ELEVENTH MEETING OF PARTNERS OF THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP
Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, 12-17 March 2023

EAAFP

Document 11

Progress on implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 (Analysis and synthesis of information provided by Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces using the new Reporting Template)

1. Introduction

The EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 adopted at MOP10 has provided the Partnerships with specific guidance on the Key Result Areas the Partnership is to achieve and contribute the Strategic Plan and its objectives. The Report on Implementation is an important mechanism for EAAFP Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces to record and monitor their implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan? and as a result, Partners, WGs and TFs are encouraged to respond to all questions in the report prior to the Meeting of the Partners. The new reporting template was developed by the Secretariat and the CEPA Working Group. The reports were introduced to Partners, WGs and TFs at the Partners Workshop in August of 2022 and were sent with a request for the report to be completed and returned by 16 January 2023. Due to requests from Partners, WGs and TFs for more time to complete the report, the deadline was extended until 17th February 2023. For MoP11, as same as MOP10 an online format and word form were produced to help analyze the information contained in the reports for 53 questions. The report was also available for Partners, WGs and TFs to use but submission of the final report would have to be done using the online format. The results below are from the information provided by Partners, WGs and TFs in their reports submitted by the 8 March 2023. A total of 37 reports out of 59 (including Secretariat) were received from the following:

- **National Governments (12):** Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China (Hong Kong S.A.R), Indonesia, Japan, Myanmar, New Zealand, Philippines, RO Korea, Singapore, Thailand, USA, Vietnam
- **Inter-Governmental Organisations (2)**: ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Convention on Migratory Species;
- **International Non-Governmental Organisations (12):** Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia, BirdLife International, Hanns Seidel Foundation, Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, International Crane Foundation, Mangrove Foundation, Paulson Institute, Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust, Wetlands International, Wild Bird Society of Japan, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, WWF
- **International Organisation (1):** IUCN
- **Working Groups (5):** Anatidae, Black-faced Spoonbill, Crane, Seabird, Shorebird
- **Task Forces (3):** Baer's Pochard, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Yellow Sea Ecoregion

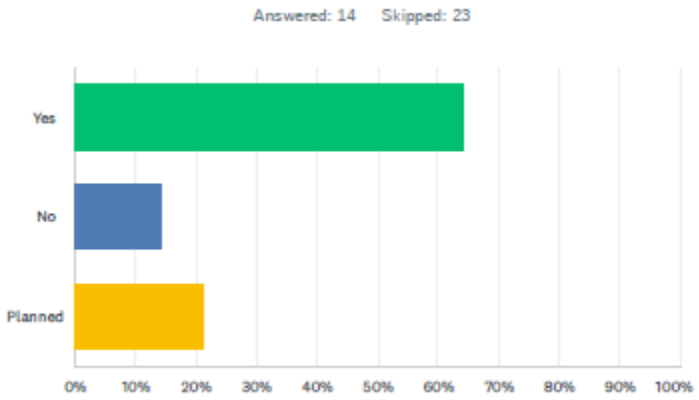
The MoP11 report format was following the five objectives (as listed in the Partnership Document), 23 Key Result Areas (KRAs), 35 Indicators:

Below is a summary of the responses to the questions in the report. More detailed information can be found in the individual reports submitted which have all been uploaded on the MOP11 webpage https://www.eaaflyway.net/11th-meeting-of-partners-mop-11/mop-11-report-on-implementation/

2. Indicator questions on the implementation of the EAAFP Implementation Strategy

Objective 1 Develop the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, building on the achievements of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, with the ultimate goal of establishing a sufficient and efficient network of sites with sustainable management.

Q1. (Govt) Do you have a publicly accessible list of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in your country? If yes, please provide the web link or the reference in the below box. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners to develop such a list (please let us know your opinion in the box right below)?



Australia: Yes. Australia currently has 66 Ramsar wetlands listed as Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands
Australian Government's National Report to COP14
The Directory of Important Wetlands in Australia (the Directory) identifies nationally important wetlands and provides a substantial knowledge base of what defines wetlands, their variety, and the many flora and fauna species that depend on them.
The Directory is at https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/australian-wetlands-database/directory-important-wetlands. However, it has not been updated since 2006. To address this, the Australian Government is developing a National Wetlands Inventory that will document and classify Australia's wetlands, including their condition and environmental values.

Cambodia: Yes. Public could access the Ramsar Site Information Service website for international important wetland sites and BirdLife Data Zone for Important Bird Areas (IBA)
Ramsar Sites: https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris-search/?f%5B0%5D=regionCountry_en_ss%3AAsia&f%5B1%5D=regionCountry_en_ss%3ACambodia
IBAs: http://datazone.birdlife.org/country/cambodia/ibas

Hong Kong: Yes.
https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/conservation/con_wet/con_wet_look/con_wet_look.html

Indonesia: Yes. Publications related to important sites for migratory birds are published on the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's website, the technical implementation unit's website and partners. In addition, there are also social media accounts specifically targeting the younger generation with information about migratory bird activities and their habitats
Website: http://ksdae.menlhk.go.id/; https://www.facebook.com/groups/101621147491/
Instagram: Govt: @indonesianwildlife; @btn_berbaksembilang; btn_wasur Partners: @awcindonesia; @burunglautindonesia

Japan: Yes. https://www.env.go.jp/nature/ramsar/conv/Eaafp.html

New Zealand: Planned. Recent Regional Analysis completed for Northern South Island: R Schuckard & D. S. Melville 2022. SHOREBIRDS of FAREWELL SPIT, GOLDEN BAY AND TASMAN BAY assessment of sites of international and national importance. Report in review.

RO Korea: Yes. The Republic of Korea issued and distributed a list of the internationally important habitats for waterbirds, which can be found at a library. Reference: Key Habitats for Waterbirds and Seabirds in Korea (NIBR, 2020) https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp content/uploads/2021/09/Key-Habitats-for-Waterbirds-and-Seabirds-in-Korea-1.pdf

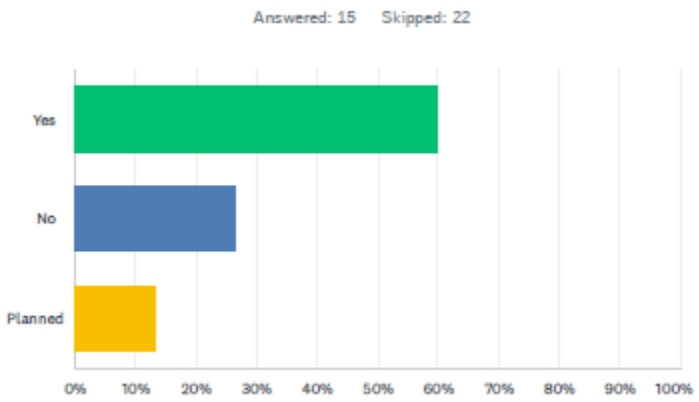
Thailand: Yes. We have a list of International Important Sites for migratory waterbirds that consist of:

- EAAFP site (3 sites);
- Flyway Network Site where under the registration process of EAAFP (3 Sites);
- EAAFP Flyway Network Site according to the cabinet resolution on July 20th, 2010 (15 Sites)
  We have public our list at https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?page_id=5926

USA: Yes. National Audubon's Important Bird Areas (https://www.audubon.org/important-bird-areas)
Important shorebird breeding and nonbreeding areas in Alaska
(https://alaskashorebirdgroup.com/conservationplans/#ASCP)

Vietnam: Yes. The National Biodiversity Database System (NBDS)

Q2. (Govt.) Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country (for background, see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013)? If yes, please provide details on these sites.



Australia: Yes. The Australian Government funded the development of the National Directory of Important Migratory Shorebird Habitat - Migratory Shorebirds - BirdLife Australia
The National Directory of Important Migratory Shorebird Habitat identifies, and guides investment into the protection and restoration of, important migratory shorebird habitat around Australia. It builds community awareness and Indigenous knowledge, helps achieve the goals of the Australian Government's Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds and contributes to the implementation of Australia's international obligations to the conservation and management of migratory shorebirds. It is based on thousands of field surveys by volunteers and experts, millions of bird sightings and uses rigorous methodology to identify key sites, thus providing useful and objective guidance.

Cambodia: Boeung Prek Lapouv Protected Landscape, Ang Trorpang Thmor Protected Landscape and Trorpang Sangker Mangrove Forest

Indonesia: Yes. Referring to the report in 2020 (ASEAN FLYWAY NETWORK WATERBIRD CENSUS AND WETLAND ASSESSMENTS: National Report - INDONESIA), several locations have been confirmed as internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds:

1. Bagan Percut, North Sumatera
2. Cemara Beach, Jambi
3. Ulee Matang, North Aceh, Aceh Province
4. Other sites: Eastern Coast of Aceh Province and North Sumatra Province, i.e Ulee Matang fishpond in North Aceh Coastline; Deli Serdang and Batubara intertidal mudflat in North Sumatra Coastline Dogamit & Ndalir Beach - Tomer, Papua

Japan: Yes. We have designated 53 wetlands of international importance (Ramsar sites) in the country to date. In addition, in 2002, Ministry of the Environment published "500 Important Wetlands in Japan," which were selected from the view point of biological diversity conservation including that of migratory waterbirds. In 2016, the list was revised as the "Important Wetlands from the Viewpoint of Biodiversity". In addition, sites that meet the FNS criteria are identified in a report of shorebird and Anatidae monitoring project, "Monitoring Sites 1000", which has been conducted by MOE.

Myanmar: Planned. Myanmar has many important and significant sites for the migratory water birds. However, we have insufficient human resources and financing resources to do further processes.

Philippines: Yes. North Manila Bay (Sasmuan wetlands, Pamarawan/Sta Cruz, LPPWP, Balanga City Wetland Park), Lake Mainit, Siay-Kabasalan Wetlands, Candaba Swamp, Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary.

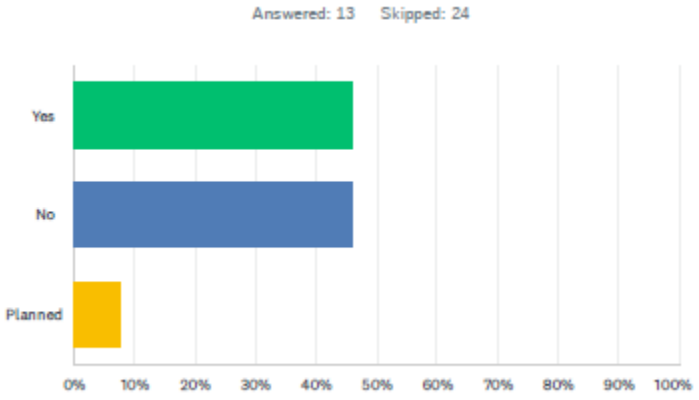
RO Korea: Yes. In Korea, 125 sites are identified including FSNs. (NIBR, 2020)

Singapore: No. There are other sites in Singapore, such as the Chek Jawa Wetlands which has recorded more than 1000 shorebirds in the recent years, however, detailed evaluation has not been carried out if 1% criteria is met.

Thailand: Yes. Thailand has 2 additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds that accumulate from EAA Flyway Network Sits Overview Report 2013, Pakthale – Leam pak bia and Khokkam. As well as Flyway Network Site at wetland areas in Buriram province which is being designated to the new FNS in Thailand.

Vietnam: Xuan Thuy National Park/Ramsar Site; other potential important wetland sites.

Q3. (Non-Government Partners) Have you documented any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in the EAAF (see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013)? If yes, please provide details on these sites.



Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Yes. QWSG The Bowling Green Ramsar site south of Townsville on the Queensland coast was comprehensively surveyed in 2021 and 2022 to provide shorebird abundance and species diversity data to support the designation of this site as international significant for shorebirds. Ref: Bush RA, Coleman JT, Coleman LA, Driscoll PV, and Woodworth BK. 2022.Growing capacity to support migratory shorebird resilience at three of Queensland's coastal Ramsar sites: A two-year volunteer-led field project. Final report for Queensland Community Sustainability Grant Project CSAT20034. The Queensland Wader Study Group, Brisbane, Australia.

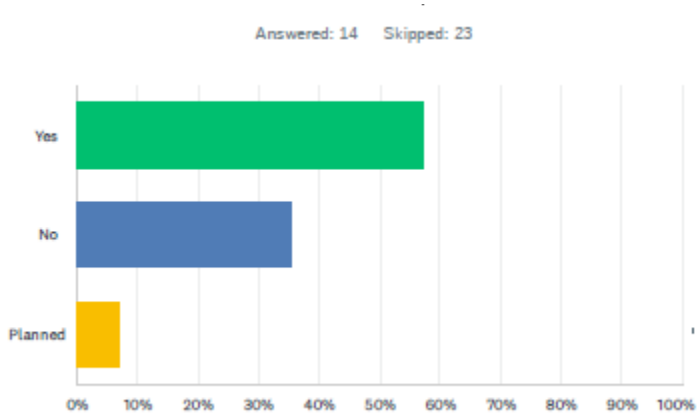
BirdLife International: Yes. BirdLife directly supported the governments of China and the Republic of Korea in their successful Phase I Yellow Sea World Heritage nominations, with inscription, respectively, in 2019 (China) and 2021 (Korea) and are currently supporting the Phase II nominations. Through the ADB-supported Regional Flyway Initiative, BirdLife together with EAAFP, Wetlands International and Paulson

Institute (the latter two EAAFP partners) has undertaken a prioritisation exercise of potentially internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, with a review of more than 400 wetland sites in 10 EAAF countries where data is available. At least 147 wetland sites were documented and prioritised, several which have the potential to become Flyway Network Sites in the future. Many of these poorly documented sites are in Southeast Asia, especially in Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines.

International Crane Foundation: Yes. Momoge and Tumuji NNRs in China for Siberian Cranes, Junam Reservoir, ROK, potential sites for Hooded Crane in NE China and SE Russia, Duolun for WN Cranes.

Paulson Institute: Yes. There are still many important migratory waterbird habitats, even pre-existing protected areas, that are not on the list of Flyway Network Sites, for example Luannan-Zuidong coast in Hebei, Lianyungang coast in Jiangsu and Danzhou-Lingao coast in Hainan, etc.

Q4. (Govt.) Have high priority candidate sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details on these sites. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners?



Cambodia: Yes. Boeung Prek Lapouv Protected Landscape and Ang Trorpang Thmor Protected Landscape where we conducted the baseline rapid survey for FNS criteria in 2019

Indonesia: Yes. Several locations have been confirmed as internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds:

1. Bagan Percut, North Sumatera
2. Cemara Beach, Jambi
3. Ulee Matang, North Aceh, Aceh Province

Japan: Yes. Of all 53 Ramsar sites, 29 sites have not been listed as EAAFP Flyway Site Network. We believe some of these non-Ramsar sites have the potential to meet the FNS criteria if the stakeholders are willing to commit to the EAAFP initiatives.

Myanmar: Planned. Myanmar has high priority candidate sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network. For the preparation of Site Information Sheets (SIS), Myanmar needs

data support from local organizations like local NGOs, state and regional governments and some technical assistance from experts.

New Zealand: Yes. Manukau Harbour is recognised as a priority for nomination.

Philippines: Yes. Manila Bay, Siay Kabasalan, and Agusan Marsh wildlife sanctuary, Lake Mainit

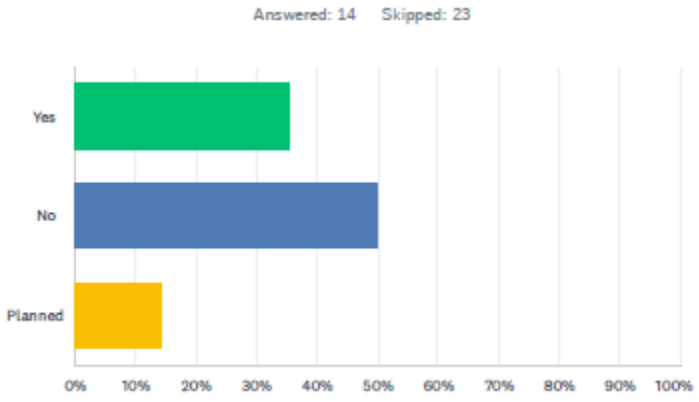
RO Korea: Yes. South Tidal Flat in Ganghwado Island, Tidal Flat in Yeongjongdo Island, and Yeongjongdo Island are the prioritized areas to protect.

Thailand: Yes. Thailand has the priorities site base on the resolution of Thailand's cabinet on July 20th, 2010 to approve 9 potential wetlands to be Flyway Site Network under EAAFP as follows;

1. Chiang Saen basin and Wiang Nong Lom
2. Bung Boraphet
3. Libong island wildlife non-hunting area and Trang estuary
4. Burirum Flyway Site (Huay Talad reservoir wildlife non-hunting area, Sanambin reservoir wildlife non- hunting area and Huai Jorakhe Mak reservoir wildlife non-hunting area)
5. Sam Roi Yot National Park
6. Kud Ting Marshland
7. Bung Khong Long wildlife non-hunting area
8. Don Hoi Lot
9. Klong Kone (mudflat)

Vietnam: Yes. Xuan Thuy National Park/Ramsar Site

Q5. (Govt.) Have any additional sites been nominated for the Flyway Site Network since MoP10 (December 2018)? If yes or planned, please provide the names of these sites.



Bangladesh: Yes. In the year of 2018, Ganguirar Char has been officially declared as a site and the site code is EAAF141.

Cambodia: Yes. Anlung Pring Protected Landscape (EAAF144) has been nominated for the FNS in 2019, we also plan to nominate Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape, and Ang Trorpang Thmor Protected Landscape for the FNS

Indonesia: Planned. Several locations have been confirmed as internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds:

1. Cemara Beach, Jambi
2. Bagan Percut, North Sumatera
3. Ulee Matang, North Aceh, Aceh Province

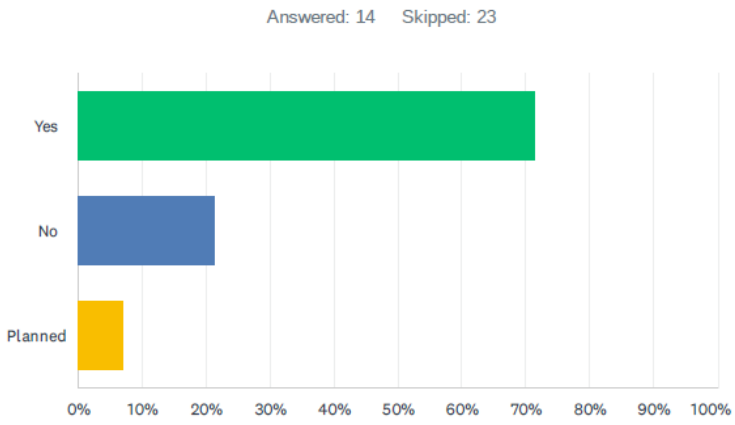
Japan: Yes. Sarobetsu Wetland (it has officially become the FNS in 2021)

Myanmar: Yes. Two new sites (Pyu Lake and Paleik Inn in Mandalay Region, Myanmar) are already nominated to the EAAFP Secretariat in August 2022.

Philippines: Planned. Manila Bay, Siay Kabasalan, and Agusan Marsh wildlife sanctuary, Lake Mainit

RO Korea: Yes. Incheon Songdo Tidal Flat, Aphaedo Tidal Flat (2019), Daebudo Tidal Flat (2020), Ulsan Taehwa River (2021), Gochang Tidal Flat (2022)

Q6. (INGO, Corporate) Have you supported Government Partners with their identification of high priority candidate sites for the potential nomination of the new Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details of your support and the associated sites.



ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity: Yes. Support to flyway sites in Southeast Asia - AFN.... (to fill-up)

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Yes. The QWSG has undertaken surveys and provided information on potential sites in Queensland (refer to Q2 and 3 above).

BirdLife International: Yes. We have provided details of sites prioritised and identified to be important at the EAAF level to Governments and the EAAFP Secretariat as a result of the ADB-supported Regional Flyway Initiative (through its site prioritisation exercise), as well as our country-focused work in Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) Korea supported local governments' activities such as workshop, field survey for Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi Province, RO Korea site as potential EAAFP site. e.g. Yeoncheon-Imjin River Biosphere Reserve Survey on 11 February 2022 and 26-27 November 2022 with officers of Yeoncheon County; Bam-Seom (islet) Ramsar site field trip on 13 April 2022, Seoul, RO Korea with officers of Seoul Metropolitan Government.

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: Yes. The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society published the report "China Coastal Waterbird Census Report 2012-2019", which is available for government and related stakeholders as a reference of waterbird abundance and trend in some sites along the China coast. https://cms.hkbws.org.hk/cms/en/resource/publication/regional-publication/category/41-ccwc-report-en These figures and information are essential information to identify high priority sites for potential nomination of the new Flyway Site Network.

International Crane Foundation: Yes. Develop a Flyway Site Network for Siberian Cranes and White-naped Cranes in Russia, Mongolia, China and Korea.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Yes. Undertaken preliminary consultation with local groups and Iwi people adjoining the Manukau Harbour, which is one of the most important sites in NZ

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Yes. Collected and shared wintering population of Hooded and White-naped crane for registration of new sites

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Yes. WWT completed an assessment of wetlands in the Cambodian section of the Lower Mekong Delta (CLMD). The assessment identified seven important sites, one of which meets the FNS criteria. WWT presented the results to the Cambodia Government Partner.

Q7. (Govt) How many additional Flyway Network Sites do you anticipate there will be in your country by 2025?

Partner	Anticipated FNS Nominations	Site Name
Cambodia	**2**	Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape, and Ang Trorpang Thmor Protected Landscape
Indonesia	**3**	Referring to the report in 2020 (ASEAN FLYWAY NETWORK WATERBIRD CENSUS AND WETLAND ASSESSMENTS: National Report - INDONESIA), several locations have been confirmed as internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds: •Cemara Beach, Jambi •Bagan Percut, North Sumatera •Ulee Matang, North Aceh, Aceh Province
Japan	**1**	
Myanmar	**6-8**	Ongoing process
New Zealand	**1**	"*We will seek to advance a nomination for Manukau Harbour*".

Philippines	**4**	North Manila Bay (Sasmuan wetlands, Pamarawan/Sta Cruz, LPPWP, Balanga City Wetland Park), Lake Mainit, Siay-Kabasalan Wetlands, Candaba Swamp, Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary
RO Korea	**6**	Ganghwa Tidal Flat, Yeongjong Tidal Flat, Siheung Tidal Flat, Muan Tidal Flat, Jindo Tidal Flat, Bong-am Tidal Flat
Thailand	**2**	By 2025, at least two potential Flyway Network Sites are expected to be the new FNS. There are Burirum Flyway Site and Bangpu Nature Education Center.
USA	**1**	: (1) Cape Avinof Shoals (Kikegtek, Pingurbek, Kwigluk Island) in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. These islands are also administered by AMNWR and in 2019 hosted ~87,000 individuals of a total of ~101,000 of Bar-tailed Godwits (Limosa lapponica), and specifically the count at the shoals had ~70% of the baueri subspecies of Bar-tailed Godwits.
Vietnam	**3**	

Q8. (Govt) Which Flyway Network Sites (FNS) in your country have a Management Plan and when is it due to be updated?

Australia: In Australia, sub-national governments have the primary legislative and policy responsibility for natural resource management including management of wetlands and their associated flora and fauna. Of the 25 FNS in Australia, all have a management plan in place or are in development. Management plans are updated as required by relevant legislation and/or individual circumstances. Links to individual Management Plans can be found through the Australian Wetlands Database at: https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/wetlands/alphablist.pl

Bangladesh: At present, there are two management plans for two designated sites- Nijhum Dweep National Park (EAAF102) & Sonadia Islands (EAAF103) among the six EAAF sites of Bangladesh.
1. Nijhum Dwip National Park Management Plan (2015-2025). 2. Habitat Management Plan and Conservation of Threatened Waterbirds in Sonadia Island

Cambodia: Anlung Pring Protected Landscape's Management Plan was developed in 2018. Currently, we plan to update this existing Management Plan.

Hong Kong: The Mai Po Inner Deep Bay is already listed as Ramsar Site and has a Management Plan.

Japan: Some sites have developed their management plans, however, the details of FNSs with the Management Plan are not known.

Indonesia: Berbak Sembilang NP and Wasur NP has a Long-Term Development Plan. This plan serves as a reference in implementing conservation programs, including activities aimed at conserving migratory waterbirds.

Myanmar: Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary, Moeyungyi Wildlife Sanctuary have Management Plans. Other EAAFP sites like "Inlay Lake Protected Area" also have an annual plan for the site conservation and management.

New Zealand: EAAF137 (Avon-Heathcote Estuary/Ihutai) Avon Heathcote has an "Estuary Management Plan 2020-2030". A copy is here http://www.estuary.org.nz/f/6ca2816ff22a4bb2.pdf

Philippines:

1. Tubbataha Reef Natural Park, recently updated its Management Plan in 2022 (https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1258).
2. Naujan Lake Natural Park (https://forestry.denr.gov.ph/b+wiser/index.php/sites/naujan-lake-and-oriental-mindoro-watersheds)
3. Negros Occident Wetlands and Conservation Area (https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1166890)
4. Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary (https://www.lonelyplanet.com/philippines/olango-island-around/attractions/olango-island-wildlife-sanctuary/a/poi-sig/1191396/1338227)

RO Korea: Out of FSN 18 sites, 15 SISs including a management plan are registered, and 10 of them were recently updated.

1. Suncheon Bay (2016), Upo Wetland (2018), Nakdong Estuary (2018), Hwaseong Wetlands (2018), Janghang Wetland (2019), Incheon Songdo Tidal Flat (2019), Aphaedo Tidal Flat (2019), Daebudo Tidal Flat (2020), Ulsan Taehwa River (2021), Gochang Getbol (2022)
2. 3 sites need to be updated: Cheorwon Basin, Han River Estuary, Gumi Haepyung Wetland
3. 5 sites need to be updated: Cheonsu Bay (2014), Junam Reservoir (2008), Geum River Estuary (2010), Yubu-do Tidal Flat (2011), Chilbaldo Islet (2010)

Singapore: Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve has developed a draft Shorebird Conservation Plan for internal conservation management purposes.

Thailand

- At present, there is no specific Management Plan for each Flyway Network Site in Thailand.
- However, in some areas such as Krabi Estuary (https://rsis.ramsar.org/RISapp/files/RISrep/TH1100RIS.pdf), which is managed by Krabi Provincial Administrative Organization, is mainstreamed the relevant local management plan.
- The key outcome of conserving habitats for globally important flora and fauna in production landscapes project (2019) is the conservation plan for Spoon-billed Sandpipers. It has been approved and integrated into Krabi provincial development plan. This includes zoning areas and conservation and sustainable use measures.

In 2022 - 2023, the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning implements the project on the development of mechanisms and economic incentives to conserve and sustainable use of migratory birds in Krabi Estuary Flyway Network Site.

USA: Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge flyway network site has a Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan. The Qupaluk Flyway network site was part of the formal National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska Integrated Activity Plan (IAP) that included a substantial review under the National Environmental Policy Act. The IAP sets forth the conditions under which the land should be managed.

Vietnam: Tram Chim National Park. They have the Park Management Plan

Q9. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Please provide examples of how the "Flyway Site Network" brand is being recognized.

Australia: In Australia, the Flyway Site Network is recognised through interpretive materials such as signage, brochures and other publications. One example is Celebrating Australia's Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats. This publication showcases 24 East Asian — Australasian Flyway Partnership Flyway Sites in Australia, many of which are Ramsar sites, including Roebuck Bay in north-west Western Australia, Moreton Bay in Queensland, Logan Lagoon in Tasmania and Corner Inlet in Victoria. Flyway Network Sites may be designated regardless of tenure or protected status and several Australian sites are privately managed, e.g. by Indigenous communities. Along with migratory waterbirds, the Flyway Site Network also protects many Australian endemic, threatened and migratory species and threatened ecological communities.

Bangladesh: Currently, Bangladesh Forest Department has been implementing a program entitled "Avifauna Conservation" under "Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL)" Project to recognize the flyway sites network as a brand throughout the country, involving the local community and all members of the six Site Management Committee (SMC). Raising public awareness and conducting education/ training programs on important wetlands and their conservation is one of the major activities of the "Avifauna Conservation" Program. Along with these programs, every year Bangladesh Forest Department has been implementing regular training, and awareness activities throughout the coastal and haor regions of Bangladesh, especially during winter seasons.

Indonesia: The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in FNS is promoted through research conducted by fellow lecturers and students, community outreach around the sites, and regular monitoring. The FNS Wasur NP slogan: "Local wisdom to support the preservation of migratory birds and their habitat"

Japan: FNSs recognize the value of the "Flyway Site Network" brand and have the information of EAAFP and its initiatives on their websites. For those with wetland and waterbird center facilities, they also display the overview of EAAFP, monitoring surveys and CEPA activities that are conducted onsite. MOE Japan also issues newsletters and distributes posters and other CEPA materials via the three domestic network groups (Anatidae, shorebird and crane), in order to promote the brand.

Philippines: "Flyway Site Network" brand is being recognize in the promotion of sites for eco-tourism . The brand is evident in promotional and education materials

RO Korea: FSNs are well recognized as internationally important sites of flyways, and global organizations and experts acknowledge their ecological values and features. It also means they are important wetlands for migratory birds, and the international community should work together to protect them.

Singapore: Flyway site Network has been promoted during our annual Welcome Waders event during the World Migratory Bird Day in October. Besides that, we have recently finalized a draft MOU between Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve with Hong Kong Mai Po Flyway Network Site, and is in discussion to sign the MoU soon.

Thailand: The conserving habitats for globally important flora and fauna in production landscapes project which was supported by Global Environment Facility (GEF), contributed to local communities and

conservation groups to earn income from selling various local products including salt flowers and soap in Khok Kham, Samut Sakhon. Conserving traditional \salt farming is considered a hopeful approach to increase the survival opportunity of the shorebirds and generate income generation of the local community from bird-watching activities and ecotourism. The organic jasmine rice is also branded "Sarus Organic Rice" showcasing a conservation story in Flyway Network the site at wetland areas in Buriram province (the tentative area to be FNS). Although production capacity is still limited depending on weather conditions and water, villagers can sell rice at a better price due to the high demand for food safety and organic rice.

USA: Information output about the two sites in Alaska regularly indicate that they are part of the EAAF Partnership's Flyway Site Network.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Included in publicity for projects such as Sanderling tracking in Victoria and SE South Australia. https://www.ghcma.vic.gov.au/what-we-do/projects/marine-coastal-projects/sanderling-tracking-project/ Also included with the Oriental Pratincole tracking project in NW Western Australia (Anna Plains).

BirdLife International: The Flyway Site Network has been extensively and comprehensively included in the processes and outcomes of the ADB-supported Regional Flyway Initiative and presented to ADB-RFI stakeholders, including national governments and civil society stakeholders. BirdLife's in-country work with national partners on wetlands in several Southeast Asian countries regularly make references to the FNS network.

Convention on Migratory Species: The Conference of the Parties to CMS through CMS Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP13) Flyways acknowledged with satisfaction the extensive monitoring and conservation work by Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) for migratory waterbirds and their habitats, including through the strengthening of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network and recognizing the development of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2029 with defined Key Result Areas and Indicators to promote actions to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats; Through the same Resolution, the CMS COP urges Parties, invites Range States and calls upon other partners and stakeholders, including the private sector, through formal designations and voluntary measures as appropriate, to afford high priority to the conservation of sites and habitats identified as being of importance to migratory birds (based on sound scientific information) expanding and strengthening existing flyway site networks (including inter alia the East Asian- Australasian Flyway Site Network; Requests Parties to review the coverage and protection status of current site networks taking into account any exploitation and degradation of sites, and to consider the resilience of sites to climate change, taking account of the potential for shifts in the range of species due to climate change, as well as other factors; and Requests the Scientific Council to produce guidelines and/or case studies on mechanisms to enhance the conservation of migratory birds through site networks, including important oceanic ecosystems used by marine bird species.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Korea Incheon – Hong Kong Sister Site is working on the conservation of BFS site. HSF co-published the Education Pack "Lolo Flying Journey" about Black-faced Spoonbill and promoted this education pack for flyway site network.

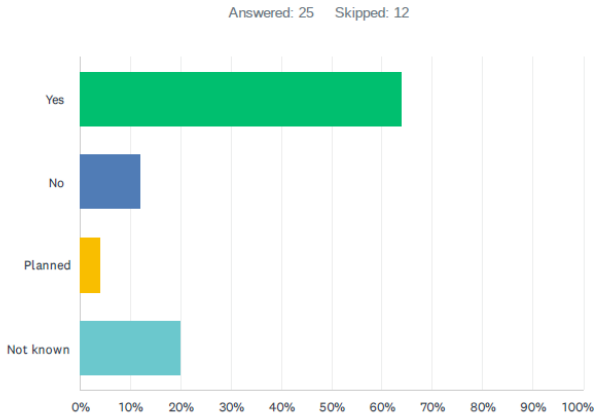
International Crane Foundation: We are working to do this for sister-site network in NE Asia, with Yakutia gov't and China gov't (national and provincial)

IUCN: In the Indo-Burma region, FNS are often co-designated along with Ramsar Sites, but with a heavier focus on migratory waterbirds.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: On display boards at the Shorebird center, Information panels along walkway to the bird hides, In the quarterly newsletter, Regular public talks at the Shorebird center and elsewhere within NZ

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: WWT co-manages Anlung Pring (Cambodia), a FNS, though more could be done to increase the recognition of its FNS status. WWT mentions its FNS status in reports and communications.

Q10. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Have any public consultation processes been implemented when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds could be adversely impacted by a proposed development? If yes, please provide brief details on the site/s and if the development was approved.



Australia: Yes. The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is Australia's primary national legislation relevant to the protection of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds. The EPBC Act provides Australian Government jurisdiction in the protection of matters of national environmental significance including listed migratory species. Any development or action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a listed migratory species must be referred to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Water and undergo an environmental assessment and approval process. This may include public consultation processes. Unless a migratory species is listed under the EPBC Act, Australia's sub-national governments have primary responsibility for biodiversity conservation within their jurisdiction. This can also include public consultations on actions that may impact migratory species listed under sub-national legislation. The EPBC Act public portal is available at: https://epbcpublicportal.awe.gov.au/all-referrals/

Cambodia: Yes. There were series of local consultation meeting when there was proposed development. For example, the road reparation work in Anlung Pring Protected Landscape was well consulted with multi-stakeholders to mitigate the impact to the site and migratory waterbirds.

Indonesia: Yes. Currently, there are no development plans that have the potential to adversely impact the site. The action plan development process was consulted openly involving various stakeholders (central government, local government, private sector, community, academia, NGOs, etc.). In the public consultation process, potential development that could disturb migratory birds and their habitats was avoided.

