Profile: The mission of the Institute for Mongolian Biodiversity and Ecological Studies is to stimulate and help co-ordinate biodiversity and ecological research in Mongolia. Its ultimate goal is to develop an understanding of this land's unique ecology while encouraging ecological tourism as part of Mongolia's economic development plan.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Mongolian Association for Conservation of Nature and the Environment (MACNE)

Central Post Office Box 1160
Ulaanbaatar-13
Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 318000

Fax: +976 1 321426

E-mail: macne@magicnet.mn

Profile: The main focus of the Mongolian Association for Conservation of Nature and the Environment is biodiversity conservation in Mongolia, particularly in the Hustain Nuruu National Park; biodiversity research; and the Przewalski Horse Re-introduction Project. The Przewalski Horse Re-introduction Project and projects concerning biodiversity conservation have been executed in co-operation with the Dutch Foundation Reserve Przewalski Horse under funding of the Dutch Government. It is an IUCN Member.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Mongolian Environment Trust Fund (METF)

Government Building #3
Baiga Toiruu-44, Room 404
Ulaanbaatar-11
Mongolia

<http://www.un-mongolia.mn/metf/index.html>

Tel: +976 1 312771

Fax: +976 1 312771

E-mail: metf@magicnet.mn

Profile: Proposed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Mongolia, the METF is a novel approach to raise and target funds for the protection of Mongolia's environment. It is a financial and administrative mechanism that brings advantages to both donors and beneficiaries, and complements more conventional methods of funding. METF provides longer-term secure funding for environmental projects, which improves forward planning and facilitates activities such as biodiversity monitoring programmes, community conservation projects and the restoration of natural areas.

The objective of METF is to provide long-term financial support for projects that further the aims of biodiversity conservation in Mongolia and the sustainable management of the land and its resources, ecosystems and wildlife. The Fund will complement foreign-funded activities, which have a limited time span. It will supplement government funding which is insufficient and at risk of being cut due to economic difficulties in Mongolia.

Environmental funds provide an innovative means of supporting environmental conservation. They may take many different forms, but all share certain common features:

The METF has two accounts: the capital for the METF is invested in an offshore account, managed by an asset manager of an experienced financial institution. The second account is in Mongolia and used for disbursement.

The METF is established as two parallel legal entities outside government: a non-profit foundation in the Netherlands, and a registered office, legally established as an NGO, in Mongolia.

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) advises the Board on the feasibility and environmental impact of projects proposed for funding and on ways to increase participation by local people in METF activities. The Board is also responsible for setting guidelines to evaluate these projects.

For more information, view the METF web site at <http://economics.iucn.org/fpa/dir4-03.htm> or contact UNDP in

Mongolia at:

Tel: +976 1 327585;

Fax: +976 1 326221;

E-mail: fo.mng@undp.org;
registry.mn@undp.org

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Mongolian Gazelle Conservation Society

c/o Institute of Biological Sciences
Academy of Sciences
Ulaanbaatar-51

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 453583/453088

E-mail: ecolab@magicnet.mn

Profile: This society works for the conservation of the Mongolian gazelle and of biodiversity in general in Mongolia. It is involved in the UNDP/GEF Mongolian Eastern Steppe Biodiversity Project (see above) and the implementation of the Conservation Biology and Migration of the Mongolian Gazelle Sub-project from 1999–2001, in co-operation with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). All activities are performed in co-operation with the Eastern Steppe Protected Areas Administration.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Mongolian Green Movement (MGM)

Central Post Office Box 38/117

Ulaanbaatar-211238

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 325485/322518

Fax: +976 1 325485

Profile: The Mongolian Green Movement is a non-government, non-profit organisation. The organisation promotes the protection of nature through various leaflets and other publications with the aim of sensitising people to the need to protect nature and protected areas. They also collaborate with other international NGOs for the conservation of nature in Mongolia and globally.

Assistance is provided from international organisations. MGM is working with organisations, such as IUCN, to realise a project to protect Huvsugul Lake; 60% of all Mongolian clear water resources flow from it into the Arctic and Pacific Oceans.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

Mongolian National Ecotourism Society

Wedding Palace, Room 3

Ulaanbaatar 49-18

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 318099

Fax: +976 1 318099

E-mail: ecobund@magicnet.mn

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

National Commission for Conservation of Endangered Species of Mongolia

Baigal Palace

Ulaanbaatar-38

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 362064

Fax: +976 1 360411

E-mail: erdenechishig@magicnet.mn

Profile: The Commission for Conservation of Endangered Species of Mongolia was established mainly to

implement the initiative of re-introducing the Takhi horse to the wild. Since 1992 these horses have been reintroduced to their wild habitats; they now number 127 individuals. The Commission links their conservation efforts with those of the national reserves and protected area administrations. It is working with the Great Gobi National Reserve Administration on a wide range of co-operative projects, such as a detailed study on the increasing number of wild camels and an investigation into the relationship between wild camels and Mazalalai-Gobi bears growth.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

National University of Mongolia

Central Post Office Box 46/377

Ulaanbaatar

Mongolia

Tel: +976 1 320160

E-mail: gantsog@magicnet.mn

Profile: The Mongolian National University was established in 1941. The biology faculty conducts research work in the protected areas of Mongolia, especially the Gobi Gurvan saikhan and Bogd Uul Mountains, because of their rich biodiversity, landscape and palaeontology. Researchers have analysed chromosome types and numbers of species and have performed a survey of diatom flora and their uses in applied studies of water quality analysis. A diatom herbarium was recently established at the University.

Working language: Mongolian

Geographic scope: Mongolia

2.3 Donor institutions*

Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID)

Kiichi Kurokawa, Director

Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund

22F, Otemachi Financial Center 1-5-4

Otemachi

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

Japan

Tel: +81 3 3212 8220

Fax: +81 3 3212 8222

E-mail: LED02117@niftyserve.or.jp

Asako Shimosaka

Committee on Nature Conservation

Global Environment and Energy Group

Keidanren

1-9-4 Otemachi,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

Japan

<http://www.fasid.or.jp>

Tel: +81 3 3279 1411

Fax: +81 3 5255 6233

Profile: FASID was established in March 1990 in order to train a new generation of Japanese development professionals. It was founded with the active support and co-operation of the Japan Federation of Economic Organisations (Keidanren). Established as a private, non-profit organisation, FASID is registered with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture.

In April 1991 Keidanren announced its Global Environment Charter. The Charter states that corporations must keep in mind the need to protect ecosystems and conserve resources.

The Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation was formed in 1992 to facilitate these efforts. FASID has joined forces with the committee to support activities including aid for foreign and Japanese NGO-administered nature

* N.B. Some of these entries appear in previous sections as well.

conservation projects in developing countries, training for personnel who will work on international nature conservation projects, and the promotion of deeper understanding of environmental issues.

The KNCF supports field projects which:

- are in accordance with the aims of the KNCF (providing assistance for nature conservation efforts in developing countries, particularly in the Asia Pacific region), and giving priority to projects that will serve to enrich biodiversity;
- are well regarded by the host government, domestic and international non-governmental conservation groups, and the local community;
- do not serve the interest of any specific corporation or individual; and
- are implemented by staff and/or experts with sufficient scientific knowledge.

The applicant organisation or group should:

- be a non-government and non-profit organisation;
- have a good record of implementing nature conservation projects in developing countries;
- be highly regarded both internationally and domestically;
- be able to reports on the project's progress, budgetary appropriations and settlement of accounts as necessary; and
- it is preferable that the applicant NGO have a representative in Japan that can give information on the applicant organisation, the project and financial aspects. Alternative arrangements are acceptable, if the NGO can demonstrate technological and professional responsiveness to KNCF requests (e.g. timely e-mail or fax responses).

Mongolia Environmental Trust Fund (METF)

Ulaanbaatar

Mongolia

<http://www.magicnet.mn/btz>

E-mail: metf@magicnet.mn

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Earthwatch is a research-oriented NGO with about 75,000 individual members and offices in five countries. It currently sponsors more than 165 research projects in 50 countries. Through research grants provided by the Center for Field Research (CFR), Earthwatch supports various protected area-related research.

A private non-profit organization, CFR is served by an international advisory

board of respected scientific and humanities scholars. The Center's role is to undertake significant research that addresses scientific, environmental, and public policy problems and issues. To date, Earthwatch has sponsored over 1,000 research projects worldwide, contributing over \$37 million to scholarship. Over 50,000 volunteers have participated in conservation research since 1972. Research has been undertaken in protected areas in China, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia (www.earthwatch.org).

An affiliate of the Earthwatch Institute, the Center for Field Research funds research that addresses scientific, environmental, and public policy problems and issues. After peer review, the research programme is presented to Earthwatch for funding. The mission of Earthwatch is to promote sustainable conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage by creating partnerships between scientists, educators, and the general public. Both organisations are committed to promoting public appreciation of the pure and applied sciences.

Earthwatch awards grants on a per capita basis, determined by multiplying the per capita grant by the number of volunteers deployed to the project. Per capita grants average \$900 (range \$250 to \$1,200), and project grants average \$25,000 (range \$7,000 to \$130,000) annually. A typical project would employ from 15 to 60 total volunteers, with 5 to 10 volunteers each on 3 to 6 sequential teams. Each team normally spends 1–3

weeks in the field. Shorter and longer-duration teams are encouraged where appropriate. The financial and volunteer structure of each grant should be discussed with the appropriate programme staff member at the preliminary proposal stage, before a full proposal is submitted.

Each grant can be renewed annually, contingent on staff evaluations of the project's scientific, logistical, and budgetary success in the field. They encourage long-term research projects and request that principal investigators indicate their projected research term; Earthwatch renews about two-thirds of its grants each year.

Contributions from volunteers and sponsors compose the principal investigator's field grant. Volunteers also donate time, services, and skills to the field research and pay their own travel expenses to and from the research site.

Earthwatch grants cover the following expenses: food, accommodations, and in-field transportation for the research team (Principal Investigator(s), research staff, and Earthwatch volunteers); Principal Investigator travel to and from the field; leased or rented field equipment; insurance; support of staff and visiting scientists; and support for associates from the host country. Earthwatch does not provide funds for capital equipment, principal investigator salaries, university overhead or indirect costs, or preparation of results for publication.

PART III

Places



Places

3.1 Protected Areas in East Asia (information as of 1997)

Introduction

This section contains:

- a summary table of protected areas in the East Asia region;
- a brief introduction to the concept of protected areas in general, including the IUCN protected area management categories; and
- a country-by-country listing of protected areas containing:
 - a table of all protected areas in the country,
 - a list, with brief descriptions, of all Natural World Heritage Sites,
 - a list, with brief descriptions, of all Ramsar (Wetland) Sites,
 - a list of all Biosphere Reserves, and
 - a list of all protected areas in the country taken from the *1997 United Nations List of Protected Areas* (IUCN, 1998).

Summary of protected areas in East Asia, by IUCN Category

For the purposes of this chapter, all sites must meet the IUCN definition of a protected area: “an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means”. This definition is contained in *Guidelines for Protected Area Management Categories* (IUCN, 1994).

For practical reasons, the UN List has included only those sites which exceed 1,000ha in size, with the exception of offshore or oceanic islands of at least 10km². The total number of protected areas in the UN List within East Asia is set out below:

IUCN Category	No. of Protected Areas
Ia Strict Nature Reserve	35
Ib Wilderness Area	24
II National Park	56
III Natural Monument	30
IV Habitat/Species Management Area	195
V Protected Landscape/ Seascape	96
VI Managed Resource Protected Area	330
Total	766

The summarised definitions of the protected area management categories are as follows:

CATEGORY Ia: Strict Nature Reserve – Area of land and/or sea possessing some outstanding or representative ecosystems, geological or physiological features and/or species, available primarily for scientific research and/or environmental monitoring.

CATEGORY Ib: Wilderness Area – Large area of unmodified or slightly modified land, and/or sea, retaining its natural character and influence, without permanent or significant habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural condition.

CATEGORY II: National Park – Natural area of land and/or sea, designated to (a) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystems for present and future generations, (b) exclude exploitation or occupation inimical to the purposes of designation of the area and (c) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible.

CATEGORY III: Natural Monument – Area containing one, or more, specific natural or natural/cultural feature which is of outstanding or unique value because of its inherent rarity, representative or aesthetic qualities or cultural significance.

CATEGORY IV: Habitat/Species Management Area – Area of land and/or sea subject to active intervention for management purposes so as to ensure the maintenance of habitats and/or to meet the requirements of specific species.

CATEGORY V: Protected Landscape/ Seascape – Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance and evolution of such an area.

CATEGORY VI: Managed Resource Protected Area – Area containing predominantly unmodified natural systems, managed to ensure long term protection and maintenance of biological diversity, while providing at the same time a sustainable flow of natural products and services to meet community needs.