Japan: Yes. In Japan, an environmental impact assessment is conducted by a business operator/corporation. Depending the type and scale of a proposed development, public consultation processes can be provided by national, prefectural or municipal governments. Ministry of the Environment has also established Environmental Impact Assessment Database System(EADAS), an online platform with a GIS mapping, which indicates the natural and social environment areas in the country. It enables users to understand regional characteristics of each area that might be of concern.

New Zealand: Yes. Under New Zealand legislation, developments generally trigger a public consultation process.

Philippines : Yes. In the case of Negros Occidental Wetland Conservation Area, public consultation were undertaken for the proposed construction of an island bridge that would pass through the site. Public consultation provided opportunity to prescribed mitigation measures to minimize impacts especially during construction.

RO Korea: Yes. If an internationally important site for migratory waterbirds is designated as one of the Korean protected areas, it will be reflected in the Environmental Impact Assessment related to the development. When a development plan is established, the Ecosystem and Nature Map is also utilized, and when the Ecosystem and Nature Map is made, it reflects the habitats for wintering migratory birds and endangered birds.

Singapore: Yes. In Singapore, all development around and at internationally important sites should carry out EIA, along with engaging with the public through a public consultation/discussion.

Thailand: Yes. We did the Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Method under the “Conserving Habitat for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Productive Landscape Project”, that cooperate between Samut Sakhon Provincial Authority, ONEP, Khok Kham Bird Conservation Club, and various sectors who interest in migratory waterbird especially Spoon-billed Sandpiper. This project was supported by GEF and IUCN.

USA: Yes. The Qupaluk site in the Teshekpuk Lake Special Area of the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A) was part of a renewed Environmental Impact Statement completed in April 2022. There was extensive public review and comment associated with this process. There will be no significant changes to the management of Qupaluk.

Vietnam: Yes. There are regulations on environment impact assessment (EIA) by law in place. The current Environment Protection Law (2020) also stipulates on the protection of environment of natural heritages which are the national parks, protected areas and key biodiversity areas.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Yes. Queensland The Proposal by the Walker Corporation to construct a residential and retail complex over part of the Ramsar site at Toondah harbour has been opposed by QWSG. QWSG has provided three technical reports to the Federal Government since 2014, A review of criteria for an EIS to the Federal Government, A response to the draft EIS provided by the Walker Group, and a detailed paper to the Samuels Review of the EPBC Act which uses the Toondah proposal as a case example. Victoria and South Australia Offshore wind farms proposals at Discovery Bay, Victoria and the SE of South Australia also could be located in important shorebird areas.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Planned. HSF gave public consultation to Gimpo city to conserve the Han River Estuary [EAAF028 site] through conference, meetings, and publications including newspaper article, research papers.
e.g. Research Report- Ecological status of Han River Estuary in 2019 and research paper - Avian surveys, Han River Estuary in 2020

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: Yes. A development plan "Northern Metropolis Strategy" has been launched by HK Government in 2021.
https://www.policyaddress.gov.hk/2021/eng/pdf/publications/Northern/Northern-Metropolis-Development-Strategy-Report.pdf . This plan includes many infrastructure and town developments around the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay (EAAF 003). Public consultation process has been started in 2023 and the HKBWS also provide comments on conservation strategy of this plan.

International Crane Foundation: Yes. Planned dam at Poyang Lake

Paulson Institute: Yes. According to Chinese law, public consultation is a necessary step in the EIA process. Previously there was less public interest in these EIA cases, but now more and more projects around important bird habitats are coming to public attention. As a good example, we have participated in the public consultation process and provided our opinions on the EIA of the proposed Poyang Lake Water Resource Hub project.

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Yes. At reclaimed land near the Osaka Nanko Bird Sanctuary (EAAF076) used by migratory water birds There are plan for EXPO and now discussing. Near the site Not flyway site but Ramsar site "Nagura Amparu" site1550 there are plan of Golf and resort.

Q11. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Please provide brief details on any sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that may be adversely impacted by a proposed development and the assessment process that was used or is anticipated to be applied.

Australia: Any development or action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a listed threatened or migratory species must be referred to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Water and undergo an environmental assessment and approval process. A list of all

referrals under assessment is available at: https://epbcpublicportal.awe.gov.au/all-referrals/ The assessment process used by the Australian Government to assess potential impacts to listed matters of national environmental significance is available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/epbc/referral-and-assessment-process

Bangladesh:

1. Nijhum Dwip: Major development projects, such as building a series of dams across the Meghna Estuary for land claim, have been approved under the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (Hasan et al. 2020). For this project, may have a negative impact on the wintering grounds of globally threatened waterbirds of the entire delta including this EAAF site (MacKinnon et al. 2012, Chowdhury et al. 2020).
2. Sonadia Island: Sonadia Island is mainly threatened by various development projects including a proposed deep-sea port, coal-fired power plant at Matarbari of Maheshkhali, north to the key shorebird sites, Liquefied Natural Gas terminals and associated pipelines and tourism development by Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (Thompson et al. 2018, Chowdhury et al. 2022). These projects will acquire 3,831 ha or 78% of Sonadia Island ECA, of which 20% is intended to be for infrastructure development, although development of these projects is yet to take place except for the construction of LNG pipelines which seem to have little impact on shorebirds based on annual counts (Chowdhury et al. 2011, Thompson et al. 2018, Chowdhury et al. 2022). Bangladesh Forest Department is planning to consult with the relevant department/authorities including relevant ministries addressing the importance of conserving the wintering habitats of migratory waterbirds.

Cambodia: Stakeholder consultation meetings were conducted several times when there is a proposed development plan.

Indonesia: Currently, there are no development plans that have the potential to adversely impact the site. Nevertheless, the site managers are always consulted in every development plan proposed in the area

Japan: There is currently a proposed installment of wind turbines near Oyama Kami-ike and Shimo-ike Ramsar site. The environmental impact assessment is to be conducted.

New Zealand: At Avon Heathcote Estuary a proposed cycleway is currently being debated. Formal application for approval has yet to occur.

Philippines: Las Pinas Paranaque Wetland Park (Manila Bay) for several proposed reclamation projects

Singapore: Same as above.

Thailand: The coastal area along with the inner Gulf of Thailand has been facing coastal erosion, land-use change as well as mangrove restoration policy that causes a mudflat decrease and effect to the migratory shorebird's foraging area.

USA: There are a number of proposed developments within Alaska that might affect migratory bird habitat. For example, there is a proposed road within the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge. The Willow

Project in NPR-A authorized impacts to migratory waterbird nesting habitat related to oil and gas development and would be a new oil field with five drilling sites.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Queensland Wetlands Queensland. Proposal by the Walker Company was referred for consideration under the EPBC Act 1999 by the Commonwealth Government. Significant public outcry and protest about the development proposal and its potential impacts on the wetlands and in particular, the critically endangered Far Easter Curlew. An EIS has been prepared and released for public comment. Responses from QWSG and BirdLife Australia have been submitted on the EIS. Awaiting finalization of comments and governments' responses to the consultation process and EIS.
Victoria and South Australia Offshore wind farms proposals at Discovery Bay, Victoria and the SE of South Australia also could be located in important shorebird areas.
Tasmania A 900MW wind farm on Robbins Island in north-west of Tasmania has been approved on the condition that all turbines be shut down for 5 months each year. The main reason constitutes threats to the critically endangered, Orange-bellied Parrot but the closures will also have benefits to migratory shorebirds that fly across the island when in the area.

BirdLife International: The Batubara and Deli-Serdang coast of Sumatra, Indonesia is affected by a major port development, and significant coastal reengineering. Significant areas of coastal mudflats may be affected. We have ongoing work in these sites in Sumatra, in coordination with the Sumatra Wild Heritage Foundation and the Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force of the EAAFP, and have undertaken thorough bird surveys and organised engagement activities with local communities. In Australia, we are working with our Australia Partner, BirdLife Australia to profile the potential damage to the Moreton Bay Ramsar Site through the Toondah Harbour development, which impacts significant areas of intertidal mudflats. BirdLife Australia has assessed the site in recent years, its importance to migratory waterbirds and engaged local communities in and around Toondah Harbour. In the Philippines, we have worked with local stakeholders to raise the profile of the North Manila Bay wetlands, which are immediately threatened by coastal development. These wetlands are being assessed by local stakeholders and NGOs. In China, Lianyungang Wetlands are threatened by large scale redevelopment and land reclamation. We have worked with researchers and local conservation groups to raise the profile of this site in its importance for staging migratory shorebirds such as Asian Dowitchers, where more than 90% of the global population is known to stage. In Vietnam, BirdLife-supported surveys have found the Hai Phong coastline to be important for Spoon-billed Sandpipers, with up to eight individuals (2%) detected in the winter of 2021-2022. The Haiphong coast, especially at Cat Hai, is immediately threatened by a massive land reclamation project.

Convention on Migratory Species: Adverse impacts on CMS Appendix I listed species and their habitats in a Party state of CMS which are indicated to be in non-compliance with the Convention can be reported through the Review Mechanism of CMS. We are not aware of any such case reported or envisaged to be reported through the Review Mechanism in the range of the EAAF.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Rason Migratory Bird Reserve is threatened because the intensive aquaculture farming project is ongoing. The industrialization and concretization of the landscape along the Han River Estuary including Siamri Wetland, Yu-do (islet) area goes on with a dramatic pace – e.g. concrete corridor installation for improvement of agricultural efficiency.

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: The Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site can be adversely impacted by the proposed development (the Northern Metropolis).

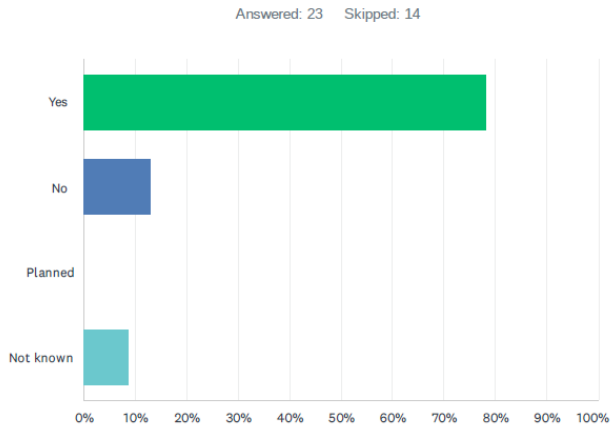
International Crane Foundation: Planned dam at Poyang Lake, the most important FNS in EAAF, and dam in Mongolia threating Torey lakes in Russia, reduction of CCZ in RoK

Paulson Institute: Shenzhen Bay (also known as the Inner Deep Bay), Lianyungang and Poyang Lake are some of the examples where development projects were proposed, followed by public consultation processes. The proposed project in Shenzhen Bay was rejected after the public identified key shortcomings in the EIA report while the consultation process is still underway for the latter two projects.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Nothing to report from our site, although we are maintaining a watching brief on proposals to increase the amount of marine farming in the vicinity

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust
Poyang Hu, China is again threatened by a proposed dam development – assessment process unknown.
Lianyungang, China is threatened by claim of intertidal areas for industrial development – assessment process unknown.
Hwaseong Wetlands FNS, RoK is threatened by a potential airbase being relocated from Suwong – assessment process unknown.

Q12. (Govt, INGO) In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network sites that are dependent on the sites natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods? If yes, please provide details on the site/s and the use of natural resources.



Australia: Yes. Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to have a cultural responsibility of stewardship – making rules, administering resources and managing the environment according to Indigenous values, knowledges and practices - for environment and wildlife including many of Australia's Flyway Network Sites. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have strong connections with the natural resources of Flyway Network Sites and embed sustainability in cultural practices through traditional hunting, harvesting, and management of plants and animals. More information on local Indigenous community relationship with Australia's natural resources is provided in Australia's State of the Environment Report 2021 at: Indigenous

Bangladesh: Yes. Nijhum Dwip, Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor, Hail Haor.

Cambodia: Yes. In Anlung Pring Protected Landscape, some local community depend on agriculture (rice cultivation) around the site for their livelihood. Therefore, to promote the sustainable rice cultivation, the Sarus Crane Rice mechanism is established. Some people also earn their income from eco-tourism activities at the site.

Indonesia: Yes. The community living around the area depends on the coast/mudflats/habitat for traditional fishing methods to meet their daily livelihood needs, such as fish, shrimp, and clams. Villages around the National Park area support the efforts of migratory bird conservation.

Japan: Yes. At Biwa-ko (EAAF047), traditional fishing methods are still practiced catching fresh water clams, and laver aquaculture is undertaken at Arao-higata (EAAF113). In both cases, local communities rely on the natural resources for the living. There are several similar cases in Japan.

Myanmar: Yes. The use of natural resources: fish resources, water resources, collections of medicinal plants, animal grazing in the Moeyungyi Wetland, Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and Inlay Wildlife Sanctuary! For Meinmahla Kyun, fuel wood and fish and shrimp collections are also threats to our flyway network sites in Myanmar.

Philippines: Yes. Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area NOCWCA -communities are dependent for fishery resources; Olango Island - Fishery resources and tourism; Naujan Lake - fishery resources.

RO Korea: Yes. O Fisheries (Junam Reservoir, Upo Wetland) O Clam harvest (Yubu Island, Daebudo Tidal Flat)

Thailand: Yes. Khok Kham Bird Conservation and Learning Center was established to raise awareness of co – existing between salt farmers and shorebirds in Khok Kham Flyway Network Site. Salt pan ecosystem is an important area where rich in benthos that magnetizes the migratory shorebird that visit this place annually.

USA: Yes. Local communities depend upon the subsistence harvest and sport hunting within the two EAAFP network sites within Alaska. The subsistence harvest of birds is managed through the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council.

Vietnam: Yes. In Tram Chim Nation Park/Ramsar Site/EAAFP site has policy to enable the local people sustainably farming and bee honey under the canopy of Melaleuca forest.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: No. BirdLife Australia As a part of the multistakeholder Migratory Shorebird Conservation Action Plan (MS CAP), a CEPA Working group has been established and is working towards a communications plan for Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds and important shorebird sites and habitat in Australia and New Zealand. BirdLife Australia and its affiliates have produced materials in accordance with our CEPA program to educate a range of audiences, raise awareness, and upskill volunteers with general interest in shorebirds and those taking

part in National Monitoring Program. Materials include Bird Identification booklets and posters as well as Wing Thing Educational kids' magazine. Shorebird Materials-SHARED FOLDER. Birdlife also regularly supports art competitions and other outreach initiatives as well as delivering workshops and events as described below.

BirdLife International: Yes. Not specifically in the country our regional office is located in. Several sites in the Mekong Delta (Vietnam), Gulf of Mottama (Myanmar), Mekong floodplain (Cambodia) and Gulf of Thailand coast (where the BirdLife Partnership works in) are heavily used by local people for their livelihoods, through fisheries and shellfisheries.

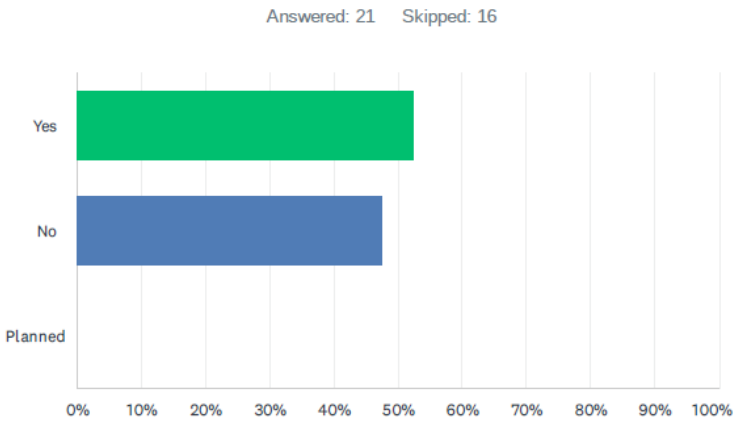
Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: Yes. Fishpond operators live in the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Flyway Network Site and the surrounding. The operators could regulate water level for this fishpond operation including maintenance of the pond and harvesting of the fish for the market, of which migratory waterbirds including Black-faced Spoonbills could utilize drained fishponds during the period with suitable water level.

Paulson Institute: Yes. There are many examples in China where local fishermen depend on the coastal wetlands within the sites (EAAF004, 043, 005, 006) for aquaculture activities, harvesting wild benthic organisms or fishery products in some cases, while cultivating shellfishes on tidal flats by spreading seedlings in spring and harvesting the adults when the shellfish mature in other cases.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust : Yes. Continued sustainable fishing in the Firth Of Thames Flyway site

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Yes. Both Osaka Nanko Bird sanctuary and Nagura Anparu , Environmental impact assessment in accordance by-local laws.

Q13. (Govt, INGO, Sec.) Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are currently under threat? If yes, please provide details.



Australia: Yes. Australia's State of the Environment Report 2021 found that in a rapidly changing climate, with unsustainable development and use of resources, the general outlook for Australia's environment is deteriorating. Overall, the state and trend of the environment of Australia are poor and deteriorating

because of increasing pressures from climate change, habitat loss, invasive species, pollution and resource extraction. Changing environmental conditions mean that many species and ecosystems are increasingly threatened. Multiple pressures create cumulative impacts that amplify threats to our environment, and abrupt changes in ecological systems have been recorded in the past 5 years. Australia has nearly 34 million hectares of wetlands, covering 4.4% of the continent, half of which are floodplains and swamps. These areas are important to maintain healthy population of migratory waterbirds. Wetlands are often significantly affected by changes in agricultural and urban landscapes through extensive clearing, introduction of non-native species, alteration to flows and concentrated grazing pressure. They are also vulnerable to further hydrological changes and drying under future climate change scenarios. Drought conditions, in conjunction with increased consumptive water use, result in a decrease in flows into wetlands and reduction in inundation. Several major indices for waterbirds show significant declines as drought conditions and consumptive water use result in a decrease in flows into wetlands. The 2019 Aerial Survey of Wetland Birds in Eastern Australia found that the wetland area index was the lowest since surveys began in 1983. Grazing, pests and weeds are also having a significant impact on wetland health, emphasising the need for integrated management of land-based pressures as well as inundation.

Bangladesh: Yes. Nijhum Dwip, Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor, Hail Haor.

Indonesia: Yes. Especially the areas for migratory waterbirds outside conservation areas, where communities depend on natural resources, still require the roles and support of all parties involved.

Myanmar: No. serious problems at wetland protected areas of Myanmar. However, hunting and unsustainable fishing practices are the potential threats.

Philippines: Yes. Candaba Swamp - largely disposed as titled properties and transformed for agricultural use. Remnant habitats are threatened by agricultural expansion or further transformation to land for industrial uses. Panabo wetlands- largely an aquaculture area.

RO Korea:

- Reclamation and development (Incheon Songdo Tidal Flat)
- Habitat loss: rice field alteration to residential area (Junam Reservoir, Han River Estuary, Nakdong River Estuary)

Thailand: Yes. The three Flyway Network Sites of Thailand are currently facing coastal erosion, and land-use change to be an urbanization and industrial area. In addition, the decreasing area of mudflats is a significant threat to living and foraging of migratory shorebirds.

BirdLife International: Yes. Coastal sites in Australia (Moreton Bay), Philippines (Manila Bay), Indonesia (N Sumatra coast) and Vietnam (Mekong Delta sites) are threatened by coastal development. Many of these sites are as yet unrecognized as Flyway Network Sites or Ramsar Sites.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Yes. Rason Migratory Bird Reserve, DPRK is threatened. The main reason is aquaculture farm. HSF Korea wrote articles about this issue on the newspapers – for example, Wetlands of North Korea: http://www.daejonilbo.com/news/articleView.html?idxno=1368315

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: Yes. Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Flyway Network Site is currently under threats by urban development in the peripheral area and habitat degradation of mudflat by encroachment of invasive mangrove species (Sonneratia) and fishponds by intensifying fish farming practice.

International Crane Foundation: Yes. Poyang Lake in China, Torey Lakes in Russia, Cheorwon in Rok.

Paulson Institute: Yes. EAAF 025(Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve), 087(Lake Khanka Nature Reserve) are under development threat. New sluices are proposed to be built. (Long-term threats such as *Spartina* invasion are not considered here, as it occurs in almost all coastal network or waterbird important sites)

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Yes. On the reed bed area where is adjacent to Hotokenuma-pond, a Ramsar site, there is a development plan to construct a solar power plant. WBSJ, local NGO, the Ministry of Environment and the developer have worked together to ask the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry to allow change of planning area.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Yes.

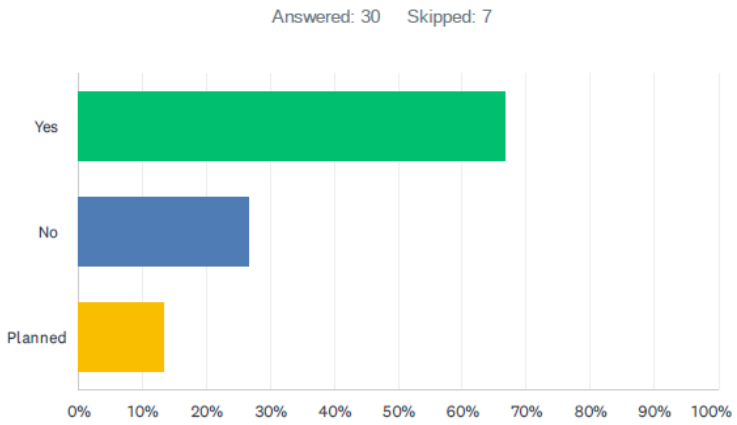
1. Poyang Hu, China – much information available about this from other EAAFP partners and relevant literature
2. Lianyungang, China – much information available about this from other EAAFP partners and relevant literature
3. Hwaseong Wetlands RoK is threatened by a potential airbase being relocated from Suwong.

Q14. (Sec.) Please provide a list of new Partners since the last MoP (December 2018).

- **Hong Kong Bird Watching Society (2020)**
- **Mangrove Foundation (2020)**

Objective 2 Enhance communication, education, participation and public awareness (CEPA) of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Q15. (Partners, TF/WG) Does your country/organisation have a CEPA Program addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide brief details of the program.



Australia: Yes. The Australian Government's Program on Communication, Capacity-building, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) to support Ramsar obligations was established to help raise awareness of wetland values and functions. The CEPA Program calls for coordinated international and national wetland education, public awareness and communication. The Program also encourages the promotion of training in the fields of wetland research and management. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/programs/communication-education-participation-awareness-program

- Australian Government's National Report to COP14 At Ramsar COP 14, a new CEPA approach was adopted which will see the integration of CEPA activities into the next Ramsar Strategic Plan for 2025-2030. The Australian Government will be updating its national CEPA plans to reflect this new approach.
- World Wetlands Day World Wetlands Day (WWD) is celebrated each year on 2 February. It marks the anniversary of the signing of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) in Ramsar, Iran, on 2 February 1971. WWD was first celebrated in 1997. Since this time government agencies, non-government organisations and community groups across the world, including Australia, have celebrated World Wetlands Day by undertaking actions to raise public awareness of wetland values and benefits and promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands. For World Wetlands Day and the fortieth anniversary of the Ramsar Convention, the Australian Government produced a primary school classroom kit. This activity kit includes a unit plan, fact sheets, a DVD, origami and subject book stickers.
- Discovering wetlands in Australia — a primary classroom resource Wetlands Australia The Australian Government produces a publication, Wetlands Australia - National Wetland Update. The magazine aims to bring attention to Australia's achievements and continuing challenges in wetland conservation and wise use. Wetlands Education The Australian Government has produced several resources about wetlands and their management.
- Celebrating Australia's wetlands: A showcase of Australian Ramsar sites
- Australian National Guidelines for Ramsar Wetlands
- Issues paper: The role of wetlands in the carbon cycle Australia's amazing wetlands
- Australia's amazing wetlands – brochure
- Australia's amazing wetlands - video Australian wetland education centres
- There are many centres across Australia dedicated to wetland education or with a strong focus on wetlands. They are associated with many types of wetlands, including Ramsar sites and range from small, non-staffed interpretation facilities to dedicated centres with trained staff. A list of

Australian Wetland education centres is available at:
https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/programs/education-centres

Bangladesh: Yes. Bangladesh Forest Department has been implementing a program entitled "Avifauna Conservation" under "Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL)" to ensure the CEPA activities involving local community and all members of the Site Management Committee (SMC). Rather than these program, Bangladesh Forest Department has been arranging regular training, awareness activities throughout the coastal and haor regions of Bangladesh, especially during winter seasons. In addition, Bangladesh Forest Department is currently developing a draft titled "Strategic Conservation Plan for Flyway Sites of Bangladesh" with the technical assistance of IUCN Bangladesh as well as Prokriti and Jibon Foundation, Bangladesh.

Cambodia: Yes. We organize World Migratory Bird Day at least one time per year. Several awareness raising materials are developed and distributed. In addition, there are wetland education program in local school and communities' awareness raising around Anlung Pring Protected Landscape, Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape and many other wetlands. There are field visits to Anlung Pring Protected Landscape by High school or University students as part of their outdoor education activities.

Indonesia: Yes. The CEPA program under the National Partnership for Migratory Birds and their Habitat is carried out through the initiatives of individuals and/or bird conservation organizations through the community platform of BurungMigrasi_ID. This community also serves as a platform for volunteers participating in the annual AWC activities in Indonesia Link:
https://www.facebook.com/kemitraanburungmigrasi https://www.instagram.com/awcindonesia/

Japan: Yes. We promote WMBD and WWD through SNS and websites. Posters and leaflets are produced and distributed. These are conducted with reference to the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan.

Myanmar: Yes and planned. Awareness raising programs about wetlands and migratory waterbird conservation are frequently practiced in wetland protected areas. Forest department also cooperate with the local partner organizations (like BANCA, NCS) for CEPA program in other wetlands that are not designated as PA yet.

RO Korea: Yes. O Bird Watching Tour, education, experience program (Cheonsu Bay, Suncheon Bay)

Singapore: Yes. Sungei Buloh carries out an annual public event called Welcome Waders which coincides with the World Migratory bird day in Oct. Besides that, we conduct Wader Watch, a monthly workshop for the public to learn about and spot these birds during the migratory bird season from September to March.

Thailand: Yes.

- Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) has developed a website to promote its activities, project, and data on Thailand's Flyway Network Sites in the Thai language. The baseline data on species and ecosystems are linked to Thailand Biodiversity Information Facility (TH-BIF) (https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?page_id=5926)

- The Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST) has social media (Facebook) to disseminate EAAF's information and to update Asian Waterbird Census at least 4 times/year. (https://www.facebook.com/bcst.or.th)

USA: Yes. The United States has a Steering Committee member that is helping develop the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI), a circumpolar Arctic effort to conserve and manage arctic-breeding waterbirds. The AMBI Steering Committee has worked closely with many parties in the East Asian Flyway to develop a step-down conservation plan for arctic-breeding species that migrate along the EAAF. The US Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal agencies are active participants in meetings where issues on East Asian-Australasian waterbird species are discussed. National and international conferences include the Climate, Conservation, and Community in Alaska and Northwest Canada; the Alaska Bird Conference; the American Ornithological Society meeting; the Pacific Seabird Group Meeting; the World Seabird Union Conference; the International Wader Study Group Meeting; East Asian-Australasian Flyway Shorebird Science Meeting; and others. Migratory waterbird conservation issues are promoted through numerous outreach efforts, including many public events, media news releases, and outdoor activities to improve public knowledge of the value of migratory bird resources. Bird resources in remote areas of Alaska are co-managed between federal, state and tribal stakeholders via the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council (AMBCC). The AMBCC engages rural residents to participate in the regulatory process to help conserve bird resources while meeting the needs of native subsistence users living in remote Alaskan villages. Outreach efforts through this process include press releases, public meetings, and distribution of printed regulations to all households in rural Alaska throughout the year to enhance public awareness. Many federal agencies are involved with the conservation planning of migratory birds in Alaska. Within the US Fish and Wildlife Service, conservation framework plans (i.e.. business style plans) are in the process of being generated for high priority species, including the Canada Goose, Black Brant, Greater White-fronted Goose, Steller's Eider, Spectacled Eider, Harlequin Duck, Emperor Goose, Common Eider, Black-legged Kittiwake, Dunlin, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, and Yellow-billed Loon. These conservation frameworks will direct how and where the US Fish and Wildlife Service will allocate funds and resources for monitoring, research, and conservation in Alaska.

BirdLife International: Yes. BirdLife has an active East Asian-Australasian Flyway Conservation Strategy (2019-2022) that covers the full range of priorities and activities that are being implemented by our Partners. These include advocacy, local engagement and livelihoods, monitoring and development. The strategy also defines CEPA-related priorities for every country and territory BirdLife works in from Japan to Australia. The Strategy is now being evaluated, and preparation for the next cycle of the strategy is now underway.

Convention on Migratory Species: Planned. The planned communications strategy will be relevant for all CMS-listed species, not only but including migratory waterbirds.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Yes. HSF Korea regularly hosted workshop, roundtable related to migratory waterbirds conservation. For example, Asian Bird Fair and HSF activities: https://korea.hss.de/en/news/detail/aktivitaeten-der-asian-bird-fair-und-hss-news9554/ Published Birds and Biodiversity Flyer in 2022 Conference on Management of Flyways in Asia on 23 November 2022, Incheon, RO Korea co-organized with EAAFP

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Yes. Regular public talks at the Shorebird center and elsewhere , and hosting school groups; public open days around migration periods; printed material in newsletters; active facebook and twitter accounts and website For example in the period October 2022 to February 2023 there has been 8 school visits involving 300 children, 5 on site talks to 150 people, and 5 off site involving 200 people We addressed a welcome to birds event north of Auckland with an audience of 50 people.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Yes. We work internationally through the Wetland Link International (WLI) programme and as such we organise activities with local partners across the flyway. This forms part of our annual work plan.

WWF: Yes. https://www.wwf.org.hk/en/education/

Anatidae Working Group: Yes. Hosted and supported various international workshops and symposiums including International Symposium on Goose Conservation and Management in East Asia (Japan, 2023), North Asian Waterfowl Symposium (Russia, 2023), 9th EAFES S04: Recent telemetry technology helps waterbird and wetland conservation in East Asia (China, 2021), International Workshop on the Conservation of Whooper Swan (China, 2019), 2nd International Symposium on Developing Effective Coordinated Monitoring of East Asia Waterbirds (China, 2019). Citizen science project is in progress where Japanese birdwatchers report Bewick's swans banded in Chaun, Russia.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: Yes.

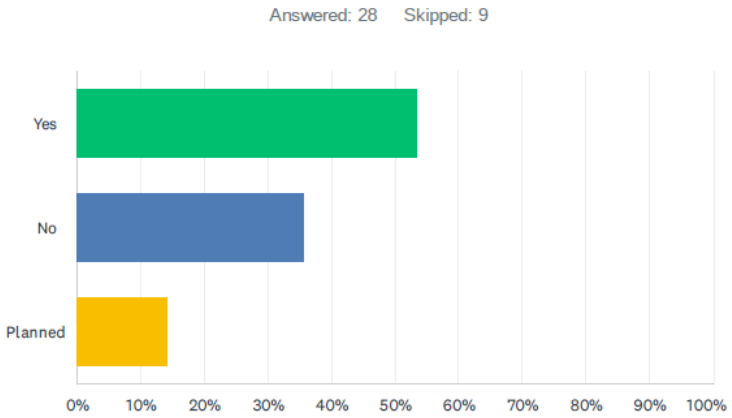
- Conducting education and awareness raising activities in villages and schools and universities
- Celebrating awareness events such as World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day, Biodiversity Day, ect.
- Awareness program via social media; Facebook by uploading posts
- Webinar via on via social media; Facebook
- Set up awareness signboards at schools, the junction areas of the villages and townships

Crane Working Group: Planned. The Crane Working Group has members representing six NE Asia countries. In all these countries different levels of the government, migratory bird sites and NGOs have their own CEPA program as we all know education and awareness is important.

Shorebird Working Group: Yes and planned.

- Jimmy Choi: I heard that PR China government is planning on this, and the Shenzhen Mangrove Wetlands Conservation Foundation (MCF) was asked to lead this exercise.
- Rick Lanctot: The ornithological community of Alaska has formed a group called ABOG that focuses on 1) advancing consumption of bird friendly coffee, 2) development of an AK Birding Trail, 3) simple actions to help reverse declines in migratory birds, 4) Bird banding with youth, and 5) Marine debris outreach.

Q16. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your country/organisation made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2019-2024 when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?



Yes	No	Planned
Bangladesh	Australia	Vietnam
Cambodia	New Zealand	Hanns Seidel Foundation
Indonesia	Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia	WWF
Japan	Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group	
Myanmar	Convention on Migratory Species	
Philippines	Crane Working Group	
RO Korea	EAAFP Seabird Working Group	
Singapore	Paulson Institute	
Thailand	Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force	
USA	Wetlands International	
Anatidae Working Group	Yellow Sea Taskforce	
Baer's Pochard Task Force		
BirdLife International		
Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust		
Shorebird Working Group		
Wild Bird Society of Japan		
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust		

Indonesia: Yes. The CEPA program is conducted both online and offline, through webinars, trainings, and public campaigns. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many CEPA activities were conducted online due to restrictions on indoor activities and gatherings.

Japan: Yes. As mentioned above. In addition, we promote the CEPA AP to site managers and NGOs in training workshops and national flyway site meetings.

Myanmar: Yes. Use as a main reference for performing CEPA activities in wetland protected areas of Myanmar

RO Korea: Yes. FSN Site Manager Workshop (2019.11.13, MOE)

Singapore: Yes. World Migratory Bird Day (Oct) and World Wetlands Day (Feb) are celebrated each year. Information on WMBD and WWD is disseminated to the public and stakeholders through our events and activities.

Thailand: Yes:
ONEP as the EAAFP's national focal point in Thailand, plan to implement the CEPA activities as follows:

1. to organize a campaign for migratory waterbird conservation at Krabi Estuary in January of 2023.
2. to develop economic mechanisms and incentive measures to enhance the migratory waterbird conservation along with the local economy in Krabi Estuary Flyway Network Site
3. to organize World Migratory Bird Day for enhancing awareness of migratory waterbirds and habitat's biodiversity conservation (TBC)
4. provide two clip videos to promote migratory bird conservation that broadcast on youtube, " Conserving Habitats for Globally Spoon-billed Sandpiper" (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXljF0JnorM) and " My Little Friend Spoony" (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rvtGvt19w6o&t=118s).

The Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST) have activities to promote migratory bird as follows:

1. Exhibition Materials for the annual bird fair at Pak Thale Nature Center
2. Education events on the migratory bird with schools in Phetchaburi province
3. Organize "Young Shorebird Ambassador 2022". This activity aims to promote a story of a shorebird and livelihood in Baan Pak Thele that lead to the documentary production by youth in the future.)

USA: Yes. The US follows many of the guidelines identified in this plan. Since the last MOP, the Alaska Shorebird GroupBoreal Partners in Flight Outreach Group (ABOG) has formed and consists of agency and NGO staff interested in coordinating outreach efforts across Alaska. The mission of ABOG is to support efforts to "keep common birds common" and reverse the large declines experienced by many bird species over the past 50 years through impactful outreach and education. ABOG activities support CEPA action plan actions targeting "10. Citizens" and the associated "Preferred Status".

BirdLife International: Yes. We have referenced the CEPA Action Plan to define BirdLife priorities, the BirdLife EAAF Conservation Strategy (2019-2022), and considered it carefully in the development of the ADB Regional Flyway Initiative.

Crane Working Group: No. We were not aware of the existence of a CEPA Action Plan in the EAAFP.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Yes. Obtaining suggestions of suitable activities and programs which can be undertaken

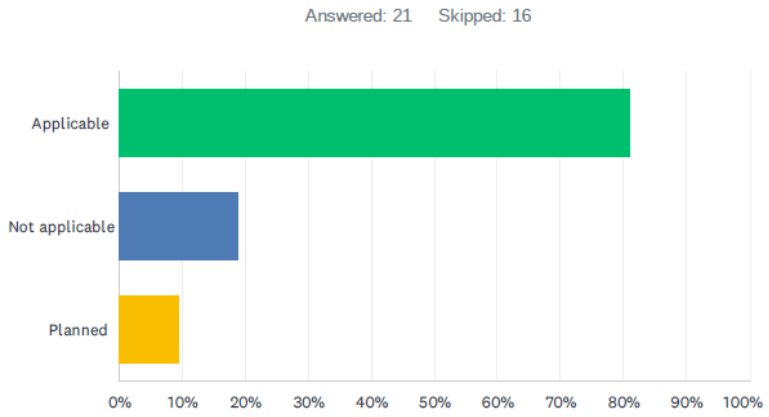
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Yes. We work closely with EAAFP in developing and implementing their CEPA Action Plan

Baer's Pochard Task Force: Yes. The activities that communities engagement through CEPA activities according to the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan. We engage local communities to ensure their participation in decision making and monitoring by formulating Local Conservation Group and then registered Township

as community-based organization (CBO) level to protect wetland and migratory water bird species. Then, we build the capacity of the member of CBO on the population monitoring and community awareness by doing traditional management techniques in wetland areas.

Shorebird Working Group: Yes. Rick Lanctot: Casey Burns, who works at the Bureau of Land Management, is the Chair of the CEPA working group for EAAF and his experience led to the activities in Q15.

Q17. (Govt, INGO, Corporate) What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites and with which groups? If applicable (under a Sister Site agreement), please describe what have you done and who have you worked with.



Australia: Same as Q15 and more detail provided at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/programs/communication-education-participation-awareness-program

Cambodia: Applicable. We regular organize the education and awareness activities at the FNS including World Migratory Birds Day, World Wetlands Day, Sarus Crane Day, etc. Our target group mostly focus on the local authorities, local communities, and local students as well as public through social media platform.

Indonesia: Applicable. Annual Asian Waterbird Census Government, NGO, University

Japan: Applicable. The idea of promoting environmental education is incorporated in most of the implementation plans that are based on the Law for the Promotion of Nature Restoration for nature restoration projects for wetlands such as rivers, moors and tidal flats, including Kushiro-Shitsugen marsh. *The content of CEPA is incorporated in the respective management plans of the following wetlands: Yatsu Tidal Flats, Sakata, Fujimae-higata, Kabukuri-numa, Kejo-numa, Arao-higata, Kashima Shingomori, Higashiyoka-higata, etc.

Myanmar: Applicable. Forest Department Webpage, forest department journals, social media like Facebook!

New Zealand: Applicable. Miranda Naturalists Trust (MNT) and Avon Heathcote hold a welcoming the birds in the Austral spring as godwits arrive. Avon Heathcote hosts restoration days throughout the year. MNT host events including bird counting and restoration work throughout the year.

Singapore: Applicable. Sungei Buloh carries out an annual public event called Welcome Waders on the World Migratory Bird Day in Oct. Besides that, we conduct Wader Watch, a monthly workshop for the public to learn about and spot these birds during the migratory bird season from September to March.

BirdLife International: Applicable. Local engagement, migratory bird awareness activities (including World Migratory Bird Day) activities have been organised at the Inner Deep Bay (Hong Kong SAR), Bako-Buntal (Malaysia), Gulf of Mottama (Myanmar), Anlung Pring (Cambodia) and Pak Thale (Thailand) and Xuan Thuy National Park (Vietnam) by the respective BirdLife partner and project teams.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Applicable.

- HSF Korea supported Incheon-Hong Kong Black-faced Spoonbill Workshop and Lolo's Flying Journey. https://korea.hss.de/en/news/detail/launch-des-aktualisierten-bildungspakets-lolo-flying-journey-news8879/?searchQuery=Incheon-Hong%20Kong
- Scaly-sided Merganser Workshop and exhibition in November 2022 during Suncheon Asian Bird Fair
- CEPA training for Management Officers and Teachers during Swan Goose Festival in Mundok Migratory Bird Reserve, DPRK in 2019

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: Applicable. Hong Kong Fishpond Conservation Scheme https://www.eaaflyway.net/promoting-the-wise-use-of-artificial-wetland-fishponds-in-hong-kong/ The HK Fishpond Conservation Scheme has a strong component of engaging and educating the public, e.g., guided tours in fishpond area, school and the public exhibitions: The HKBWS Fishpond Festival https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Template-on-Case-Studies_HKBWS-fishpond-festival_2021.pdf We organize fishpond festival to celebrate waterbirds and habitats conservation with strong supports and association of local community, i.e., fishpond operators. This event demonstrates how the fishpond operators manage the wetland in a sustainable way with benefits to both wildlife conservation and livelihood of local people. The International Black-faced Spoonbill Census https://www.hkbws.org.hk/cms/en/hkbws/work/endangered-species/bfs-en/bfs-census-2022-eng Annual BFS Census is not only an activity to count the wintering BFS at Mai Po Inner Deep Bay, but also an event to train volunteers to become surveyors and take part of the survey. It also helps raise the level of engagement toward the waterbird conservation from the public.

International Crane Foundation: Applicable. At many sites with different groups,
e.g. Mongolia Khurk Valley, Poyang lake, China and other crane FNS

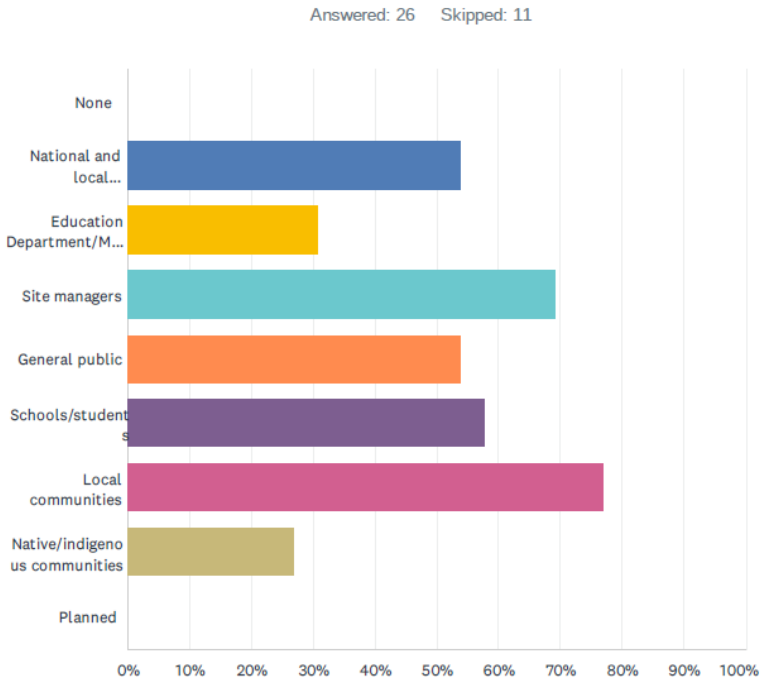
Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Applicable. Public and school groups as set out above; responding to media enquiries see links below.

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Applicable. We worked with local people to hold wild geese observation events at Utonai-ko (EAAF072)

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Applicable. Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links): We worked with the Ramsar Regional Centre East Asia and the Society for the Protection of Philippine Wetlands to plan and deliver the WLI Asia meeting 2022 in Manila. We have also run the Wetland Star Awards, recognising best practice at wetland centres and this was awarded to several wetland centres in the Asia – Oceania region. We also worked on a global citizen science project looking at the state of the world's wetlands, the Global Wetland Watch, which included many local NGOs and other groups in the EAAF. At Anlung Pring, Cambodia, with our co-partner (NatureLife Cambodia) we have delivered annual Sarus Crane festivals and engaged local communities and primary schools in the conservation of the site.

WWF: Applicable. https://www.eaaflyway.net/2022_birds_and_schools/
Under the Incheon-Hong Kong Sister Site agreement on Songdo Tidal Flat and Mai Po Inner Deep Bay for Black-faced Spoonbill conservation, the first EAAFP "Birds & Schools" virtual students exchange activity was conducted on 20 December 2022 between schools from Hong Kong and Incheon. CEPA experiences on Black-faced Spoonbill conservation were shared in the Incheon-Hong Kong international East Asian – Australasian Black-faced Spoonbill Conservation Cooperation Forum since 2021.

Q18. (Partners) Has your country/organisation developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programs, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?



Australia: Same as Q15 and more detail provided at:
https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/programs/communication-education-participation-awarenessprogram

Japan: The National Flyway Meeting, an annual opportunity for stakeholders including site managers to participate and obtain information about EAAF and exchange each other. Past two years the meetings were held online, but this year it was held at an FNS.

Myanmar: Cooperation with the relevant stakeholders especially local communities and indigenous people

New Zealand: Site managers have done this work within their communities.

RO Korea:

1. Suncheon City (Suncheon Bay site manager) - Bird Watching Program, Hooded Crane Events
2. Seosan City (Cheonsu Bay site manager) - Bird Watching Program and Education
3. Cheorwon County (Cheorwon Basin site manager) - Bird Watching Program
4. Upo Eco-education Center (Local community)

Singapore:

Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve – FNS & Sister Wetland Site

1. In 2022's Welcome Waders (an annual event held in conjunction with WMBD), we invited our sister wetland site Chongming Nature Reserve to give an online talk at the WMBD event.
2. We've also conducted an educational learning trip for our volunteers to Chongming Nature Reserve in 2017 for them to understand the work and outreach programmes conducted at our sister site.

Mai Po – Deep Inner Bay – FNS & tentative Sister Wetland Site

1. We have recently finalized a draft MOU between Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve with Mai Po Deep Inner Bay, and is in discussion to sign the MoU soon.

Pulau Kukup National Park, Malaysia – Sister Wetland Site

2. Cross promotion of both sites with 'Passport2Nature' in 2018 featuring information and quiz on both sites.

National Institute of Ecology (NIE), Republic of Korea – MoU Partner

3. In 2020, NIE, SBWR/NParks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna's International Secretariat (CAFF), and the University of Queensland co-hosted the first East Asian-Australasian Flyway Shorebird Science Meeting (EAAFSSM) from 3rd – 5th November 2020. More than 400 participants from 39 countries or regions attended the online meeting, which comprised of live online discussions, workshops, five outstanding keynote talks and 80 presentations across 18 sessions. The meeting addressed a huge range of topics on shorebird ecology and conservation and was held online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The proceedings is available in the journal, Stilt volume 75.
4. In 2019, the '2019 Korea-Singapore Ecology Literacy Initiative' was launched to raise public awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem services. As part of this, NIE held an exhibition in Sungei Buloh/Singapore for a month to introduce what NIE is doing for nature conservation. In the same vein, Sungei Buloh held an exhibition the following year in NIE in 2021.

USA: We raise awareness of the importance of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge flyway network site through many channels, especially at the refuge headquarters. The Qupaluk site was recently made a sister site with an EAAFP flyway network site at Saga City, Japan. The process by which Qupaluk became a site and now a sister site is being written up and will be put out on social media by both the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Vietnam: We organized a national workshop to introduce on the EAAFP on 2018. We also disseminate the World Migratory Bird Day annually

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia:

Awareness Raising activities:

1. Wing Threads Project – Micro flight pilot Milly (Amelia) Formby undertook an impressive shorebird flying adventure called Wing Threads: Flight Around Oz. Setting off from the shorebird capital, Broome, Western Australia, the flight started in May 2022 and finished in November 2022. The distance of her entire flight was about 20,000 kilometres, similar to the shorebirds' annual migration. On her way Milly stopped at schools and libraries to share A Shore bird Flying Adventure with local communities in over 70 towns.
2. "Shorebird Flying Adventure" - In 2019, CSIRO Publishing commissioned Milly to capture the message of the shorebirds and her dream to follow them on migration. A "Shorebird Flying Adventure" is a 32-page, non-fiction story book aimed at mid-primary students. It is written by acclaimed Australian author, Jackie Kerin and illustrated by Milly Formby. The main character, Microlight Milly, takes the reader on a flying adventure along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway showing them why shorebirds are so awesome.
3. Overwintering Mapping Sanctuary Project – this project is coordinated by Kate Gorringe-Smith about migratory shore birds that spend a large part of their year on the shores of Australia and NZ To participate in the project artists from Australia and NZ are asked to respond to the unique nature of their local migratory shorebird habitat and invited to create an intricate and personal map of precious shorebird habitat. To date over 200 artists from around Australia and NZ have joined the project which is expected to continue for at least 3 years. Artists who join the project donate 2 prints from the same edition, one to exhibit in ongoing Overwintering Project Exhibitions and one to sell to raise funds for shorebird conservation. The project donated to AWSG $10,000 (2019), $13,000 (2020), $14,000 (2021) and $5,000 2022 to date). $10,000 of the funds were allocated to purchase of satellite trackers for the Oriental Pratincole project. AWSG is immensely grateful to Kate for her great fundraising efforts to assist AWSG research activities.
4. Hunter Estuary Forum – held in August 2022 – the forum involved the range of local stakeholders and discussed the development of a whole of estuary healthy functioning ecosystem (including the Hunter Estuary Ramsar site) for future generations.
5. Shoalhaven Bird Haven Festival Conference – a conference that was held for the local community about the status of local birds including shorebirds and included a presentation by AWSG Chair on the EAAFP and collaboration by partners for the protection of migratory waterbirds and their habitat in the Flyway.

BirdLife International: The BirdLife International Partnership has organised awareness raising activities in several Flyway Network Site through World Migratory Bird Day. Awareness activities have been regularly organised at all FNS that BirdLife Partners work in, including Anlung Pring Sarus Crane Conservation Area (Cambodia), the Gulf of Mottama (Myanmar), and Bako-Buntal Bay (Malaysia), as are other sites in the region.

Convention on Migratory Species: By commissioning to partner organizations, the CMS Secretariat is currently undertaking studies on the evaluation of illegal taking and identification of priority sites of Far-eastern Curlew in some countries of the EAAF.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: HSF Korea has been implementing the awareness-raising program such as workshop, conference, publication.
e.g. Suncheon bay [EAAF079] Survey on 29-30 October 2020 with local government, EAAFP, RRC-EA and civil society;
Polished Research paper- Avian surveys, Han River Estuary [EAAF097] on 6 November 2020;
Polished Mundok Wetland Reserve [EAAF045] photobook;
Hwaseong wetlands [EAAF142] survey on 26 April 2022;
Roundtable on conservation of migratory birds and their habitats along the Han River Estuary on 2 December 2021;
Suncheon bay [EAAF079] Survey on 29-30 October 2020.

International Crane Foundation: Same as above.

IUCN: The Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative (IBRRI) has been working with national and local governments, local communities, schools and site managers to increase awareness of wetlands overall in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam, through supporting World Wetlands Day Events, World Migratory Bird Day and citizen journalism trainings with mobile phones in wetlands.

Paulson Institute: Together with Shenzhen Mangrove Wetland Conservation Foundation, we initiated the China Coastal Wetland Education Center Project to engage the public and supported the development of 4 demonstration wetland education centers (Beidaihe National Wetland Park in Hebei Province, Yancheng Rare Birds National Nature Reserve in Jiangsu Province, Wuyuanhe National Wetland Park in Hainan Province, and Chongming Dongtan Birds National Nature Reserve) with a view to expanding and replicating their experience to other wetland protected areas in China.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: We have established a working arrangement with the local indigenous community to share activities and stories relating to migratory birds We are working with the local Regional authority to upgrade a local bird roosting site

Wild Bird Society of Japan: We guided students attending elementary/junior high schools to observe waterbirds at Utonai-ko (EAAF072) and Tokyo Port Wild Bird Park (EAAF063).

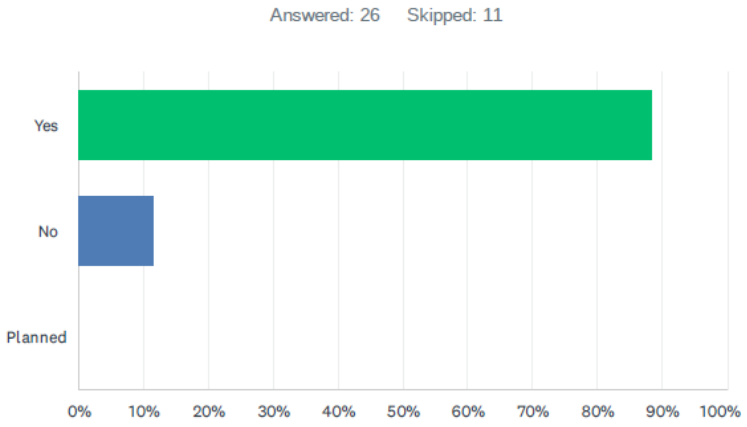
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: None directly, but this happens through the WLI AsiaOceania network, led on by Ramsar Regional Centre East Asia.

WWF: Regular visit programmes at Mai Po Nature Reserve and online education activities for schools, general public and corporate sectors; events for community engagement. Partners include the Education Bureau and Home Affairs Department of Hong Kong SAR Government, different corporations and community groups in Hong Kong. On average, around 25,000 individuals visited Mai Po Nature Reserve annually. WWF-Hong Kong Mai Po visit programmes: https://www.wwf.org.hk/en/wetlands/booking/
Some awareness-raising activities in Chongming Dongtan NNR, Including bird watching, mudflat cleaning, citizen science and volunteer activities for public and local community are also organized.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: Targeted groups are Local communities, Local Conservation Groups and students to strengthen their participation and develop community-led conservation in areas.

Yellow Sea Task Force: Also includes Site Managers and General Public Partners have being highlighting World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) as a feature in the EAAF.

Q19. (Partners) Has your country/organisation hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since the last MOP (December 2018)?



Australia: Yes. Same as Q15 and more detail provided at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/programs/communication-education-participation-awareness-program

Cambodia: Yes. We organize World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetland Day, International Day for Biological Diversity annually.

Indonesia: Yes.

- World Wildlife Day and Year of the Terns, Indonesian Seabirds working with the Indonesian Ornithologists' Union (IdOU), Paguyuban Pengamat Burung Jogja, Faculty of Biotechnology, Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta (FTb UAJY), Burungnesia and in collaboration with Mongabay. id and birdwatcher.id, Hongkong Birdwatching Society , Japan Fund for Global Environment, and East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership held a webinar entitled "Is It Important to Protect Seabird Migration Paths?".
  Link: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iIJjUEpN_y0
- Article about World Migratory Bird Day 2022 with the theme "Light Pollution".
  Link: https://bit.ly/artikelmongabayindonesia
- A webinar on "Artwork to Support Conservation" was organized by Indonesian Seabirds on Thursday, January 6, 2022, at 15.30-17.30 WIB via Zoom in collaboration with IdOU, Atmajaya University Yogyakarta, and the Jogja Bird Observer Association (PPBJ)
- Many others waterbird monitoring activities

Japan: Yes. For WWD 2023, there have been 18 events registered on Ramsar Convention's websites from Japan. MOE hosted a 'Migratory Waterfowl National Flyway Meeting' at Yatsu Tidal Flats for two days (https://www.worldwetlandsday.org/display-

event?p_p_id=eventDisplay&eventEntryId=1169997&redirect=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.worldwetlandsday.org%2Fevents%23event1169997),
and a symposium with Wetland International Japan and United Nations University (https://jp.unu.edu/events/archive/symposium/world-wetlands-day-2023-its-time-for-wetland-restoration.html).

Myanmar: Yes. Organizing World Migratory Bird Day twice a year in Flyway Network Sites of Myanmar! Commemoration of World Wetlands Day on 2nd February every year in wetland protected areas of Myanmar (EAAF sites and Ramsar Sites as well)

New Zealand: Yes. We have made media releases on the relevant days.

RO Korea: Yes.

- MOE-EAAFP jointly held the Conference of the Conservation of Migratory Birds and Habitats and organized a public lecture event "Birds, Human in Incheon" to celebrate World Migratory Bird Day (May 11, 2019) from May 10 to 12, 2019.
- Shinan International Symposium on conservation strategy for migratory birds and their habitats in the Yellow Sea- EAAF Yellow Sea Ecoregion Working Group meeting- 2019 Flyway Site Network site manager workshop by MOE, Ministry of Ocean and Fisheries, and Shinan-gun in celebration of World Migratory Bird Day on Oct 12, 2019.
- Migratory Bird Day Event (May 22, 2022, May 21, 2021, May 19, 2022)
- Online bird exhibition and bird watching event in celebration of Migratory Bird Day (Seoul Science Center, Hangang Park, EAAFP) on Oct 8, 2022.

Singapore: Yes. Annual event has been carried out to celebrate World Migratory Bird Day (Oct) and World Wetlands Day (Feb).

Thailand: Yes.

1. Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) organized the World Migratory Bird Day Workshop on June 22nd, 2022 at Bangpu Nature Education Center. This workshop aims to share the experience of the experts on migratory bird Conservation. 60 participants from public, private, and civil sectors attend and share their experiences and related projects. This workshop is financially supported by EAAFP Small Grant Fund. https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?p=6155
2. Department of Water Resources (DWR) organized the event “World Wetland Day 2022” held on February 28th,2022 at Samut Songkram province under the theme “Wetland Action for People”. (https://fb.watch/hEPy4D3zQq/)

USA: Yes. We have people that celebrate World Migratory Bird Day and the virtual Arctic National Wildlife Refuge virtual bird festival. We also attended the virtual Arctic Science Summit Week 2021 and presented on international 8 partnerships. In 2021, with the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, we co-organized a workshop at the 3rd World Seabird Conference titled, “Strengthening and harmonizing seabird researcher’s network for better coordination on seabird conservation in the EAAFP region”. Lastly, during World Seabird Union’s 8th annual Twitter Conference, and the Pacific Seabird Group's Seabird Monitoring Committee we presented information on the EAAFP’s Year of the Tern photo contest to highlight EAAF tern species and conservation concerns.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia : Yes.
BirdLife Australia BirdLife Australia's network and staff have organized or supported numerous events to celebrate and raise awareness for World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) and World Wetlands Day. Examples of this include:

- Online Workshops and events o For WMBD 2020, BL project Officer Milly Formby presented on Migratory Shorebirds as a part of BirdLife Australia's 'Birding from Home' series during COVID lockdowns (https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLphngmnfixZ5ACQKueHgukWvg3W9mHk3t) as well as taking part in EAAFP WMBD webinar.
  - Lindall Kidd also presented an online workshop in collaboration with the Hobsons Bay Wetlands Centre and The Overwintering Project

https://maribyrnonghobsonsbay.starweekly.com.au/news/migratory-bird-celebration/
https://www.facebook.com/harold.bolitho/posts/pfbid021uQKZNXAw15tHSFNw2ZS5jJCEk8EDeDsvPGNC1poip3dwGogFai1nycwGixqSDUsl

- In person workshops, bird walks, 'Flock Oz' events, stalls, and other engagement events o https://www.networkbirdlife.org/home/early-birds-catch-the-world-wetlands-day-in-2022-with-mornington-peninsula
  https://www.facebook.com/AdelaidePlainsLibrary/photos/pb.100064487059969.-2207520000./3845397092224374/?type=3

https://www.networkbirdlife.org/home/a-wonderful-world-migratory-bird-day-on-the-sunny-mornington-peninsula
• Social media campaigns
https://www.facebook.com/BirdLifeAustralia/photos/a.233227400113440/3014885971947555/
https://www.networkbirdlife.org/home/dont-let-the-sun-set-on-wetlands
• Campaign action events o BL and BLSQ Toondah Harbour Campaign action "Lights in the Mud" § https://fb.watch/imPH7QxAD6/ Northern Territory World Curlew Day a community engagement event held in 2018 at Dripstone Cliffs, Casuarina Coastal Reserve, Darwin by Conservation Volunteers Australia, Amanda Lilleyman (representing the Threatened Species Recovery Hub).
BirdLife Top End was established with the main focus on the Migratory Shorebird Program.

BirdLife International: Yes. We have hosted World Migratory Bird Day webinars annually from 2019. World Migratory Bird Day activities have been organised by the respective BirdLife partner and project teams at the Bako-Buntal (Malaysia), Gulf of Mottama (Myanmar), Anlung Pring (Cambodia) and Pak Thale (Thailand) and Xuan Thuy (Vietnam). We have also organised regional webinars focusing on topics of flyway interest in the regional level, including shorebirds and illegal hunting, through the work of our EAAF committee, and in collaboration with the Oriental Bird Club.

Convention on Migratory Species: Yes. The joint CMS-AEWA Communication Team is coordinating the World Migratory Bird Day Campaign every year, in cooperation with its partners.

Hanns Seidel Foundation : Yes. HSF Korea regularly posted the articles and hosted the workshop with experts including World Migratory Bird Day. For example, International Commemoration days in May https://korea.hss.de/en/news/detail/internationale-gedenktage-im-mai-news8775/
World Migratory Bird Race
– Hanns Seidel Team Korea http://www.birdskoreablog.org/?p=24614
http://www.birdskoreablog.org/?p=24602 Mundok Migratory Bird Reserve

– Wetland on the West Coast of Korea https://korea.hss.de/en/news/detail/translate-to-english-illustriertes-fotobuch-mundok-migratory-bird-reserve-feuchtbiotope-an-der-westkueste-koreas-news5409/?searchQuery=World%20Migratory%20Bird%20Day

International Crane Foundation: Yes. In China and Mongolia

IUCN: Yes. In 2020, IBRRI provided WWD support to Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar: https://www.iucn.org/news/asia/202003/indo-burma-ramsar-regional-initiative-raises-awareness-wetland-biodiversity-during-world-wetlands-day-2020
In 2021, IBRRI provided WWD support to Cambodia, Lao PDR and Thailand https://www.iucn.org/news/asia/202103/world-wetlands-day-celebrations-put-spotlight-benefits-wetland-ecosystems-indo-burma-region

Paulson Institute : Yes. PI is one of the founders of the China Coastal Wetlands Conservation Network, and through the network's platform we regularly organise events at environmental festivals like World Wetlands Day, including workshops, lectures, producing video or posters with network members, and publishing popular science articles.
https://paulsoninstitute.org.cn/conservation/conservation-blog/how-to-save-billions-of-migratory-birds-each-year/
https://paulsoninstitute.org.cn/events/lecture-on-the-law-of-the-peoples-republic-of-china-on-wetland-protection/
https://paulsoninstitute.org.cn/conservation/conservation-blog/saving-a-flyway/
https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/conservation/conservation-blog/4300/
https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/cb2UFwxEmp9846ZaRPnUzw

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust : Yes. But mainly based around peak migration periods in annual cycle, in September and March, the northern hemisphere timetable does not quite suit the southern countries.

Wild Bird Society of Japan: We hosted some events for WWD at Utonai-ko (EAAF072) and Furen-ko and Syunkuni-tai (EAAF099).

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust : Yes. We provide financial support to the Cambodian government for annual WMBD and WWD events.

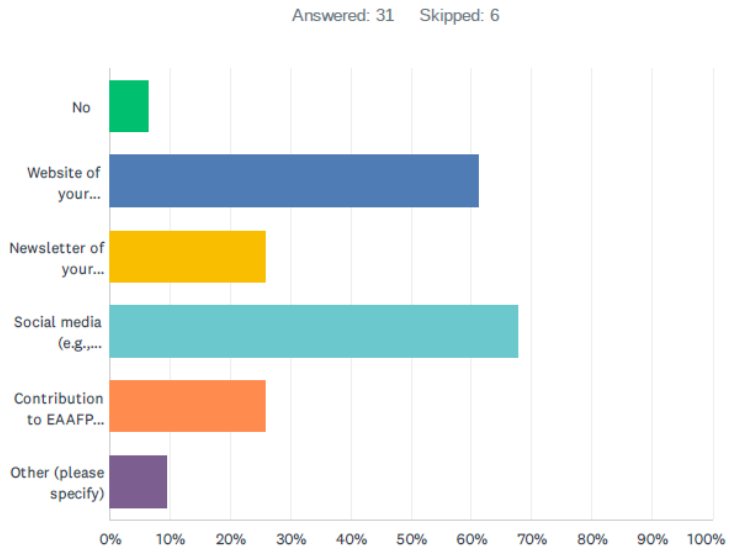
WWF: Yes.
https://www.wwf.org.hk/en/?25044/World-Migratory-Bird-Day-WWF-collaborates-with-EAAPF-to-Launch-an-Updated-Education-Pack-Lolos-Flying-Journey
Launch of the new edition of “Lolo’s Flying Journey” Education Pack for school sector and community, and organizing associated multiplier training activities across EAAF to echo WMBD 2022.

Baer’s Pochard Task Force : Yes. We regularly celebrated World Migratory Bird Day Events since 2016 under EAAFP small grants fund.

- 2016 - https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/EAAFP-WMBD-small-grants-BANCA-Myanmar.pdf

- 2017 - https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/2017-Application-Format-of-EAAFP-WMBD-Small-Grant_06032017-BANCA.pdf
- 2019 (May) - https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/04_WMBD-Small-Grant-2019-May_BANCA_Myanmar.pdf
- 2019 (October) - https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/01_BANCA_Application-Form-for-WMBD-Small-Grant-2019-Oct.pdf
- 2020 (May) - https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/08_EAAFP_WMBD_BANCA_Myanmar-1.pdf
- 2020 (October) - https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/05_EAAFP-WMBD-Oct-2020_BANCA_Myanmar-updated.pdf
- 2022 (October) - https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/8.-EAAFP_WMBD_SGF-OCT_BANCA_Myanmar_TZ.pdf

Q20. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your organisation/group been engaging the public regularly through any media channels, including social media, to promote the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the wetlands they use? If yes, please specify the type of media channels by marking boxes that apply.



Australia: Same as Q15 and more detail provided at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/programs/communication-education-participation-awarenessprogram

Cambodia: Website of Ministry of Environment Cambodia -Ministry of Environment Cambodia Official Facebook page - Contribution to EAAFP Newsletter

Indonesia:
WhatsApp Group: Burung_Migrasi ID (sebelumnya KNKBBH) menjadi sarana komunikasi yang cukup intens digunakan untuk mengajak atau melibatkan masyarakat umum terkait upaya pelestarian burung-air bemigrasi dan habitatnya. (BLI)

- Terns operation documentary film: https://youtu.be/bwWg5cz9fGs -- 761 views
- Video about The Christmas Frigatebirds children book story : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZcT8PZSDshQ&t=125s – 159 views
- Short video about Christmas Frigatebirds: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A3rWuZxSbrc – 325 views
- Short video about Christmas Frigatebirds: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yNZePemZIks&t=9s – 232 views
- Reels Seabirds Indonesia and Christmas Frigatebird https://www.instagram.com/tv/CYdnFfZFVxZ/?utm_source=ig_web_copy_link – 1,212 views
- A documentary of ChristmasFrigatebird (short and long version): https://youtu.be/Us4QdrQPiDI -- >1,200 views
- https://www.eaaflyway.net/christmas-frigatebirdsdocumentary-launch/
- https://www.mongabay.co.id/2021/03/24/cikalang-burungyang-digambarkan-sebagai-perompak-laut/?fbclid=IwAR0uAlPFCLZ7U0PefTnPWaflGO8yjPCQkwxZxI9gy2gvDXGqXJ96PHqiM38
- Join International Webinar on Marine Biodiversity Conservation pada Sabtu 25 September 2021 with the title "Seabird Biodiversity and Consevation in Indonesia" : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-5H9g8fAIVU – 592 views
- Join the The 1st Asian Ornithological Conference with the title of presentation "Using Migration Monitoring Data to Assess Christmas Frigatebird's Population Status for Future Conservation in Jakarta Bay".
- Seabirds Indonesia in collaboration with the Komunitas Rumah Tanpa Jendela (the Windowless Home Community) conducted environmental education activities at Untung Jawa Island Elementary School 01 Pagi
- https://jakarta.tribunnews.com/2021/11/11/resah-cikalangchristmas-punah-komunitas-burung-laut-edukasi-siswa-sdpulau-untung-jawa?fbclid=IwAR2mfajW8PtBr4fGOTvD6G4psPkbobDpOE52s4FC9cZrwFUxDuhbwgE8hY
- https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/4717722/cegahkepunahan-cikalang-christmas-komunitas-burung-lautedukasi-pelajar-di-pulau-untung-jawa
- https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=10159916656699123&set=pcb.3107145056181633
- https://www.instagram.com/p/CWJIbgpvuv2
- Magazine Birdlife Australia Vol 8 No 1 March 2019
- Magazine National Geographic Indonesia edition September 2018
- (WHIS) https://www.youtube.com/@whisindonesia2262 and instagram https://www.instagram.com/whis_indonesia/
- (YLBA) https://www.facebook.com/kemitraanburungmigrasi https://www.instagram.com/awcindonesia/ https://drive.google.com/file/d/14nW6SmYAlPZwHtSg69zpv-ozNz7wCigC/view?usp=drivesdk https://chat.whatsapp.com/IhTsGshP5No9Zm04AJBvds

Japan: In addition to "Website of your organizaion/group", we chose "Newsletter of your organization/group", "Social media" and "Contribution to EAAFP eNewletter".

Myanmar: Writing articles and dissemination in Forestry journals and newspapers about wetland conservation, migratory bird conservation, world wetlands Day, Migratory Bird Days

New Zealand: Media releases are occasionally posted on website.

RO Korea: YouTube,
"Birds Connect Our World - the Story of Bigbig" (6.7K views, The Ministry of Environment (MOE)),
2020 탐조문화축제 2020 Online Birding Festival (3.1K views, MOE),
우리나라에 방문한 철새를 소개합니다 Let me introduce the migratory birds visiting Korea (3.1K views, NIBR),
Facebook: 환경부 소셜기자단 철새 서식지 소개 The social media press group of the Ministry of Environment introducing habitats for migratory birds

Singapore: We have been interviewed on local TV, radio and newspapers on migratory bird conservation issues. NParks also promote migratory bird issues through our social media channels and website.