3.2 China, People's Republic of

IUCN Category	No. of protected areas	Area (ha)
Category Ia	22	2,899,417
Category Ib	15	45,728,830
Category II	20	815,673
Category III	9	119,715
Category IV	149	5,621,095
Category V	63	4,660,642
Category VI	330	8,372,485
Total	608	68,217,857

Natural World Heritage Sites

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Huanglong Scenic and Historic Interest Area	32°40'N/103°30'E	70,000	1992
Situating in the northwest part of Sichuan province, the Huanglong valley is made up of snow-capped peaks and the easternmost of all the Chinese glaciers. In addition to its mountain landscape, diverse forest ecosystems can be found, as well as spectacular limestone formations, waterfalls and hot springs. The area also has a population of endangered animals, including the giant panda and the Sichuan golden snub-nosed monkeys.			
Jiuzhaigou Valley Scenic and Historic Interest Area	33°06'N/104°00'E	72,000	1992
Stretching over 72,000ha in the northern part of Sichuan Province, the jagged Jiuzhaigou Valley reaches a height of more than 4,800m, and comprises diverse forest ecosystems. Its superb landscapes are especially interesting for their series of narrow conic karst landforms and spectacular waterfalls. Some 140 bird species also inhabit the valley, as well as a number of endangered plant and animal species, including the giant panda and the Sichuan takin.			
Mount Emei and Leshan Giant Buddha	29°16'N/103°10'E	15,400	1996
The first Buddhist temple in China was built here in Sichuan province in the first century in very beautiful surroundings atop Mt. Emei. The addition of other temples turned the site into one of the main holy places of Buddhism. Over the centuries, the cultural treasures grew in number. The most remarkable was the Giant Buddha of Leshan, carved out of a hillside in the eighth century and looking down on the junction of three rivers. At 71m high, it is the largest Buddha in the world. Mt. Emei is also notable for its very diverse vegetation, ranging from sub-tropical to subalpine pine forests. Some of the trees are more than a thousand years old.			
Mount Huangshan	30°39'N/118°09'E	15,400	1990
Huangshan, known as "the loveliest mountain of China", was acclaimed through art and literature during a good part of Chinese history (the Shanshui "mountain and water" style of the mid-16th century). Today it holds the same fascination for visitors, poets, painters and photographers who come in pilgrimage to this enchanting site, renowned for its magnificent scenery made up of many granite peaks and rocks emerging out of a sea of clouds.			

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Mount Taishan	36°21'N/117°01'E	25,000	1987
<p>The sacred Mount Tai has been the object of an imperial pilgrimage for nearly two thousand years, and the artistic masterpieces contained within it are in perfect harmony with the natural landscape. It has always been a source of inspiration to Chinese artists and scholars and symbolises ancient Chinese civilisations and beliefs.</p>			
Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area	29°20'N/110°32'E	26,400	1992
<p>A spectacular area stretching over more than 26,000ha in China's Hunan Province, the site is distinguished by more than 3,000 narrow sandstone pillars and peaks, many over 200m high. Between the peaks lie ravines and gorges with streams, pools and waterfalls, some 40 caves, as well as two large natural bridges. In addition to the striking beauty of its landscape, the region is also noted for its endangered plant and animal species.</p>			

Ramsar Sites

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Dongdongtinghu	29°20'N/112°55'E	190,000	1992
<p><i>Principal Features:</i> A vast freshwater lake, with numerous smaller lakes and ponds, marshland, swampland and wet grassland. The system is fed by flooding from the Chang Jiang (Yangtze) river via numerous channels, and by four other large rivers: the Xiang Jiang, Zhi Shui, Yuan Jiang and Li Shui. The system drains north-east into the Chang Jiang through a broad channel at Yueyang. Water levels rise and fall with the level of the Chang Jiang, with annual fluctuations of up to 17.8m. The site is extremely important for wintering and staging birds, while more than 200 species of fish have been recorded; over 20 species are of commercial importance. More than 40 species of molluscs have been recorded, 131 species of aquatic plants, (submergents, floating plants and emergents).</p> <p><i>Conservation Issues:</i> the site is State-owned and administered by the County Forestry Department. A management organisation has been established, and there is some control of hunting. The wetlands are surrounded by rice paddies, other cultivated fields and forestry plantations. Drainage and reclamation for agriculture are a threat to the site, and there is a water pollution problem, caused particularly by effluent from paper mills and other industries in the city of Yueyang. Excessive fishing, illegal hunting and over-grazing by domestic livestock are also management problems. Reed harvesting is practised throughout the site, and the lake supports an important fishery.</p>			
Dongzhaigang	20°00'N/110°35'E	5,400	1992
<p><i>Principal Features:</i> A small, shallow sea bay, with extensive intertidal mudflats and mangrove swamps. The flora of the mangrove forests are varied. The mangrove swamps are an important feeding area for water birds, and are also an important nursery area for a diversity of fish species.</p> <p><i>Conservation Issues:</i> State-owned. The site is located in a densely populated region, surrounded by numerous villages and large areas of rice paddies. Overfishing and water pollution are amongst management problems within the site. Much of the mangrove forest has been felled in the past, but a major mangrove restoration project is now being implemented. There are also proposals to develop an environmental education programme in the reserve.</p>			
Niaodao	36°50'N/100°10'E	53,600	1992
<p><i>Principal Features:</i> Located on the Qinghai/Tibetan plateau, the site is centred on an island near the western shore of the vast Lake Qinghai (Qinghai Hu). The island is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of marshes and salt flats. The lake freezes over from mid-December to early April, although a group of warm springs at the west end of the lake maintains areas of open water throughout the winter. The lake is fed by the Boha and Shalu rivers and numerous smaller rivers and streams originating from snowmelt in the mountain ranges to the north and south. There is no submerged aquatic vegetation other than algae. The marshes range from brackish, supporting a halophytic flora, to fresh, supporting an abundant growth of emergents. The wet</p>			

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
<p>grassland bordering the marshes supports a rich alpine meadow community. The site is extremely important for breeding birds. The spring-fed marshes provide an important wintering area for <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> (1,000-1,250). The site is also important for staging water birds in spring and autumn.</p> <p>Conservation Issues: The site is administered by the Agriculture and Forestry Department of Qinghai Province, which maintains a Wildlife Management Office and visitor facilities at the reserve. The lake is gradually decreasing in size as the climate becomes more arid; water levels have fallen from 31m to 27m in recent times. Over-grazing by domestic livestock is reducing the amount of nesting cover for birds and hunting is widespread outside the reserve. Many birds' eggs are taken for human consumption. The lake supports an important fishery, and tourism is increasing.</p>			
Poyanghu	29°06'N/116°16'E	2,400	1992
<p>Principal Features: A large freshwater lake, surrounded by marshes and wet grassland, and fed by five major rivers – the Gan, Wu, Xing, Rao and Xiu – which flow into the lake's southern end. At maximum water levels the lake is 170km long and 90km wide at its widest point. During the dry season (October-March) water levels drop by as much as 13m, dividing the lake into many smaller, shallow lakes and ponds and exposing extensive mudflats, sand banks and wet grassland. The dominant aquatic plants are <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> and <i>Potamogeton malainus</i>, with small areas of <i>Phragmites australis</i>. The site is important for wintering and staging birds, supporting 5,000 swans, 100,000 geese and 600,000 ducks. The site also supports 92 species of plankton, 65 species of mollusc, 126 species of fish, and 40 species of mammal.</p> <p>Conservation Issues: State-owned. The lake lies within a region of subtropical, deciduous broad-leaved and evergreen forest, although most of the surrounding areas have been cultivated or converted to grassland, plantations (<i>Cunninghamia</i> sp.) and secondary scrub. There are about 60 villages in the nature reserve, with a total population of 20,000 people. The main land-use activities within the nature reserve are fishing, grazing by water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>), harvesting of grass and aquatic vegetation for a variety of purposes, and small-scale cultivation of vegetable crops and rice. Fish, freshwater shrimps and molluscs are harvested for food, and there is a small freshwater pearl industry. Wildlife tourism is increasing rapidly. Agriculture and forestry are practised on a more intensive scale outside the reserve, resulting in a rapid loss of wetland habitat. The widespread cutting of aquatic vegetation and burning of grassland drastically reduces the amount of cover for nesting birds. Water bird hunting is prohibited within the reserve, but continues on a small scale outside it. The two main rivers, the Gan and Xiu, are used intensively by shipping (mainly barges and river boats). An office, laboratory, museum and bird observation station are located at Wucheng, and the South China Crane Research Centre and Wetland Research Centre will be established within the site, with funding from the local government.</p>			
Xianghai	44°52'N/122°30'E	105,470	1992
<p>Principal Features: A complex of freshwater marshes and lakes (12,441ha), wet grassland (30,396ha), <i>Phragmites australis</i> and <i>Typha orientalis</i> beds (23,644ha), sand dunes and <i>Fraxinus</i> scrub (20,934ha), plantations (7,000ha), cultivated land (11,052ha) and 22 water storage reservoirs. The wetlands are inter-connected by a system of irrigation canals, and are fed by three major rivers, including the Huolin and Toi Lin. The lakes are shallow, and mostly permanent with fresh water, although some are seasonal and brackish/saline. The marshes and adjacent grassy plains are subject to spring flooding to a depth of 3m. The site supports at least 30 species of mammal, including <i>Canis lupus</i>, <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Lepus tolai</i> and <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>. It is also important for breeding water birds.</p> <p>Conservation Issues: The wetlands are state-owned, while the surrounding areas are under state and collective ownership. The site is administered by the Bai Cheng Prefectural Commissioner's Office. There are about 15,000 permanent inhabitants within the site, in 31 villages and scattered houses. These communities cultivate various crops, raise livestock and, in winter, cut reeds for the paper industry. There is also a considerable amount of fishing in the lakes and reservoirs, and an increasing amount of tourism. There are no restrictions on traditional land use within most of the site, but intensification of farming, the use of pesticides and hunting are forbidden. Over-grazing has resulted in severe degradation of much of the dune vegetation and increased siltation in the wetlands. However, there are extensive replanting programmes to stabilise the sand dunes. Reed-cutting rights are given to individuals and are not communal. This results in the intensive harvesting of the more mature reeds, to the detriment of nesting birds. However, reed harvesting generates significant local income. A Strict Nature Sanctuary has been created in the west-central part of the site, within which all human activities are prohibited. There has been no conservation management at the site, but a captive crane (<i>Gruidae</i>) breeding programme is being established within the site at the Nature Reserve headquarters. The Ministry of Forestry has identified construction of a wetland research station as a priority.</p>			

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Zhalong	47°15'N/124°15'E	210,000	1992
<p><i>Principal Features:</i> A vast complex of permanent and seasonal freshwater marshes (max. water depth 0.75m) with numerous shallow lakes and ponds (max. water depth 5m) and extensive <i>Phragmites</i> beds (40,000ha), in the lower drainage basin of the river Wuyur (Ulun). The site also includes grassland and cultivated land (20,000ha) with some areas of dyked fishponds. Extensive flooding of the marshes and surrounding land occurs during the rainy season in spring and summer. The area is important for breeding birds. The marsh supports a rich flora; more than 500 species of plant have been recorded.</p> <p><i>Conservation Issues:</i> The wetland can be divided into three regions: Lindian Reed Farm in the northeast, the Qiqihar area in the northwest, and the Taikong area in the south, all of which are dependent on water from the river Wuyur. However, the river has been dammed just as it enters the wetland, forming a reservoir (Dung Sheng Reservoir), the outflow from which is controlled by a Water Bureau who charge each of the three regions for water. Fishing is banned throughout the site between mid-May and mid-June, but intensive fishing during the rest of the year has seriously depleted fish stocks. Reed harvesting provides a major source of local and regional income, with about 80% of the marsh being cleared of reeds in the winter. The lack of water in the Qiqihar region has resulted in a depletion of the reed harvest. Improper management of water resources, human disturbance and excessive reed collection are having negative effects on bird populations, particularly cranes (<i>Gruidae</i>). However, any further human settlement, agricultural expansion or housing developments within the site are prohibited, and hunting is banned throughout the area. There is an education centre, research/administrative centre, and a captive-breeding centre where <i>Grus japonensis</i> and <i>G. vipio</i> have been reared successfully and released into the wild.</p>			

Biosphere Reserves

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Bogdhad Mountain Biosphere Reserve	44°00'N/83°00'E		1990
Changbai Mountain Nature Reserve	42°04'N/127°58'E		1979
Dinghu Nature Reserve	23°10'N/112°34'E		1979
Fanjinshan Mountain Biosphere Reserve	27°55'N/108°47'E		1986
Fenglin	48°01'N/123°39'E		1997
Fujian Wuyishan Nature Reserve	27°45'N/117°38'E		1987
Jiuzhaigou	32°54'N/103°46'E		1997
Maolan	25°10'N/108°00'E		1996
Shennongjia	31°29'N/110°19'E		1990
Tianmushan	30°20'N/119°23'E		1996
Wolong Nature Reserve	31°05'N/103°08'E		1979
Xilin Gol Natural Steppe Protected Area	43°34'N/116°22'E		1987
Xishuangbanna	22°00'N/101°00'E		1993
Yangcheng	33°00'N/120°00'E		1992