Thailand:
1. Thailand's Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism
Website (https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?page_id=5926)
2. Biodiversity CHM Thailand Facebook page
(https://www.facebook.com/CHMThailand)
3. CHM Thai
Youtube Chanel (https://www.youtube.com/@ChmThai)
4. Bird Conservation Society of Thailand Website
(https://www.bcst.or.th/)
5. Bird Conservation Society of Thailand Facebook page
(https://www.facebook.com/bcst.or.th)
6. Department of Water Resources Facebook page
(https://www.facebook.com/watch/dwrthailand/)

USA: Federal and state agencies, as well as non-profit and for profit groups have websites that have sections about migratory birds, as well as a variety of social media outlets that release new information regularly.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia : AWSG produces Tattler, a Newsletter for the Asia Pacific Flyways and the Australian Shorebird Monitoring Program and Stilt, a journal for the East Asian- Australasian Flyway on research and conservation articles and reports on shorebirds.
Queensland Wader Studies Group - applies a number of media channels to promote shorebird conservation. In 2021 QWSG launched its new website (WWW.waders.org.au). It hosts a successful Social Media Facebook site attaching a weekly national and international audience of between 1000 and 40,000. QWSG members and peak organization receive a quarterly newsletter (available electronically and in paper form) with a focus on citizen science activities. Members of QWSG regularly contribute articles for the press and both national and international shorebird organizations.
AWSG/BirdLife Australia websites promote and raise awareness about conservation of migratory shorebirds and BirdLife Australia conducts regular fund-raising appeals for shorebirds.
VWSG produces the VWSG Bulletin, a Journal of the VWSG. The bulletin is usually published on the date of the Annual General Meeting and contains reports and cumulative records of fieldwork of the Victorian Wader Study Group with articles, field notes and other material. Line illustrations are reproduced from the Australasian Wader Studies Group journal, "Stilt" with permission of the editor unless otherwise indicated.

Highlights from the Victorian Wader Studies Group Twitter account (Michelle Wille) - Twitter remains a great way for the VWSG to share the work we do with the community. We share a variety of content, all limited to 280 characters. You are welcome to follow our account on Twitter @vwsg_web. To highlight our capture program, the account shares short snippets from expeditions and catches including the King Island expedition, South Australia expedition, Cannon net training day, and many other catches. Despite not being able to attend the NW Australia expedition, we shared tweet from expedition member Amanda Lilleyman. The scientific community are very active on Twitter, so we are delighted to be able to share and promote the scientific studies we contribute to, both as journal article but also conference presentations

BirdLife International: Articles on the conservation of migratory species, especially Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Nordmann's Greenshank, and topics of high profile regional, including the UNESCO site nomination of the South Korean 'Getbol' and China's Yellow Sea sites have been regularly covered in the BirdLife Magazine and on our website.
Regular posts on migratory species and their conservation have been shared on our social media channels such as Facebook, Twitter and Youtube. Up to 50 posts on migratory species in our Facebook page since 2018, and 15 articles on our Website.

- Website
  https://www.birdlife.org/news/2021/10/14/3-billion-wetland-conservation-project-launched-for-birds-nature-people/
- Youtube
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ljg9cQ9rGKA
- Facebook
  https://www.facebook.com/BirdLifeInternationalAsia

Hanns Seidel Foundation:

- https://korea.hss.de/en/news/
- https://www.facebook.com/HannsSeidelFoundationKorea
- http://www.birdskoreablog.org
  In addition, HSF Korea regularly published articles, research papers
  e.g. Newspaper article series related on Birds and people in Baegnyongdo, January – June 2020, Seoul, RO Korea
  Chapter article - Han River Estuary-Sustainable Peace Tour in November 2021, Seoul, RO Korea

IUCN: IBRRI has a newsletter that is shared with governments, CSOs, academia and other INGOs to raise awareness of wetlands in the region.

Paulson Institute:
https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/conservation/wetlandsconservation/
https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/conservation/conservationblog/
Weibo: https://weibo.com/paulsoninstitute
Wechat: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/_gpedB7EidSe4zWTdpXAlA

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: The work of an international consortium of researchers (inc PMNT) tracking bar tailed godwit continues to produce fascinating results. It has generated huge interest with the public and media. Pukorokoro center has received numerous media enquiries about godwits,

resulting in a number of interviews on radio, tv and in print media. In each of these media issues impacting shorebirds in the EAAFP have been highlighted along with our participation in the EAAFP. Visitors to the center likewise learn about the Flyway and our work within it. This has resulted in the site manager publishing a book titled "In Pursuit of Champions" describing this work in more detail.

- Our facebook page currently has 18,025 followers, but during migration we were getting 30,000 views to some posts
- Our Twitter account @miranda_trust, has 3822 followers, while Instagram we have 1903 followers

https://shorebirds.org.nz/

Below are a number of links to media relating to migratory shorebirds, mainly Godwit migration.

https://youtu.be/ljr79wpG3L8

https://www.gi.alaska.edu/alaska-science-forum/blown-back-alaska-bird-perseveres

https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/nov/09/new-zealand-finally-welcomes-godwit-two-months-after-it-was-blown-2000km-back-to-alaska

https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/300448937/a-young-godwit-that-doubled-back-to-alaska-after-a-failed-journey-to-new-zealand-is-finally-on-its-way-home

https://www.facebook.com/sevensharp/videos/445906186954012/

https://www.nzherald.co.nz/bay-of-plenty-times/news/godwits-can-teach-us-a-thing-or-two-about-resilience-says-miranda-shorebird-centre-chief/KFA3OV3QCNZ3SMGYJYG4KJTSRE/

https://predatorfreenz.org/stories/pukorokoro-shorebird-centre/?fbclid=IwAR3soAovatMDsflDAji5f30pyulmqLpI1JDfaGdV1OYtplrLxcguONe5fzMNga

https://www.newshub.co.nz/home/new-zealand/2021/10/ng-ti-p-oa-welcome-return-of-kuaka-despite-habitat-loss.html

https://www.rnz.co.nz/programmes/the-detail/story/2018814633/the-godwits-are-arriving

https://www.rnz.co.nz/national/programmes/first-up/audio/2018814082/female-bar-tailed-godwit-4byww-sets-landbird-flight-record

https://www.stuff.co.nz/waikato-times/news/300412675/spectacular-sight-of-godwit-migration-to-firth-of-thames-reserved-for-one-man

Wild Bird Society of Japan: The URL of our web site for conservation activities is below (in Japanese);
https://www.wbsj.org/activity/conservation/

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust:

https://www.wwt.org.uk/news-and-stories/blog/cambodia-theland-of-wetlands/

WLI email distribution list (via Mailchimp)

WLI Global website https://wli.wwt.org.uk/

WLI AsiaOceania website / social media / webzine (led by Ramsar Regional Centre East Asia)
http://rrcea.org/networking/?ckattempt=1

WWF:

Website : https://www.wwf.org.hk/en/wetlands/

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/wwfhongkong

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/wwfhk/

YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/@wwfhongkong

Anatidae Working Group:

https://www.youtube.com/@eaafpcepa8247

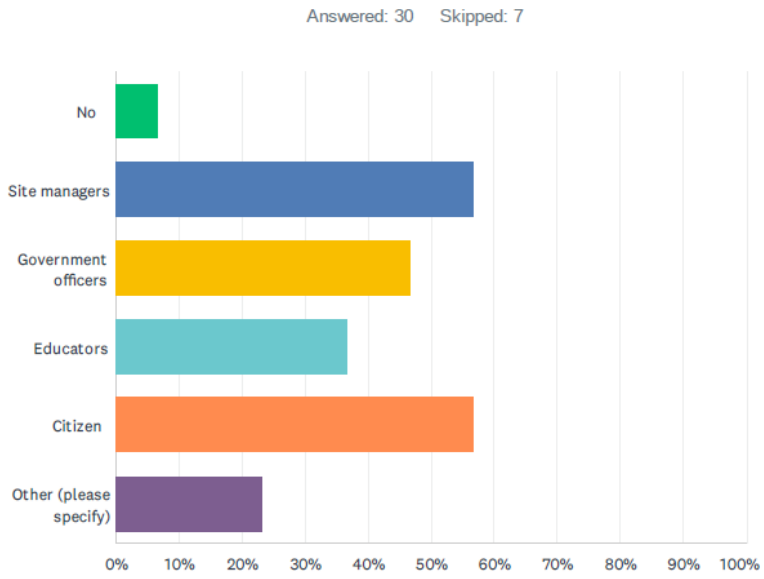
(Youtube channel of the CEPA Working Group of the Japanese Flyway network),
https://miyajimanuma.wixsite.com/anatidaetoolbox
(Websiteof "Anatidae Working Group Japanese Science and Technology Committee")

Baer's Pochard Task Force:
Website - www.banca-env.org/
Social media - Facebook - www.facebook.com/BANCAmyanmar

Shorebird Working Group:
The SWG created a facebook group "East Asian – Australasian Flyway Shorebird Conservation Network" to share information and promote shorebird conservation.
Rick Lanctot: I maintain the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Shorebird Listserv, the Alaska Shorebird Group listserv, and the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Listserv. Information is frequently exchanged between members in these three groups. Other members of the SWG do social media posts regularly but it is difficult to quantify.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force:
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/sbstf
Twitter: https://twitter.com/SBS_TF

Q21. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG) Has there been any training or capacity building delivered to stakeholders involved in the conservation of migratory birds and wetlands? If yes, please specify the audience/participants by marking the boxes that apply.



Australia: The Australian Government provided funding to Conservation Volunteers Australia (CVA) to deliver an innovative project engaging communities along the east coast of Australia in conserving the critically endangered Far Eastern Curlew, the largest shorebird in the world. Titled Community Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew, the project includes habitat restoration, monitoring, and education.

The project has made significant progress in building community understanding and conservation of Eastern Curlew and other migratory shorebirds. CVA has engaged volunteers in habitat restoration at the five project locations in Towra Point Nature Reserve (Sydney, New South Wales), Moreton Bay and the Broadwater (South East Queensland), Hunter Estuary (Newcastle, New South Wales), Shoalhaven Heads (Nowra, New South Wales), and Casuarina Coastal Reserve (Darwin, Northern Territory).
Key achievements in the first year include:
• Engaging 419 individuals in the project, including 15 Indigenous Australians, with 320 people participating more than once.
• Undertaking 20 community shorebird surveys, adding 2,376 bird observation records to the Australian Living Atlas covering 107 species.
• Hosting community awareness events at each location and connecting with local partner organizations
• Completing 55 on-ground team days over the five locations, controlling weeds and mangroves and removing 2 tonnes of marine debris.
Other types of training and capacity building activities are managed by each sub-national jurisdiction. For example, through the Queensland Wetlands Program, the Department of Environment and Science support adoption of best practice wetland management, by building capacity, developing resources, and providing technical support. In October 2020, an Applied Hydrology workshop delivered to 30 extension and NRM officers working in Great Barrier Reef catchments, increasing participants' skills and knowledge in hydrology. The workshop was tailored to field staff to build knowledge and skills in understanding water dynamics in the landscape to help in planning and undertaking on-ground works.
Topics covered included:
• Case studies and demonstrations of applying hydrological understanding to site assessment and planning
• Hydrology and hydrodynamics
• Geospatial tools
• Remote sensing
• Future considerations for ecosystem restoration

Bangladesh: Flyway site management has been included in a 21 days training at Sheikh Kamal Wildlife Centre, Gazipur, Bangladesh

Cambodia: At least 5 events per year with around 100 to 300participants per event. The materials mostly obtain from theRamsar and EAAFP according to the theme of the events. We also encourage to integrate wetland and waterbird conservation into local school as an outdoor education activity.

Hong Kong: Hong Kong Wetland Park organizes teacher workshops, produces teaching materials, and trains volunteers. While AFCD also organizes the waterbird count workshop and egretry count workshop to introduce two key components of our Waterbird Monitoring Programme.

Indonesia: Training / capacity enhancement activities for mangrove management were conducted as part of efforts to support the management of mangrove ecosystems, adaptation, and mitigation actions for climate change. The Directorate of Ecosystem Management Development conducted the training on August 30-31, 2022, at Mangrove Teluk Pangpang & TN Alas Purwo, Banyuwangi, East Java. The
training aimed to identify biodiversity types in wetland mangroves to enhance the capacity of mangrove managers in managing biodiversity potential in and around mangrove areas.

20 sep 2021: Online Training on Migratory Birds in Indonesia: Identification of Birds of Prey
20 sep 2021: Online Training on Migratory Birds in Indonesia: Identification of Coastal Birds
3 October 2021: Online Training on Techniques for Monitoring Migratory Birds in Urban Areas

Japan: MOE has provided trainings on the conservation of migratory birds and wetlands for the FNS site managers since 2013. The government has been collecting feedbacks on each training session to improve its content. The National Flyway Meeting also serves as a capacity building opportunity through presentations and networking.

Myanmar: At least twice per year (World Migratory Bird Days) and World Wetlands Day Awareness programs with public presentations: handouts, pamphlets Targeted participants: Primary School, Middle School and High School Students, local communities who are residing in and around wetland protected areas and other EAAF sites

RO Korea:
O Forum to find measures for the co-existence of Cranes in DMZ and the residents in Cheorwon (the first forum on Aug, 29, 2019, and the second one on Sep, 20, 2019)
NGOs (Green Korea United, KFEM, Waterbird Network Korea, Korea Ecotourism Society, Korean Association for Cranes Protection, Cheorwon
Future Strategy Planning Committee, Choerwon Consultative Group for Cranes, Ministry of Environment, Cheorwon-gun, experts among others.
O 2020 Hwaseong Wetland International Symposium (2020.12.1) - Hwaseong City, NGO (Birds Korea, KFEM)
O Changnyeong Upo Wetland Harmony Symposium (2022.4.21-22)
O Seocheon Getbol Waterbird Monitoring International Symposium (2019.10.31) - Seocheon-gun, Eco Horizon Institute, Getbol Keepers, Regional Center Network of MPAO 2021 Environmental Education Forum (on June 4, 2021, MOE, Experts, National Environmental Education
Center, the youth)

Singapore: We carried out a monthly Wader Watch Workshop for the public during the migratory bird season from September to March.

Thailand: Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)
in collaboration with Bird Conservation Society Thailand (BCST), Birdlife International (Asia), and Khok Kham's Conservation group organize the workshop on migratory bird conservation in November 2022. It aims to enhance the capacity and raise awareness of the Biodiversity Management Division's staff who work and contribute to biodiversity actions. The workshop includes a lecture on the background of the conservation of migratory shorebirds and an excursion the flyway network site in Thailand, Khok Kham - Samut Sakon, (https://chm-thai.onep.go.th/?p=6662)
- The workshop on Spoon-bill Sandpiper and Migratory Bird Survey was organized in November 2022 at Laem Phak Bia Environment Research Development Project, Phetchaburi province, by Bird Conservation Society Thailand (BCST) and the King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT).
- Representative from the Department of Water Resources (DWR) participated in the 3 workshops organized by Ramsar Regional Center East-Asia (RRC-EA) as follow;
(1) Workshop "Training of Trainer for Wetland Management Planning and Monitoring" on 29 August – 2 September 2022 at Keb province, Kingdom of Cambodia.

(2) Workshop "Training of Trainer for Rapid Assessment of Wetland Ecosystem Services (RAWES)" in 22 – 25 August 2022 in Bangkok, Thailand.
(3) Workshop "Wetlands as Nature-based Solution for Resilience in Lower Mekong Region" on 20 -23 September 2022 in Bangkok, Thailand. This workshop is a collaboration of the IndoBurma Ramsar Regional Initiative (IBBRI), RRC-EA and IUCN.
- Representative from the Department of Water Resources (DWR) participated in the "Workshop on Lancang-Mekong Wetlands Conversation Strategic Plan and Training Workshop on Lancang-Mekong Conversation and Management" on 30 November – 2 December 2022 via online meeting. This workshop has been organized by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, People's Republic of China.

USA: Migratory bird management occurs throughout Alaska on the 1) US Fish and Wildlife Service's 16 National Wildlife Refuges (76.7 million acres); 2) National Park Service's 15 national parks, preserves, monuments and national historic parks (about 54 million acres); Bureau of Land Management units (about 72 million acres); and several forests managed by the U.S Forest Service (21.9 million acres).
In addition, the State of Alaska has 31 state wildlife areas totally over 3 million acres. Federal and state personnel are involved in numerous training workshops/courses aimed at bettering conserving and managing areas and the waterbirds that depend on them.
Each of the federal and the state agencies conduct some level of outreach to build local capacity.
In addition, there are a number of non-governmental entities involved in migratory bird capacity building including Audubon Alaska, the Wildlife Society, the Wilderness Society, Alaska Natural Heritage Program, Alaska Geographic Association, and others.

Vietnam: Anh Event sponshored by EAAFP Secretariat for Site Managers had been organized in Hanoi in 2018

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia : BirdLife Australia regularly deliver workshops and field training session to a variety of stakeholders on Migratory Shorebird Ecology and Identification, and Bird Survey Techniques. As an estimate, we have undertaken at least 5-10 events per year between 2018 and 2022, with participant numbers ranging from small groups (5) to large in person workshops (25-30), and online workshops attracting between 50-100 participants. Coastal and wetland communities across the country have been engaged and upskilled to foster an interest in local conservation efforts while recruiting volunteers for the National Shorebird Monitoring Program and supporting the dedicated efforts of existing volunteers.
Additionally, Migratory Shorebird and Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) teams at BirdLife have engaged traditional owners and indigenous groups towards collection of shorebird data in a series of workshops held in NT/QLD. Training workshops have also been successfully conducted in Esperance (WA) with the Tjaaltrjaak Rangers who were awarded the 2020 BirdLife Indigenous Ranger Grant. On ground training supports their aim of identifying and monitoring waterbirds, including shorebirds, to contribute to the management of regional wetlands.
During the COVID-19 pandemic when in-person events were restricted, online migratory shorebird workshops were delivered with great success- with many participants giving extremely positive feedback and signing up for updates on the National Shorebird Monitoring program. In 2022 BirdLife ran a two-day training course for the Corner Inlet Flyway site that included a range of skills critical to effective and targeted monitoring such as shorebird ID, leg flag reading, nest finding, plant ID, prints/tracks ID, use of GPS units and Birdata.

BirdLife Australia and its affiliates have developed materials towards training and in accordance with our CEPA program to educate a range of audiences, raise awareness, and upskill volunteers with general interest in shorebirds and those taking part in National Monitoring Program. Materials include Bird Identification booklets and posters as well as Wing Thing Educational kids' magazine.
Shorebird Materials-SHARED FOLDER .
Furthermore, Birdlife Australia implements Site Action Plans (SAPs) for priority internationally and nationally significant habitat for migratory shorebirds where funding has been secured for implementation in Victoria, South Australia, and New South Wales. These action plans are produced in collaboration with land managers and communities to identify threats and key management needs for migratory shorebirds at specific sites.
Darwin, Northern Territory
A Farewell to Shorebirds community engagement event held at East Point Darwin in 2018 to raise community awareness about migratory shorebirds.
In 2019, Workshops were held at the Australasian Ornithological Conference in Darwin on Best practice methods and advances for tagging birds for research (focus on shorebirds) and Managing waterbirds in artificial environments conducted by Grace Maglio and Amanda Lilleyman with support from the Australasian Wader Studies Group; Micha Jackson, Amanda Lilleyman, Phil Vivian (Darwin Port).
In 2019, shorebird monitoring and identification training was conducted with community participants at Lee Point beach, Casuarina Coastal Reserve with volunteers by Northern Territory Field Naturalists' Club, BirdLife Top End
In 2019-21, Community Care of shorebirds in the Casuarina Coastal Reserve – received a grant of $20,000 from the Communities Environment Program to install educational signage in the Casuarina Coastal Reserve, hold community engagement events, and create an educational book called Living with Migratory Shorebirds at Lee Point book. Luke Gosling, Member for Solomon, attended the community event and spoke about the value of the reserve and the biodiversity within it.
https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/env/pages/496b5eca-25b3-444f-a766-ff36b0316b41/files/cep-approved-project-list.pdf Page 53
https://planinc.org.au/resouces/272-living-with-migratory-shorebirds-at-lee-point.html
https://planinc.org.au/images/documents/Living_with_Migratory_Shorebirds_at_Lee_Pointcompressed.pdf. (BirdLife Top End Planning Action Network NT)
2021 – a Birdata workshop was conducted to train volunteers in the use of birdata as a data collection app to be used on shorebird surveys. (BirdLife Top End) and a Farewell Shorebirds event was held Lee Point, Casuarina Coastal Reserve. (BirdLife Top End, Planning Action Network NT, Friends of Lee Point).
Victoria
VWSG has run training days at least twice annually and AWSG has trained local indigenous rangers that attended annual Field Expeditions to NWA. In January 2023, training in cannon-netting was conducted.

BirdLife International: In 2022, we organised wetland conservation workshops targeted at government officers, site managers and local people in Vietnam (2 days in Ho Chi Minh City, Sep 2022, and 1 day at Xuan Thuy National Park, Sep 2021 and 2022). In March 2019, BirdLife organised a 2-day Flyway Conservation Workshop in Bangkok, Thailand, in coordination with our partner, Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST). The workshop engaged Southeast Asian Partners of BirdLife and conservationists, and representative of the EAAFP Task Force on bird hunting, taking and trade (through the Government of Cambodia). In Dec 2022, our Partner, BCST organised a training workshop on the monitoring and estimating population size of the Spoon-billed Sandpiper in Pak Thale and Laem Phak Bia,

Thailand. BirdLife presented at a seminar on lessons in migratory species conservation in Kuching, Malaysia, during World Migratory Bird Day 2022, at the invitation of the Government of Malaysia.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Supported project - as part of the EAAFP Small Grant Programme 2021 – 2022 and 2022-2023

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: We provide regular training workshop to members for participating our waterbird monitoring programme. Qualified trainees will be recruited to become qualified surveyors to take part of the regular waterbird count.
In answer of Q17, we provided some details of the HK Fishpond Conservation Scheme. In the events of the scheme, we also provide training courses to volunteers who will become our nature interpreters to guide fishpond tours that we delivered our messages about conservation of migratory birds and wetlands.

International Crane Foundation: ICF works with teachers in China and at varying levels with gov't officials and site managers

IUCN: IBRRI has held a number of capacity building trainings for government officers, site managers and educators. Through a partnership with the Mekong Wetland University Network, IBRRI trained 136 site managers and government officials through a 10 day intensive training on wetlands management in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Paulson Institute: Site managers, Government officers, Educators 12 Wetland Management Training Courses, 138 participants being trained; Four Training Workshop and AnnualConference of Coastal Wetlands Conservation Network: 800 Participants; One pre-recorded Wetland Conservation Management training course: Number of trainees is unknown; Our bird conservation projects conducted with local partners also organised some small-scale trainings for the site managers, teacher and local communities.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Wader ID courses for public and corporates; New Zealand Dotterel management courses for local authorities and community volunteers(contents also apply to other beach nesting birds); annual 6 day residential field course; we also advise the Dept of Conservation and Local Territorial authorities on shorebird issues.

Wild Bird Society of Japan: We trained some local people so they could assist our events for public.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: This took place through the WLI Asia meeting in 2022 in Manila. In July 2021 WWT provided online training to BANCA (Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Association), a NGO in Myanmar on the topic of Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (CCVA). BANCA then conducted a CCVA for Pyu Lake and Paleik Lake based on their importance for Baer's Pochard. Nine BANCA staff attended. A set of CCVA training course materials (ppts) were produced. WWT, together with the Nanjing Ecological Research Unit of Changshu, delivered two wetland management training courses to audiences (wetland site managers, administrators and researchers) in China. The first at Erguna National Wetland Park (July 2019) 3-day course, 52 participants. The second at the Guilin Huixian National Wetland Park (June 2021)

2-day training course, 22 participants (WWT attended virtually).

WWF: WWF-Hong Kong organized about 10-15 wetland management training courses/study tours for the site manager and government officers at Mai Po each year from 2018-2021, with participants of about 150 persons each year. More than 20 capacity building programmes for educators (both local and overseas) were conducted 2018- 2022, covering more than 600 people. WWF-China, working with SFGA and Chongming Dongtan NNR, have organized 3 trainings for wetland management at Chongming Dongtan
NNR in 2019. And one training for bird monitoring was done at Yancheng NNR in 2019, working together with Wild Bird Society of Taipei and Yancheng NNR. Total participants were around 120. Training manuals for Habitat Management and Habitat Monitoring, R-METT and RAWES in Chinese have been developed to facilitate the training in the future.

Anatidae Working Group: Training course for goose banding in Japan, Training course for waterbird monitoring in Yantgze flood plains.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: Other: Village headers, Local Conservation Groups members - Normally, about 20-30 participants were involved in the training. We organized two -three events annually such as World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetland Day,Welcome to the Bird.
Method - PowerPoint presentation -Video section - Questions & Answers sections - Pre-test and post-test on the knowledge of wetland and water bird conservation in local communities. - Group discussion Materials - Pamphlets - Poster - Stationary

Seabird Working Group: academic researchers

Shorebird Working Group:
David Li: At Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, a monthly Wader Watch Workshop for public has been carried during the migratory Bird season from September to March.
Jimmy Choi: We have trained selected site managers, government officers, and citizens.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: Over 1,000 citizens including government officials and local students were reached out with coastal wetland conservation messages in Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam between January 2021 to December 2022.

Q22. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG) Please add below if your country/organisation has any other information regarding CEPA to report.

Cambodia: We report the celebration of World Migratory Bird Day to EAAFP.

Japan: In Japan, more than 40 municipalities have incorporated lessons on wetlands and migratory birds into the educational programs. For example, these programs include classes on the wetland environment, wildlife surveys, observations, clean-ups, internships, and introducing Ramsar Sites in educational material.

Myanmar: organizing public awareness programs in wetland protected areas of Myanmar

New Zealand: Contributed to the organising of the Australasian Shorebird Conference Oct 2022.

RO Korea: O YouTube: "Birds Connect Our World - the Story of Bigbig" (6.7K views, The Ministry of Environment (MOE)), 2020 탐조문화축제 2020 Online Birding Festival (3.1K views, MOE), 우리나라에 방문한 철새를 소개합니다 Let me introduce the migratory birds visiting Korea (3.1K views, NIBR), O Facebook: 환경부 소셜기자단 철새 서식지 소개 The social media press group of the Ministry of Environment introducing habitats for migratory birds

Thailand: The CEPA on migratory waterbird conservation activities is mainstreamed with the Thailand Biodiversity Management Action Plan, to enhance the education and awareness of citizens taking into account the objectives of the CBD and Ramsar Convention.

USA: Our Qupaluk flyway network site recently became a sister site to the Saga City, Japan site.

International Crane Foundation: ICF has a Flyway Education Project in NE Asia for crane flyways

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Participated in organizing Australasian Shorebird Conferences which enables sharing information with Australia A video of the welcome to the birds event at Snells Beach https://youtu.be/MZsh_Q9iZ-0

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: WWT is represented by Chris Rostron as the Vice Chair on the CEPA Working Group and has been inputting to the revision of the CEPA Action Plan. We also take part in EAAFP's online activities, such as the Youth Ambassador Programme (CR was a judge), and contributed to the planning and delivery of the Youth Flyway Forum 2020. We visited several wetland sites during a trip to South Korea in 2022 to talk about CEPA activities and site management.

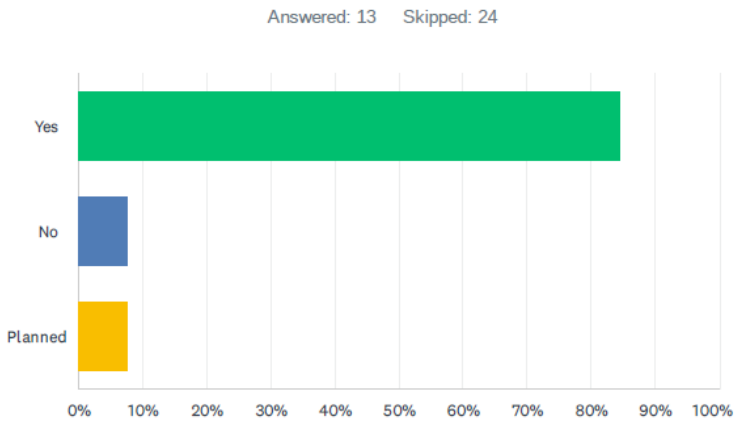
Baer's Pochard Task Force: We are conducting CEPA program in the importance areas of Flyway Network Sites and Ramsar Sites. The following activities are involved and conducted focusing on schools, villages.
- Education and awareness program
- Awareness events and campaign on virtual and in person
- Distribution of pamphlets, posters and handouts
- Set up awareness signboards

Crane Working Group: In late December 2022, the Crane Working Group has taken the lead in encouraging FNSs in confronting the threat of avian influenza as the EAAFP Avian Flu Working Group is not functioning.

Yellow Sea Taskforce: Implementation of the EAAFP CEPA strategy has been led by Country Partners and site managers. YSTF Engagement has been through other partners

Objective 3 Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.

Q23. (Govt) Is there a program in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers? If yes, please provide details on the program, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MoP10 (December 2018).



Australia: Birdlife Australia coordinates national monitoring of migratory waterbirds, see https://birdlife.org.au/programs/migratory-shorebirds/

Cambodia: Yes. Asian Waterbird Censes, and frequently monitor by our filed staffs, volunteers, or rangers.

Hong Kong: Yes. The Waterbird Monitoring Programme has been conducted since 1998. It includes monthly waterbird counts to monitor waterbird, including BFS, population at the Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site and its vicinity. Volunteers are involved in the monthly waterbird counts.

Indonesia: Yes. The AWC activity is held annually, endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to all stakeholders including all technical implementing units of MoEF throughout Indonesia.
In its implementation, it is also aimed at engaging various parties

Japan: Yes. Biodiversity Center of Japan of Ministry of the Environment, Japan, has been conducting the Monitoring Sites 1000 Project on the long-term basis since 2003 in order to monitor ecosystem and wildlife status at about 1000 fixed sites across the country in cooperation with researchers, local experts and NPOs. This project aims at collecting basic information on ecosystems including quantitative data on indicator species and other key components to detect signs of changes in ecosystems and contribute to decision-making of appropriate measures for biodiversity conservation. Results of the monitoring surveys of shorebirds, Anatidae, seabirds and terrestrial birds are reported.

Myanmar: Monitoring migratory and resident bird species in wetland protected areas of Myanmar! Counting have been carried out in wetland protected areas monthly. In the January of every year, Myanmar also joined in Asian Waterbird Census and shared the data.

New Zealand: Birds NZ (OSNZ) maintain the national wader count project. This work is reported annually and summarized regularly in Notornis. Details here: https://www.birdsnz.org.nz/schemes/national-wader-count/

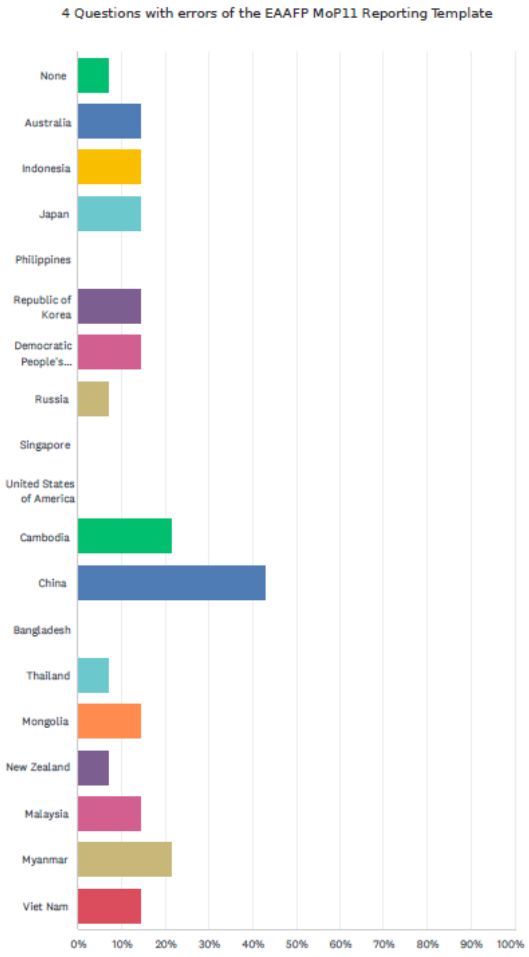
RO Korea: O Government - Nationwide Winter Waterbird Concensus, which is continuously conducted since the year 1999 and about 200 local and bird experts participate in.
O NGOs - Nakdong River Estuary, Janghang Wetland,
O Getbol Keepers: Public Monitoring Website

Singapore: Yes. There is an Asian waterbird census programme carried out by NSS-bird Group, which NParks actively participates in and supports the programme.
At Sungei Buloh, we carry out regular census on a monthly basis with an established protocol.

Thailand: Yes.Department of National Parks, wildlife and Plant Conservation implements the project on "Mid-Winter Asian Waterbird Census" for collecting the population and distribution of waterbirds in the wetlands as well as other habitats of resident and migratory waterbirds. This project has collaborated with the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST), volunteer and bird watchers by collecting the data annually.

USA: Yes. The US Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal and state agencies conduct surveys at sites important to EAAF migratory birds throughout Alaska. This includes annual aerial surveys of many waterfowl species, boat-based surveys of many marine birds, and ground-based surveys for shorebirds and landbirds. Species-specific studies are also conducted on Yellow-billed and Red-throated Loons, and Dunlin that rely on all or portions of the EAA flyway. These studies focus on migration patterns, demographic vital rates, and factors limiting population size. In spring 2023, a number of entities, including the US Fish and Wildlife Service, will begin conducting ground-based surveys for waterbirds on the Teshekpuk Lake Special Area, including the Qupaluk FNS to determine the distribution and relative abundance of waterbirds. This geographically-broad, land-based survey will be surveyed only for the second time, and information collected will be used to update the Site Information Sheet for this EAAF network site. State and federal biologists within Alaska participate in several broad networks aimed at collecting longterm baseline data, including the Arctic Shorebird Demographics Network, the Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring, and the Alaska Landbird Monitoring Survey, and numerous waterfowl- specific surveys. Furthermore, efforts to develop digital archives of seabird data include the North Pacific Pelagic Seabird Database and the North Pacific Seabird Colony Register, as well as the North Pacific Seab ird Diet Database. Knowledge from these monitoring and archival efforts are published in peer-reviewed journals, available on-line, or available from project leaders.

Q24. (INGO) In what countries is your organisation involved in migratory waterbird and/or site monitoring (select all that apply)? Please provide details on the monitoring program(s) and monitoring efforts since MoP10 (December 2018).



Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia **:** Joint AWSG and WA Government project - Monitoring Yellow Sea Migrants in Australia (MYSMA): 2022 update.