Other protected areas

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Anhui				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Gu Niu Jiang	Ia	30°07'N/117°28'E	14,821	1988
Huang Fu Shan	VI	32°16'N/117°58'E	3,552	1982
Huang Zang Yu	VI	34°00'N/117°03'E	2,067	1982
Ma Zong Ling	VI	31°18'N/115°41'E	4,840	1982
Qing Liang Feng	VI	30°00'N/118°40'E	1,038	1982
Qing Liang Feng	VI	30°12'N/118°51'E	3,000	1986
Song Shan	VI	40°31'N/115°46'E	4,660	1986
Tian Tang Zhai	VI	31°09'N/115°49'E	1,333	1990
Yang Zi Er	IV	30°25'N/118°00'E	43,300	1986
Yao Luo Ping	VI	30°49'N/116°00'E	12,300	1994
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Huang Shan	V	30°40'N/118°09'E	15,400	1982
Lang Ya Shan	V	??	11,500	1987
<i>Wildfowl Sanctuary</i>				
Sheng Jin Hu	IV	30°22'N/117°02'E	33,000	1986
Fujian				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Chang Le Hai Bong	IV	25°58'N/119°39'E	4,667	1985
Dai Yun Shan	VI	25°40'N/118°05'E	9,730	1985
Ge Shi Kao	VI	??	1,126	1980
Guan Jing Yang Da Huang Yu	IV	26°36'N/119°43'E	8,800	1985
Jiang Shi	VI	27°01'N/117°09'E	1,218	1986
Long Qi Shan	VI	24°42'N/118°42'E	6,371	1989
Mang Dang Shan	VI	26°40'N/118°04'E	3,577	1988
Mei Hua Shan	VI	25°16'N/116°45'E	22,169	1988
Sheng Lu Wan	III	24°39'N/118°40'E	3,100	1992
Tian Bao Yan	VI	25°49'N/117°30'E	1,975	1988
Wen Cang Yu	IV	24°31'N/118°08'E	6,300	1991
Wu Yi Shan	Ia	27°44'N/117°40'E	56,530	1979
Yuan Yang Mi Hou	IV	27°04'N/119°06'E	1,040	1984
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Gu Lang Yu Dao	V	??	23,000	?
Qing Yuan Shan	V	??	5,000	1987
Tai Lao Shan	V	??	6,000	1987

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Gansu				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
An Nan Ba	Ib	39°01'N/92°15'E	396,000	1982
Bai Shui He	IV	32°49'N/104°28'E	213,750	1978
Chang Ling Shan	VI	37°55'N/102°01'E	3,679	1980
Da Su Gan Hu	IV	38°51'N/93°46'E	3,500	1982
Dong Da Shan	VI	39°04'N/100°30'E	5,045	1980
Ga Hai	IV	34°07'N/102°18'E	10,800	1982
Gui Qing Shan	VI	34°34'N/104°30'E	2,133	1992
Guo Za Gou	VI	34°35'N/103°10'E	2,687	1982
Hei He	VI	34°10'N/106°31'E	3,495	1982
Hei He Liu Yu	IV	34°04'N/106°28'E	4,853	1992
Ji Han Huang Mo Ge Bi	Ib	40°30'N/95°40'E	800,000	1985
Jian Shan	IV	33°03'N/104°49'E	10,040	1990
Kong Dong Shan	VI	35°31'N/106°28'E	1,089	1982
Lian Gu Cheng	IV	38°42'N/103°09'E	19,333	1982
Lian Hua Shan	VI	26°10'N/116°03'E	2,100	1993
Long Shen Gou	IV	33°01'N/105°48'E	6,667	1982
Long Shou Shan	VI	39°00'N/100°49'E	2,558	1992
Mai Cao Gou	VI	34°10'N/106°10'E	3,671	1982
Qi Lian Shan	Ib	38°00'N/101°00'E	2,653,000	1988
Shou Lu Shan	VI	36°43'N/103°33'E	11,060	1980
Tou Er San Tan	Ib	33°38'N/106°13'E	31,930	1982
Wan Yao Dun	IV	40°07'N/92°48'E	33,300	1991
Xiang Shan	VI	34°18'N/105°24'E	11,330	1992
Xing Long Shan	II	35°46'N/104°01'E	33,301	1988
Yan Chi Wan	Ib	38°56'N/96°07'E	424,800	1982
Ze Cha	VI	34°27'N/102°36'E	70,498	1992
Zhu Lin Gou	VI	36°42'N/103°18'E	3,361	1982
Guangdong				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Bai Die Bei	IV	20°31'N/109°48'E	25,880	1983
Bai Yong	VI	22°10'N/111°49'E	4,260	1990
Che Ba Ling	VI	24°42'N/114°10'E	7,545	1988
Da Ya Wan	IV	22°30'N/114°40'E	60,000	1983
Dan Gan Dao	V	29°25'N/109°30'E	2,270	1989
Ding Hu Shan	II	23°10'N/112°31'E	1,133	1956

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Feng Xi	VI	24°40'N/116°45'E	1,070	1984
Gu Tian	VI	23°07'N/114°52'E	2,189	1984
Guan Yin Shan	VI	22°48'N/103°07'E	16,406	1991
Hei Shi Ding	Ia	23°30'N/112°00'E	4,200	1979
Hong Shu Lin	V	21°30'N/109°47'E	2,000	1990
Huang You Bi	VI	24°45'N/116°15'E	1,500	1987
Jiu Jiang Huang He Chao	IV	22°45'N/113°02'E	2,800	1985
Long Tan Jiao	VI	24°37'N/112°04'E	5,330	1993
Luo Fu Shan	VI	23°16'N/113°59'E	2,400	1985
Nan Kun Shan	VI	23°34'N/113°45'E	1,887	1984
Nan Ling	VI	24°57'N/112°50'E	53,067	1994
Nao Zhuo Dao	IV	20°55'N/110°35'E	1,533	1984
Shang Chuan Dao	V	21°39'N/112°47'E	1,300	1990
Wu Hua Qi Ri Feng	VI	24°04'N/116°13'E	2,000	1990
Xin Gang	IV	23°45'N/114°39'E	7,513	1976
Yue Bei Hua Nan Hu	VI	24°49'N/113°30'E	270,000	1990
Yun Bing Shan	VI	24°01'N/114°10'E	2,727	1990
Guangxi				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Bai Dong He Shui Yuan Lin	VI	23°57'N/106°55'E	41,600	1982
Bei Len He	V	21°48'N/108°27'E	2,680	1990
Bu Liu He	VI	24°48'N/106°46'E	50,485	1982
Cen Wang Lao Shan	VI	24°27'N/106°19'E	29,800	1982
Cheng Bi He Shui Yuan Lin	II	23°52'N/106°24'E	77,000	1982
Chong Zuo	IV	22°24'N/107°22'E	18,530	1980
Chuan Dong He	VI	25°04'N/107°10'E	11,562	1982
Chun Xiu Shui Yuan Lin	VI	22°22'N/106°31'E	7,870	1982
Da Hong He	VI	23°40'N/107°19'E	28,400	1982
Da Le Shui Yuan Lin	VI	24°03'N/109°34'E	1,889	1990
Da Ming Shan Shui Yuan Lin	II	23°24'N/108°19'E	64,944	1982
Da Ping Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	23°30'N/109°58'E	1,867	1983
Da Wang Ling Shui Yuan Lin	VI	23°45'N/106°16'E	81,900	1982
Da Xin	VI	22°45'N/107°07'E	20,900	1980
Da Yao Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	23°40'N/109°49'E	202,208	1982
De Fu Shui Yuan Lin	VI	25°13'N/108°43'E	12,200	1982
Di Zhou Shui Yuan Lin	VI	22°58'N/106°07'E	12,100	1982
Fu Sui	IV	22°55'N/107°48'E	8,000	1981

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Gu Long Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	22°49'N/106°40'E	29,675	1982
Gu Po Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	24°37'N/111°30'E	6,549	1982
Gu Xiu Niao Lei	VI	24°19'N/110°40'E	1,900	1982
Hai Yang Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	24°58'N/110°28'E	90,400	1982
Hua Gong	VI	24°27'N/104°51'E	15,700	1982
Hua Ping	Ia	25°32'N/109°49'E	17,400	1978
Hua Shui Chong Shui Yuan Lin	VI	24°19'N/111°51'E	10,500	1982
Huang Lian Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	23°33'N/106°11'E	13,600	1982
Jia Qiao Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	24°34'N/109°52'E	67,000	1982
Jian Xin Niao Lei	VI	25°46'N/110°10'E	4,860	1982
Jin Zhong Shan	VI	24°38'N/104°49'E	27,300	1982
Jiu Wan Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	25°13'N/108°43'E	96,400	1982
La Gou Niao Lei	VI	24°34'N/110°00'E	9,592	1982
Long Hu Shan Tian Ran Yao Wu	II	23°00'N/107°40'E	2,000	1980
Long Rui	II	22°12'N/107°10'E	2,080	1982
Mao Er Shan	II	25°46'N/110°15'E	45,100	1976
Mao Jie Niao Lei	VI	24°19'N/104°30'E	26,100	1982
Na Lin Shui Yuan Lin	VI	22°13'N/109°46'E	6,100	1982
Na Zuo	VI	24°10'N/105°19'E	40,000	1982
Nong Gang	Ia	22°23'N/106°53'E	8,000	1980
Nong Hua	VI	23°13'N/105°34'E	4,800	1982
Nong Xin Shui Yuan Lin	VI	22°58'N/105°54'E	10,500	1982
Qian Jia Dong Shui Yuan Lin	VI	25°22'N/111°13'E	12,500	1982
Qing Long Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	22°34'N/106°43'E	15,100	1982
Qing Shi Tan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	25°19'N/110°04'E	39,100	1982
Ru Gen	IV	21°36'N/109°12'E	86,400	1992
San Pi Hu	VI	25°03'N/107°10'E	3,105	1982
San Suo	VI	25°12'N/109°29'E	5,000	1982
Shan Kou	V	21°28'N/109°43'E	8,000	1990
Shang Yue Jin Hua Cha	IV	21°46'N/108°07'E	7,800	1986
Shi Wan Shan	Ia	21°49'N/107°54'E	174,500	1982
Shou Cheng	VI	25°15'N/109°43'E	75,900	1982
Si Jian Shan	VI	25°13'N/108°57'E	3,872	1982
Wei Zhou	V	21°02'N/109°06'E	2,600	1982
Wu Fu Bao Ding Shui Yuan Lin	VI	25°55'N/110°43'E	8,567	1982
Xi Da Ming Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	22°40'N/107°16'E	60,100	1982
Xi Ling Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	25°01'N/111°21'E	19,327	1982
Xia Lei Shui Yuan Lin	VI	22°49'N/106°42'E	7,920	1982

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Xun Le	VI	25°10'N/108°16'E	42,525	1982
Yin Ding Shan Shui Yuan Lin	VI	24°45'N/110°52'E	48,000	1982
Yin Zhu Lao Shan Leng Shan	IV	26°15'N/110°31'E	1,900	1985
Yuan Bao Shan	VI	25°22'N/109°07'E	3,900	1982
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Gui Ping West Hill	V	??	200,000	?
Guizhou				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Bai Jing	VI	28°24'N/106°33'E	2,577	1985
Bai Li Du Juan	VI	27°19'N/105°27'E	12,000	1985
Cao Hai	VI	26°50'N/104°14'E	12,000	1985
Da Ni	IV	27°00'N/105°36'E	1,000	1986
Da Sha He	VI	29°05'N/107°33'E	4,600	1984
Du Yi	VI	25°00'N/106°10'E	7,200	1990
Fan Jing Shan	Ia	27°49'N/108°46'E	41,900	1986
Fo Ding Shan	VI	27°19'N/108°04'E	35,000	1992
Hou Zi Gou	VI	26°31'N/107°01'E	3,900	1993
Kuan Kuo Shui	VI	28°10'N/107°07'E	2,450	1982
Lei Gong Shan	VI	26°15'N/108°04'E	47,300	1982
Leng Shui He	VI	27°37'N/106°15'E	2,830	1992
Luo Si Ke	VI	26°13'N/107°19'E	4,500	1982
Ma Yang He	VI	28°30'N/108°07'E	5,000	1986
Mao Lan	Ia	25°09'N/107°52'E	20,000	1988
Shuang Jiang	VI	24°45'N/105°57'E	5,400	1990
Suo Luo	II	28°28'N/106°00'E	13,300	1984
Wei Ning	IV	26°58'N/104°03'E	2,033	1992
Xian Nu Dong	VI	29°03'N/107°28'E	6,907	1984
Ye Zhong Hei Ye Hou	IV	26°12'N/104°49'E	1,698	1987
Yuan Sheng Lin	VI	26°36'N/107°00'E	28,000	1990
Zhong Ya Re Dai Sen Lin	VI	28°17'N/105°55'E	48,666	1982
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Hong Feng Hu	V	??	5,700	1987
Huang Guo Shu Pu Bu	V	26°13'N/105°38'E	11,500	1980
Long Gong Palace	V	??	2,400	1987
Wu Yang He	V	??	40,000	1987
Zhi Jin Shan Dong	V	??	45,000	1987