The Monitoring Yellow Sea Migrants in Australia project (MYMSA) is an Australasian Wader Studies Group (AWSG) shorebird count project in North-western Australia, led by Chris Hassell and Danny Rogers and carried out by a 9-person team including both contractors and volunteers. In 2004, MYSMA started to carry out an annual winter count (late June to early July) and two annual summer counts (November to early December). Each survey involves 5 days fieldwork plus a day of travel. In 2018, after consultation with the main funders, the Western Australian Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA), we reduced the program to one winter count and one summer count each year, following an analysis by Rogers et al. (2020) that demonstrated that the reduced program would bring costs down by ~40% with little impact on our capacity to detect change. The report by Rogers et al. (2020) provides much additional information on shorebird monitoring in North-western Australia; it is available online at https://www.ari.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0035/489644/ARI-Technical-Report-313-Review-of-long-term-shorebird-monitoring-in-north-Western-Australia.pdf

The North West Australian study site, comprising all of Roebuck Bay and the northern 80 km of Eighty Mile Beach, is the premier non-breeding region for shorebirds in the East Asian Australasian Flyway, both in terms of diversity and absolute numbers. Monitoring shorebirds in this region is a vital 'barometer' of the health of shorebird populations in the East Asian Australasian Flyway and provides important data relevant to shorebird conservation in the region.

In summer, MYSMA counts involve counting between 200,000 and 350,000 shorebirds (also gulls and terns) during high tides that seem all too brief! For this reason, the counts are planned carefully, and undertaken in consistent tide conditions by a team of very experienced counters and scribes. In recent years, the counts have been funded by DBCA, an arrangement we hope to maintain long into the future. The 2022 surveys (in June and early December) went smoothly. The plots below present examples of the data collected by this survey program. Shorebirds are monitored at three separate sites: A 60 km stretch of Eighty Mile Beach, northern Roebuck Bay, and Bush Point. All three sites have been of major importance to shorebirds throughout our survey period. Encouragingly, the overall number of shorebirds has remained reasonably consistent at all three sites since 2004 (Figure 1). Trends have differed between species. The most worrying long-term declines have been in Bar-tailed Godwit, ssp menzbieri (Figure 2) On the other hand, the threatened Eastern Curlew (declining in most of its range) has shown little decline in north-western Australia and may even be increasing slightly; and declines in Curlew Sandpiper and Terek Sandpiper in the 2000's seem to have stabilised. Several species have shown periods of both decline and increase, including the Pacific Golden Plover and Great Knot.
The information obtained in MYSMA surveys provides valuable insights into the trends of shorebirds in our flyway. It is also used to inform local site management, including control of roost disturbance and identification of key areas that are accorded high conservation status in marine park zoning.

BirdLife International: BirdLife International has supported waterbird monitoring activities across all of mainland Southeast Asia through our in-country projects, in collaboration with partners and other stakeholders. BirdLife have focused on activities in Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Myanmar and Hong Kong (China). BirdLife and our national partners have also contributed to national efforts to census Black-faced Spoonbill and Spoon-billed Sandpiper.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: https://korea.hss.de/en/publications/
Seabirds survey in the inner-Korean border area
Birds survey at Han River Estuary
Birds and Biodiversity on the Korean Peninsula

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: We are still organizing regular waterbird monitoring programme – China Coastal Waterbird Census, a monthly waterbird surveys at 15 sites along the coast of China from Liaoning to Hainan.
We also support projects related to waterbird monitoring at Mongolia, Malaysia and Vietnam in 2022, Indonesia and Malaysia in 2021, and Indonesia in 2019.

Paulson Institute:
1. Monitoring of Ecological Environment and Migratory Waterbird Resources in Tianjin Beidagang Wetland (2017-2019)
2. Monitoring Project of the Ecological Environment and Migratory Waterbirds at the Important Habitats on China's Jiangsu Coast (2020-2023)
3. Simultaneous waterbird surveys under the Wetland Conservation Strategy and Priority Actions in the Yellow River Basin Project (2022-2023)

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Continued the program of west coast counts in DPRK before COVID restricted travel. The shorebird monitoring in China has been put on hold while restructuring of the organisations in China takes place

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: In Myanmar, the project we are involved in is led by Stockholm Environment Institute and WWT devised the monitoring methodology for assessing the quality of wetlands in a section of the Upper Chindwin IBA.

WWF: WWF Hong Kong regularly conduct monitoring programme in Mai Po WWF China regularly conduct monitoring at Beibayao wetland inside Chongming Dongtan NNR. WWF China also supported the Waterbird Survey in the Middle and Lower Yangtze in winter 2020-2021.

Q25. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG, Sec.) Please report briefly on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions.

Australia: The Australian Government's Species Profile and Threats Database - https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/sprat.pl is designed to provide information about species and ecological communities listed under Australia's national environment law, the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.
The database provides information on what the species looks like, its population and distribution, habitat, movements, feeding, reproduction and taxonomic comments. Information included in the database has been drawn from a range of sources and contributors including:
- Atlas of Living Australia https://www.ala.org.au/
- Australian Shorebird Monitoring https://birdlife.org.au/programs/migratory-shorebirds/

Bangladesh: To assess the waterbird population and trends including migratory birds, identify threats for the species and their habitat, climate change issues etc. bird census/survey has been conducted every year during the winter season in Bangladesh with the active involvement of bird-experts government officials, national bird-experts, IUCN Bangladesh representatives and experts of Bangladesh Bird Club. These data have been sent every year to the BirdLife International and AWC. Now, we are starting to preserve these data under Forest Department's facility.

Cambodia: We are using the result of Asian Waterbird Cense and site regular biodiversity monitoring data for the migratory waterbird data management.

Hong Kong: The results of the Waterbird Monitoring Programme is available online.

Indonesia: The data and information report from AWC have been integrated into the national biodiversity database system

Japan: Surveys results of shorebirds and Anatidae in the country are to be reported to the AWC. Monitoring on shorebirds (including other waterbirds like White Spoonbill, the Black-faced Spoonbill, Saunders's Gull and Common Shelduck, which are considered as endangered species) has been conducted every year at approximately 140 fixed sites during periods of April-May, August September, and December-February. Monitoring on Anatidae has been conducted every year at about 80 fixed sites, at least once in each of the three periods of September-November, December-January and February-May.

Myanmar: Activities (like counting residents and migratory birds every month, data reporting to headquarters, data assessment and monitoring) are only done in wetland protected areas of Myanmar. Habitat restoration plans are practicing in wetland protected areas. One of the objectives is to monitor the population of bird species in wetland protected areas.

- Restoring pastureland for birds
- Building artificial resting places for birds
- Conserving pastureland and nesting sites for birds For other wetland areas in Myanmar, there are potential plans in the cooperation with local NGOs.

New Zealand: Data from national counts is summarized in Notornis.
The latest report is here: https://www.birdsnz.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Riegen_Sagar_67_591-634.pdf

RO Korea: The Republic of Korea provides WPE Portal DB.

Singapore: The Asian Waterbird Census data is shared to the national coordinator and Wetlands International for population estimates. The regular census data done by NParks at Sungei Buloh is being analysed to better understand the population status.

USA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service staff have implemented detailed data management to archive migratory bird survey data. Similarly, the U.S. Geological Survey and several other federal and state partners also conduct data management. The Asian Seabird Colony Register was launched in partnership with the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's International Program; this register will be add to the Global Seabird Colony Register (seabirds.net)

Vietnam: Viet Nam has the National Biodiversity Database System which integrated data on the migratory waterbird, with other species.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Birdmark database A major initiative undertaken by Deakin University involved the development of Birdmark, a database that encompasses into one database the banding, leg-flag and tracked data on shorebirds collected over many by AWSG, VWSG and QWSG. Birdmark also includes resightings information. Counts are held nationally by Bird Life Australia as part of the National Shorebird Monitoring Program; this data is "shared" by downloads to state government conservation agencies. Analysis is carried out under contract with funds from the Commonwealth. VWSG and AWSG have a combined dataset that contributes to the analysis of survival. This data is shared with the Commonwealth. QWSG provides data from its monthly and other specific site surveys through data sharing agreements with the Queensland State Government through the Wildnet Portal and with Birdlife Australia shorebird data base for use nationally and internationally. Flag sighting at shared with the Birdmark Portal.

BirdLife International: BirdLife International has led and co-authored several papers and studies on the population estimates, status and trends of threatened waterbird species such as the Masked Finfoot, Nordmann's Greenshank, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, and other migratory shorebirds from 2019 and 2022. These studies have been widely disseminated.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Surveyed along the Han River Estuary [EAAF028] and published research papers – for example, Avian Surveys in the Korean Inner Border Area, Gimpo, Republic of Korea (https://doi.org/10.3897/BDJ.8.e56219) Survey list such as https://ebird.org/tripreport/104756

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: We are responsible to data collection, verification, reporting, publication, training of new surveyors and promotion.

International Crane Foundation: Regular surveys for crane species at stopover and wintering sites

Paulson Institute: We supported local partners to conduct monitoring work. Data collected were then owned and managedby our local partners and shared with governments. We do not own, nor manage any data.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: The shorebird biannual census results, to which we contribute, are compiled by Birds NZ and are freely available, and this dataset dates from 1962

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Moe-Japan conducted monitoring 1000 and datas are publicly available.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: WWT undertook, as part of an assessment of the Cambodia Lower Mekong Delta, rapid waterbird surveys (single counts in January/February 2022) at seven different wetlands. We've not shared these data yet but they are complete counts of the sites and could contribute to population assessments. We will share with appropriate partners in due course.

Anatidae Working Group: Compiled in Special Issue No. 6 (2020) of Wildfowl Journal

Baer's Pochard Task Force: We organized Asian Water Bird Census annually in January. But we could not be able to conduct water bird census in 2021 and 2022 because of political situation and pandemic in Myanmar. We collected migratory bird species both shore birds and water birds. According on the result of survey in the last record, the population of diving duck species has been declining because of drought in central Myanmar. Due to the rising temperature, the wetland is drought in 2020 and some water birds have moved to another places of wetland area in central Myanmar. The population of shore bird species has recorded as a stable in coastal area.
Shorebird Working Group: The SWG does not have a database on shorebird status, although individual members have contributed to Asian Waterbird Census coordinated by Wetlands International for population estimates and status overview. Jimmy Choi: Multiple organizations within mainland China are having different monitoring data. It's going to be important to merge them together in the future to facilitate the monitoring effort. Diana Solovyeva: Long-term monitoring of shorebirds at Chaun-delta. Rick Lanctot: We conduct monitoring of breeding shorebirds in Arctic and Subarctic areas during most summers. We are finalizing a paper for publication on the population sizes of shorebirds on the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, which is a EAAF network site. We have also surveyed parts of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (2019, 2022) and will be surveying parts of the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska this summer. These sites host populations of Bar-tailed Godwit, Dunlin, and other shorebirds that migrate along the EAAF.
Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: Like in previous years, in 2023 the Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force organized coordinated Spoon-billed Sandpiper Winter Count in 5-25 January 2023. The data is now being

compiled and analyzed. The task force has been encouraging people to submit data to a database run by the TF and use public/citizen science data platforms such as eBird to submit their records.

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: Annual census of wintering BFS population and data was managed and kept by the BFS WG coordinator.

Crane Working Group: Each country has its own database in crane and stork monitoring. Some data are stored at site database and may be available for discussion when we have a joint project. There are also very good crane census data available at different sites and districts. As the Crane Working Group consists of national representatives, information is regularly exchanged between countries, particularly under bilateral migratory bird agreements.

Seabird Working Group: Asia Seabird Colony Registry - gathering data

Yellow Sea Taskforce: Data management is led by organisations within nations abutting the Yellow Sea.

Q26. (Partners, TF/WG, Sec.) Please report on your contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review.

Australia: See Australian Shorebird Monitoring at - https://birdlife.org.au/programs/migratory-shorebirds/

Cambodia: Annually provide Asian Waterbird Cense data update to Wetland International

Indonesia: Through the discussion on the Status of Migratory Bird Protection in Indonesia, which collaborated with birdwatchers in Indonesia, several changes to the protection status of some migratory birds (to be protected) have been studied and proposed

Japan: Same as above (Q25.)

Myanmar: plans and ongoing process

New Zealand: NZ colleagues contributed the Data in the Notornis review to the CSR.

RO Korea: Korea contributed to the EAAFP population estimates by reviewing and giving comments on the Korean populations and the increase/decrease trends using the data from our Winter Waterbird Census, which is regularly conducted and updated. (NIBR, 2021)

Singapore: We have provided feedback to Wetlands International on the findings and the status of waterbirds that we are aware of.

Thailand: The Department of National Parks, wildlife and Plant Conservation has provided annual data of the Mid-Winter Asian Waterbird Census to the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand to publish in the Asian Waterbird census

USA: Members of the Seabird and Shorebird Working Group, as well as other residents living in Alaska, provided information on the status and distribution of species.

BirdLife International: BirdLife International have attended, and provided feedback to the compilation of the EAAF CSR1 led by Wetlands International. Data have been used for the ADB RFI, in coordination with the EAAFP Secretariat and Wetlands International.

Convention on Migratory Species: Discussion in the EAAFP Management Committee.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Han River Estuary [EAAF028 site]
Survey since 2019 Songdo Tidal Flat [EAAF145]
Survey in May 2020 Suncheon bay [EAAF079]
Survey in October 2020 Hwaseong wetlands [EAAF142] survey in April 2022

International Crane Foundation: Input to CSR for cranes

IUCN: IBRRI published the Indo-Burma Wetland Outlook which has a section on migratory bird populations and trends in the five IBRRI countries: https://www.iucn.org/resources/grey-literature/indo-burma-wetland-outlook-2022#:~:text=The%20Indo%2DBurma%20Wetland%20Outlook,a%20baseline%20for%20future%20assessments. IUCN also launched the Yellow Sea Situation Analysis at COP14. The publication is being finalized and will be published shortly.

Paulson Institute: Data collected by our supported projects were used by the government when revising the national conservation status of waterbirds in China. We participated in the consultation process of and commented on the Conservation Status Review.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Population data from NZ supplied as well as expert comments from our expert members

Anatidae Working Group: Provided input on Anatidae species

Baer's Pochard Task Force: We contributed the updated conservation status of migratory birds species through BirdLife International Redlist team as well as collaboration with IUCN for the conservation of migratory bird species mainly in CEPA works in Gulf of Mottama. We contributed the list of migratory waterbirds species from Asian Water Bird Census, Myanmar to the Wetlands International. Apart from this, we regularly contributed single species Action plan such as Spoon-billed Sandpiper Action Plan and Yellow-breasted Bunting Action Plan with Flyway partners. And then, we contributed our finding of migratory bird species such as Baer's Pochard and other migratory water bird and land birds species to Forest Department, Government Partner to protect these threatened population under national policy on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats. We have been collaborating in EAAFP coordination Group which is leaded by BirdLife International, Asian Region.

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: Annual report of census figure is published and available for download. CSR could freely use the report.

Crane Working Group: The Crane Working Group has contributed in the estimation of all crane species and some northern stork species for the CSR. And we believe the CSR should be coordinated by more than one organizations to avoid conflict of interest.

Seabird Working Group: Comments on CSR

Shorebird Working Group: SWG members have made feedback to Wetlands International on the findings and status of waterbirds that they are familiar with. Micha Jackson: Following a request for input from the Shorebird Working Group Chair, provided input using the comments process and by liaising with the authors directly. In particular, I provided updated information on the following species based on The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2020. (Eds ST Garnett and GB Baker). CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne: Grey Plover (squatarola + tomkovichi), Common Greenshank, Lesser Sand Plover (mongolus + stegmanni), Greater Sand Plover, Whimbrel, Bar-tailed Godwit (anadyrensis + baueri + menzbieri), Great Knot, Red Knot (piersmai + rogersi), Latham's Snipe. Rick Lanctot: I provided input on the numbers and distribution of Bar-tailed Godwit and Dunlin. Jimmy Choi: I was involved a few publications recently, showing that the current protected areas in mainland China often fail to cover the key areas and habitats used by migratory waterbirds on a local scale. Nonetheless, the latest Ecological Conservation Redline policy in China offered a new opportunity to conserve the remaining important coastal wetlands. It is of critical importance to improve the management of wetlands using the latest available monitoring tools to safeguard the ecosystem services that these areas provide and the wildlife that they support. Choi C-Y, Peng H-B, He P, Ren X-T, Zhang S, Jackson MV, . . . Ma Z. (2019). Where to draw the line? Using movement data to inform protected area design and conserve mobile species. Biological Conservation, 234, 64-71. doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2019.03.025 Choi C-Y, Shi X, Shi J, Gan X, Wen C, Zhang J, . . . Gibson L. (2022).
China's Ecological Conservation Redline policy is a new opportunity to meet post-2020 protected area targets. Conservation Letters, e12853. doi:10.1111/conl.12853 Choi C-Y, Xiao H, Jia M, Jackson MV, Lai Y-C, Murray NJ, . . . Fuller RA. (2022).
An emerging coastal wetland management dilemma between mangrove expansion and shorebird conservation. Conservation Biology. doi:10.1111/cobi.13905

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: Offered comments.

Q27. (Partners, Monitoring TF, Sec.) If you are aware of significant new information on internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, please provide brief details.

Australia: The National Directory of Important Migratory Shorebird Habitat - https://birdlife.org.au/programs/migratory-shorebirds/ identifies, and guides investment into the protection and restoration of, important migratory shorebird habitat around Australia. It builds community awareness and Indigenous knowledge, helps achieve the goals of the Australian Government's Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds and contributes to the implementation of Australia's international obligations to the conservation and management of migratory shorebirds. It is based on thousands of field surveys by volunteers and experts, millions of bird sightings and uses rigorous methodology to identify key sites, thus providing useful and objective guidance. The Directory also provides a starting point for more comprehensive assessment of habitat, prioritization of sites according to current or future threats and more targeted conservation action.

Bangladesh: There are several internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, these are: • Sundarbans (East, South, West Wildlife Sanctuaries) • Tanguar Haor and Panabeel • Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta • Riverine areas/ char-lands of Padma River • Sonadia Island • Hail Haor (Baikka Beel) • Hakaluki Haor • Jamuna-Brahmaputra River areas • Lawachara / West Bhanugach Reserved Forest • Muhuri Dam • Pablakhali Wildlife Sanctuary • Rajkandi Reserved Forest • Rema-Kalenga Wildlife Sanctuary • Sangu Matamuhari Reserved Forest

Cambodia: Yes, we could receive update of new site nomination from EAAFP website or social media platform. For Anlung Pring Protected Landscape, the updated and new information from the site has been obtained from report by our rangers.

Indonesia: It can refer to the project report "Improving Biodiversity Conservation of Wetlands and Migratory Waterbirds in the ASEAN Region," coordinated by Singapore and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) in 2019-2020 Jakarta Bay, the seas around West Java are one of the main foraging and non-breeding roosting sites for the species. The Jakarta Bay in particular has been seen to support as much as 10% of the global population on a single day. This bay is non protected area but there were more than 18 seabirds species in this bay (http://www.marineornithology.org/content/get.cgi?rn=1193).

Myanmar: The spoon-billed sandpiper Calidris pygmaea, a migratory Arctic-breeding shorebird, is one of the rarest birds and its population has declined since the 1970s. We surveyed its most important known wintering area in the Upper Gulf of Mottama in Myanmar to estimate recent (2009–2016) changes in its numbers there. The total number of small shorebirds present in the Upper Gulf was counted and the proportion of them that were spoon-billed sandpipers was estimated from sample scans. These two quantities were multiplied together to give the estimated number of spoon-billed sandpipers in each of 4 years. Total numbers of combined small shorebird species tripled from 21,000 to 63,000 between 2009 and 2016, coincident with efforts to reduce hunting pressure on waterbirds. However, the proportion of small shorebirds that were spoon-billed sand pipers declined and their estimated absolute numbers fell by about half, from 244 to 112 individuals. It is probable that loss of intertidal habitat and shorebird hunting elsewhere on the migration route of the spoon-billed sandpipers wintering at Mottama is causing a continued decline, although this is occurring at a less rapid rate than that recorded from Arctic Russia before 2010. The number of spoon-billed sandpipers wintering on the Upper Gulf of Mottama remains the highest single-site total for this species from any known wintering site. Preventing resurgence of illegal shorebird hunting and ensuring long-term protection of the intertidal feeding habitats and roost sites in the Gulf are high priorities if extinction of this species is to be averted (Aung, 2020). Citation: Aung, Pyae-Phyo, Saw Moses, Nigel A. Clark, Guy QA Anderson, Geoff M. Hilton, Graeme M. Buchanan, Christoph Zöckler, and Rhys E. Green. "Recent changes in the number of spoon-billed sandpipers Calidris pygmaea wintering on the Upper Gulf of Mottama in Myanmar." Oryx 54, no. 1 (2020): 23-29.

Thailand: ONEP is in the process to nominate two sites in Thailand to be the new Flyway Network Site. There are 1) Group of Burirum Flyway Network Site that is the ongoing process of the consideration by EAAFP secretariat, and 2) Bangpu Nature Education Center in Samut Prakan province. This site is ongoing to collect data and internal consultation process.

USA: Survey data were recently obtained from waterbird breeding areas in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge since the last MoP.

BirdLife International: Through the ADB-supported RFI site prioritisation work and our in-country projects, BirdLife International has worked with regional stakeholders to identify several sites of internationally important sites for waterbirds for several of the 10 countries involved in the Regional Flyway Initiative. BirdLife has conveyed the findings to the EAAFP Secretariat. BirdLife has also conveyed findings on surveys of the Red River and Mekong Delta coast wetlands to the Government of Vietnam through workshops and consultation activities.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: The Han River Estuary [EAAF028 site] survey since 2019, we provide data demonstrating that Yu-do (Islet) is important for breeding for waterbirds; and that the northern Gimpo part of Han River Estuary is also internationally important for waterbirds during the migratory bird season. In particular, we recorded 1,010 Swan Goose (Anser cygnoides) counted on the vegetated mudflats at Jogang-Ri, Gimpo on 27 November 2018 represents more than 1% of the total world population of this species.

International Crane Foundation: To some extent, but not sure how new, e.g. Duolun in China as a critical stopover site for White-naped Cranes

Paulson Institute: Many unlisted sites are qualified to be international important sites based on the new data collated. These include Dongling, Rudong, Lianyungang in Jiangsu Province; Xichang, Fangchenggang in Guangxi; Yangjiang and Xitou in Guangdong Province; Luannan in Hebei Province.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: current data on important sites is held by BIrds NZ but is available and included in report.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: The only potentially significant information is the count of 16,000 waterbirds at Boeung Snae in January 2022 (one of the seven CLMD sites).

Black-faced Working Group: Several sites along China coast could have significant numbers of wintering BFS, where could become internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds including BFS.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: New paper suggests that the Spoon-billed Sandpiper population at Sonadia Island, Bangladesh showed an exponential decline at a mean rate of 9.5% per year during the period 2012/2013 to 2017/2018 was followed by a much more rapid decline at 49.1% per year during 2018/2019 to 2020/2021.
Below is the reference to the full paper:
Chowdhury, S.U., Foysal, M. & Green, R.E. Accelerating decline of an important wintering population of the critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper Calidris pygmaea at Sonadia Island, Bangladesh. J Ornithol 163, 891–901 (2022).
Also a paper on the food of SBS in the Gulf of Mottama:
Pyae Phyo Aung, G. M. Buchanan, P. D. Round, C. Zöckler, C. Kelly, N. Tantipisanuh, G. A. Gale (2022): Foraging microhabitat selection of Spoon-billed Sandpiper in the Upper Gulf of Mottama, Myanmar, Global Ecology and Conservation, Volume 35,https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2022.e02077.

Q28. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please provide details on key research on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MoP 10 (December 2018). (Please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications)

Australia: A range of contemporary information on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands is available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/water/wetlands/climate-change-resources
Australia's National Environmental Science Program Climate Systems Hub is undertaking research to advance the understanding of Australia's climate, its extremes and associated drivers, including the fundamental drivers of rainfall, drought and bushfires, to inform climate adaptation solutions for Australia.
The Climate Systems Hub is:
• maintaining Australia's world-class capability in multidisciplinary Earth-system science and modelling
• advancing understanding of Australia's climate variability, extremes and associated drivers, including the fundamental drivers of bushfires, drought and rainfall in the Australian region
• developing applied decision-making tools and information to inform policy and programs to prepare Australia to manage emerging risks and opportunities. The Resilient Landscapes Hub is also undertaking research to inform management of Australia's terrestrial and freshwater habitats to promote resilience and sustainability.
• applied research to support management of Australia's terrestrial and freshwater habitats, including a focus on bushfire recovery, feral animals and invasive species impacts, and accessible science to assist land managers develop and maintain resilient, sustainable and productive landscapes
• targeted biodiversity and taxonomy products to support efficient system monitoring
• environmental monitoring systems and decision-support tools. The hub is also driving coordinated research across all 4 new hubs under NESP's 'threatened and migratory species and threatened ecological communities' cross-cutting initiative. This research is supporting policy development, program management and regulatory processes aimed at protecting Australia's environmental assets in terrestrial, Ramsar and marine environments.
The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2020 - https://www.publish.csiro.au/book/7905/ is the most comprehensive review of the status of Australia's avifauna including migratory waterbird species. It is the latest in a series of action plans for Australian birds that have been produced every decade since 1992 and is authored by more than 300 bird experts. The Action Plan documents the increasing impact of climate change on avifauna, and direct and indirect impacts such as bushfires. Profiles of 15 migratory shorebirds are included in the Action Plan which includes information on their threatened status, threats such as climate change and management actions to support their recovery. The Action Plan also includes accounts of over 60 taxa that are no longer considered threatened due to sustained conservation action over decades.

Cambodia: Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment in Koh Kapik Ramsar Site, Boeung Tonle Chhmar Ramsar Site, and Boeung Preklapouv Protected Landscape.

Japan: As indicated and suggested in KRA3.4, Ministry of the Environment Japan, in collaboration with experts and FNSs has collected data from the three EAAFP FNSs (Yatsu Tidal Flats, Miyajima-numa and Otomo-numa) in order to research the impact of climate change on their migration pathway. From 2020, MOE has organized six meetings to discuss this matter and the summary of the research is to be made available to the public by April 2023.

Myanmar: No publications with climate change impacts on migratory waterbird so far! However, other researches was done and published for improving wetland conservation and management in the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary in Myanmar.

Thailand: The study of IUCN on Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Bang Pakong River Wetland, Thailand. It aims to determine the vulnerability of ecosystems and livelihoods to the impacts of climate change, and identify methods to address vulnerabilities and increase the resilience of wetlands and livelihoods to the impacts of climate change. The document of this study is available at https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/content/documents/2019/climate_change_vulnerability_assessment_bang_pakong_river_wetland_thailand.pdf

USA: There are a large number of climate change studies published or underway within Alaska by public and private entities. These studies relate to how habitat and the food of the birds is changing and how the birds are responding to these changes. We provided information on publications as part of the Shorebird Working Group report. Seabird related publications include: Tracking of causes of seabird die-offs in the Bering Sea are ongoing with limited or no information from Russian partners [Bodenstein, B. L., R. J. Dusek, M. M. Smith, C. R. Van Hemert, and R. S. A. Kaler, 2022: USGS National Wildlife Health Center necropsy results to determine cause of illness/death for seabirds collected in Alaska from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2021: U.S. Geological Survey data release, 11 https://doi.org/10.5066/P9XHBX75]. Unusual mortality event of puffins was documented at the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea [Jones, T., and Coauthors, 2019: Unusual mortality of Tufted puffins (Fratercula cirrhata) in the eastern Bering Sea. PLoS ONE, 14, e0216532, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0216532]. Since 2017, seabird die-off have been reported annually in the Bering and Chukchi seas, Alaska [Kaler et al. 2022, Partnering in Search of Answers: Seabird Die-offs in the Bering and Chukchi Seas DOI: 10.25923/h002-4w87] Following a marine heat wave in 2018 and 2019 in the northern Bering Sea, many fish-eating seabird either did not attempt to nest or experience complete breeding failure [Romano, M., and Coauthors, 2020: Die-offs, reproductive failure, and changing at-sea abundance of murres in the Bering and Chukchi Seas in 2018. Deep-Sea Res. Pt. II, 181-182, 104877, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2020.104877]. Following a marine heat wave in 2018 and 2019 in the northern Bering Sea, many fish-eating seabird either did not attempt to nest or experience complete breeding failure [Will, A., and Coauthors, 2020a: Investigation of the 2018 thick-billed murre (Uria lomvia) die-off on St. Lawrence Island rules out food shortage as the cause. Deep-Sea Res., Pt. II, 181, 104879, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2020.104879.] Following a marine heat wave in 2018 and 2019 in the northern Bering Sea, many fish eating and plankton-eating seabird (auklets) either did not attempt to nest or experience complete breeding failure [Will, A., and Coauthors, 2020b: The breeding seabird community reveals that recent sea ice loss in the Pacific Arctic does not benefit piscivores and is detrimental to planktivores. Deep-Sea Res., Pt. II, 181-182, 104902, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr2.2020.104902].

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia : Far-Eastern Curlew Project in Darwin Harbour Strategic planning for the Far Eastern Curlew project – Prof. Stephen Garnett and Prof. Richard Fuller (Charles Darwin University and the University of Queensland) received funding from the Threatened Species Recovery Hub (National Environment Science Program) and additional funding from Darwin Port to conduct research on understanding the ecological requirements of Far Eastern Curlew in Darwin Harbour alongside coastal development. Employed Amanda Lilleyman to manage project.

https://www.nespthreatenedspecies.edu.au/projects/strategic-planning-for-the-far-eastern-curlew Community Conservation of the Far Eastern Curlew project - Conservation Volunteers Australia received funding from the Threatened Species Recovery Fund for a project on the Far Eastern Curlew across Australia. The project had a Darwin component and focused on weed control, marine debris removal, monitoring, and community engagement events. Timing on Migration The VWSG and AWSG are collecting data on timing of migration in a number of species, also taking morphometric information. These data have shown that some species are migrating at least two days earlier and that body size has decreased over the last 10 years.

VWSG papers and presentations of interest: (Access at vwsg.org.au) Choi, C.-Y., H.-B. Peng, P. He, X.-T. Ren, S. Zhang, M. V. Jackson, X. Gan, Y. Chen, Y. Jia, M. Christie, T. Flaherty, K.-S. K. Leung, C. Yy, N. J. Murray, T. Piersma, R. A. Fuller, and Z. Ma. 2019. Where to draw the line? Using movement data to inform protected area design and conserve mobile species. Biological Conservation 234:64-71. C. Minton, R. Atkinson, K. Leung and R. Patrick. 2018. VWSG King Island trip (17-26 March 2018). Stilt 72: 56-61. C. Minton, R. Jessop, C. Hassell, R. Patrick, R. Atkinson and I. Marks. 2018. Wader breeding success in the 2017 Arctic Summer, based on juvenile ratios of birds which spend the non-breeding season in Australia. Stilt 72: 62-65. C. Minton, R. Jessop, C. Hassell, R. Patrick, R. Atkinson and I. Marks. 2018. Wader breeding success in the 2018 Arctic Summer, based on juvenile ratios of birds which spend the non-breeding season in Australia. Stilt in press. Wille M, Eden J-S, Shi M, Klaassen M, Hurt AC, Holmes EC. Virus–virus interactions and host ecology are associated with RNA virome structure in wild birds. Mol Ecol. 2018; 27:5263–5278. https://doi.org/10.1111/mec.14918. Clemens, R., Rogers, D., Minton, C., Rogers, K., Hansen, B., Choi Chi-Yeung & Fuller R., 2021; Favourable inland wetland conditions increase apparent survival of migratory shorebirds in Australia. Emu - Austal Ornithology 121, 211-222. Hansen, B., & Bonney, P. 2022. Learning from successful long-term citizen science programs. Pacific Conservation Biology. doi:10.1071/PC21065 Hansen, Birgita D., Rogers, Danny I., Watkins, Doug, Weller, Dan R., Clemens, Robert S., Newman, Mike, Woehler, Eric J., Mundkur, Taej, and Fuller, Richard A. 2022. Generating population estimates for migratory shorebird species in the world's largest flyway. Ibis 164 (3) 735-749. https://doi.org/10.1111/ibi.13042 Hansen, B. D., Szabo, J. K., Fuller, R. A., Clemens, R. S., Rogers, D. I., & Milton, D. A. 2021. Insights from long-term shorebird monitoring for tracking change in ecological character of Australasian Ramsar sites. Biological Conservation, 260, 109189. Jessop, R. Bush, R, Patrick, R, Atkinson, R, Christie, M & I. Marks. 2020 Wader breeding success in the 2019 arctic summer, based on juvenile ratios of birds which spend the non-breeding season in Australia. – Stilt 73 106-.108. Smith, B., Waudby, H., Alberthsen, C., & Hampton, J. 2022. Wildlife Research in Australia. CSIRO. (Contributor to chapter on Wildlife capture methods, Wildlife marking methods, Research methods for birds). McQueen, A., Klaassen, K. Tattersall, Atkinson, R., Jessop, R., Hassell, C. & Christie. M. 2022. Thermal adaptation best explains Bergmann's and Allen's Rules across ecologically diverse shorebirds. Nature Communications . VWSG papers and presentations of interest: Clemens et al, 2021: in press; Favorable inland wetland conditions increase apparent survival of migratory shorebirds in Australia. Austal Ornithology Minton, C & Jessop, R. & Hassell, C. & Patrick, R & Atkinson, R & I. Marks. 2020. Wader breeding success in the 2018 arctic summer, based on juvenile ratios of birds which spend the non-breeding season in Australia. Stilt 73 87-89. Jessop, R. Bush, R, Patrick, R, Atkinson, R, Christie, M & I. Marks. 2020Wader breeding success in the 2019 arctic summer, based on juvenile ratios of birds which spend the non-breeding season in Australia. – Stilt 73 106-.108. Minton, C, Atkinson, R, Leung, K. & Patrick. I. 2020 VWSG King Island visit report 22-31 March 2019. 73: 101-105. Lisovski, S., Gosbell, Minton, C. & Klaassen, M. 2020. Migration strategy as an indicator of resilience to change in two shorebird species with contrasting population trajectories', published on line by the Journal of Animal Ecology at https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1365-2656.13393.

Simeon has prepared a short introductory video to the paper at https://www.dropbox.com/s/6kvza5vn7m9atqu/lisovski_et_al_2020_v2.mp4?dl=0 Minton, C & Jessop, R. & Hassell, C. & Patrick, R & Atkinson, R & I. Marks. 2020. Wader breeding success in the 2018 arctic summer, based on juvenile ratios of birds which spend the non-breeding season in Australia. Stilt 73 87-89. Minton, C, Atkinson, R, Leung, K. & Patrick. I. 2020 VWSG King Island visit report 22-31 March 2019. 73: 101-105. Lisovski, S., Gosbell, Minton, C. & Klaassen, M. 2020. Migration strategy as an indicator of resilience to change in two shorebird species with contrasting population trajectories', published on line by Journal of Animal Ecology at https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1365-2656.13393.