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Hainan				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Ba Wang Ling	VI	19°01'N/109°01'E	5,639	1988
Bai Die Bei	IV	19°51'N/109°15'E	65,000	1983
Bai Shui Ling	VI	18°43'N/109°43'E	3,050	1984
Da Tian Po Lu	IV	18°58'N/108°48'E	1,314	1986
Da Zhou Dao	V	18°40'N/110°30'E	6,000	1990
Dong Zhai Gang	Ia	19°55'N/110°31'E	3,337	1986
Fan Jia	VI	19°13'N/109°34'E	3,100	1981
Gan Shi Ling	VI	18°21'N/109°39'E	2,103	1985
Hui Shan	VI	19°04'N/110°09'E	4,464	1981
Jia Xi	VI	18°49'N/109°04'E	8,327	1981
Jia Xin	VI	18°36'N/110°10'E	7,588	1981
Jian Feng Ling	II	18°37'N/108°45'E	7,762	1976
Jian Ling Ling	VI	18°40'N/109°31'E	10,923	1981
Lin Gao Jiao	V	20°00'N/109°41'E	3,467	1986
Liu Lian Ling	VI	18°58'N/110°22'E	2,746	1981
Nan Lin	VI	18°42'N/110°00'E	5,775	1981
Nan Wan	IV	18°22'N/109°58'E	1,027	1976
Pi Ye Ling Shi	IV	20°00'N/109°40'E	1,380	1986
Qi Lin Cai	IV	19°51'N/110°58'E	6,500	1983
Qi Zhi Ling	VI	18°45'N/109°40'E	4,866	1981
Qing Lan Gang	V	19°31'N/110°30'E	2,948	1981
Sha He Shui Zi Yuan	VI	19°15'N/109°28'E	1,174	1992
Shan Hu Jiao	V	18°10'N/109°21'E	8,500	1990
Shan Hu Jiao	V	20°00'N/109°37'E	32,400	1986
Shang Xi	VI	18°45'N/110°07'E	11,662	1981
Song Tao Shui Zi Yuan	VI	19°22'N/109°45'E	31,150	1992
Tong Gu Ling	II	19°39'N/111°00'E	1,333	1983
Wan Fu	VI	24°27'N/106°19'E	3,325	1974
Wu Zhi Shan	VI	18°49'N/109°39'E	13,436	1985
Xi-Nan-Zhong Sha Archipelago	V	11°00'N/112°00'E	2,400,000	1980
Yong Xing Niao Lei	IV	19°54'N/110°17'E	10,000	1988
Hebei				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Ba Xian Zhuo Zi	VI	40°10'N/117°30'E	1,049	1984
Bai Hua Shan	VI	39°52'N/115°36'E	1,700	1985

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Gu Hai An	III	39°27'N/117°54'E	21,180	1992
Huang Jin Hai An	V	39°40'N/119°19'E	30,000	1990
Lao Ling	VI	40°05'N/119°19'E	6,415	1992
Lesser Wu Tai Shan	VI	39°49'N/114°46'E	22,107	1983
Wu Ling Shan	Ia	40°35'N/117°29'E	14,337	1988
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Cang Yan Shan	V	??	18,000	?
Yie San Puo	V	??	46,000	?
Heilongjiang				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Ao Bao Shan	IV	47°18'N/123°57'E	11,733	1986
Chang Ji Gang Shi Di	IV	47°27'N/124°06'E	67,530	1988
Chang Lin Dao	IV	47°21'N/133°39'E	10,000	1990
Da Hei Shan Yang Cao Yuan	VI	46°48'N/124°18'E	21,000	1986
Dong Bei Hei Feng	IV	47°43'N/134°19'E	270,000	1980
Dong Wu	IV	48°03'N/125°00'E	7,467	1990
Er Long Shan Shui Yuan	VI	45°48'N/129°12'E	1,600	1983
Feng Huang Shan	IV	44°52'N/130°52'E	1,488	1989
Feng Lin	VI	48°01'N/128°58'E	18,400	1988
Hei Long Gong	IV	45°28'N/127°31'E	3,600	1982
Hei Yu Pao	IV	46°21'N/124°42'E	14,000	1988
Hong He	VI	47°43'N/133°37'E	16,333	1984
Hu Ma He	IV	51°19'N/124°34'E	60,000	1982
Hu Zhong	Ia	51°18'N/122°45'E	194,000	1983
Jia Xin Zi	IV	??	1,500	1989
Jie Jin Kou	VI	48°07'N/133°48'E	50,000	1987
Jing Bo Hu	II	43°46'N/128°30'E	120,000	1980
Ku Er Bin	VI	49°18'N/128°30'E	574,500	1985
Le Yuan Cao Yuan	VI	45°49'N/125°14'E	1,250	1992
Lian Huan Hu	IV	47°00'N/124°00'E	43,000	1986
Lian San Pao	IV	47°42'N/133°24'E	2,000	1988
Liang Shui	VI	47°19'N/128°52'E	6,394	1980
Liu He He	VI	46°36'N/130°24'E	10,300	1989
Liu Shu Dao	VI	47°27'N/132°21'E	1,100	1989
Long Feng Hu	IV	45°03'N/128°39'E	50,000	1988
Mao Shan	IV	48°24'N/125°12'E	25,010	1988
Mu Dan Feng	VI	44°19'N/129°40'E	19,468	1994

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Nan Bei He Jing Ji Cao Yuan	VI	48°33'N/125°48'E	2,000	1985
Qi Xin He	VI	47°15'N/133°10'E	20,000	1992
Qi Xing La Zi	IV	46°18'N/130°49'E	33,000	1980
Sha Tian Shan Zhu	IV	46°48'N/124°01'E	3,267	1986
Shu Guang	VI	45°00'N/130°22'E	19,942	1992
Shuang He Lin Mu	VI	46°36'N/129°51'E	1,833	1989
Shui Qing	IV	48°00'N/125°15'E	86,533	1990
Song Feng Shan	VI	45°25'N/127°04'E	1,465	1984
Wang Hua Pao	IV	46°18'N/125°06'E	2,908	1989
Wu Da Lian Chi	III	48°40'N/126°13'E	70,000	1980
Wu Da Lian Chi Cao Yuan	VI	??	2,000	1985
Wu Di He	IV	49°14'N/128°12'E	72,000	1986
Wu Ma Sha Tou Zi Yao Cai	IV	46°45'N/123°54'E	6,667	1986
Xiang Mo Shan	VI	46°24'N/129°36'E	2,250	1992
Xin Dian Lin Chang Ye Sheng Dong Wu	IV	46°59'N/124°09'E	14,000	1986
Xin Min Shan	VI	48°45'N/127°31'E	11,000	1988
Xing Kai Hu	VI	45°10'N/132°19'E	222,482	1994
Xing Long Lu Wei Zhao Ze	VI	47°42'N/133°06'E	8,400	1986
Xun Bie La He	IV	49°15'N/128°00'E	14,285	1982
Ya Wa Huang	IV	46°39'N/126°48'E	2,600	1993
Yan Jiang	VI	48°39'N/127°54'E	2,500	1988
Yue Ya Hu	VI	45°52'N/133°21'E	51,340	1986
Zha Long	IV	46°40'N/123°58'E	210,000	1984
Zhi Wu	VI	47°51'N/124°54'E	37,600	1990
Henan				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Bai Song Ling	IV	35°12'N/112°45'E	4,393	1990
Dong Zhai Niao Lei	IV	31°45'N/114°10'E	10,000	1982
Hei Yan Zheng Lao Jie Ling	VI	33°39'N/111°18'E	13,111	1982
Hui Xian Mi Hou	IV	35°40'N/113°40'E	15,000	1989
Ji Gong Shan	II	31°48'N/115°33'E	3,000	1988
Ji Yuan Mi Hou	VI	35°11'N/112°24'E	11,000	1982
Jin Gang Tai	VI	31°40'N/115°28'E	2,972	1982
Lesser Qin Ling Shan	VI	34°24'N/110°24'E	4,080	1982
Lian Kang Shan	VI	31°37'N/114°45'E	2,000	1982
Lu Shi Da Ni	IV	33°51'N/110°53'E	2,133	1982
Tai Bai Ding	VI	32°24'N/113°14'E	4,924	1982

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Xi Xia	IV	33°34'N/111°27'E	2,533	1982
Yu Bei Huang He Gu Dao Tian Er	IV	35°29'N/114°14'E	3,030	1988
Hubei				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Chang Jiang Tian Er Zhou Bai Qi Tun	IV	29°45'N/112°25'E	2,000	1992
Chang Jiang Xin Lou Duan Bai Qi Tun	IV	29°55'N/113°38'E	13,500	1992
Da Hong Shan Yin Xing	VI	31°26'N/112°56'E	171,400	1993
Hou He	VI	30°03'N/110°28'E	2,067	1988
Jiu Feng	VI	31°42'N/111°24'E	1,500	1990
Jiu Gong Shan	V	129°23'N/114°33'E	4,699	1981
Mu Lin Zi	VI	30°07'N/110°12'E	2,133	1983
Qi Zi Mei Shan	VI	30°00'N/109°30'E	1,733	1990
Sai Wu Dang	VI	32°33'N/110°40'E	5,400	1987
Shen Nong Jia	Ia	36°27'N/110°18'E	70,467	1986
Tian Er Zhou Mi Lu	IV	29°44'N/112°25'E	1,567	1991
Wu Dao Xia	VI	31°44'N/111°06'E	8,750	1990
Xiao He	IV	30°07'N/108°36'E	60,000	1981
Ye Sheng La Mei	IV	31°45'N/110°44'E	4,000	1984
Yin Xing	IV	31°27'N/113°33'E	5,600	1989
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Wu Dang Shan	IV	??	29,090	1990
Hunan				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Ba Da Gong Shan	V	29°25'N/109°30'E	20,000	1986
Ba Mian Shan	VI	26°01'N/113°41'E	4,333	1982
Ban Tang	VI	25°21'N/112°12'E	6,540	1989
Da Yuan Yuan Kou	VI	24°56'N/110°59'E	10,733	1982
Ding Liao	VI	26°03'N/113°36'E	1,000	1986
Dong Dong Ting Hu	IV	29°00'N/112°42'E	190,300	1994
Fu Shou Shan	III	28°48'N/113°54'E	3,400	1987
Heng Shan	II	27°15'N/112°34'E	8,270	1982
Hu Ping Shan	VI	30°49'N/110°40'E	40,847	1994
Huang Sang	VI	26°20'N/110°03'E	25,400	1982
Hui Feng Ling	VI	25°11'N/111°17'E	1,333	1991
Huo Yan	VI	29°32'N/109°33'E	8,100	1987
Jiu Yi Shan	VI	25°14'N/111°59'E	5,667	1982
Liang Cha Xiang	IV	28°31'N/110°26'E	24,436	1988

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Liang Tou Yang	VI	28°01'N/109°24'E	6,670	1986
Long Men	IV	27°50'N/110°09'E	1,700	1984
Mang Shan	VI	24°59'N/112°52'E	19,833	1994
Mi Liang Dong	VI	27°40'N/110°30'E	1,000	1985
Mu Ping Hu	IV	28°54'N/112°13'E	26,680	1991
Qian Jia Dong	VI	25°27'N/111°19'E	5,400	1982
Shun Huang Shan	VI	26°27'N/110°53'E	12,687	1982
Suo Xi Yu	II	29°27'N/110°39'E	3,931	1982
Tao Yuan Dong	VI	26°30'N/114°00'E	10,000	1982
Tian Men Shan	VI	29°04'N/110°27'E	1,200	1987
Tian Zi Shan	VI	29°26'N/110°27'E	3,333	1982
Wan Zi and Lu Hu	IV	28°50'N/112°31'E	50,000	1991
Xiao Xi	VI	28°27'N/110°15'E	11,067	1982
Yang Ming Shan	VI	26°03'N/111°55'E	2,800	1982
Yin Bi Dong	III	26°36'N/111°39'E	1,800	1991
Yun Shan	VI	26°38'N/110°45'E	1,302	1982
Zi Yun and Wan Feng Shan	VI	26°15'N/110°59'E	10,667	1982
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Wu Ling Yuan	V	29°20'N/110°31'E	26,400	1988
Jiangsu				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Cheng Tou	IV	33°26'N/118°26'E	15,000	1985
Da Feng Mi Lu	IV	33°15'N/120°30'E	1,000	1986
Gu Cheng Hu	VI	31°18'N/118°55'E	2,430	1987
Jiu Long Kou	VI	33°34'N/119°54'E	2,333	1985
Ma Ling Shan	VI	34°28'N/118°28'E	8,300	1990
Tie Shan	VI	32°49'N/118°25'E	2,180	1990
Xiang Yang Shui Ku	IV	33°24'N/118°13'E	10,000	1985
Xing Long Sha	IV	31°48'N/121°45'E	3,800	1989
Yan Cheng	IV	33°27'N/120°30'E	453,000	1992
Jiangxi				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Cui Wei Feng	VI	27°13'N/116°06'E	1,000	1990
Guan Shan	VI	28°33'N/114°34'E	2,200	1981
He Bang	IV	28°19'N/116°10'E	2,283	1980
Hua Nan Hu	VI	27°42'N/116°14'E	23,936	1992
Jin Pen Shan	VI	25°15'N/115°10'E	1,100	1983