Simeon has prepared a short introductory video to the paper at https://www.dropbox.com/s/6kvza5vn7m9atqu/lisovski_et_al_2020_v2.mp4?dl=0

Conferences: Society for Conservation Biology Twitter Conference #scbmelb20 (30-31 July 2020) Michelle Wille - @vwsg_web - Forty years of citizen science monitoring reveals insights to the extraordinary lives of waders. Through 40 years of cannon netting, banding and recently use of geolocators, the VWSG has revealed insights into the lives of waders. Specifically, habitat use, migration strategies longevity and survival, which all contribute to advancing wader science and conservation. International Shorebird Twitter Conference VWSG- Forty years of citizen science monitoring reveals insights into the extraordinary lives of waders https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1314135994887671809.html Uncovering virus diversity and potential disease pressure on shorebirds -Michelle Wille - https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1314113311466692609.html

Shorebirds like to stay low - wind support appears secondary factor in migratory flight altitude - Batbayar Galtbalt -https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1314138423117012992.html

1st East Asian Australasian Flyway Shorebird Science Meeting November 3-5, 2020 (web conference) Ken Gosbell, Victorian Wader Study Group: Insights from 10 years of geolocator studies in Australia with particular reference to changing migratory behaviour of Ruddy Turnstone Marcel Klaassen, Deakin University: Survival of long-distance migrants evaluated from 40 years of Australian banding data Victorian Wader Study Group Bulletins. Available at https://vwsg.org.au/resources/bulletins/ National Latham's Snipe Project The Latham's Snipe Project is in its ninth year, having commenced in south-west Victoria in 2014 with local surveying of a range of urban and non-urban sites. The project expanded nationally in the following 2 years and there are now over 300 monitoring sites surveyed three times a year throughout eastern Australia. This monitoring has revealed large fluctuations in population sizes depending on rainfall and climate in each year. It has also identified over 60 sites that meet the Australian Government Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act threshold for nationally important habitat (18 birds). The majority of these sites occur in urban areas and have no formal protection. It is likely the lack of protection of Latham's Snipe habitat and the continued loss of wetlands in Australia (especially in urban areas), combined with population declines detected in Japan in previous years, that the species may face a conservation crisis in the near future. The IUCN listing was amended to Near Threatened in 2022. The Latham's Snipe Project has also included a movement research program, aimed at determining migration routes and key stopover sites, as well as understanding local patterns of movement of non-breeding birds in Australia. A combination of light-level geolocators, VHF radio tracking and satellite tagging has revealed direct over-ocean flights between Japan and Australia. Some birds used the Papua New Guinean highlands as a staging site on northward migration, and some use lowland area for stopover on southward migration. The Wild Bird Society of Japan has also been tagging snipe in Hokkaido and has successfully obtained 5 full migration tracks. The terminus locations used by tagged snipe in Australia were highly variable, with some individuals using urban areas (e.g. western Sydney) and others using rural (agricultural), coastal and alpine areas. Key

staging sites located in Australia from combined tagging data included Cape York Peninsula, Gwydir wetlands (northern NSW), intensive production areas of the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan regions in NSW, and the Queensland central coast. A new PhD project commenced in the ACT in 2022 aimed at obtaining a greater understanding of local movement patterns and habitat use by the species. The Latham's Snipe Project is run by Dr Birgita Hansen.

Convention on Migratory Species: Based on the mandate from CMS Resolution 12.21 Climate Change and Migratory Species, under the Scientific Council of CMS, a Working Group on Climate Change exists, which role it is to • Assess the current situation and highlight emerging issues regarding migratory species and their vulnerability to climate change; • Identify and prioritize options for future research and for national and international action to improve the adaptive capacity of migratory species; • Draft policy recommendations for CMS Parties based on the best available science, taking into account the scientific and policy work conducted under the auspices of other bodies such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Whaling Commission and the Ramsar and Climate Conventions; • Review and improve existing scientific links between the CMS and other bodies undertaking work in this area.

IUCN: IBRRI supported the publication of a number of climate change vulnerability assessments for wetlands in the region, assessing how climate will impact wetland species, ecosystems and livelihoods: https://www.iucn.org/our-work/region/asia/our-work/water-and-wetlands/indo-burma-ramsar-regional-initiative-ibrri/ibrri-wetland-knowledge-and-research. IBRRI also conducted training on climate change adaptation in the wetlands.

WWF: https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0239945

Anatidae Working Group: Some information provided in Special Issue No. 6 (2020) of Wildfowl Journal, Others as below: 1. Solovyeva, D., Koyama, K. & Vartanyan, S. 2019. Living child-free: proposal for density-dependent regulation in Bewick's Swans Cygnus columbianus bewickii. Wildfowl (2019) Special Issue 5:197-210 2. Solovyeva, D., Bysykatova-Harmey, I., Vartanyan, S.L., Kondratyev, A., & F. Huettman (2021). Modeling Eastern Russian High Arctic Geese (Anser fabalis, A. albifrons) during moult and brood rearing in the 'New Digital Arctic' Scientific Reports 11:22051 3. Solovyeva, D., Barykina, D.A., Prokopenko O.D., Balsby T.J.S. and Fox A.D. 2022. Annual variation in waterbird clutch initiation date in relation to spring thaw in Arctic Russia. International Journal of Biometeorology. DOI: 10.1007/s00484-022-02256-8 4. Барыкина Д. А., Данилова В. В., Розенфельд С. Б., Киртаев Г. В., Прокопенко О.Д., Соловьёва Д. В. 2022. Клоктун Sibirionetta formosa в тундре Западной Чукотки: гнездование, динамика встречаемости. Вестник Северо-Восточного научного центра ДВО РАН. № 2: с. 105–111 DOI: 10.34078/1814-0998-2022-2-105-111 5. Rozenfeld, S.B., Volkov, S.V., Rogova, N.V. et al. The Impact of Changes in Breeding Conditions in the Arctic on the Expansion of the Russian Population of the Barnacle Goose (Branta leucopsis). Biol Bull Russ Acad Sci 48, 1528–1540 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1134/S1062359021090211

Baer's Pochard Task Force: CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR PYU AND PALEIK LAKES, MANDALAY REGION, MYANMAR
www.researchgate.net/publication/362944271_CLIMATE_CHANGE_VULNERABILITY_ASSESSMENT_FOR_PYU_AND_PALEIK_LAKES_MANDALAY_REGION_MYANMAR_2021_Biodiversity_And_Nature_Conservation_Association_BANCA_Climate_change_vulnerability_Assessment_of_Pyu_and_

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: PICKETT, E., CHAN, M., CHENG, W., ALLCOCK, J., CHAN, S., HU, J., . . . BONEBRAKE, T. (2018). Cryptic and cumulative impacts on the wintering habitat of the endangered black-faced spoonbill (Platalea minor) risk its long-term viability. Environmental Conservation, 45(2), 147-154. doi:10.1017/S0376892917000340

Crane Working Group: Regular crane and waterbird census and environmental monitoring can provide information on climate changes. In fact, the Crane Working Group has concern on the dry cycles in Dauria Region and breeding success of cranes before EAAFP was established.

Shorebird Working Group: Rick Lanctot: Saalfeld, S.T., B.L. Hill, C.M. Hunter, C.J. Frost, and R.B. Lanctot. 2021. Warming Arctic summers unlikely to increase productivity of shorebirds through renesting. Nature Scientific Reports 11, 15277. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-94788-z. Shaftel, R., D.J. Rinella, E. Kwon, S.C. Brown, H.R. Gates, S. Kendall, D.B. Lank, J.R. Liebezeit, D.C. Payer, J. Rausch, S.T. Saalfeld, B.K. Sandercock, P.A. Smith, D.H. Ward, and R.B. Lanctot. 2021. Predictors of invertebrate biomass and rate of advancement of invertebrate phenology across eight sites in the North American Arctic Polar Biology. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00300-020-02781-5 McGuire, R.L., R.B. Lanctot, S.T. Saalfeld, D.R. Ruthrauff, and J.R. Liebezeit. 2020. Shorebird reproductive response to exceptionally early and late springs varies across sites in Arctic Alaska. Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution 8:577652. DOI: 10.3389/.fevo.2020.577652. Kwon, E., E.L. Weiser, R.B. Lanctot, S. Brown, H.R. Gates, H.G. Gilchrist, S.J. Kendall, D.B. Lank, J.R. Liebezeit, L. McKinnon, E. Nol, D.C. Payer, J. Rausch, D.J. Rinella, S.T. Saalfeld, N.R. Senner, P.A. Smith, D. Ward, R.W. Wisseman, and B.K. Sandercock. 2019. Geographic variation in the intensity of warming and phenological mismatch between Arctic shorebirds and invertebrates. Ecological Monographs 89(4), e01383. Saalfeld, S.T., D.C. McEwen, D.C. Kesler, M.G. Butler, J.A. Cunningham, A.C. Doll, W.B. English, D.E. Gerik, K. Grond, P. Herzog, B.L. Hill, B.J. Lagassé, and R.B. Lanctot. 2019. Phenological mismatch in Arctic-breeding birds: impact of snow melt and unpredictable weather conditions on food availability and chick growth. Ecology and Evolution 9:6693-6707. Diana Solovyeva: http://www.arcticbirds.net/info20/ru9ru28520.html (Chaun delta report for 2020) http://www.arcticbirds.net/info19/ru337ru28519.html (Chaun delta report for 2019)

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: There is certainly an impact and first studies have been undertaken on the Russian breeding grounds, but not published yet. In addition CC impacts the stop over and wintering grounds, but no research on its way yet!

Q29. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please provide brief information on areas of research programs since the last MoP (2018) about improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

Australia: Australia's National Environmental Science Program (NESP) funds environment and climate research, including a range of research programs that are aimed at conservation and sustainable management outcomes for internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. The first phase invested $145 million (2014-15 to 2020-21) into 6 research hubs. The second phase is investing $149 million (2020-21 to 2026-27) into 4 new research hubs. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/science-research/nesp
During phase 1 of the program there was a specific project that supported the conservation of Far Eastern Curlew and its habitat. The Far Eastern Curlew has experienced one of the most acute declines of

any Australian shorebird species. Currently little is known about its exact feeding and roosting habitat requirements. While coastal development can negatively impact populations, it is known to use some artificial habitat for roosting. This project provided the knowledge needed to develop strategic guidelines for Far Eastern Curlew conservation in the context of potential development and associated offsetting. Outcomes of the NESP project can be found at:
https://www.nespthreatenedspecies.edu.au/projects/strategic-planning-for-the-far-eastern-curlew
Two recent programs of specific relevance are Project 1.21 Australia's coastal shorebirds: trends and prospects (https://www.nespmarinecoastal.edu.au/project-1-21-2/) and Project 1.3 Scoping for an Australian Wetlands Inventory: identifying knowledge gaps and solutions for mapping marine and coastal wetlands (https://www.nespmarinecoastal.edu.au/project-1-5-2/).

Bangladesh : Currently, Bangladesh Forest Department has been implementing a research program entitled "Avifauna Conservation" under "Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL)" Project to conserve internationally important sites for waterbird throughout the country, involving the local community and other relevant stakeholders. Raising public awareness and conducting education/ training programs on important wetlands and their conservation is one of the major activities of the "Avifauna Conservation" Program.

Cambodia: -Migratory waterbirds survey in Kep and Kampot coastal mudflat and salt farm. -Rapid Assessment of Wetland Ecosystem Services was conducted in Koh Kapik Ramsar Site and Anlung Pring Protected Landscape -Biodiversity assessment at the Ramsar Sites

Myanmar:

1. Aung, Hsu Sandar, Hankyu Kim, and Yohan Lee. "Characteristics of Wintering Bird Communities in the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary, Myanmar." Journal of Forest and Environmental Science 38, no. 3 (2022): 195-206.
2. Aung, Hsu Sandar, 2022, Valuing Ecosystem Services in Myanmar: Biodiversity, Water Quality, Provision of Food and Recreation, Ph.D Dissertation, Yeungnam University, Republic of Korea
3. Hnin, Su Yi, 2019, Preferences of local communities for wetland conservation: a case study of Moeyungyi wetland wildlife sanctuary, Master Thesis, Yeungnam University, Republic of Korea
4. Hantun, Zin Phyo, 2018, Attitudes of Local Communities towards the Conservation of a Wetland Protected Area: a Case Study from the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary in Myanmar , Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway The Valuation study in a wetland protected area demonstrated the importance of wetlands for human well-being. According to the research result, local communities valued one of the wetland attributes: Biodiversity (especially threatened bird species) and expressed their willingness to pay for improving biodiversity in wetland areas.

New Zealand: Prof Phil Battley (Massey University) is undertaking research into red knot movements along the East Asian coast. Global Flyway Network in association with Massey University, Birds Canada, and the Ornithological Society of New Zealand has continued tracking of adult Bar-tailed Godwits in 2020 and subsequently. Report currently being prepared.

RO Korea : O The analysis of a management contract for biodiversity and establishment a development strategy (2019, MOE)
O Study on the list of key habitats for Korean water birds (Nov, 2020, NIBR) O Study on a measure to ecologically manage the habitats for Cranes in Cheorwon (May, 2019, and July, 2020, Wonju Regional Environmental office)
O Study on efficiency assessment of the conservation projects for the habitats for Cranes (Nov, 2020, Wonju Regional Environmental office)

Thailand: Department of National Parks, wildlife and Plant Conservation implement the project "Mid-Winter Asian Waterbird Census" by surveying the species and population of resident and migratory waterbirds across the East Asian – Australasian Flyway in Thailand, including the internationally important area for migratory waterbird (Pakthele-Leampakbia, Khokkam and Krabi Estuary) as well as the Important Bird Area: IBA. The data will be used to map spatial data of the migratory waterbird population in Thailand.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia : QWSG has long standing research collaborations with the Fuller Lab at the University of Queensland. AWSG and Deakin University have been active in the development of an integrated database encompassing banding, leg-flagging, tracking and resighting data.

BirdLife International : BirdLife have worked with BCST and the Wildlife Conservation Society to develop ecology and tracking studies for Nordmann's Greenshank in the Inner Gulf of Thailand. BirdLife have worked with local experts to support long-term monitoring of shorebirds in the Mekong Delta and Red River Delta of Vietnam, and commenced exploratory surveys of the Cambodia, Malaysian Borneo and Sumatra coastlines for priority species with our Partners from 2021. BirdLife has undertaken research, including fieldwork, on spoon-billed Sandpiper, supported by RSPB, Birdlife in the UK. BirdLife is co-coordinator of the World Coastal Forum Establishment Group which seeks to support stakeholders to establish a WCF to, inter alia, improve the conservation and sustainable management of coastal wetlands worldwide, including through promoting the development of an online World Coastal Conservation Toolkit.

Convention on Migratory Species : Through CMS three projects on the evaluation of the impact of hunting pressure on Far-eastern Curlew have been undertaken by BirdsRussia in three different regions of the Russian Far East, Kamchatka, Sachalin, and Khabarovsk. The project in Khabarovsk is still under implementation. Reports are available from BirdsRussia or the CMS Secretariat.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: HSF Korea did research projects – Seabird survey in Goseong, Gangwon Province, Birds survey along the Han River Estuary [EAAF028] and Rason Migratory Bird Reserve, DPRK. For example, Rason, March 15-26: The First "Early Spring Tour Spectaculars" http://www.birdskoreablog.org/?p=21658 Biodiversity Conservation in the DMZ as Part of the Solution http://www.birdskoreablog.org/?p=22301

IUCN: Through the Mekong Wetland University Network, IBRRI conducted a study of Invasive Alien Species in wetlands in the IBRRI region, and best practices on how to control them.

Paulson Institute:

1. At Luannan in Hebei province and Yancheng in Jiangsu province, we conducted Spartina eradication experiments by using imazapyr herbicide to restore habitats for migratory waterbirds;
2. We supported the Monitoring of Ecological Environment and Migratory Waterbird Resources in Tianjin Beidagang Wetland project. This project conducted waterbird monitoring from 2017 to 2019 and analyzed the status and dynamic changes of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in Beidagang Wetland. It also provided trainings to wetland managers to achieve the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of Beidagang Wetland.

WWF: vegetation management in Mai Po

Anatidae Working Group: Coordinated Monitoring and Tracking

Baer's Pochard Task Force: The Spoon-billed Sandpiper (Calidris pymaea) is a long distance migratory birds and classified as Critically Endangered in the IUCN RedList of Threatened Species. Since 2008, BANCA explored the most importance wintering sites for SBS in Gulf of Mottama and Nanthar Island in Myanmar. The Local Conservation Groups in those sites were formed to strengthen their mindset and built up their capacity in conservation works to be developed Community-led mechanism. Then, a lot of consultations with Government Departments, local communities and relevant stakeholders were conducted to be designated as Ramsar Site. As the results of those, in 2017 Gulf of Mottama was designated as Fourth Ramsar Site (No. 2299) and in 2022 Nanthar Island (No. 2421) was designated respectively in Myanmar._
In central dry zone of Myanmar, called Mandalay Region, there are importance freshwater wetlands for waterbirds species including Critically Endangered Baer's pochard (Aythya baeri) which migrates to those wetlands of Pyu Lake and Paleik Lake. Currently, BANCA has been processing on those two sites for designing Flyway Network Sites and Ramsar sites in Myanmar.

Seabird Working Group: Satellite-tracking of Greater Crested Terns at Indonesia and Australia

Q30. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please give examples of how knowledge generated through research programs on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

Australia: NESP research is supporting the development of migratory species policy in each Australian state and territory. These projects show how NESP research is informing land and sea country management across a range of management areas, including the World Heritage management, land and sea country management and protection of our coastal reefs and marine biodiversity, including migratory shorebirds and seabirds. At Shark Bay World Heritage Area, scientists and traditional owners are working together to assist the recovery of seagrasses from marine heatwaves. Shark Bay is an important area for migratory shorebirds and seabirds. On the World Heritage-listed Macquarie Island, new data about the eradication of feral cats, rats, mice and rabbits is helping protect and recover threatened species such as migratory seabirds. https://publish.viostream.com/play/bgoo5gydb85hrb
Full NESP outcomes report here: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/nesp-outcomes.pdf

Cambodia: The knowledge generated from those research programs are providing useful information to support decision making as well as to enhance the management of those important sites for migratory waterbirds.

Indonesia:
• Local community around the site (Jakarta Bay) know the existences of the Seabirds.
• Local community become aware why the seabirds (especially Christmas Island Frigatebird) are important and need to be protected because of their population status.
• The fishermens around the site can get more income by taking the local / foreign tourist to watch the Christmas Island Frigatebird and other seabirds around the site.
(They get the positive impact from protecting the seabirds, especially the Christmas Island Frigatebird).
• Some of the fishermens are quite active by giving us the information whenever they see the seabirds.
• The local police caught four hunters who had two Christmas Island Frigatebirds and several cormorants.

• Conservation of Natural Resources - Jakarta always inform us whenever there was an accident happened on seabirds around Jakarta Bay

Myanmar : However, some find of the research (Master Thesis) highlighted the important of natural habitat areas rather than rice field in Moeyungyi wetland of Myanmar. These research outputs are partially applied in the development of re-establishing natural habitats in the Moeyungyi wetland of Myanmar.

RO Korea : Korea saw a possibility to increase the populations of Cranes in the Cheorwon plain, White-naped Cranes, Hooded Cranes in Suncheon Bay, Whooper Swans in the Nakdong River Estuary, and Geese on the Janghang wetland.

Singapore: Through our monitoring and radio tracking research we've found that more than 70% of the migratory shorebirds that rest and feed at Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve has been confirmed to use the Mandai Mudfalt for feeding. The Mandai Mudflat has therefore been designated as a Nature Park in October 2018 and is being managed by the Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve.

USA: We are collating shorebird tracking data from researchers across North America and using this information to focus where and when to conduct on the ground conservation. This work is combined as part of the Shorebird Science and Conservation Collective (here); this approach could be a good model for the EAAF.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Northern Territory "Operation Knot"
– Parks and Wildlife rangers ran a specific patrol campaign in March 2020 to patrol Lee Point beach and ensure that beach users were compliant with dog regulations and zonage. Local Member for Casuarina, the Hon. Lauren Moss posted a video announcing the campaign.
(Parks and Wildlife Commission of the Northern Territory, Darwin City Council)
https://m.facebook.com/laurenmossnt/videos/511111422928042/?_rdr
Pets in Parks
https://m.facebook.com/ParksandWildlifeNT/photos/a.313195945407342/2918807891512788/
In 2020, a Migratory shorebird identification and survey techniques workshop with BirdLife Australia was conducted for the community and for the Larrakia Nation Land and Sea Rangers.
*Amanda Lilleyman and Lindall Kidd, BirdLife Australia).
In 2020, the Friends of Lee Point community group established – the group has focus on protecting shorebirds and their habitat in the Casuarina Coastal Reserve. Friends of Lee Point.
A Welcome back Shorebirds community engagement event was held at Lee Point, Casuarina Coastal Reserve. (BirdLife Top End, Planning Action Network NT, Friends of Lee Point).
Australasian Shorebird Conference (ASC) – October 2022 The theme for the ASC was "Global Strategies Local Actions" in the EAAF and the Conference program looked at what has been happening since the 11th Australasian Shorebird Conference was held in Hobart in 2018. There were 5 key themes for the Conference: EAAF site network, Conservation and monitoring, Pollution and Disturbance Impacts, Shorebird Movements, and Communication for shorebird outcomes.
Theme 1: EAAF site network – The Keynote speaker was Dr Brad Woodworth presenting Local matters – conserving shorebirds during rapid global change and 10 other speakers addressed the theme:
Jon Coleman - The importance of and interconnectivity between protected Australian East Coast RAMSAR sites and adjacent unprotected areas for declining migratory shorebirds.

Ziyou Yang - Coastal wetlands in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province, China: probably the most important site globally for the Asian Dowitcher (Limnodromus semipalmatus)
Batrisyia Teepol – Key wintering site for Far Eastern Curlew, Great Knot and other migratory shorebirds in Malaysian Borneo.
Andrew Hunter - Drawing a line in the mud: the campaign to save globally important wetlands and shorebird habitat at Toondah Harbour within Moreton Bay, Queensland.
Richard Carew - Toondah Harbour real estate scheme – a brazen plan to breach the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
Chris Hassell: The Luannan Coast: from despair to a Wetland Park.
Tong Mu - Evaluating staging habitat quality to advance the conservation of declining migratory shorebirds.
Jennifer George – Strengthening the international network for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.
Jimmy Choi - Opportunities in conserving coastal wetlands in China and along the flyway.
Bingrun Zhu - Predicting the non-breeding distributions of the two Asian subspecies of Black-tailed Godwit.
Theme 2: Conservation and monitoring – the Keynote speaker was Dr Grainne Maguire presenting A bottom-up approach to conserving threatened shorebirds: how localised actions achieve recovery targets and 5 other presenters addressed the theme:
Mattea Taylor: Patterns of change in shorebird abundance and diversity in the Hunter Estuary across time and space.
Christophe Tourenq: The Saving our Species (SoS) program in NSW: a state-supported tool for the conservation of shorebirds and their habitat.
Francis Commercon: Trust, Reciprocity, and Network Structure: A Hypothesis about the Social Components of Flyway-Scale Shorebird Population Estimation.
Liz Gould: Delivering cumulative benefits for Moreton Bay's migratory shorebirds.
Joshua Wilson: Drone-Induced Shorebird Disturbance
Theme 3: Pollution and Disturbance Impacts – the Keynote speaker was Dr Micha Jackson about What's in a wetland? The tricky but important task of assessing habitat quality at non-breeding sites in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. 5 other speakers also addressed this topic:
Lewis Lawrence: Firework event management in Moreton Bay Marine Park.
Stacey Rod: Reducing dog disturbance to wildlife in the Avon Heathcote estuary, NZ.
Michelle Wille: Diversity of avian influenza virus in Australian waders and their role in long distance virus introductions.
Tobias Ross: Do things get worse with age? Bioaccumulation dynamics of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) in a long-lived, long-distant migrant.
Silvia Ban: Bird flu and the future risk to Australian wild birds.
Theme 4: Shorebird Movements – the 4 speakers addressing this theme were:
Paul Finn: Habitat Selection of Eastern Curlews (Numenius madagascariensis) on their intertidal feeding grounds in Moreton Bay, Southeast Queensland.
Satoe Kasahara Satoe Kasahara: Migration routes and habitat of the Little Ringed Plover Charadrius dubious breeding in Central and Northern areas in Japan.
Luke Eberhart-Hertel: Insights from the first tag deployments on migrant Banded Dotterels at the southern extent of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.
Birgita Hansen: Latham's Snipe migration insights seven years on. Theme 5: Communication for Shorebird Conservation Outcomes – the Keynote Speaker was Anthony Albrecht who presented The Arts in Action – Working towards the integration of artistic work into conservation communication strategy.

4 speakers addressed this theme:
Robert Bush: What is a Bar-Tailed Godwit Doing in the Middle of a School STEM Curriculum? Putting shorebirds into the curriculum through resourcing teachers and students.
Tommy Wilson: Indigenous Shorebird Conservation Efforts in the Lower Gulf of Carpentaria - Where Cultural Knowledge Meets Western Science Methodology
Dr Taej Mundkur: What does the EAAF Conservation Status Review tell us about our migratory shorebirds
Papers from the ASC will be produced in AWSG journal Stilt. VWSG Presentations to Conferences
Australasian Shorebird Conference Hobart 2018
Assessing the shorebird habitat on King Island using a range of information sources Margaret Bennett, BirdLife Tasmania, King Island King Island, on the extreme western edge of Bass Strait, is near to the southernmost extent of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. Overall, a decrease in migratory and resident shorebirds has occurred on the island; however, this can be difficult to quantify as the records, post-settlement in 1888, are highly variable. Some initial counts were made c.1970 and then from 1980 on, but there are significant gaps in the available data. To identify the role of the island's habitats are a reason for the observed decreases, I sought information from long term residents, local industry involved with kelp harvesting and PWS rangers. An assessment of the information indicates that the island's various shorebird foraging habitats are unlikely to be responsible for the observed decreases on the island. However, there are several local threats involving humans and feral animals that require more management and control to minimise their effects on the remaining shorebird populations.
Insights from geolocator studies in Australia, 2009 – 2017 Ken Gosbell1 , Clive Minton1 , Simeon Lisovski2 , Maureen Christie3 , Chris Hassell4 , Marcel Klaassen5 1 Victorian Wader Study Group, Australasian Wader Studies Group 2 Victorian Wader Study Group and Swiss Ornithological Institute 3 Victorian Wader Study Group, FoSSE, Carpenter Rocks, SA 4 Global Flyway Network, Broome, WA 5 Centre for Integrative Ecology, School of Life and Environmental Sciences, Deakin University Australia was one of the first countries to utilise light-level geolocators for tracking the movements of migratory shorebirds. Since 2009, we have deployed these instruments on a range of species at nonbreeding locations around the country. This extensive program has gathered a wealth of information on the movements of nine of Australia's long-distance migratory species. The migratory tracks obtained, including an increasing number of multi-year tracks, allowed us to detail routes and strategies used along the East-Asian Australasian Flyway. Critically, this information has contributed to understanding the relative importance of stopover sites along the flyway - fundamental to developing conservation strategies. More recent studies have enabled assessment of breeding locations and incubation strategies, many of which were unknown given the remote, low density breeding sites used by these species. These insights have informed conservation measures flyway-wide and on a local scale. Recognising the constraints of light-level geolocators we go on to discuss the possible future use of light-level geolocation.
Ruddy Turnstones in times of change Marcel Klaassen, Bethany Hoye, Jamie Willey, Ken Gosbell, Margaret Bennett, Meijuan Zhao, Michelle Wille, Penny Johns, Rob Patrick, Robyn Atkinson, Simeon Lisovski, Veerle Jaspers and Clive Minton A range of global change processes are impacting migratory shorebirds. Starting 2006, Ruddy Turnstones (Arenaria interpres) spending the non-breeding season on King island, Tasmania, have been studied intensively by the Victorian Wader Study Group, with support from various international research institutes. Using banding, biometric, blood, cloacal and oropharyngeal swab, and geolocator data, we evaluate the potential threats that rapid Arctic climate change, habitat destruction, pollution and exposure to novel diseases pose to Ruddy Turnstones. The bottom line is that these threats are real and do impact the turnstones in a myriad of ways. However, at the population level the King Island Ruddy Turnstones are apparently still hanging on and are (not yet)

being overstretched. At least in part, this result may be due to rapid evolutionary change. Migration phenology and stopover site use of SE Australian Ruddy Turnstones – a multi-population assessment using a network analysis approach Meijuan Zhao, Robyn Atkinson, Margaret Bennett, Maureen Christie, Ken Gosbell, Penny Johns, Marcel Klaassen, Simeon Lisovski, Clive Minton, Rob Patrick and Bethany Hoye Identification of the chain of stopover sites along the migration route and the migratory timing are important to evaluate the constraints migrants face and to guide their conservation. We obtained Australasian Shorebird Conference, Hobart Tasmania, October 2018. Page 19 individual tracks of Ruddy Turnstones (Arenaria interpres) from three non-breeding (i.e. wintering) populations in south-east Australia. From which, we evaluated the interconnectedness of the chain of stopover sites along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway using network analysis and built a comprehensive understanding of these populations' migratory timing, for both pre- and post-breeding migration separately. We identified a chain of key stopover sites of which the importance of some had previously been underestimated. Notably the southern East Asian coast (mainly along the Taiwan and Fujian coast) connects a high number of other stopovers during pre-breeding migration, indicating that habitat loss at this site would pose a high site constraint for migration. The synchronisation in space and timing use was more pronounced during pre- compared to post-breeding migration, indicating Ruddy Turnstones are under higher time constraint on their way towards the breeding grounds. Although mixed at the breeding grounds and staying there over a similar time period, the three wintering populations significantly differed in migration timing and stopover site use. Our study thus emphasizes that even at relatively small spatial scales (here in terms of distances between nonbreeding populations) patterns of migratory connectivity may exist, with each population exhibiting unique migration patterns, potentially requiring different conservation efforts. Such conservation efforts targeting endangered non-breeding and stopover sites should notably be considered for sites used during migration towards the breeding grounds since little tolerance in alternative timing and site use is allowed during this period. Australasian Ornithological Congress Darwin July 2019 Carry-over effects of non-breeding and migration conditions on breeding success in Ruddy Turnstones Gosbell, K, Minton, C, Klaassen, M, Lisovski, S. Victorian Wader Study Group. ken@gosbell.id.au A range of global change processes are impacting migratory shorebirds. Along the East Asian Australasian Flyway, habitat destruction and deterioration are considered important factors in many shorebird population's demise. How conditions along the migratory flyway impact breeding and recruitment has been much addressed but thus far poorly quantified. We use a collection of more than 50 full-year geolocator registrations of Arctic-breeding Ruddy Turnstones (Arenaria interpres) spending the non-breeding season on King island, Tasmania, to evaluate the carry-over effects of non-breeding and migratory conditions on breeding success. Geolocators not only provide movement information, but may also provide information on incubation and brooding behaviour, the light-registering geolocator being covered during incubation and brooding bouts. Using geolocator derived incubation and brooding information as a proxy for breeding success we will present correlates of non-breeding and migratory behaviour with breeding success. Australasian Ornithological Congress Darwin July 2019 Carry-over effects of non-breeding and migration conditions on breeding success in Ruddy Turnstones Gosbell, K, Minton, C, Klaassen, M, Lisovski, S. Victorian Wader Study Group. ken@gosbell.id.au A range of global change processes are impacting migratory shorebirds. Along the East Asian Australasian Flyway, habitat destruction and deterioration are considered important factors in many shorebird population's demise. How conditions along the migratory flyway impact breeding and recruitment has been much addressed but thus far poorly quantified. We use a collection of more than 50 full-year geolocator registrations of Arctic-breeding Ruddy Turnstones (Arenaria interpres) spending the non-breeding season on King island, Tasmania, to evaluate the carry-over effects of non-breeding and migratory conditions on breeding success. Geolocators not only provide movement information, but

may also provide information on incubation and brooding behaviour, the light-registering geolocator being covered during incubation and brooding bouts. Using geolocator derived incubation and brooding information as a proxy for breeding success we will present correlates of non-breeding and migratory behaviour with breeding success. Factors affecting RNA virus diversity in wild birds Wille, M, Shi, M, Eden, J-S, Klaassen, M, Hurt, A, Holmes E. WHO Collaborating Centre for Reference and Research on Influenza, The Peter Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity, Melbourne, VIC 3000. Michelle.wille@influenzacentre.org One in ten bird species can be found in Australia, yet we have little understanding of the accompanying diversity of parasites, microbes or viruses in these animals. Furthermore, we know little of the factors that drive the large scale ecological patterns of these microbes. We used bulk RNA sequencing to reveal the viral communities of Anseriformes (ducks) and Charadriiformes (shorebirds) in two ecotypes in Australia. In this study we revealed the presences of 27 RNA virus genomes, 18 of which represent novel viral species. The viruses identified included a previously described gammacoronavirus and influenza A viruses. Additionally, we identified novel virus species from the families Astroviridae, Caliciviridae, Reoviridae, Rhabdoviridae, Picobirnaviridae, and Picornaviridae. We noted differences in virome structure that reflected underlying differences in location and influenza A infection status. Red-necked Avocets (Recurvirostra novaehollandiae) from Australia's arid interior possessed the greatest viral diversity and abundance, markedly higher than individuals sampled in temperate Australia. In Ruddy Turnstones (Arenaria interpres) and dabbling ducks (Anas spp.) viral abundance and diversity was higher and more similar in hosts that were positive for influenza A infection compared to those that were negative for this virus, despite samples being collected on the same day and from the same location. This study highlights the extent and diversity of RNA viruses in wild birds, and lays the foundation for understanding the factors that determine virome structure in wild populations. VWSG_website - Forty years of citizen science monitoring reveals insights to the extraordinary lives of waders Through 40 years of cannon netting, banding and recently use of geolocators, the VWSG has revealed insights into the lives of waders. Specifically, habitat use, migration strategies longevity and survival, which all contribute to advancing wader science and conservation. International Shorebird Twitter Conference VWSG- Forty years of citizen science monitoring reveals insights into the extraordinary lives of waders
https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1314135994887671809.html
Uncovering virus diversity and potential disease pressure on shorebirds -Michelle Wille -
https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1314113311466692609.html
Shorebirds like to stay low - wind support appears secondary factor in migratory flight altitude - Batbayar Galtbalt -https://threadreaderapp.com/thread/1314138423117012992.html
1st East Asian Australasian Flyway Shorebird Science Meeting November 3-5, 2020 (web conference) Ken Gosbell, Victorian Wader Study Group: Insights from 10 years of geolocator studies in Australia with particular reference to changing migratory behaviour of Ruddy Turnstone Marcel Klaassen, Deakin University: Survival of long-distance migrants evaluated from 40 years of Australian banding data.

BirdLife International: BirdLife has co-authored several reports on papers on important sites in the EAAF, and priority species. In 2020, we published a report detailed our field surveys of the Mekong Delta coastline. Some of these findings are being published in a new study soon to be out in Wader Study. Field data on migratory shorebirds in Bako-Buntal Bay in Sarawak was published in a paper in 2021 in Wader Study. Several Spoon-billed Sandpiper wintering sites have been discovered and reported in the EAAFP's Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force bulletin. BirdLife has also led research on Spoon-billed Sandpiper that is being used in the management of Tiaozini, Yancheng, China.

Convention on Migratory Species: By commissioning to partner organizations, the CMS Secretariat has been undertaking studies on the evaluation of illegal taking of Far eastern Curlew in the Russian Far east (partner: BirdsRussia) and identification of priority sites of Far-eastern Curlew in Sarawak coat, Borneo, Malaysia; the projects include knowledge sharing components to raise awareness of local stakeholders and civil society on the importance and the protection status of the species.

International Crane Foundation: Identification of habitat use patterns, status and distribution of cranes and feeding preferences at key sites for crane species in NE Asia. Predicting availability of natural food plants at Poyang Lake and also stopover sites has led to identifying and promoting critical backup sites in agricultural landscapes.

Paulson Institute: A detailed report on our pilot project to eradicate Spartina by using Imazapyr at Luannan coastal wetland and Yancheng coastal wetland has been shared with key stakeholders like National Forestry and Grassland Administration, Ministry of Natural Resources to inform them of the threats and potential methods. A nation-wide program is being developed by Chinese government to control Spartina across the coastal areas in China, and will be implemented in the near future.

WWF: Control of vegetation in high tide roost by flooding immediately after manually cutting is one of the best practices and is now applied at Mai Po Nature Reserve.

Anatidae Working Group: Knowledge of migratory connectivitiy are transferred to site managers.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: We have promoted the knowledge on the impact of climate change on migratory water birds and their habitats through vulnerability assessment on the climate change on wetland and migratory bird species in central Myanmar. The knowledge was disseminated the local people and discussed with them by separating women and men in villages.

Seabird Working Group: Marine Protected Area at Maluku, Indonesia has been set up to protected seabirds including critically endangered Chinese Crested Tern.

Shorebird Working Group: David Li: Through monitoring and radio tracking carried out at Singapore between Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve and the feeding habitat at Mandai Mudfalt, more than 70% of the migratory shorebirds has been confirmed to use the Mandai Mudfalt for feeding. The Mandai Mudflat has therefore been designated as a Nature Park in October 2018 and being managed by the Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: Recent research such as satellite tagging allowed us to identify many new shorebird sites. For example, satellite tagged Spoon-billed Sandpiper visited a fish pond in Aceh, North Sumatra. This promoted regular surveys in the area and the site was identified as an important shorebird area where conservation interventions such as implementation of village laws to stop shorebird hunting are now initiated. Currently, research is underway on how coastal mangrove plantation could impact shorebirds' foraging and roosting areas, it is expected that the results would be useful for site-based decision making. Ground surveys in the wintering areas stop over sites and breedings grounds in all flyway countries accept North Korea.

Yellow Sea Taskforce: Partners have been working with IUCN, EAAFP and Ramsar Regional Centre, to support planning for World Heritage listing in China (Phase II).

Q31. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please provide brief details on the development and application of best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MoP10 (December 2018)?

Australia:

The Australian Government has developed National Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds. The guidelines raise awareness of the impacts of artificial light on wildlife. They can help safeguard Australia's threatened wildlife. The guidelines provide:

- a framework for how to assess and manage the light pollution impacts on protected wildlife
- detailed guidance for how to manage artificial light
- specific advice on how to protect marine turtles, seabirds and migratory shorebirds.

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals endorsed these guidelines in February 2020 during the 13th Conference of Parties.
https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/publications/national-light-pollution-guidelines-wildlife

The Northern Australia Environmental Resources Hub ran from 2014-15 to 2020-21. Its research delivered new knowledge, practical tools and on-ground partnerships to support the sustainable development of the region's natural and cultural environments. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/science-research/nesp/hub-northern-australia-environmental-resources

The Tropical Water Quality Hub ran from 2014-15 to 2020-21. Its research provided innovative research for practical solutions to maintain and improve tropical water quality from catchment to coast. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/science-research/nesp/hub-tropical-water-quality

Threatened Species Recovery Hub research ran from 2014-15 to 2020-21. Its research informed on-ground responses to reduce threats and promote recovery of threatened species, and build a better understanding of their status, threats and management options. https://www.dcceew.gov.au/science-research/nesp/hub-threatened-species-recovery

The Marine Biodiversity Hub ran from 2014-15 to 2020-21 and provided scientific research and information to support evidence-based decision making about:

- marine species
- marine protected areas
- pressures on the marine environment.

https://www.dcceew.gov.au/science-research/nesp/hub-marine-biodiversity

Cambodia:

- Guidance for the Wise Use of Freshwater Wetlands in Cambodia
- Rapid Assessment of Wetland Ecosystem Services (a practitioner's guide) translated to Khmer
- Wetland Management Planning (a practitioner's guide) translated to Khmer

Myanmar:

1. Re-establishing Natural Habitats in the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary (From 2019-2020 To 2028-2029)
2. Re-establishing Natural Habitats in the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (From 2019-2020 To 2028-2029)
3. Re-establishing Natural Habitats in the Meinmahla Kyun Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (From 2019-2020 To 2028-2029)

4. Re-establishing Natural Habitats in the Inlay Lake Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (From 2019-2020 To 2028-2029)
5. Management Plan for Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (Ramsar Site) in Myanmar (From 2019-2020 To 2023-2024)
6. National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions (2019 January)
7. Technical Document-17 / Standard Operating Procedure for Re-establishing Natural Habitats-RNH
8. Waterbirds in the Indawgyi, Inlay and Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (2022)
9. Fish Species in the Indawgyi, Inlay and Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (2022)
10. Plant Biodiversity in the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (2022)
11. Forest Department, NWCD 2021, Republic of the Union of Myanmar: National Wetland Inventory. Vol.2: The wetlands of Myanmar, Naypyitaw, Myanmar

*** Please note that some publications are only available in the Myanmar language.

Singapore: An internal Shorebird Conservation Plan has been drafted as a guidance of the shorebird conservation management and research programme at Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve and the surrounding nature parks. One of the appendices is the shorebird high tide roost management protocol.

USA: Iglecia, M. and B. Winn. 2021. A shorebird management manual. Massachusetts, USA: Manomet. We have shared other documents related to minimizing threats to shorebirds that reside in coastal areas via the EAAF shorebird listserv.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Coastal high tide shorebird habitat management guidelines Coastal high tide shorebird habitat management guidelines were developed 2021 by Micha Jackson & Philip Straw EAAFP SWG Member/AWSG EAAFP Liaison Officer, translated into seven EAA Flyway languages by the Australasian Wader Studies Group, and are available on the EAAFP website.

BirdLife International: Following from the answer above in Q29, the Terms of Reference for the World Coastal Conservation Toolkit is being agreed. BirdLife has interviewed local people through its situation analysis on the hunting of birds in the EAAF, and some of these findings is expected to be reported in new reports on bird hunting in the region.

Convention on Migratory Species: Based on CMS Decisions 13.119 to 13.121 - Community Participation and Livelihoods (https://www.cms.int/en/page/decisions-13119-13121-community-participation-and-livelihoods) , the CMS Secretariat is currently producing a compilation of best practice case studies of CMS species management including but not only waterbirds.

International Crane Foundation: Guidelines for international best practice for wetland management for cranes, particularly in China through cooperation with USGS and USFWS ongoing. ICF has a China staff member Masters student studying this in US for future application in China

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: WWT is currently carrying out field trials on various habitat restoration methods for seasonally inundated grassland in the CLMD (this is to support Sarus Crane conservation).

Baer's Pochard Task Force: We have Spoon-billed Sandpiper action plan which would be the best guidelines for waterbirds and their habitats conservation. But, it was out of the date, thus we have planned to develop it with the participation of Local Conservation Groups.

Shorebird Working Group: Phil Straw: Part of the resources mentioned under Q29 above is the production of 'The Guidelines for the Management of Wetland Habitats for Migratory Waterbirds,

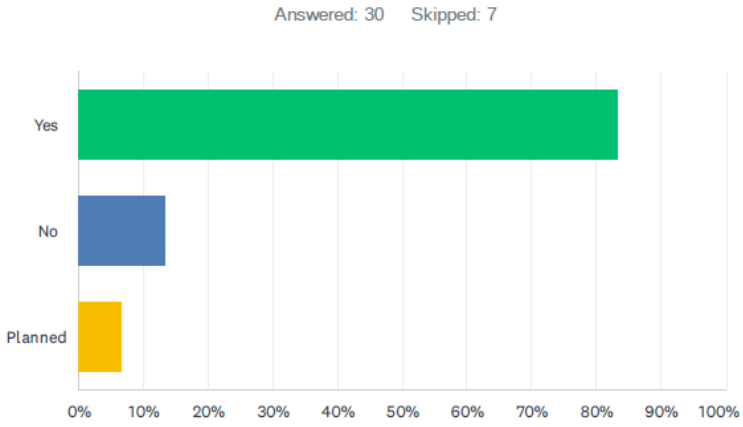
specifically for site managers. The first of these is the 'Coastal hightide shorebird habitat management guidelines' (Micha Jackson & Philip Straw, 2021), translated into seven EAA Flyway languages by the Australasian Wader Studies Group (available on the EAAF Partnership website). Phil Straw, SWG Member/Australian Wader Studies Group EAAF Liaison Officer.

Q32. (Sec.) What are the best practice guidelines that are available on the EAAFP website?

Objective 4 Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.

Q33. (Sec.) Please provide updates on identifying/developing internet-based approaches for capacity building for migratory waterbird conservation.

Q34. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building materials and opportunities? If yes, please provide some details.



Australia: Yes**.** See response to Q15.

Indonesia: Yes. Poster Identification of Frigatebirds in Indonesia: bit.ly/postercikalang

Japan: Yes. Presentation materials to introduce EAAFP and its Implementation Strategy 2019-2028 were developed for site managers and other stakeholders. Useful materials and events were shared through email lists of national flyway networks.

Myanmar: Yes and planned. Organization of capacity building trainings for wetland protected areas staff in Myanmar by preparing training manuals, handouts, PowerPoint presentations etc.

New Zealand: We have promoted the EAAFP Small grants scheme with Site Managers.

Singapore: Singapore is working with ACB to develop a Capacity Building programme for site managers in the ASEAN region under the ASEAN Flyway Network project.

USA: Yes. See Q 21. People at Manomet Inc and National Audubon funded by Environment and Climate Change Canada developed a Shorebird Curriculum that is available in English, Spanish and French (https://whsrn.org/discovershorebirds/).

Vietnam: Yes. Training and workshops provided by EAAFP Secretariat

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Yes. Refer EAAFP Shorebird Working Group Reporting Template Q29 BirdLife Australia workshops. VWSG and AWSG members contributed.

BirdLife International: We have jointly developed training booklets and modules with our Partners in Southeast Asia for site managers and government officers. For instance, BirdLife has worked with national partners to develop training modules for government officials in Malaysia and Vietnam, both in national languages.

Convention on Migratory Species: By commissioning to partner organizations, the CMS Secretariat has been undertaking studies on the evaluation of illegal taking of Far eastern Curlew in the Russian Far east (partner: BirdsRussia) such as education for hunters on species identification, and identification of priority sites of Far-eastern Curlew in Sarawak coast, Borneo, Malaysia; the projects include knowledge sharing and capacity building components for local stakeholders and civil society on the importance, the protection status and management of the species.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Yes. Provided recorded video lecture series – wetland conservation to MoLEP DPRK in 2022.

International Crane Foundation: Some survey techniques

IUCN: Yes. With the Mekong Wetland University Network, IBRRI has designed a 10-day training for wetland managers on R-METT, RAWES and climate change adaptation.

Paulson Institute: We have worked with NFGA's Wetland Management Department and WWF to develop a joint training course on wetland policy, management, and restoration for members from Coastal Wetland Network and Yangtze River Wetland Network. We need to develop course themes and frameworks, invite experts to give presentations and give lectures ourselves to share international experiences in waterbird and wetland conservation.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Yes, Through hands on training courses, mainly on site.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: RRC-EA / WWT wetland monitoring guide
http://rrcea.org/wetland-monitoring-guide/

WWF: Yes. WWF-Hong Kong have developed a comprehensive wetland management training manual and updated the manual every several years. WWF-China have developed training manuals for Habitat Management and Habitat Monitoring, also translated and using local cases to develop the manuals for tools like R-METT and RAWES.

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group:

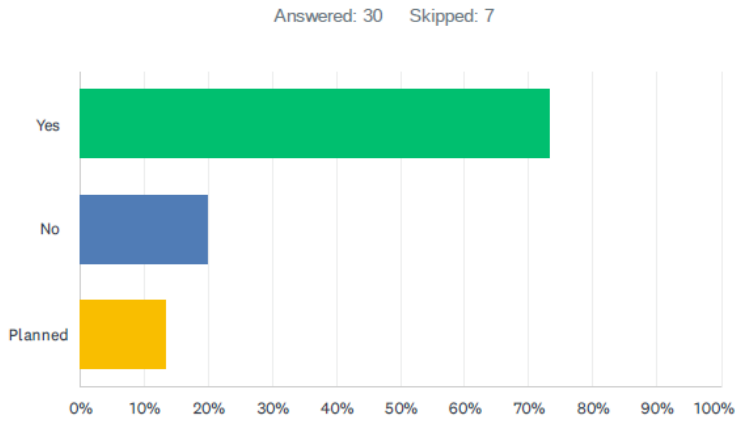
https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Black-faced-Spoonbill-ENG.pdf

Crane Working Group: The Crane Working Group has published manuals for crane research in 1998 and we had organized training courses to many crane network sites (in 1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004). We had also organized a training course for young researchers in all Crane Network countries (Russia, Mongolia, China, North Korea, South Korea and Japan) in 2006. Since 2008 because of the rather confusing policy (merge of all species networks) of the EAAFP the direct connection between the Working Group and network sites weakened. Otherwise we would have initiated more capacity building opportunities.

Seabird Working Group: Yes. Lecture to local university students.

Shorebird Working Group: Yes;
David Li: Singapore is working with ACB to develop a Capacity Building programme for site managers in the ASEAN region under the ASEAN Flyway Network project.
See also under SQ29 and SQ31 above

Q35. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you implemented activities to share skills building, tools and experience?



Indonesia: Yes.

- 1st Discussion: JAS MERAH BURUNG MIGRASI: Never forget the history of migratory birds
- 2nd Discussion: BURUNG TAK BISA BERHITUNG: Citizen Science Program Collaboration for Counting Migratory Birds in Indonesia
- 3rd Discussion: Discussion on the Status of Protection of Migratory Birds in Indonesia
    1. 20 Sep 2021: Online Training on Migratory Birds in Indonesia: Identification of Birds of Prey
    2. 20 Sep 2021: Online Training on Migratory Birds in Indonesia: Identification of Coastal Birds
    3. Oct 2021: Online Training on Techniques for Monitoring Migratory Birds in Urban Areas

Myanmar: Yes and planned. Knowledge sharing programs through online and offline

Singapore: Yes. Sungei Buloh conduct training and talks whenever opportunity arise. We conduct public talks during the World Migratory Bird Day event in October each year. Currently we conduct a monthly Wader Watch Programme to public which include talks on shorebird ID and field practice session.

Thailand: Yes and planned.

- ONEP organized the World Migratory Bird Day Workshop on June 22nd, 2022 Bangpu Nature Education Center. This workshop aims to share the experience of the expert on migratory bird Conservation. 60 participants from public, private, and civil sectors participate to share their experiences and related projects. This workshop is financially supported by EAAFP Small Grant Fund.
- ONEP plans to organize an activity to enhance awareness and sharing experiences on migratory waterbird conservation in Krabi Estuary Flyway Network Site by 2023.

USA: Yes. Each year many people are educated about migratory birds during festivals, studies, and conservation efforts.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Yes. BirdLife Australia workshops. VWSG and AWSG members contributed.

BirdLife International: Yes. BirdLife has organised capacity-building workshops targeted at local people, site managers and government officers in several Southeast Asian countries. See above re: World Coastal Forum.

Convention on Migratory Species: Yes. By commissioning to partner organizations, the CMS Secretariat has been undertaking studies on the evaluation of illegal taking of Far eastern Curlew in the Russian Far east (partner: BirdsRussia), such as education for hunters on species identification, and identification of priority sites of Far-eastern Curlew in Sarawak coast, Borneo, Malaysia; the projects include knowledge sharing and capacity building components for local stakeholders and civil society on the importance, the protection status and management of the species.

International Crane Foundation: Yes. Cooperation within and between countries and sites along crane flyways in NE Asia

IUCN: Yes. IBRRI has developed a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment tool for wetlands, which consists of a series of Excel spreadsheets found at the bottom of this page: https://www.iucn.org/our-work/region/asia/our-work/water-and-wetlands/indo-burma-ramsar-regional-initiative-ibrri/ibrri-wetland-knowledge-and-research

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Yes. Courses for site managers and corporates and Local Authorities, also public with field courses and training

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Yes. WWT conducted a transboundary sustainable rice workshop in November 2022 in Phnom Penh to share best practice and address the threats from triple-cropping.

WWF: Yes. https://www.wwf.org.hk/en/wetlands/deep-bay/training/
Mai Po is used as the case study of habitat management and education in wetland management training programme. All experiences, tools and knowledge were shared with participants of wetland training programme.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: Yes.

- Natural resource and biodiversity conservation
- Bird Watching
- Patrolling using SMART

- Market assessment of illegal hunting and taking of birds
- Organizational management and financial management for Community-based organization

Crane Working Group: Yes. Prior to 2008 the Crane Working Group organized many workshops and training courses that brought Crane Network Sites from different countries together and those were excellent chances to share skills and experience.

Shorebird Working Group: Yes. SWG members conduct training and talks whenever opportunity arise. Jimmy Choi: I gave talks in workshops or trainings to wetland reserve managers and volunteers in China.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: Yes. Several training programs on systematic shorebird surveys were carried out in Russia, China and Thailand.

Q36. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Please provide feedback on the use you have made of capacity building materials and activities for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitat?

Australia: Same as Q15.

Cambodia: Those materials were used for education and awareness raising activities. The materials provided by EAAFP are useful; however, it would be better to product the materials in different target groups.

Indonesia: Increased knowledge and awareness of participants in the effort to conserve migratory birds

Myanmar: handouts, posters, bird pictures

Singapore: Same as above.

USA: Same as Q35.

Baer's Pochard Task Force:

- The members of Local Conservation Groups and local communities actively participate in biodiversity and wetland conservation
- The leaders of Local Conservation Groups empowered in conservation and sustainable wetland management

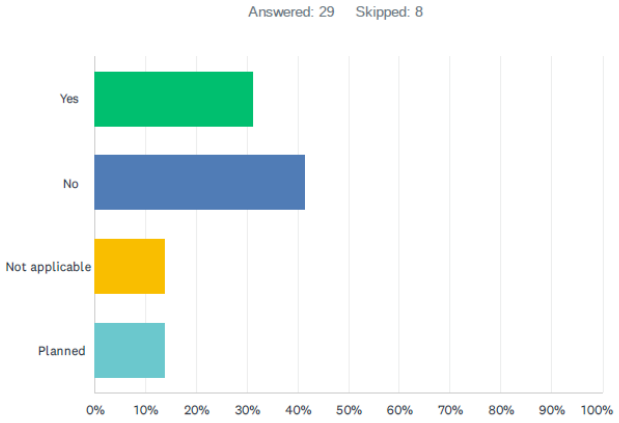
Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: It is important to make materials online for free download. Activities were not conducted since the outbreak of covid.

Crane Working Group: Not quit understand this question but one example is, in the 2006 training course mentioned in Q34, many young participants are now working actively in crane conservation in East Asia, including one of the former Science Officer of the EAAFP.

Seabird Working Group: Local communities (university, local villagers) appreciated our training workshop very much.

Shorebird Working Group: Same as above.

Q37. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you considered a training needs assessment in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MoP10 (December 2018)? If yes, please provide some additional information.



Cambodia: Yes. Secretariat might provide the training assessment as well as coordinate in collaboration among partners for the training workshops and other capacity building programs.

Indonesia: Yes. Conducted a needs assessment and analyzed data as a basis for planning future programs, a training for site managers to support sustainable wetland management

Japan: Yes. After site managers training, we ask for feedback for needs and improvements.

Singapore: Planned. Currently the AFN phase II project are still pending for final approval. The training needs and training material development will be part of the project output.

Thailand: Thailand by Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) received financial support from EAAFP's Small Grant Fund 2022 to organize Thailand's celebration of World Migratory Bird Day: Let's plan and do for the bird on June 22th, 2022 at Bang Pu Nature Education Center, Samut Prakarn province. This event was conducted in the format of a workshop to share the experience of the expert on migratory birds and ecosystem conservation. At least 60 participants from government agencies, experts, the private sector, academics, and civil society joined the workshop to share their experiences and related initiatives.

BirdLife International: Yes. We are in parallel conducting a training needs assessment for wetland capacities in the EAAF, developed in coordination through the ADB-supported RFI.

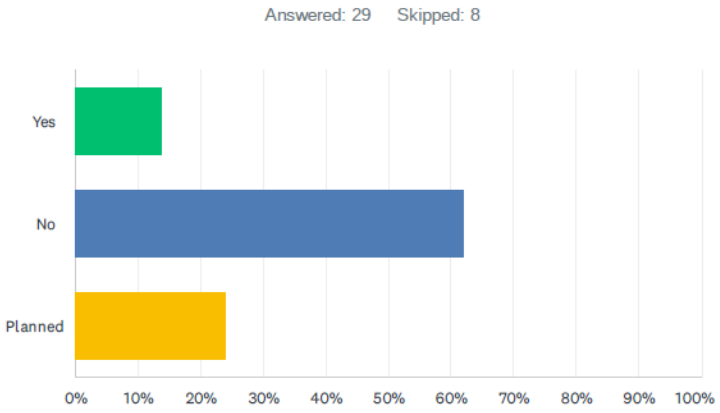
Convention on Migratory Species: Projects conducted and supported through CMS have to be in line with UNEP's requirements regarding training/capacity-building components.

WWF: Yes. An online training needs on wetland management survey was conducted in 2019.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: It will not effective to conduct just one time training. Assessment to local communities need what they have gained and what they need more to improve their knowledge and skill so, we can prepare for them for next time.

Shorebird Working Group: Planned;
David Li: Currently the AFN phase II project are still pending for final approval. The training needs and training material development will be part of the project output.

Q38. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you used the EAAFP online technical training materials for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of the materials.



Cambodia: Yes. We used some materials from the resource portal especially for the waterbird census and monitoring guideline and protocol.

Singapore: Planned. The AFN phase II project are still pending for final approval. The training material provided on EAAFP website will be useful resource for the development of the capacity building programme.

USA: No. Management of Quplauk is directed by the NPR-A Integrated Activity Plan.

BirdLife International: BirdLife is using the material to develop concept proposals for the ADB RFI for priority wetland sites.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: Yes. We used mainly for the preparation of educational materials such as posters, videos, T-shirt design of community outreach programme in flyway network sites. Addition, we have shared the knowledge of wetland and migratory waterbird species to university students in Universities by using the tools in events such as World Wetland Day, World Migratory Bird days.

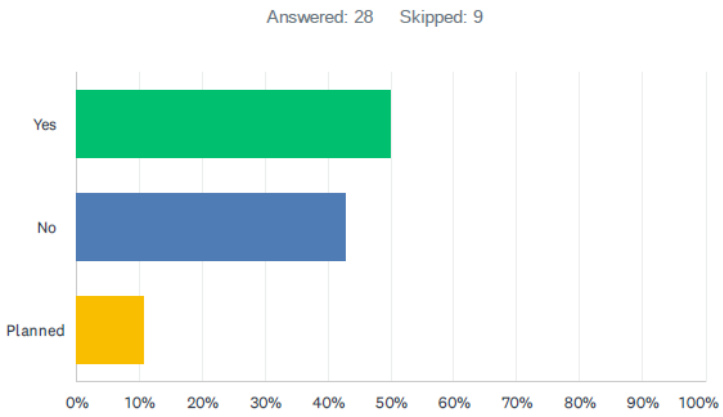
Shorebird Working Group: Planned. The information listed on EAAFP website will be of great value when carry our training by the SWG members.

Yellow Sea Taskforce: Planned.

1. EAAFP MOP10/D2: EAAFP COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA) ACTION PLAN 2019-2024
2. EAAFP MOP10/D1: EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP 2019-2028 STRATEGIC PLAN
3. EAAFP Implementation Strategy- 2012-2016
4. Implementation Strategy for the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership: 2007 – 2011

5. CEPA resources published on EAAFP website (https://www.eaaflyway.net/cepa-resources/)
6. Training resources (https://www.eaaflyway.net/programme-training-resources/)
7. Case Studies (https://www.eaaflyway.net/case-studies/) : wetland restoration, local community engagement

Q39. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you been able to participate in any Meetings of Partner Focal Points? If yes, have any new collaborations with other Partners been developed from the meeting/s? Please provide details.



Australia: Yes**.** Partners Workshop – 1-5 August 2022

Cambodia: Yes. We participated to Ramsar COP, EAAFP MOP, ASEAN Flyway Network meeting, and other related meetings.

Japan: Yes. Nationally we have the annual National Liaison Meeting to share information and discuss implementation with experts and the representatives of site managers.

Myanmar: Yes. The representatives from Forest Department, Myanmar joined the MOP 10 in China with the support of EAAFP.

Indonesia: Yes; 1. ASEAN Flyway Network 2. Birdlife Flyway Community Practice: a webinar related to Birdlife's partners in Asia connected with migratory bird conservation and CEPA efforts

Singapore: We regularly meet EAAFP and other partners e.g ACB for EAAFP and AFN related matters.

USA: Yes. Information from the MoP is shared with others in federal and state agencies. This process led to new collaborations between Natives in western Alaska and those in New Zealand focused on Bartailed Godwit conservation as one example.

BirdLife International: Yes. New collaborations have developed in Cambodia, with a focus on the conservation of the Sarus Crane at the national level, with a focus on one FNS. Further activities are ongoing to advance national action plan for the species.

Convention on Migratory Species: Yes**.** CMS Secretariat participates in EAAFP Management Committee

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Yes, Regular contact is maintained with the Govt focal point

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Yes. We participated the meetings for the determination of national action plans. But we didn't start any new collaborative projects.

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: Yes. Contact with DPRK and Vietnam has been started and the WG looks forward to working further with them.

Seabird Working Group: Yes. No new collaboration recently.

Shorebird Working Group: Yes. Individual SWG members have been meeting with EAAFP Secretariat and other partners to discuss related matters regularly.

Q40. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you been able to prepare your Partner report for the MoP? Have you found any difficulties in producing your report?

Australia: Yes. The Partner Reporting template would benefit from simplification, including deletion of replicated questions.

Cambodia: We are able to prepare our national report for MoP. The constraint is timing.

Indonesia: The partner report is prepared collaboratively with partners so that all input and updates on the implementation of EAAFP activities can be reported.

Japan: Since NFP changes frequently in some countries, call for reporting shall be clearly announced and guidance shall be provided at early time in the future.

Myanmar:

1. Less accessible to data and information except wetland protected areas in Myanmar, weak cooperations in the circulations of information, reports, research outcomes etc
2. Myanmar should build a local network (may be like viber group/ facebook group through social media) to share the information between flyway sites protected areas managers, local NGOS, headquarters and experts in Myanmar. However, internet access and availability of electricity become one of the challenges in Myanmar.

New Zealand: Yes. I've prepared my report and no difficulties in producing it.

RO Korea: Similar and a lot of questions make it hard to answer the questions. Sample answers would be helpful.

Thailand: Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP) as an EAAFP national focal point has coordinated with relevant agencies and organizations such as the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP), the Department of Water Resources (DWR), the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR), and the Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST), to prepare the partner report. The report was approved by the Biodiversity sub-committee on

species and ecosystems before submit to EAAFP secretariat. The difficulties in preparing the report are an example, lack of continual information, limited timing, and financial support to implement the activities, etc.

USA: Yes, but it is difficult to fill in because there are so many things happening in Alaska that it is next to impossible to report on all activities. We are also not aware of what is happening in other federal and state agencies, as well as for-profit and not-profit groups.

Vietnam: One time for MOP 10. The key difficulty is that the lack of updated information and information sharing in the country.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: More time would be helpful. Difficult in Australia over the Christmas/New Year period which is a holiday period.

Convention on Migratory Species: Yes, herewith prepared. Some questions related to site management are not relevant to the policy level the CMS Secretariat is working at.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists: Yes, we prepared the report, but there seems to be confusion over the question numbering

Baer's Pochard Task Force: We have not been prepared partner report for the MoP but we contributed the information to our partners. Despite not prepare the partner report, we contribute the articles of waterbird conservation in Newsletters.

Crane Working Group: We would like to produce a written report but we cannot produce a Partner Report for the MoP.

Shorebird Working Group: It is difficult to generate a comprehensive report as most SWG members are working full-time in other positions, limiting their ability to respond to inquiries from the chair, let alone carry out activities such as surveys and capacity building programme at national and flyway level.

Q41. (Partners, TF/WG) Please provide details you have on corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programs to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Cambodia: Yes, we engage relevant stakeholders through consultation meetings/workshops as well as capacity building programs and awareness raising activities.

Indonesia: Joint study with airport authorities regarding the presence of waterbirds in the airport area in relation to the potential birdstrike hazard and management of bird habitats in the airport area.

Singapore: Corporate groups may participate in organized group activities such as invasive species management depending on the season.

USA: We have engaged with companies conducting oil and gas development/extraction on the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. All proposed developments within

Alaska go through a detailed review process that leads to interactions with corporations proposing the development and results in measures to avoid or minimize impacts to birds and habitat.

Vietnam: MONRE is willing to cooperate in ASEAN and other partners such as Birdlife International and other conservation organizations to better conserve migratory birds

Convention on Migratory Species: The CMS Energy Task Force and other mechanisms such as the linear infrastructure working group under CMS include cooperation with corporates to promote reconciling infrastructure developments with the conservation of migratory species including migratory waterbirds.

International Crane Foundation: Engagement with national corporates is at a country level rather than at individual sites. Disney Corp supports a long-term program on Siberian Cranes in Russia and China.

Paulson Institute: We have engaged Heren Charitable Foundation to support planning for Luannan coastal wetland in Hebei project, and monitoring and capacity building for Tianjin Beidagang Wetland. We also have engaged Laoniu Foundation and Ant Forests to support establishment of a public protected area at Wuyuanhe wetland in Haikou City.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: On site training with a large engineering corporation on issues associated with managing shorebird roost sites and
habitat
We have established a partnership with Fontera and the Dept of Conservation to recreate coastal wetlands on a
site adjacent to the Ramsar site opposite the site we purchased.
https://www.livingwater.net.nz/catchment/pukorokoro-miranda/building-international-linkages/

WWF: WWF Hong Kong have developed different corporate programs. Mai Po is a popular site to engage corporates. Many corporates are now providing financial supports for WWF Hong Kong to manage Mai Po. The staff of many corporates also join the field work.

Baer's Pochard Task Force:

- Regularly monitor the species populations, distribution and their habitats
- Supporting documents and information to Forest Department for designation of Ramsar Sites and also Flyway Network Sites in Myanmar
- Conducting education and awareness program in project areas
- Forming Local Conservation Groups and making strengthen them providing capacity building trainings
- Conducting awareness campaign targeting local villagers (wetland users) and school children

Objective 5 Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

Q42. (Partners, TF/WG) Please provide brief details on your transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds.

Australia: Australia is involved in transboundary collaboration to conserve migratory birds through bilateral migratory bird agreements with Japan in 1974, China in 1986 and the Republic of Korea in 2007. Each of these bilateral agreements provides for the protection and conservation of migratory birds and their important habitats, protection from take or trade except under limited circumstances, the exchange of information, and building cooperative relationships.

- Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement

Birds listed on the annexes to these three bilateral agreements, together with those on Appendices I and II of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) are required to be included on the migratory species list of Australia's national environment law, the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

Australia also contributes to transboundary protection of threatened migratory waterbirds through the Ramsar Convention and CMS.

- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
  - Australian Government's National Report to COP13
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
  - Australian Government's National Report to COP14
- Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)

Bangladesh: Not yet, but we are planning to address the transboundary involvement in near future.

Cambodia: We collaborated with Vietnam for Sarus Crane Conservation including sharing censes data and information. With Thailand, we collaborated with BCST of Thailand for the migratory waterbird survey in Koh Kapik Ramsar Site. We would like to extend our area of cooperation with other countries along the Flyway especially on data sharing and capacity building.

Japan: A meeting on Dunlin conservation was held in January 2020 by inviting experts from Japan, the US, and Russia. A symposium on the conservation of Dunlin was held in the 1st EAAF Shorebird Science Meeting in November 2020. Several meetings on Dunlin conservation were held in Japan in 2021 and 2022 to discuss the activity plan to promote the conservation of Dunlin. They are also to support the implementation of the AMBI Workplan.

Myanmar: Not implemented yet on transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds.

New Zealand: Engagement with National Forestry and Grassland Administration (PRC) through a Vice Ministerial dialogue was completed.

Singapore: We have an MOU with Kukup National Park in Johor, Malaysia on general collaboration on outreach and research.

USA: The U.S. is involved in many bi-lateral and multi-lateral efforts to conserve migratory birds that transcend our boundaries. Alaska alone has five flyways that emanate from its geography that reach through Asia, South America, and Europe. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Endangered Species Division regular interacts with Japan, Russian Federation (prior to Ukrainian war), and other countries

where our threatened migratory birds travel. The U.S. is a leader in CAFF Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program-Terrestrial Group, CAFF Seabird Expert Working Group, and AMBI.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Covid travel restrictions have meant little on groundwork. These tasks e.g. Yellow Sea, Bohai Bay monitoring have been transferred to locals that have previously participated.

BirdLife International: BirdLife has strengthened collaboration with the Governments of Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia and Cambodia on cooperation on migratory species. BirdLife currently collaborates with the EAAFP and Wetlands International, and several universities on the development of the ADB Regional Flyway initiative. BirdLife collaborates with the Convention on Migratory Species through the bird hunting task forces spanning CMS and the EAAFP, and co-convened it back in 2018 with Government and NGO founding members. BirdLife is co-coordinator with Eco-Foundation Global of the World Coastal Forum Establishment Group.

Convention on Migratory Species: CMS by its nature works on the international level and transboundary conservation issues related to the CMS listed migratory species. An example is the establishment of the Intergovernmental Task Force on addressing Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: HSF Korea co-organized the Conference on Management of flyways of Asia – similarities, common challenges, overlap and differences with EAAFP in November 2022 and shared Key lessons from cooperation in EAAFP, key challenges for collaboration in the Central Asian flyway, and brainstorming for the next steps.