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Jing Gang Shan	VI	26°00'N/116°20'E	15,469	1981
Jiu Lian Shan	VI	24°31'N/114°27'E	4,196	1981
Po Yang Hu	IV	29°11'N/116°00'E	35,000	1980
Po Yang Hu	IV	29°05'N/116°16'E	22,400	1988
San Bai Shan	VI	25°01'N/115°15'E	3,300	1989
Shui Jiang	VI	26°55'N/115°40'E	2,000	1983
Tao Hong Ling	IV	29°51'N/116°36'E	4,500	1981
Wu Gong Xiao Nan Ping	VI	27°30'N/114°12'E	2,200	1988
Wu Yi Shan	VI	27°48'N/117°42'E	5,300	1981
Wu Yuan	VI	29°09'N/117°49'E	3,806	1993
Yang Ling	VI	25°34'N/114°04'E	1,759	1985
Zhen Zhu Shan	VI	29°04'N/117°32'E	2,667	1993
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Long Hu Shan	V	??	20,000	1985
San Qing Shan	V	??	22,000	1985
Jilin				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Cha Gan Hu	VI	45°14'N/124°15'E	63,600	1986
Chang Bai Shan	Ia	41°42'N/127°43'E	190,582	1986
Da Bu Su Lang Ya Ba	VI	45°01'N/123°49'E	11,000	1993
Da He	VI	42°56'N/126°46'E	5,823	1986
Dao Mu Gou	VI	43°07'N/126°44'E	1,446	1986
Feng Wu Gou	VI	43°04'N/129°43'E	77,400	1991
Guan Ma	VI	??	2,000	1987
Jiang Nan	IV	43°06'N/126°06'E	2,000	1988
Mo Mo Ge	IV	45°51'N/123°43'E	144,000	1981
Qing Song	IV	44°29'N/126°49'E	9,454	1986
San Dao Gou Ci Qiu Lin	VI	42°30'N/127°00'E	1,220	1990
San Jiao Long Wan	III	42°45'N/125°19'E	8,102	1990
Shi Hu	VI	41°27'N/126°12'E	39,000	1993
Song Hua Jiang San Hu	VI	43°30'N/127°00'E	1,100,000	1991
Tian Gang Chao Yang	VI	43°55'N/126°55'E	4,833	1985
Wan Wan Chuan	VI	41°31'N/125°48'E	1,920	1991
Wen Zi Ling	VI	41°06'N/125°56'E	4,850	1992
Xiang Hai	IV	44°55'N/122°04'E	105,467	1986
Xin Kai He	VI	42°50'N/126°51'E	1,824	1986
Xin Zhan Tu Shan	VI	43°52'N/127°22'E	1,979	1987
Yan Ming Hu	VI	43°43'N/128°42'E	1,000	1991

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Yao Jing Zi	VI	44°34'N/123°25'E	23,800	1986
Zuo Jia	VI	44°00'N/126°01'E	5,544	1982
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Ba Da Bu Jing Yue Tan	V	??	15,100	?
Songhua Hu	V	??	70,000	?
Liaoning				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Bai Qing Zhai	VI	41°39'N/123°24'E	2,800	1993
Bai Shi La Zi	VI	40°49'N/124°40'E	7,405	1988
Ban Hai Bao	IV	39°10'N/121°34'E	11,700	1992
Bo Shan	VI	40°37'N/119°57'E	9,800	1988
Da Huo Fang Shui Ku	VI	41°52'N/124°11'E	530,000	1990
Dong Gou Bin Hai Shi Di	V	39°50'N/123°35'E	77,000	1991
Feng Huang Shan	VI	40°22'N/124°03'E	2,600	1981
Hai Tang Shan	VI	41°57'N/121°42'E	3,150	1986
Hua Kun Yin Zi	VI	41°13'N/120°10'E	3,330	1981
Jin Shi Tan	III	39°03'N/121°55'E	2,200	1986
Lao Hu Shan Dong	VI	41°45'N/120°00'E	11,000	1986
Lao Tu Ding Zi	VI	41°16'N/124°49'E	15,217	1981
Liu Gu He	IV	41°01'N/121°19'E	2,000	1988
Liu Pao Shou Gou	VI	41°28'N/119°52'E	2,000	1983
Na Mu Si Lai	VI	42°25'N/122°22'E	7,130	1987
Nan Liu Zhang Zi	VI	40°48'N/118°55'E	1,330	1984
Nian Zi Gou	VI	42°37'N/122°14'E	1,130	1984
Pi Shan Gou	IV	41°37'N/120°09'E	3,330	1983
Qing Gou	IV	42°40'N/122°10'E	2,161	1986
San Jia Bao	IV	40°38'N/122°54'E	1,667	1985
Sha Guo Gou	VI	41°16'N/119°21'E	1,200	1984
Sha Jin Tai Cao Yuan	VI	42°30'N/121°01'E	84,000	1986
She Dao, Lao Tie Shan	IV	38°51'N/121°01'E	17,000	1980
Shuang Tai	IV	40°45'N/121°34'E	80,000	1988
Tie Jia Ling	VI	40°09'N/123°57'E	2,500	1990
Tu Men Zi	VI	40°41'N/123°46'E	2,760	1987
Xi Ping	VI	41°30'N/122°22'E	1,467	1984
Xian Ren Dong	VI	40°01'N/122°57'E	3,575	1992
Yi Wu Lu Shan	VI	41°25'N/121°31'E	11,351	1986
Yuan He Shui Yuan	VI	40°18'N/124°25'E	6,000	1990

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Zhu Jia Tun Hai Shi Dai	V	39°01'N/121°28'E	1,350	1989
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Da Lian Tan Lu Shun Kou	V	??	10,500	?
Jin Shi Tan	V	??	11,000	?
Xin Cheng	V	??	4,200	?
Ya Lu Jiang	V	??	40,000	?
Nei Monggol				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Ba Wang He	VI	41°07'N/113°17'E	1,550	1985
Ba Yin Ao Bao	IV	38°53'N/107°37'E	8,000	1987
Bai Yin Ao Bao	IV	43°41'N/117°24'E	6,737	1979
Da Lai Hu	IV	48°35'N/117°16'E	400,000	1986
Da Li Nuo Er Niao Lei	IV	43°31'N/116°53'E	92,763	1987
Da Qing Gou	IV	42°47'N/122°02'E	8,183	1988
He Lan Shan	Ia	38°56'N/105°46'E	67,710	1980
Ke Er Qing Cao Yuan	IV	44°41'N/121°23'E	136,000	1995
Nu Deng	IV	42°06'N/106°30'E	28,040	1983
Xi Lin Ge Le Cao Yuan	Ia	43°25'N/115°31'E	1,078,600	1985
<i>Protected Area</i>				
Wu Liang Su Hai	IV	41°03'N/109°01'E	21,260	1985
Ningxia				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Bai Ji Tan	VI	38°03'N/106°45'E	1,300	1985
He Lan Shan	Ia	38°55'N/106°05'E	157,000	1988
Liu Pan Shan	VI	35°23'N/106°16'E	67,300	1988
Luo Shan	VI	37°13'N/106°15'E	7,100	1982
Qing Tong Xia	IV	37°45'N/105°55'E	3,600	1984
Sha Po Tou	VI	37°25'N/104°55'E	13,400	1983
Yun Wu Shan Cao Di	VI	36°16'N/106°25'E	3,200	1982
Qinghai				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Bao Ku Shui Yuan Lin	VI	37°11'N/101°44'E	12,777	1984
Long Bao	Ib	33°09'N/96°24'E	5,000	1986
Meng Da	VI	35°46'N/102°40'E	9,544	1980
Qing Hai Lake Niao Dao	IV	36°56'N/99°52'E	708,000	1975

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Shaanxi				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Fo Ping	IV	33°33'N/107°40'E	29,240	1978
Fu Gu Du Song	VI	39°10'N/110°49'E	6,400	1985
Niu Bei Liang	IV	33°46'N/108°46'E	16,418	1988
Shen Mu Chou Bai	VI	38°43'N/110°03'E	7,666	1986
Tai Bai Shan	Ia	33°49'N/107°21'E	56,325	1986
Yang Xian Zhu Huan	IV	33°22'N/107°30'E	22,968	1983
Zhou Zhi	IV	33°33'N/107°33'E	52,931	1988
Shandong				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Bao Du Gang	VI	??	1,000	1991
Chang Dao	IV	37°58'N/120°42'E	5,300	1988
Cuo Shan	VI	??	2,667	1984
Da Tian Er	IV	37°19'N/122°34'E	6,700	1984
Huang He San Jiao Zhou	V	37°50'N/118°55'E	153,000	1992
Nan Si Hu	IV	34°48'N/117°01'E	120,000	1982
Sang Gou Wan	IV	37°03'N/122°31'E	13,333	1987
Wei De Shan	IV	37°22'N/122°29'E	6,667	1984
Yi Shan	IV	36°21'N/118°24'E	3,000	1987
Yuan Shan	V	36°17'N/118°06'E	1,000	1986
Shanxi				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
He Jin	IV	35°30'N/110°33'E	4,689	1993
Li Shan	IV	35°23'N/111°57'E	24,800	1988
Lin Kong Shan	VI	36°57'N/112°19'E	1,334	1993
Lu Ya Shan	IV	38°36'N/111°49'E	21,453	1988
Mang He	VI	35°20'N/112°17'E	5,600	1988
Mian Shan	VI	37°15'N/112°10'E	17,827	1993
Pang Quan Gou	IV	37°45'N/111°22'E	10,466	1986
Tian Long Shan	IV	37°47'N/112°20'E	2,867	1993
Wu Lu Shan	IV	36°28'N/111°09'E	14,350	1993
Yun Cheng Tian Er	IV	34°57'N/110°57'E	4,800	1993
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Huang He Hu Kou Pu Bu	V	??	10,000	?

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Sichuan				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
An Zi He	IV	30°43'N/103°07'E	18,600	1993
Bai He	VI	33°20'N/104°02'E	20,000	1963
Da Xiao Lan Gou	VI	32°36'N/105°54'E	3,333	1987
Feng Tong Zhai	IV	30°19'N/102°48'E	39,039	1994
Huang Long Si	II	32°40'N/103°43'E	40,000	1983
Jin Yun Shan	II	29°55'N/106°18'E	1,400	1979
Jiu Zhai Gou	II	32°55'N/103°46'E	60,000	1994
La Ba He	IV	30°04'N/102°16'E	23,872	1963
Long Xi Hong Kou	VI	31°00'N/103°42'E	34,000	1993
Luo Ji Shan	VI	27°33'N/102°12'E	22,965	1986
Ma Bian Da Feng Ding	IV	28°25'N/103°13'E	30,000	1994
Mei Gu Da Feng Ding	IV	28°36'N/103°04'E	21,864	1994
Que Er Shan	IV	31°40'N/98°57'E	24,500	1987
Tang Jia He	IV	32°31'N/104°37'E	40,000	1986
Tie Bu	IV	33°58'N/102°55'E	23,000	1983
Tong Jiang Nuo Shui He	VI	32°06'N/107°12'E	2,700	1986
Wang Lang	IV	32°49'N/103°55'E	27,700	1963
Wo Long	Ia	30°45'N/102°52'E	200,000	1975
Xiao Nan Hai	III	29°36'N/108°42'E	1,500	1988
Xiao Zhai Zi Gou	IV	32°01'N/103°48'E	6,725	1979
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Em Ei Shan	V	29°16'N/103°10'E	15,400	1982
Gong Ya Shan	V	??	1,000,000	1986
Huang Long	V	32°45'N/103°52'E	70,000	1982
Jin Zhai Gou	V	33°06'N/103°55'E	72,000	1982
Zhi Lin	V	??	12,000	1986
Xinjiang				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
A Er Jin Shan	Ib	36°35'N/85°43'E	4,500,000	1985
A Er Jin Shan	Ib	43°45'N/88°00'E	1,512,500	1986
Ba Yin Bu Lu Ke	IV	42°40'N/83°37'E	100,000	1986
Bu Er Gen He	IV	46°10'N/90°45'E	5,000	1986
Gan Jia Hu	VI	44°41'N/83°35'E	54,670	1983
Gong Liu Ye He Tao	IV	43°34'N/81°26'E	1,180	1983
Gong Nai Si, Tian Shan	VI	??	66,667	1986

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Ha Na Si	VI	48°48'N/87°07'E	250,000	1986
Huo Cheng	IV	44°06'N/80°48'E	35,000	1983
Jin Ta Si Shan Cao Di	VI	47°46'N/88°36'E	9,733	1986
Ka La Mai Li Shan	Ib	44°40'N/88°30'E	1,700,000	1982
Qi Tai	Ib	45°55'N/82°30'E	12,600	1986
Ta Cheng Ba Dan Xun	IV	45°55'N/82°30'E	1,500	1980
Ta Li Mu	VI	44°07'N/89°49'E	395,420	1980
Ta Shi Ku Er Gan	Ib	36°35'N/76°04'E	1,500,000	1984
Tian Chi	II	36°00'N/87°00'E	38,069	1980
Tuo Mu Er Feng	Ib	42°21'N/80°22'E	100,000	1980
Xue Ling Yun Shan	VI	43°20'N/82°03'E	28,000	1983
Xizang				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Cha Yu	Ia	28°46'N/97°25'E	101,412	1985
Dong Jiu	IV	29°58'N/94°29'E	22,600	1990
Gang Xiang	IV	29°55'N/95°26'E	4,600	1985
Jiang Cun	VI	28°18'N/85°19'E	34,060	1985
Lei Wu Qi	IV	31°12'N/96°33'E	63,700	1990
Mang Kang	IV	29°45'N/98°39'E	185,300	1990
Mo Tuo	Ia	29°31'N/94°00'E	62,620	1986
Peng Bo	IV	29°54'N/91°23'E	9,680	1993
Qiang Tang	Ib	33°10'N/80°10'E	24,712,000	1990
Shen Zha	Ib	31°34'N/88°14'E	4,000,000	1990
Zhang Mu	VI	28°00'N/86°00'E	6,852	1985
Zhu Feng (Qomolangma)	Ib	28°08'N/86°20'E	3,381,000	1989
Yunnan				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Ai Lao Shan	VI	24°16'N/101°13'E	50,660	1988
Bai Ma Shan	VI	28°11'N/99°13'E	190,144	1988
Bai Zu Shan	VI	24°48'N/101°37'E	3,004	1984
Bi Ta Hu	VI	27°46'N/99°54'E	14,181	1984
Cai Yang He	VI	22°30'N/101°09'E	7,035	1986
Cang Shan, Er Hai Hu	VI	25°36'N/99°57'E	79,700	1993
Da Shan Bao Hei Jing He	IV	27°27'N/103°18'E	19,200	1990
Da Wei Shan	VI	22°45'N/103°39'E	15,365	1982
Da Xue Shan	VI	23°40'N/99°34'E	15,786	1984
Da Xue Shan	VI	27°46'N/98°57'E	17,887	1993

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Da Zhong Shan	VI	25°00'N/101°20'E	4,838	1984
De Dang Hou Shan	VI	24°03'N/99°09'E	7,200	1990
Fen Shui Ling Feng	VI	22°50'N/103°19'E	10,760	1986
Gao Li Gong Shan	Ia	25°39'N/98°44'E	123,900	1986
Gao Lu Shan	VI	24°06'N/102°21'E	5,260	1991
Gu Lin Qing	VI	22°47'N/104°03'E	3,605	1982
Ha Ba Shan	VI	27°18'N/100°02'E	21,908	1984
Hai Zi Ping	VI	27°51'N/104°39'E	2,782	1984
Huang Lian Shan	VI	22°49'N/102°10'E	13,935	1983
Hui Ze Hei Jing He	IV	26°07'N/103°21'E	6,800	1990
Ji Zu Shan	VI	25°55'N/100°19'E	10,760	1981
Jia Che	VI	25°54'N/103°19'E	8,282	1984
Jie Zi He	VI	23°27'N/102°01'E	3,260	1989
Jin Guang Miao	VI	25°30'N/99°33'E	9,500	1986
Lao Hei Shan	VI	24°50'N/101°36'E	1,370	1986
Lao Jun Shan	VI	22°55'N/104°31'E	4,509	1986
Lu Gu Hu	VI	27°42'N/100°45'E	8,133	1986
Mang Bao Shui Ku	VI	??	3,170	1991
Mo Pan Shan	VI	23°54'N/101°57'E	7,454	1989
Na Pa Hai Hu	IV	27°49'N/99°37'E	2,400	1984
Nan Gun He	VI	23°13'N/98°54'E	6,983	1994
Nan Jian Feng Huang Shan	IV	24°58'N/100°32'E	2,500	1988
Nan Xi Lao Lin	VI	23°26'N/102°02'E	1,030	1989
Niu Luo He	VI	22°26'N/101°57'E	4,827	1983
Nu Jiang He	VI	27°56'N/98°20'E	375,433	1986
Peng Zu Yu Lai Jiu	VI	24°10'N/102°28'E	5,104	1992
Rui Li Jiang Liu Yu	VI	24°09'N/98°03'E	9,000	1992
Shan Hou Cha Chang	VI	24°12'N/102°11'E	1,839	1990
Shi Ba Lian Shan	VI	25°10'N/104°41'E	1,212	1986
Shi Bao Shan	VI	26°30'N/99°45'E	2,800	1988
Shi Zi Shan	VI	25°32'N/102°20'E	1,360	1982
Shuang He Mo Nan De	VI	24°48'N/102°32'E	31,667	1990
Shui Mu Shan	VI	25°28'N/100°29'E	1,500	1988
Shui Xi Qu Dao	VI	23°29'N/102°02'E	1,286	1989
Song Hua Ba	VI	25°15'N/103°04'E	63,000	1981
Tai Ji Ding	VI	25°20'N/100°29'E	2,673	1988
Tan Hua Shan	VI	25°49'N/101°00'E	2,000	1982
Tian Chi	VI	25°57'N/99°16'E	6,630	1983

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Tong Bi Guan	VI	24°19'N/97°41'E	34,158	1986
Tong Luo Ba	VI	28°36'N/104°06'E	2,803	1992
Wang Xiang Tai	VI	23°20'N/102°08'E	4,672	1989
Wei Bao Shan	VI	25°49'N/100°18'E	2,000	1988
Wei Yuan He	VI	23°06'N/100°31'E	7,653	1983
Wu Liang Shan	VI	24°26'N/100°44'E	23,355	1986
Xi Shuang Ban Na	Ia	21°35'N/101°26'E	241,776	1986
Xi Shuang Ban Na Na Ban He	VI	22°00'N/100°48'E	26,067	1991
Xiao Qiao Gou	VI	23°21'N/104°40'E	1,893	1986
Xin Tian Lao Lin	VI	23°06'N/101°24'E	1,220	1989
Xue Shan He	VI	25°27'N/99°48'E	1,000	1988
Yao Shan	VI	27°20'N/103°04'E	10,215	1984
Yu Long Shan	VI	27°09'N/100°09'E	25,996	1984
Zhang Ba Lao Lin	VI	23°22'N/102°03'E	3,674	1989
Zhang Mu Qing	VI	25°15'N/101°39'E	3,514	1982
Zhu Jiang Yuan Tou	VI	26°08'N/104°06'E	2,050	1988
Zi Jin Shan	VI	25°04'N/101°04'E	1,760	1983
Zi Xi Shan	VI	25°15'N/101°15'E	16,000	1982
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Dian Chi Hu	II	24°54'N/102°42'E	292,000	1981
Shi Lin	III	24°42'N/103°10'E	8,433	1981
Zhejiang				
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Feng Yang Shan Bai Shan Zu	VI	29°19'N/118°13'E	24,711	1992
Gu Tian Shan	VI	29°13'N/118°07'E	1,368	1975
Gu Zhu Shan	IV	31°09'N/119°40'E	3,000	1993
Jin Shan San Dao	V	31°23'N/121°41'E	3,000	1991
Jiu Long Shan	VI	30°27'N/119°22'E	2,000	1983
Long Wang Shan	VI	30°25'N/119°22'E	1,200	1985
Nan Ji Lie Dao	V	27°27'N/121°04'E	20,106	1990
Tian Mu Shan	II	30°19'N/119°25'E	1,050	1986
Wu Yan Ling	VI	27°45'N/119°45'E	19,026	1975
<i>Scenic Area</i>				
Cheng Si Dao	V	??	6,000	1985
Tian Tai Shan	V	??	10,500	1985

3.2.1 Taiwan Province of China

IUCN Category	Number of protected areas	Area (ha)
Category Ia	3	61,009
Category II	6	322,207
Category IV	4	7,188
Total	13	390,404

Other protected areas

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
<i>National Park</i>				
Kenting	II	21°57'N/120°46'E	32,631	1982
Kinmen	II	24°27'N/118°24'E	3,780	1995
Shei-Pa	II	24°37'N/121°21'E	76,850	1992
Taroko	II	24°13'N/121°28'E	92,000	1986
Yangmingshan	II	25°11'N/121°30'E	11,456	1985
Yushan	II	23°25'N/121°02'E	105,490	1985
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Cha Tien Mountain	Ia	24°52'N/121°26'E	7,760	1992
Chu Yun Mountain	Ia	22°59'N/120°48'E	6,249	1992
Ta-Wu Mountain	Ia	22°38'N/120°45'E	47,000	1987
<i>Wildlife Refuge</i>				
Lanyang River Mouth	IV	24°45'N/121°48'E	4,190	1984
Mienhua Huaping Islet	IV	25°29'N/122°06'E	226	1996
Tatu River Estuary	IV	24°12'N/120°28'E	2,670	1995
Wuweikang	IV	24°37'N/120°51'E	102	1993

3.2.2 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China

IUCN Category	Number of protected areas	Area (ha)
Category V	13	38,421
Total	13	38,421

Ramsar Site

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Mai Po Marshes and Inner Deep Bay		22°30'N/114°02'E	1,513	1995

Other Protected Areas

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
<i>Country Park</i>				
Lam Tsuen	V	22°27'N/114°04'E	1,520	1979
Lantau North	V	22°16'N/113°57'E	2,200	1978
Lantau South	V	22°14'N/113°56'E	5,640	1978
Ma On Shan	V	22°23'N/114°14'E	2,280	1979
Pat Shin Leng	V	22°29'N/114°12'E	3,125	1978
Plover Cove	V	22°30'N/114°16'E	5,224	1978
Sai Kung East	V	22°26'N/114°24'E	4,477	1978
Sai Kung West	V	22°23'N/114°18'E	3,000	1978
Shing Mun	V	22°23'N/114°08'E	1,400	1977
Tai Lam	V	22°24'N/114°01'E	5,330	1979
Tai Mo Shan	V	22°24'N/114°07'E	1,440	1979
Tai Tam	V	22°15'N/114°12'E	1,585	1977
<i>Marine Park</i>				
Sha Chau Tong and Lung Kwu Chau	V	??/?	1,200	1996

3.2.3 Macau Special Administrative Region of China

No protected areas

3.3 Japan

IUCN Category	Number of protected areas	Area (ha)
Category Ia	8	24,446
Category II	15	1,295,988
Category IV	29	477,610
Category V	13	752,239
Total	65	2,550,283

Natural World Heritage Sites

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Shirakami-Sanchi	40°27'N/140°07'E	16,971	1993
Situated in the mountains of northern Honshu, this trackless site includes the last remains of the virgin cool-temperate forest of Siebold's beech trees that once covered the hills and mountain slopes of northern Japan. The black bear, the serow and 87 species of birds can be found in this forest.			
Yakushima	30°20'N/130°30'E	10,747	1993
Located in the interior of Yaku Island, at the meeting point of the palearctic and oriental biotic regions, Yakushima exhibits a very rich flora, with some 1,900 species and subspecies, including ancient specimens of the sugi (Japanese cedar). It also contains a remnant of a warm-temperate ancient forest, unique in the region.			

Ramsar Sites

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Akkeshi-ko and Bekambeushi-shitsugen	43°03'N/144°54'E	4,896	1993
<p><i>Principal features:</i> Akkeshi Lake is a brackish water lake with inflow from the Bekambeushi River, and a connection to the sea via a narrow channel. The lake is 11m deep at the deepest point, and is surrounded by wetlands and plateaux. Some areas of salt marsh occur around the lake. Bekambeushi Mire occurs at the mouth of the river. The mire is composed of extensive fens and some bogs along the basin of the river. Bekambeushi Mire maintains the balance of underground water and control floods, as well as supporting the fishery of oysters and clams in Akkeshi Lake.</p> <p><i>Conservation issues:</i> Within the site, the state owns the land around the publicly- owned lake. Surrounding areas are owned by the state, town and private parties. Current land use at Akkeshi Lake includes fishing and aquaculture, while tourism and forestry activities occur at Bekambeushi Mire. Surrounding areas also support these activities. Research is conducted on the condition of <i>Grus japonensis</i> habitat and the state of the bog. A possible deterioration of lake water quality may result from land reclamation and aquaculture, and from tree felling and the inflow of raw sewage from livestock farms in the catchment. A Hokkaido Wetland Protection Master plan is in preparation.</p>			

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Biwa-ko	35°15'N/136°05'E	65,602	1993
<p><i>Principal features:</i> The world's third oldest lake, Biwa-ko is the country's largest. The watershed approximates the administrative borders of Shiga Prefecture and almost all of the precipitation in the prefecture flows into Lake Biwa via 460 streams of various size. The Seta River is the lake's only natural outlet. Lake Biwa is surrounded by 21 municipalities. Peripheral mountains reaching 600-1,000m above sea level encircle the lake and its surroundings, forming the Omi Basin. Annual mean temperature is 12-14°C. A total of 70 aquatic plants have been recorded from Lake Biwa, including emergent, floating-leafed and submerged plants. The naturalised plants, <i>Elodea auttallii</i> and <i>Egeria densa</i>, also occur. The most notable vegetation in Lake Biwa's coastal areas consists of vast reed zones comprising <i>Zizania latifolia</i>, <i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>, <i>Typha angustifolia</i> and <i>Scirpus lacustris</i>. Outside the reed zone are coastal forests dominated by willows and alders.</p> <p>Ocean beach flora such as <i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>, <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> and <i>Lathyrus maritimus</i> are also seen, representing relict plants. The Japanese black pine, a relict here, is distributed mainly on the west coast of the northern part of the lake, suggesting that Lake Biwa was connected to the sea in ancient times. Lake Biwa is inhabited by 53 species of fish, including 11 indigenous species. A total of 172 bird species have been recorded from Lake Biwa and its vicinity. The lake's coastal areas are used by large numbers of small birds and waterfowl for feeding and roosting during wintering and migration. Annual January waterfowl counts record over 50,000 birds every year, including <i>Cygnus c. columbianus</i>, <i>Anser fabalis</i> and others.</p> <p><i>Conservation issues:</i> Japan's Ministry of Construction owns 65,448 hectares of the site, while 154ha is in private hands. The Lake Biwa Ramsar site is included in the Lake Biwa Quasi-national Park Special Zones, as designated by the Natural Parks Law. It is also included in the Lake Biwa Wildlife Protection Area, as designated by the Wildlife Protection and Hunting Law. Within the Special Zone, construction or installation of artificial structures, cutting of trees and bamboo, collection of soil and stone, landfills etc, are prohibited unless prior permission is obtained from the Governor of Shiga Prefecture. Most of the land in the site consists of beaches or natural and urban park zones and these are used for tourism and recreation. A great number of sightseers, swimmers, and more recently those interested in yachting and wind surfing, visit the lake every year. Several autocamps have recently opened, attracting increasing numbers of people. Lake Biwa has long been a good fishing ground. Annual fishery production from Lake Biwa is 4,703 tons (1990), including 1,116 tons of <i>Plecoglossus altivelis</i>, 250 tons of <i>Carassius auratus</i> and 211 tons of carbicula shellfish. In addition, 1,092 tons of fish and 435kg of pearls are produced by aquaculture. Flooding is significantly reduced in the downstream regions as flood effluents from streams are held transiently by Lake Biwa and then discharged downstream via the Seta River. Recently, however, floods and drought associated with changes in water level have occurred. The increasing demand for water supply, due to population growth, lifestyle change and industrial development, has necessitated a reassessment of the use of the lake's water resources. Recent problems include overgrowth of plankton, eutrophication and nature loss and aesthetic degradation resulting from development of the surrounding regions. Water quality varies with depth and accordingly, the north-west part of the lake is the clearest with water pollution increasing in the southward direction. An estimated 4.5 billion tons of water flows into Lake Biwa annually, 10-20% of which is underground water. Efforts to prevent the progress of eutrophication are under way. A large number of research institutions, including the Shiga Prefectural Lake Biwa Research Institute, have compiled a vast amount of data on Lake Biwa.</p>			
Izu-numa and Uchi-numa	38°43'N/141°06'E	559	1985
<p><i>Principal features:</i> Two interconnected freshwater lakes (7m above sea level; catchment area 5,185ha) lying in an alluvial plain and surrounded by rice fields, giving way to hills (rising to 40-50m a.s.l.) to the south, west and north. Izu-numa, the larger of the two lakes, has one inflow and one outflow river, the latter flowing into Uchi-numa, which also has a single outflow (via a flood gate), but two other inflow rivers. The lakes support fringing peat swamp with beds of <i>Phragmites australis</i>, <i>Zizania latifolia</i>, <i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>, <i>Carex cinerascens</i> and <i>Scirpus radicans</i>, while the submerged aquatic vegetation includes <i>Trapa japonica</i>, <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> and <i>Potamogeton distinctus</i>. The principal human activities within the site are nature conservation and fishing, while land use in the catchment area includes rice-growing, pastoralism and habitation. The lakes' water is utilized for rice cultivation and the wetland performs a valuable flood control function. The site is particularly important for water birds in winter; it is used by about 80% of the total numbers of <i>Anser fabalis</i> and <i>A. albifrons</i> wintering in Japan, and by about 20% of the country's wintering <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> and <i>C. columbianus</i>. The area is also one of the few Japanese localities for the wild rice community characterized by <i>Zizania latifolia</i>.</p> <p><i>Conservation issues:</i> Some domestic effluent flows into the site and the lakes are liable to back-flow from downstream areas during times of high rainfall. The lakes are becoming progressively shallower owing to siltation, and <i>Zizania latifolia</i> (wild rice), which is an important food source for wintering swans, is decreasing. The site plays a valuable role in conservation education, while current research projects (carried out by the Wildbird Observatory Centre and Izu-numa/Uchi-numa Sanctuary Centre) monitor numbers of wintering water birds, and investigate reasons for the decline in the wild rice community. Efforts are under way to re-plant areas of wild rice to improve the food supply for wintering swans.</p>			

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Katano-kamoike	36°19'N/136°17'E	10	1993
<p><i>Principal features:</i> The area consists of a 2.5ha pond (max. 2.5m depth) and marsh land. Two waterways originating in the hills to the east supply the pond's water. During the winter the marshy area fills and is connected to the pond. The pond functions as an agricultural reservoir between May and August, when water from the pond flows into rice paddies to the north. The quality of the water flowing into the pond is fairly good. The climate is characterised by substantial rain, a cold northwest wind and changeable weather. However the coastal position of the site keeps the average yearly temperature at about 14°C. The hills around the wetland are covered with forest. The site is an important resting place for up to 190 species of birds. These include species designated as nationally rare wild species such as <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> and <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>. It is the largest wintering area for <i>Anser albifrons</i> and <i>Anser fabalis</i> in western Japan. The site attracts more than 10,000 wildfowl, including <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> and <i>Anas formosa</i> every winter.</p> <p><i>Conservation issues:</i> Land tenure is divided between privately owned land (6.9ha), public land (0.8ha) and the privately owned pond. The entire wetland was designated as a special protection zone of a prefectural wildlife protection area in 1968, as a prefectural natural monument in 1969, and as a special protection zone of the Echizen Kaga Coast Quasi-national Park (class 2) in 1968. In this area, construction, modification of land, mining, reclamation, changing the water level and taking wildlife are prohibited without the permission of the governor. In order to ensure sufficient water surface for wildfowl, some of the wetland plants are cut every autumn. Planned measures include: current protection status will be changed to a special protection area of a national wildlife protection area, and the special protection zone of the Echizen Kaga Coast Quasi-national Park "class 2" will become "class 1". The Kaga City Kamoike Sanctuary Visitor Centre, which attracts many people for bird-watching and nature appreciation, provides educational instruction through specialists. These specialists also monitor and study the flora and fauna of the site, as well as environmental changes. The area surrounding the wetland is made up of both national government and privately-owned forests, of which approximately 100ha have been designated as a hunting ground. In this area, only the traditional 300 year old method of hunting using nets is permitted for the hunting of wildfowl. In the eastern part of the wetland is the Shimofukuda Reservoir, which supplies water to the pond. Marshy areas adjacent to the pond have not been farmed for a long time, and watercourses and paths have disintegrated. Colonisation of the area by plants such as <i>Zizania latifolia</i> and <i>Phragmites communis</i> has been gradually changing the character of the habitat.</p>			
Kiritappu-shitsugen	43°05'N/145°05'E	2,504	1993
<p><i>Principal features:</i> Kiritappu Mire is primarily a sphagnum peatbog, formed on top of a row of ancient sand dunes. Hichirippu Marsh and Mochirippu Marsh, connected to the sea by a narrow channel, are brackish water lakes surrounded by a plateau. Sea water flows backward into the marshes at high tide. Hichirippu Marsh is less than 3m at its deepest. Ocean water flows into the mouth of Biwase River which runs through the centre of the site. The site is characterised by highly humid and cool summers. The average annual temperature is 5.5°C, two degrees lower than other regions at the same latitude. The Kiritappu Mire sphagnum bogs contain associations of <i>Moliniopsis japonica</i>-<i>Phragmites</i>, <i>Phragmites-Calamagrostis canadensis</i>-<i>Carex</i> sp., and other wetland vegetation communities.</p> <p><i>Conservation issues:</i> Land ownership is divided as follows: national government, 1,231ha; town-owned, 248ha; private land, 610ha; and public lake, 415ha. The surrounding area consists of private and prefectural land. Hichirippu and Mochirippu Marshes provide clam-fishing grounds. In the catchment and surrounding areas, lands are used for forestry and fisheries. Monitoring research on water level change is carried out at the site. The Kiritappu Mire centre is used for nature observation. Kiritappu Mire is crossed by a highway. This area has recently attracted growing attention as a tourism attraction but increasing numbers of visitors could damage the site. Kiritappu Mire captures water, maintaining and controlling its quality as it recharges underground water. There is a threat that contaminated water might flow into the wetlands from the surrounding areas.</p>			
Kushiro-shitsugen	43°09'N/144°26'E	7,726	1980
Kutcharo-ko	45°09'N/142°20'E	1,607	1989
<p><i>Principal features:</i> The site is composed of two interconnected, coastal, freshwater lake basins (Ko-numa and Oh-numa), lying between 1m and 2m above sea level. The lakes are bordered by hills (10–40m a.s.l.) to the north and west, a major sand dune system to the east and fen/peatland to the south. There are nine inflow rivers (six of which enter Ko-numa), but only a single outflow. Oh-numa is subject to sea-water inflow at high tide. The lakes support scattered stands of <i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i> and are surrounded by reed swamp (principally <i>Phragmites australis</i>, with some <i>Calamagrostis langsdorffii</i> and <i>Carex rhynchospora</i>) with patches of mixed swamp forest characterized by <i>Alnus japonica</i> and coniferous forest dominated by <i>Picea glehnii</i>. The principal human activities within the site are nature conservation, fishing and recreation, while some of the surrounding areas are used for pastoralism. The wetland provides valuable water-level control and water purification functions and is an important supply of drinking water. The site is especially important for staging and wintering</p>			

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
<p>water birds, with 10,000 swans (<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>) and 50,000–60,000 ducks (mainly <i>Anas penelope</i>, <i>Aythya fuligula</i> and <i>A. marila</i>) occurring annually. The lakes are one of the most important Japanese sites for the globally threatened sea eagle <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>. The area is also botanically notable through supporting excellent examples of <i>Picea glehnii</i> – <i>Phragmites australis</i> and <i>P. glehnii</i> – <i>Empetrum nigrum japonica</i> communities, typical of northern Japan.</p> <p><i>Conservation issues:</i> There are no reports of any changes in ecological character within the site. However, organic slurry and artificial fertilizers used on pasture within the catchment area, run off into the rivers feeding the wetland. A number of long-term ornithological studies are being carried out by a bird banding station and swan observatory.</p>			
Sakata	37°49'N/138°53'E	76	1996
Utonai-ko	42°42'N/141°43'E	510	1991
<p><i>Principal features:</i> A freshwater lake (pH 7; average depth 37.8cm) in the floodplain of the Bibi river, surrounded by reed-sedge swamp and patches of <i>Alnus japonica</i> swamp forest. Peatland extends to the south, west and east of the lake, while the wetland's northern boundary is formed by an alluvial fan giving way to hills (10–40m above sea level). The area was originally a coastal embayment, but was cut off from the open sea by a developing sand dune system some 3,000 years ago. The lake is fed by the Bibi, Otarumappu and Tokisatamappu rivers, but its only outflow is the Bibi. The marsh vegetation around the lake is characterized by <i>Phragmites australis</i>, <i>Calamagrostis langsdorffii</i>, <i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>, <i>Myrica gale tomentosa</i>, <i>Carex lasiocarpa occultans</i> and <i>C. lyngbyei</i>. The lake also supports stands of <i>Zizania latifolia</i> and <i>Trapa japonica</i>. The principal human activities within the site are nature conservation and fishing. The surrounding areas include pasture and residential zones of nearby towns. The lake performs valuable services through controlling water levels in the lower Bibi river and by acting as a means of water purification. The lake is one of the most important staging and wintering areas for water birds in Japan. Up to 20,000 <i>Anser albifrons</i> and 20,000 <i>Anas acuta</i> occur annually. Large numbers of <i>Cygnus cygnus</i> and <i>C. columbianus</i> also occur.</p> <p><i>Conservation issues:</i> There are no reports of any changes in ecological character within the site. There are plans to construct a canal in the area of the upper Bibi river. The site is very important for conservation education; Lake Utonai Sanctuary, which includes a fully equipped visitor centre, is maintained by the Wild Bird Society of Japan. A number of research and monitoring projects are carried out as part of the Sanctuary's work.</p>			
Yatsu-higata	35°41'N/140°00'E	40	1993
<p><i>Principal features:</i> This mudflat is located inside of Tokyo Bay and remains generally untouched while surrounding areas have been reclaimed by private corporations and the prefectural government since 1965. The site's circumference is about 3km and encompasses an area of about 40ha. Two channels connect the mudflat with Tokyo Bay, which is 1km away. The mudflats are composed of mud and sands. At high tide, almost all of the tidal flats are submerged. The tidal flats are un-vegetated except for a few reed beds in the northern and southern parts. The site is in the temperate zone and its average temperature is 15°C, with average annual precipitation of 1,250mm. The site is very important for visiting migratory birds: 10% of plovers and sandpipers which migrate to Japan are counted in this area.</p> <p><i>Conservation issues:</i> The site is owned by the state. The entire wetland has been designated as a special protection zone of National Wildlife Protection Area. The site is used for conservation, education, bird watching and light recreation. A nature observation centre is under construction at Tatsu Tidal Flat. Specialists carry out avian research at the site. The surrounding areas contain residential areas, a school and factories. A road bisects the west corner of the mudflat.</p>			

Biosphere Reserves

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Mount Hakusan	36°10'N/136°50'E		1980
Mount Odaigahara and Mount Omine	34°10'N/136°00'E		1980
Shiga Highland	36°43'N/138°30'E		1980
Yakushima Island	30°20'N/130°30'E		1980

Other protected areas

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
<i>National Park</i>				
Akan	II	43°30'N/144°10'E	90,481	1934
Ashizuri-Uwakai	V	33°01'N/132°38'E	11,166	1972
Aso-Kuju	V	33°00'N/131°04'E	72,678	1934
Bandai-Asahi	II	38°00'N/140°00'E	187,041	1950
Chichibu-Tama	V	35°50'N/138°50'E	121,600	1950
Chubu-Sangaku	II	36°18'N/137°40'E	174,323	1934
Daisen-Okii	V	35°50'N/133°30'E	31,927	1936
Daisetsuzan	II	43°40'N/142°51'E	226,764	1934
Fuji-Hakone-Izu	V	34°40'N/139°00'E	122,690	1936
Hakusan	II	36°10'N/136°43'E	47,700	1962
Iriomote	II	24°19'N/123°53'E	12,506	1972
Ise-Shima	V	34°25'N/136°53'E	55,549	1946
Joshinetsu Kogen	II	36°43'N/138°30'E	189,062	1949
Kirishima-Yaku	II	31°24'N/130°50'E	54,833	1934
Kushiro Shitsugen	II	43°09'N/144°26'E	26,861	1987
Minami Arupusu (Minami Alps)	II	35°30'N/138°20'E	35,752	1964
Nikko	V	36°56'N/139°37'E	140,164	1934
Ogasawara	II	26°52'N/142°11'E	6,099	1972
Rikuchu-Kaigan	V	39°19'N/142°00'E	12,198	1955
Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu	II	45°26'N/141°43'E	21,222	1974
Saikai	V	33°16'N/129°22'E	24,636	1955
Sanin-Kaigan	V	35°37'N/134°37'E	8,763	1963
Seto-Naikai	V	34°03'N/133°09'E	62,781	1934
Shikotsu-Toya	II	42°40'N/141°00'E	99,302	1949
Shiretoko	II	44°04'N/145°08'E	38,633	1964
Towada-Hachimantai	II	40°20'N/140°50'E	85,409	1936
Unzen-Amakusa	V	32°45'N/130°16'E	28,289	1934
Yoshino-Kumano	V	34°10'N/136°00'E	59,798	1936
<i>National Wildlife Protection Area</i>				
Akkeshi, Bekaubeushi, Kiritappu	IV	43°10'N/144°54'E	10,887	1993
Asama	IV	??/?	32,237	1951
Daisen	IV	??/?	6,025	1957
Daisetsuzan	IV	??/?	35,534	1992
Hakusan	IV	36°00'N/136°00'E	35,912	1969
Hamatonbetsu-kuccharoko	IV	45°10'N/142°20'E	2,803	1983
Ina	IV	??/?	1,173	1989
Iriomote	IV	??/?	3,841	1992

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Ishiduchisankei	IV	??	10,858	1977
Izunuma	IV	??	1,450	1982
Kiinagashima	IV	??	7,452	1969
Kirishima	IV	??	12,013	1978
Kitaarupusu	IV	??	110,306	1984
Kominato	IV	??	4,515	1971
Kushirositsugen	IV	??	10,940	1958
Moriyoshiyama	IV	??	6,062	1973
Nakaumi	IV	??	8,462	1974
Ogasawarashotoh	IV	??	5,899	1980
Ohdaisankei	IV	??	18,054	1972
Ohtoriasahi	IV	??	38,285	1984
Sarobetsu	IV	??	2,560	1992
Seinan	IV	??	1,561	1979
Sendaikaihini	IV	??	7,790	1987
Shimokitaseibu	IV	??	5,281	1984
Shiretoko	IV	??	43,172	1982
Tofutsuko	IV	??	2,051	1992
Towada	IV	??	38,668	1953
Tsurugiyamasankei	IV	??	10,139	1989
Yagachi	IV	??	3,680	1976
<i>Nature Conservation Area</i>				
Hayachine	Ia	39°35'N/141°28'E	1,370	1975
Shirakami-sanchi	Ia	40°27'N/140°07'E	14,043	1992
Tonegawa-genryubu	Ia	37°02'N/138°07'E	2,318	1977
Wagadake	Ia	39°34'N/140°46'E	1,451	1981
<i>Wilderness Area</i>				
Oigawa-Genryubu	Ia	35°20'N/138°04'E	1,115	1976
Onnebetsudake	Ia	44°10'N/145°00'E	1,895	1980
Tokachigawa-genryubu	Ia	43°28'N/143°56'E	1,035	1977
Yakushima	Ia	30°20'N/130°30'E	1,219	1975

3.4 Korea, Democratic People's Republic of

IUCN Category	Number of protected areas	Area (ha)
Category II	9	150,143
Category III	4	10,500
Category IV	6	154,039
Total	19	314,682

Biosphere Reserve

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Mount Paekdu	41°56'N/128°10'E		1989

Other Protected Areas

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
<i>National Park</i>				
Kuwol	II	38°31'N/125°11'E	18,000	1959
Lake Jangjin	II	40°23'N/127°15'E	9,600	1981
Lake Sohung	II	38°25'N/126°14'E	5,300	1981
Monggum Port	II	38°09'N/124°53'E	5,000	1981
Mount Chilbo	II	41°04'N/129°26'E	30,000	1976
Mount Jangsu	II	38°24'N/125°37'E	3,000	1981
Mount Kumgang	II	38°39'N/128°08'E	60,000	1959
Mount Myohyang	II	40°02'N/126°10'E	16,053	1959
Pakyon	II	41°35'N/129°36'E	3,190	1981
<i>Natural Monument</i>				
Kumgangguksu	III	38°44'N/128°11'E	1,500	1986
Paektu-san Korean Tiger	III	41°48'N/128°19'E	5,000	1980
Phanmun	III	41°35'N/129°36'E	1,000	1985
Samjiyon Deer	III	41°48'N/128°19'E	3,000	1980
<i>Natural Reserve</i>				
Mount Oga	IV	41°16'N/126°54'E	6,000	1959
Mount Paekdu	IV	41°48'N/128°19'E	132,000	1959
<i>Protected Area</i>				
Chail Peak	IV	40°57'N/128°04'E	2,459	1976
Jangsan Cape	IV	38°09'N/124°53'E	2,580	1976
Kosong Bay	IV	38°44'N/128°11'E	2,000	1976
<i>Scenery Reserve</i>				
Musudan	IV	40°50'N/129°30'E	9,000	1976

3.5 Korea, Republic of

IUCN Category	Number of protected areas	Area (ha)
Category IV	6	35,089
Category V	20	647,304
Total	26	682,393

Biosphere Reserve

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Mount Sorak	28°09'N/128°24'E		1989

Ramsar Site

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
The High Moor, Yongneup of Mount Daeam	38°12'N/128°07'E	106	1997

Other Protected Areas

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
<i>Historic National Park</i>				
Kyongju	V	35°49'N/129°10'E	13,816	1968
<i>Marine National Park</i>				
Hallyo-Haesang Sea	V	34°54'N/128°04'E	51,032	1968
T'ae-an-hae-an Seashore	V	36°40'N/126°13'E	32,899	1978
Tadohae-Haesang Sea	V	34°36'N/125°52'E	234,491	1981
<i>National Park</i>				
Ch'iak Mountain	V	37°20'N/128°03'E	18,209	1984
Chiri Mountain	V	35°16'N/127°36'E	44,045	1967
Chuwang Mountain	V	36°23'N/129°11'E	10,558	1976
Halla Mountain	V	33°23'N/126°34'E	14,900	1970
Kaya Mountain	V	35°47'N/128°06'E	8,016	1972
Kyeryong Mountain	V	36°21'N/127°12'E	6,112	1968
Naejang Mountain	V	35°26'N/126°53'E	7,603	1972
Odae Mountain	V	37°46'N/128°36'E	29,850	1975
Puk'an Mountain	V	37°40'N/126°58'E	7,845	1983
Pyonsan Bando Peninsula	V	35°38'N/126°35'E	15,700	1988
Sobaeksan	V	36°57'N/128°31'E	32,050	1987
Songni Mountain	V	36°37'N/127°51'E	28,340	1970

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
Sorak Mountain	V	38°08'N/128°24'E	37,300	1970
Togyu Mountain	V	35°52'N/127°44'E	21,900	1970
Wolchlul Mountain	V	34°44'N/126°41'E	4,188	1988
Worak Mountain	V	36°50'N/128°11'E	28,450	1984
<i>Natural Ecological System Preservation Area</i>				
Chiri Mountain	IV	35°18'N/127°33'E	2,020	1989
Myonggi and Chonggye Mounts and River Chojongchon	IV	37°56'N/127°25'E	2,500	1993
Nakdong River Mouth	IV	35°03'N/128°55'E	3,421	1989
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Hallasan	IV	33°21'N/126°32'E	9,187	1966
Hongdo Island	IV	34°42'N/125°13'E	587	1965
Soraksan	IV	38°07'N/128°24'E	17,374	1965

3.6 Mongolia

IUCN Category	Number of protected areas	Area (ha)
Category Ia	2	6,083,300
Category Ib	9	4,138,514
Category II	6	4,859,665
Category III	17	997,881
Category IV	1	49,940
Total	35	16,129,300

Biosphere Reserves

Name	Latitude/Longitude	Area (ha)	Date of inscription
Boghd Ghan Uul	47°50'N/107°00'E		1997
Great Gobi National Park	44°05'N/97°20'E		1990
Uvs Nuur Basin	52°35'N/92°35'E		1997

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Other Protected Areas

Legal Designation/Name of Area	IUCN Category	Latitude/ Longitude	Area (ha)	Year
<i>National Conservation Park</i>				
Altai Tavan Bogd	II	49°00'N/88°00'E	636,161	1996
Gobiin Gurvan Saykhan	II	43°40'N/103°48'E	2,171,737	1993
Gorkhi Terelj	II	48°11'N/107°27'E	286,400	1993
Khorgo Terkh Zagaan Nuur	II	48°13'N/99°15'E	77,267	1965
Khovsgul Nuur	II	50°58'N/100°30'E	838,100	1992
Zuun Khangai	II	47°11'N/100°00'E	850,000	1996
<i>Natural Monument</i>				
Bulgan Uul	III	47°36'N/101°46'E	1,800	1965
Eej Khairkhan	III	44°55'N/96°12'E	22,500	1992
Ganga Nuur	III	45°16'N/113°58'E	32,860	1993
Naiman Nuur	III	46°50'N/102°20'E	11,500	1992
Suikhent	III	44°00'N/108°20'E	4,830	1996
Togoo Tulga Uul	III	48°52'N/101°49'E	1,665	1965
<i>Nature Reserve</i>				
Alag Khairkhan	III	45°40'N/94°15'E	38,000	1996
Batkhan Uul	III	47°16'N/104°00'E	21,800	1957
Bulgan Gol	III	46°21'N/91°21'E	7,700	1965
Burkhan Budai	III	45°35'N/97°10'E	52,110	1996
Ergeliin Zoo	III	43°20'N/108°40'E	60,910	1996
Ikh Nartiin Khad	III	45°50'N/108°40'E	43,740	1996
Khustain Nuruu	IV	47°42'N/105°50'E	49,940	1993
Lkhachinvandad Uul	III	45°57'N/115°19'E	58,800	1965
Nagalkhan Uul	III	47°34'N/106°36'E	3,000	1957
Sharga and Mankhan	III	46°00'N/95°00'E	316,900	1993
Ugtam Uul	III	49°18'N/113°45'E	46,160	1993
Zagiin Us	III	44°40'N/107°30'E	273,606	1996
<i>Strict Protected Area</i>				
Bogdkhan Uul	Ib	47°57'N/107°00'E	41,600	1978
Dornod Mongoliin Tal	Ib	46°49'N/117°44'E	570,400	1992
Great Gobi	Ia	43°25'N/97°20'E	5,311,700	1975
Khan Khentii Uul	Ib	48°50'N/108°45'E	1,227,000	1992
Khasagt Khayrkhan	Ib	46°15'N/96°39'E	27,400	1965
Khukh Serkhiin Nuruu	Ib	47°43'N/91°05'E	65,900	1977
Little Gobi	Ib	42°20'N/106°00'E	1,696,514	1996
Mongol Daguur	Ib	49°40'N/115°00'E	103,000	1992
Numrug	Ib	47°00'N/119°30'E	311,200	1992
Otgon Tenger	Ib	47°37'N/97°35'E	95,500	1992
Uvs Nuur Basin	Ia	50°26'N/92°45'E	771,600	1994