International Crane Foundation: Following a six-country NE Asia crane meeting in 2018, regular meetings between countries have occurred. For Siberian Cranes and MOU was signed between Yakutia (Russia) and Jiangxi (Poyang Lake FNS) for Siberian Cranes and several meetings have been held subsequently. Similarly, for White-naped Cranes, Mongolia and Chian cooperate on the western population, sharing info and exchanges. ICF has projects on WNC in Mongolia (breeding sites) and Duolun (stopover area), as well as Poyang lake (wintering area). Through Disney project, regular exchange between SC breeding, stopover and wintering areas. Lots of cooperation on tracked birds and synchronized surveys across individual crane flyways.

IUCN: IBRRI held a Transboundary dialogue on wetlands and agriculture in the Mekong Delta, led by WWT, with representatives from Cambodia and Viet Nam, to share lessons learned and develop recommendations on agriculture in the Mekong Delta, reducing impacts on wildlife and wetland ecosystems. https://www.iucn.org/story/202302/transboundary-dialogue-wetlands-and-agriculture-mekong-delta

Paulson Institute: We have been involved in the ADB-led Regional Flyway Initiative to help identification of priority wetland sites in China for further consideration of investment. We also worked with partners to develop a short video “Save the Flyway” to showcase the importance of cross-border and cross-discipline collaboration to conserve important migratory waterbird coastal wetlands in Yellow-Bohai Sea. This video has been displayed on many occasions including RAMSAR COP14 and CBD COP15 (II) to promote international collaboration.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Joint surveys of shorebirds in China at our sister site in Yalu Jiang (currently on hold), and joint shorebird surveys in DPRK which includes providing advice on important shorebird sites Also active collaboration with Australia through the Australasian wader Study Group with joint meetings and conferences

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: WWT has been supporting the preparation of the revised Single Species Action Plan for Spoon-billed Sandpiper.

WWF: https://www.wwf.org.hk/en/wetlands/flyway/_
WWF Hong Kong have provided onsite technical and financial supports to different sites

Anatidae Working Group: Many joint research is in progress. For example, the Goose, Swan and Duck Study Group of Northern Eurasia (RGG) and Foster a Goose Program has been conducting joint survey on tagged brent geese in Hokkaido, Japan and Novosibirskie islands. RGG also has joint tagging project of swans and geese in central Taimir with Chinese Academy of Sciences, and a program of summer aerial counts of 26 species with US FWS which made possible to provide the population trends for 30 years.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: We have been collaborating in global networking of migratory bird species through Baer's Pochar Task Force, Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force, Yellow-breasted Bunting conservation networking especially Hong Kong Bird Watching Society and Wild bird Society of Japan.

Crane Working Group: We have been supporting cross-boundary cooperations in Dauria region (Russia-Mongolia-China) and Amur Region (Russia-China) for many years but the present structure of EAAFP blurred relations between Working Groups and Flyway Network Sites.

Shorebird Working Group:

- Jimmy Choi: I have been collaborating with colleagues from South Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Australia in shorebird / waterbird research.
- Rick Lanctot: We have collaborated with many partners along the flyway to track the movements of the four subspecies of Dunlin that use the EAAF. Such knowledge is useful for understanding the temporal and spatial patterns of this species' movements during migration and in the winter time, allowing better estimates of population size and also sites of the most importance. Lagassé, B.J., R.B. Lanctot; M. Barter, S. Brown, C-Y Chiang, C-Y. Choi, Y.N. Gerasimov, S. Kendall, J.R. Liebezeit, K.S. Maslovsky, A.I. Matsyna, E.L. Matsyna, D.C. Payer, S.T. Saalfeld, Y. Shigeta, I.M. Tiunov, P.S. Tomokovich, O.P. Valchuk, and M. Wunder. 2020. Dunlin subspecies exhibit regional segregation and high site fidelity along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. The Condor: Ornithological Applications 122:1-15. Lagassé, B.J., R.B. Lanctot, S. Brown, A.G. Dondua, S. Kendall, C.J. Latty, J.R. Liebezeit, E.Y. Loktionov, K.S. Maslovsky, A.I. Matsyna, E.L. Matsyna, R.L. McGuire, D.C. Payer, S.T. Saalfeld, J.C. Slaght, D.V. Solovyeva, P.S. Tomokovich, O.P. Valchuk, and M.B. Wunder. 2022. Migratory network reveals unique spatial-temporal migration dynamics of Dunlin subspecies along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. PLoS ONE 17(8):e0270957. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0270957. There are on-going collaborations among Alaskan, European, and New Zealand researchers to understand the migration ecology of Bar-tailed godwits.

Q43. (Partners, TF/WG) What do you consider to be the key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats since MoP10 (December 2018)?

Bangladesh: Establishment of Wildlife Crime Control Unit

Cambodia: The national and regional cooperation as well as good collaboration with partners working on wetlands and migratory waterbirds conservation.

Japan: Annual national flyway meeting has been held since 2021 to provide stakeholders an opportunity to exchange information on their monitoring results and various CEPA activities online/on-site. All the FNSs in the country (34) are invited to the meeting and it has been an innovative challenge to strengthen the collaboration and cooperation between FNSs without much budget. The meeting is conducted for two days and a field trip to a FNS was also carried out.

Singapore: The Status overview of migratory waterbird population status in the EAAF provides a good update for migratory waterbird conservation.

USA: We continue to expand our connections to biologists in other countries and to refocus our energies into conducting activities that achieve conservation outcomes.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Population estimates. Ongoing surveys and monitoring of shorebirds. Awareness-raising about the importance of conserving shorebirds especially in threatened important wetlands/Flyway sites such as Toondah Wetlands through community engagement). Community awareness raising and engagement broadly eg. Wing Threads. Surveys in China. NW WA Expedition. New Exmouth Gulf monitoring project. VWSG, QWSG, and SE SA ongoing surveys. Ongoing research and publication of research. Database management and maintenance.

BirdLife International: Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI) to mobilise large-scale financing for wetlands of international importance in 10 countries in Asia. World Coastal Forum Establishment Group. Task Force to address bird hunting in the EAAF.

Convention on Migratory Species: The establishment of the Intergovernmental Task Force on addressing Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF.

International Crane Foundation: Although not formal, exchange and strengthening of cooperation among crane sites. EAAFP should promote sister site networks, in addition to traditional bilateral sister site relationships. In Mongolia, co-management of a critical site between Ministry of Tourism and Environment, ICF and WSCC, with an MOU detailing different roles and responsibilities is a significant innovation.

Paulson Institute: The use of citizen science datasets to help with the conservation and management of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in China

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: A growing awareness of the value of working internationally and also the growing awareness of the changes created by climate change
Clearer guidelines from CEPA WG leading to improved joint activities with other partners

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: Tracking study and make results available in internet.

Seabird Working Group: Tracking study

Shorebird Working Group:

- David Li: The Status overview of migratory waterbird population status in the EAAF provides a good update for migratory waterbird conservation.
- Jimmy Choi: High spatial and temporal resolutions tracking devices are providing more detailed shorebird movement patterns than ever before, allowing researchers to gain a much better understanding of habitat requirements and threats to the study species. Many reserves in China have installed surveillance camera and researchers have started using these tools to monitor the waterbird numbers and species richness (limited to large sized species at the moment). It has a huge potential to be an important mean of waterbird monitoring in the future. Wu E, Wang H, Lu H, Zhu W, Jia Y, Wen L, Choi C-Y, . . . Jian H. (2022). Unlocking the Potential of Deep Learning for Migratory Waterbirds Monitoring Using Surveillance Video. Remote Sensing, 14(3), 514. Doi.org/10.3390/rs14030514
- Rick Lanctot: Audio Recording Devices are being used on the breeding grounds as an alternative to people surveying birds. Although just being developed, it promises to provide more reliable information on the distribution, and potentially the abundance, of shorebirds.

Yellow Sea Taskforce: Development of the Working Group for the Conservations of the Yellow Sea intertidal and associated coastal wetlands project by IUCN and partners has been an important initiative.

Q44. (INGO, TF/WG, Sec.) Please provide information on the development of a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations in the EAAF in which you have been involved.

BirdLife International: BirdLife International has given feedback to Wetlands International in the development of EAAF CSR1, and have raised awareness of the CSR1 through the ADB-supported RFI.

Hong Kong Bird Watching Society: We contribute our data, reports and information for IUCN Red List assessment and waterbird population estimate.

International Crane Foundation: Input for cranes into CSR

Paulson Institute: We have not been are not directly involved, but we supported local partners to conduct field monitoring work and their data were used by the listed NGOs for updating the population status of threatened migratory waterbirds.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Our only involvement is through the provision of shorebird count data for Government consideration

Baer's Pochard Task Force:

- Baer's Pochard Aythya baeri : We have started the monitoring of population and distribution in Myanmar in 2016. According to this study, we identified Pyu Lake and Paleik as important area in wintering season. So, we formulated Mandalay Region Wetland Conservation Committee, chaired by Minister of Forest Department, Mandalay Region, Irrigation Department, Environmental

Conservation Department, Fishery Department, Agriculture Department and other NGOs and INGOs and working together for the protecting the wetland area especially Pyu lake and Paleik Inn. Recently, we have been working for the nomination of FNS and Ramsar site for these two wetland areas.

- Yellow-breasted Bunting Emberiza aureola : We have collaborated in global networking to assess the status of population and distribution. And we have been starting the population count in Ayeyarwaddy Region and central Myanmar.
- Spoon-billed Sandpiper Calidris pymaea : Since 2008, BANCA has been undertaken Spoon-billed Sandpiper conservation as monitoring on population survey, education awareness and livelihood to communities and advocacy and consultation meetings in the Ramsar Sites of of Gulf of Mattama (No. 2299) and Nanthar Island (No. 2421).

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: IUCN Red List - review and provide information for the assessment of the Black-faced Spoonbill

Crane Working Group: The Crane Working Group has been supporting updates of the waterbird status review and the discussion of the IUCN Red List.

Shorebird Working Group: SWG member is involved in the Red list update. Jimmy Choi: China has revised the National Key Protected Wild Animal List of China on the first of February 2021, released by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and the National Park Administration. The status of many shorebird species has been revised based on the latest population trends and IUCN status. I wasn't directly involved but I believe some members of the SWG were involved. Rick Lanctot: The Alaska Shorebird Group completed the Alaska Shorebird Conservation Plan (version III, https://alaskashorebirdgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ASC_Plan_full_version2019-1.pdf) that has an updated list of species and their conservation status (see Tables 1,4). Also the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released their list of Birds of Conservation Concern (https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/birds-of-conservation-concern-2021.pdf).

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: Spoon-billed Sandpiper Nordmann's Greenshank Great Knot And all other NT species of the EAAF

Q45. (Govt) Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country?

Australia:
The EPBC Act list of threatened fauna can be found here: https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna.
Relevant threatened migratory waterbirds that are listed under the EPBC Act include:

- Critically Endangered: Curlew Sandpiper; Great Knot; Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit; Far Eastern Curlew; Herald Petrel
- Endangered: Red Knot; Lesser Sand Plover; Christmas Island Frigatebird; Abbott's Booby; Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird; Gould's Petrel; New Zealand Antarctic Tern
- Vulnerable: Australian Lesser Noddy; Greater Sand Plover; White-bellied Storm-Petrel (Tasman Sea); Blue Petrel; Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit; Fairy Prion (southern); Soft-plumaged Petrel; Kermadec Petrel (western); Antarctic Tern (Indian Ocean)

Cambodia: From Near threatened and Vulnerable to Critical Endangered Species listed in IUCN Red List.

Indonesia: 85 waterbird species are protected under Indonesia Law

Japan: To promote the conservation of endangered species across the country, "Strategy for Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" was formulated in April 2014. It includes to proceed with additional designation of domestic endangered species of wild fauna and flora respecting the scientific knowledge, with 300 species by 2020 as the target. Based on this conservation strategy, from 2014 to 2020, 309 species were additionally designated as domestic endangered species of wild fauna and flora. An additional 32 species were designated in FY2021, and 427 species, including 45 bird species, are currently designated. The government also issues and updates the Japanese National Red Data Book, in order to summarize the ecological and conservation status of threatened migratory waterbirds.

Myanmar: Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary is protected the number of Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri)(5), Black-billed Tern (Sterna accuticauda) (9), Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)(11), Sarus Crane (Antigone Antigone)(2), Black-legged Kittiwake (Rissa tridactyla)(1), Indian Skimmer(Rynchops albicollis)(2), Flacated Duck (Anas falcate)(6), Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca) (91), Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster) (3), Black-headed Ibis(Threskiornis melanocephalus)(11), Eurasian Curlew(Numenius arquata)(5) in 2019-2020, Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri)(4), Black-billed Tern (Sterna accuticauda) (4), Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)(9), Sarus Crane (Antigone Antigone)(2), Flacated Duck (Anas falcate)(3), Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca) (108), Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster) (1), Black-headed Ibis(Threskiornis melanocephalus)(9), Eurasian Curlew(Numenius arquata)(7) in 2020-2021, Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri)(3), Black-billed Tern (Sterna accuticauda) (7), Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)(11), Sarus Crane (Antigone Antigone)(2), Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca) (84) in 2021-2022 and Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri)(3), Black-billed Tern (Sterna accuticauda) (5), Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)(7), Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca) (79) in 2022-2023. Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary is protected the number of Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri)(5), Black-billed Tern (Sterna accuticauda) (10), Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)(250), Sarus Crane (Antigone Antigone)(23), Lesser Adjutant (Leptoptilos javanicus)(9), Woolly-necked Stork(Ciconia episcopus)(15), Flacated Duck (Anas falcate)(30), Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca)(600), Spot-billed Pelican (Peleccanus phillippensis)(170), Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster)(180), Northern Lawping(Vanellus vanellus)(40), Spot-billed Pelican(Pelecanus philippensis)(591) in 2019-2020,Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri)(3), Black-billed Tern (Sterna accuticauda) (12), Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)(230), Sarus Crane (Antigone Antigone)(20), Lesser Adjutant (Leptoptilos javanicus)(6), Flacated Duck (Anas falcate)(25), Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca)(750), Spot-billed Pelican (Peleccanus phillippensis)(110), Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster)(120), Northern Lawping(Vanellus vanellus)(6), River Lapwing(Vanellus duvaucelii)(4) in 2020-2021, Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri)(11), Black-billed Tern (Sterna accuticauda) (20), Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)(250), Sarus Crane (Antigone Antigone)(20), Lesser Adjutant (Leptoptilos javanicus)(2), Flacated Duck (Anas falcate)(30), Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca)(900), Spot-billed Pelican (Peleccanus phillippensis)(200), Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster)(160), River Lapwing(Vanellus duvaucelii)(22) in 2021-2022 and Baer's Pochard (Aythya baeri)(2), Black-billed Tern (Sterna accuticauda) (13), Common Pochard (Aythya ferina)(250), Lesser Adjutant (Leptoptilos javanicus)(10), Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca)(600), Spot-billed Pelican (Peleccanus phillippensis)(150), Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster)(130), River Lapwing(Vanellus duvaucelii)(7) in 2022-2023. Moeyungyi Wildlife

Sanctuary is protected the number of Black-headed Ibis(Threskiornis melanocephalus)(100) in 2020-2021, Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca) (4) and Black-Tailed Godwit(Limosa limosa) (40) in 2021-2022, and Ferruginous Pochard (Aythya nyroca) (40),Black-Tailed Godwit(Limosa limosa) (38) in 2022-2023. Mainmahla Wildlife Sanctuary is protected the number of Lesser Adjutant (Leptoptilos javanicus)(4), Woolly-necked Stork(Ciconia episwpus)(10), Black-headed Ibis(Threskiornis melanocephalus)(211), Eurasian Curlew(Numenius arquata)(190) in 2020-2021, Nordmann's Greenshank(Tringa guttifer)(38), Great Knot(Calidris tenuirostris)(26),Lesser Adjutant (Leptoptilos javanicus)(3), Woolly-necked Stork(Ciconia episwpus)(2), Black-tailed Godwit(Limosa limosa) (47), Curlew Sandpiper(Calidris temminckii)(86),Black-headed Ibis(Threskiornis melanocephalus)(137), Red-necked Stint(Calidris ruficollis)(48), Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster)(3),Eurasian Curlew(Numenius arquata)(55) in 2021-2022, and Black-tailed Godwit(Limosa limosa) (38), Curlew Sandpiper(Calidris temminckii)(86),Black-headed Ibis(Threskiornis melanocephalus)(500), Oriental Darter (Anhinga melanogaster)(3), River Tern(Sterma aurantia)(10),Eurasian Curlew(Numenius arquata)(175) in 2022-2023.

New Zealand: Bar-tailed godwit (Limosa lapponica baueri) Red Knot (Calidris canutus rogersi) Double banded plover (Charadrius b. bicinctus) and all other members of the family Scolopacidae and Charadriidae

RO Korea : 33 species out of 69 endangered bird species designated by MOE are migratory waterbirds ; Anser cygnoides, A. fabalis, A. erythropus, Branta bernicla, Cygnus Cygnus, C. columbianus, C. olor, Aythya baeri, Mergus squamatus, Ciconia boyciana, c. nigra, Platalea minor, P. leucorodia, Gorsachius goisagi, Ixobrychus eurhythmus, Egretta eulophotes, Gallicrex cinereal, Grus leucogeranus, G. grus, G. japonensis, G. vipio, G. monacha, Haematopus ostralegus, Tringa guttifer, Limosa lapponica, Numenius madagascariensis, Calidris tenuirostris, Eurynorhynchos pygmeus, Larus relictus, L. saundersi, Sterna albifrons, Thalasseus bernsteini, Synthliboramphus wumizusume.

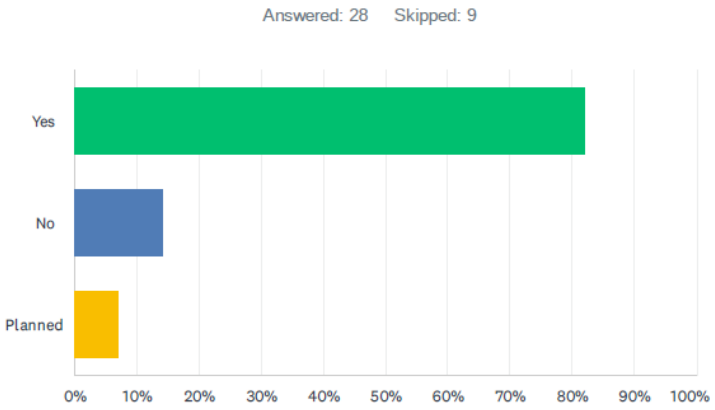
Singapore: All migratory waterbird species are under protection in Singapore.

Thailand: Ministerial regulation of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment dated July 10th, 2003, 952 bird species are identified as protected wild animals. 3 bird species are defined as protected wild animals of Thailand under the Wild animal Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019). There are White-eyed River-Martin, Gurney's Pitta and Sarus Crane.

- Bird Conservation Society of Thailand (BCST) prepared the revised checklist of Thai birds in 2022. It included the update data on migratory and resident birds in Thailand. 396 migratory birds, were found and 187 migratory birds are identified as threatened species under IUCN red list (CR, EN, and VU) as follow;
  - 48 species of Critically Endangered (CR) species e.g. Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Sarus Crane, Bear's Pochard
  - 58 species of Endangered (EN) species e.g. Nordmann's Greenshank, Black-faced spoonbill, Malaysian plover
  - 70 species of Vulnerable (VU) species e.g. Great Knot, Chinese egret, Eastern curlew

USA: Short-tailed albatross, Steller's and Spectacled eiders; there are other species but they don't migrate down the EAAF.

Q46. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your organization been involved in taking actions to reduce direct threats to migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide some examples.



Australia: Yes. The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is Australia's primary national legislation relevant to the protection of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds. The EPBC Act provides Australian Government jurisdiction in the protection of matters of national environmental significance including listed migratory species. Any development or action that has, will have, or is likely to have a significant impact on a listed migratory species must be referred to the Australian Government Minister for the Environment and Water and undergo an environmental assessment and approval process. The EPBC Act provides for the identification and listing of key threatening processes and the development and implementation of threat abatement plans. These plans help to guide and coordinate Australia's response to key threatening processes. A threatening process is defined as a key threatening process if it threatens or may threaten the survival, abundance or evolutionary development of a native species or ecological community. For example, incidental catch (or bycatch) of seabirds during oceanic longline fishing operations' is listed as a key threatening process as it threatens albatross, petrels and shearwaters in Australian waters where the fishing practice is undertaken.
Other relevant listed key threatening processes include:

- Injury and fatality to vertebrate marine life caused by ingestion of, or entanglement in, harmful marine debris
- Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants
- Predation by feral cats
- Predation by exotic rats on Australian offshore islands of less than 1000 km2 (100,000 ha)

A full list of listed key threatening processes can be found at:
http://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicgetkeythreats.pl
A full list of approved threat abatement plans can be found at:
https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/threat-abatement-plans/approved

Bangladesh: Yes. Illegal killing/catching of migratory waterbirds is one of the major direct threats in Bangladesh, especially during winter season. Addressing this concerning issue, Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) of Bangladesh Forest Department has been playing a vital role to combat wildlife crime throughout the country, conducting regular patrolling activities to prevent illegal hunting, catching,

selling of migratory waterbird species. Along with this unit, wildlife divisions of Bangladesh Forest Department are also working dedicatedly to combat these issues.

Cambodia: Yes. At national level, we develop regulation policies and guideline to conserve migratory waterbirds. At the sub-national level, the rangers are regular monitoring at the sites and organize education and awareness raising activities.

Indonesia: Yes. Regular area security patrols are carried out every month by Wasur National Park and Berbak Sembilang National Park to prevent hunting, illegal trading, and illegal activities in the wild animal habitat areas. Seabirds Indonesia facilitated a workshop for the fishermen group from Untung Jawa Island and Tanjung Pasir, who usually work and catch fish in Jakarta Bay collaboration with Conservation of Natural Resources – Jakarta (BKSDA Jakarta) on April 2021. This workshop to minimize the seabird bycatch Encouraging the establishment village regulations for shorebirds and globally threatened resident waterbirds on the importance site for migratory shorebirds in Batubara Coastline Feb 2023 Enumerator training in Banggai Islands for collecting data on seabirds and waterbirds around fishing areas, expected to reduce the potential for seabird bycatch and hunting.

Japan: Yes, We have relevant laws and legislations in place (the Wildlife Protection, Control, and Hunting Management Act (amended in 2014 and effective in 2015: WPCHMA) and the Act for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992: ACES), in order to protect migratory birds and their habitats.

Myanmar: Yes and planned. Local NGOs and INGOs are working with Forest Department. Patrolling activities, sharing information on some social networks like facebook group

New Zealand: Yes. Promoting support for Site managers. Protecting land from adverse developments, Reducing the threats of inappropriate recreational usage of wetlands. Managing wetlands and estuaries for conservation.

RO Korea: Yes. Project to Protect Cheorwon Crane Habitats by MOE, the Council for Green Business in Wonju, the Consultative Group for Cheorwon Cranes in DMZ from 2019 to 2022, MOU in Dec 1, 2022 - Payment for Ecosystem Services Contract (e.g. flooded paddy fields and feeding snails to the birds), Lectures and public awareness raising activities.

Singapore: Y**es.** We are carrying out monitoring, enforcement, and habitat enhancement work to ensure migratory waterbird are being protected.

USA: Yes. There are a number of federal and state agencies that have divisions focused entirely on reducing threats to migratory birds when development is proposed in an area.

Vietnam: Yes. The Prime Minister of the Government of Viet Nam has issued the Directives 04/CT-TTg 2022 on urgent solutions to conserve migratory wild birds in Vietnam. In the series of the law enforcement requests, This Directive orders all provincal authorities to direct the local authorities at all levels and law enforcement agencies to strengthen control, prevent and strictly handle acts of hunting, catching, trapping, slaughtering, transporting, trading, processing, illegal possession of wild, migratory

birds; organize the complete destruction of markets, places for trading wild birds and illegal migration in the locality.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: Yes. QWSG is a member of the Toondah Alliance, a collection of organizations working to stop development over parts of the Moreton Bay Ramsar site. QWSG regularly engages with NGOs, local councils and state governments on issues that threaten the conservation of habitat at important areas for shorebirds along the Queensland coast, particularly threats potentially caused by development applications, disturbance, mangrove encroachment over saltmarsh and mudflats and other related threats. AWSG and VWSG also make representations to governments regarding threats to key shorebird habitat.

BirdLife International: Yes. BirdLife International has developed projects and programmes of work to address illegal and unsustainable hunting in Cambodia and Myanmar. BirdLife has coordinated a situation analyses to assess the status of bird hunting across all of Southeast Asia.

Convention on Migratory Species: Yes. By the establishment of the Intergovernmental Task Force on addressing Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: Yes. HSF Korea published public articles, research papers and supported the roundtable, workshop to reduce the threats to migratory waterbirds.
For example,

- Saemangeum – Chances for preserving what still can be preserved… http://www.birdskoreablog.org/?p=23799_
- Big bird race and wetland survey in Gochang, the newest Flyway Network Site on the East Asian Australasian Flyway: http://www.birdskoreablog.org/?p=26359_
- Some thoughts on the chances and threats of preservation of the Han River Estuary http://www.birdskoreablog.org/?p=21812

International Crane Foundation: Yes. Increasing awareness of poisoning, hunting and habitat loss. Promoting wetland management to ensure appropriate habitat and food supplies during migratory periods, including alternative sites and foods. Early warning of HPAI impacts on critical populations, especially where there is high risk due to crowding and artificial feeding.

Paulson Institute: Yes. At Luannan in Hebei province and Yancheng in Jiangsu province, we conducted Spartina eradication experiments to restore habitats for migratory waterbirds. We also supported local partners to monitor the threats to migratory waterbirds and their habitats along Jiangsu province coastal areas. The information was shared with local government and actions were undertaken accordingly (e.g. demolishing of mist-net).

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Yes. Raising awareness, and the purchase of land, adjacent to Flyway site and the centre, which includes a major roost site to provide on going management and protection, this allows us to manage the land to best suit the migratory birds and also provide a working example to other agencies, also allows visitor numbers to be controlled

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Yes. Avoiding the impact of wind energy facilities on migratory birds.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Yes.

- Through the Baer's Pochard Task Force and in partnership with BANCA, WWT has supported the reduction of habitat degradation and hunting at key sites for Baer's Pochard in central Myanmar.
- WWT has undertaken grassland restoration at Boeung Prek Lapouv Protected Landscape, Cambodia, since 2020 for Sarus Crane conservation

WWF: Yes. remove invasive species, control of feral dogs, build septic tanks for local community, desiltation etc.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: Yes.

- Regular monitoring the threat on species population and their habitats
- Collaborate the Authorized Government Official for species conservation
- Promoting awareness on conservation to bird hunters and sellers

We have been conducting conservation of water bird species by developing community based mechanism.
We formulate the Local Conservation Groups (LCGs) in each site and working with them by building their capacity and empowerment in local level.
Then, we initiated community-guard that we conduct SMART patrolling with LCGs at the time of wintering season.

Crane Working Group: Yes. There are not much international actions possible in the last few years because of Covid -19 but we have been raising the awareness on the threats of HPAI since 2021 (concerning the outbreak in Israel) and we are advising wintering grounds on surveillance since the outbreak at Izumi in 2022. And again, the AI Working Group of EAAFP has done nothing (should be their responsibility)

Shorebird Working Group: Yes. SWG developed an action plan for the priority work to be focused on to promote shorebird conservation. The implementation of the priority work is to be reviewed and enhanced.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: Yes. Hunting mitigation, identification of new sites and creating new PAs.

Q47. (Partners, TF/WG) Please outline the contribution you have made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans.

Australia: A Single Species Action Plan for the Far Eastern Curlew has been prepared, and Australia is supporting implementation of the Action Plan through funding of surveys in Malaysia and research into the level of take in the Russian Far East, as well as domestic research on the species, see: https://www.nespthreatenedspecies.edu.au/projects/strategic-planning-for-the-far-eastern-curlew
A Single Species Action Plan for the Christmas Island Frigatebird is in preparation and will be presented to MOP11 for endorsement. The Australian Government also develops and implements domestic conservation planning documents for threatened and migratory species. Recovery plans and conservation advice provide for recovery actions to support the survival of threatened species, such as Far Eastern Curlew and Christmas Island Frigatebird. Wildlife conservation plans provide a national

framework to support research and management of listed migratory species. Two wildlife conservation plans exist under the EPBC Act that are relevant to the EAAFP, the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds (35 species) and the Wildlife Conservation Plan for Seabirds (76 species).

Bangladesh: Bangladesh Forest Department is currently developing a draft titled "Strategic Conservation Plan for Flyway Sites of Bangladesh" with the technical assistance of IUCN Bangladesh as well as Prokriti and Jibon Foundation, Bangladesh. We have a plan to develop Single Species Action Plans in future for the threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF or whether necessary.

Cambodia: Actively involved in River Tern, Vulture, Sarus Crane and Ibis Species Action Plans development and implementation. We are looking for the financial support to develop Yellow Breasted Bunting and other endangered migratory waterbirds Action Plan.

Indonesia: Burung Laut Indonesia As a consultant of Draft Decision 11 - CHRISTMAS ISLAND FRIGATEBIRD SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLAN (https://bit.ly/3jKKc6F), such as the numbers of Christmas Frigatebird in Jakarta Bay from 2011-2018, the threats, and the conservation actions.
WHIS working on shorebirds protection by making village regulation on Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Far-eastern Curlew, Great knot and Nordmann's Greenshank sites In 2019, Burung Indonesia advocated to the Maluku provincial government regarding the proposal of the North Seram Marine Protected Area (KKP) based on the stopover location of the Chinese Crested Tern.

Myanmar: Spoon bill sandpiper action plan is developed by a Local NGO. The relevant NGO is doing the implementation process.

RO Korea:

- 5-year conservation plan for a single species from 2021 to 2025 (2020, MOE) - Oriental Stork, Black-faced Spoonbill, including detailed plans such as a conservation strategy, habitats management, ecological studies, management of the population, co-existence with humans, international cooperation and conservation projects.
- 5-year conservation plan for a single species from 2023 to 2027 (2022, MOE)- Red-crowned Crane

Singapore: We are doing our best to ensure wetland habitats at Sungei Buloh are protected and enhanced to ensure a safe home for migratory waterbirds.

USA: All threatened species have action plans, and these plans involve many different public and private organizations. The Short-tailed Albatross Recovery Team remains active with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration working closely with Japanese colleagues. The next 5-year review is scheduled for 2024.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: BirdLife Australia continues to contribute to the international Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew. Including the production of a report exploring the value of floating roosts for improving curlew roosting sites, which involved assessing sites across a range of threats, working out a decision-making tree for when to use floating roosts, and providing hands on advice for installing and monitoring floating roosts. This was funded by the Australian Government.

BirdLife International: BirdLife International is supporting the development of a new SAP for Spoon-billed Sandpiper, led by the SBSTF. BirdLife has also provided input into the SAP of the Dalmatian Pelican population in East Asia. In collaboration with our partners, we have also contributed to, and shaped the development of the SAPs for Black-faced Spoonbill and Far Eastern Curlew.

Convention on Migratory Species: Promoting development, adoption and implementation of international species action plans incl. action plan for Far eastern Curlew, Baer's Pochard, Dalmatian Pelican, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, including cooperation with EAAFP Secretariat.

International Crane Foundation: ICF very recently coordinated the meeting of range states for Black-necked Cranes and produced a SSAP.

Paulson Institute: We supported local NGO partners to monitor migratory waterbirds and their habitats, including Spoon-billed sandpiper, in Jiangsu coastal areas for several years. The data on SBS population and distribution and the threats on them have contributed to the development of SBS action plan.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Provision of on going count data to provide population trends to support Action Plans

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: WWT has been supporting the preparation of the revised Single Species Action Plan for Spoon-billed Sandpiper. WWT has been implementing some of the priority actions in the Conservation Action Plan for the Cambodia-Vietnam Population of Eastern Sarus Cranes (2020-2030). WWT has supported the coordination of the implementation of the Baer's Pochard Action Plan via BPTF.

Anatidae Working Group: Attended AEWA Lesser White fronted Goose International Working Group (2019) and advanced research of the eastern population. Made an informal SSA on Pacific Brent goose and promoted research.

Crane Working Group: An updated Crane Species Action Plan was discussed in Beijing in 2019.

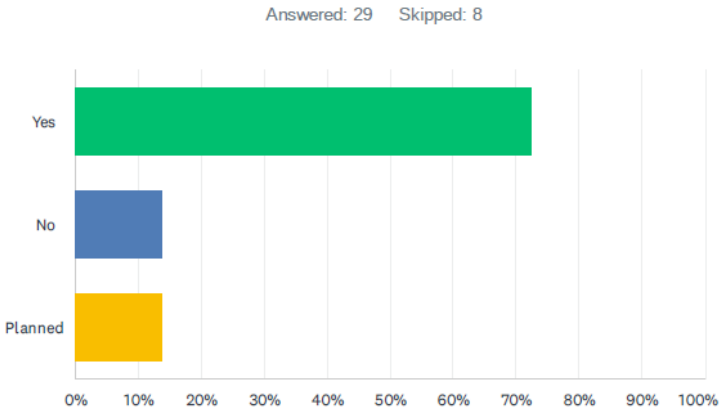
Baer's Pochard Task Force: We have contributed the development and implementation of Single Species Action plan such as Spoon-billed Sandpiper Action Plan and Yellow-breasted Bunting Action Plan. We have been regularly communicating with focal person of Single species conservation.

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: Editor of the Single Species Action Plan and implement actions listed in the plan

Shorebird Working Group: SWG members intend to work on a conservation plan for the globally endangered Nordmann's Greenshank. Currently information is being collected and discussion on forming a task force will likely happen at MoP11. Jimmy Choi: I was part of the Spoon billed sandpiper action plan drafting team. Also helped to formulate the national SBS action plan within mainland China.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: We are currently working to prepare a new Action Plan for the Spoon-billed Sandpiper

Q48. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your organization been involved in any program(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds? If yes, please provide details.



Australia: Yes. Nineteen listed marine or migratory birds are currently under assessment under the EPBC Act to determine changes in their population status. These assessments have been informed by the release of The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2020. The species under assessment include:

- Seabirds: Sooty Shearwater, Christmas Island White-tailed Tropicbird, Red-tailed Tropicbird (Indian Ocean), Little Tern
- Shorebirds: Ruddy Turnstone, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper, Red Knot, Curlew Sandpiper, Great Knot, Greater Sand Plover, Latham's Snipe, Asian Dowitcher, Western Alaskan Bar-tailed Godwit, Northern Siberian Bar-tailed Godwit, Black-tailed Godwit, Far Eastern Curlew, Grey Plover, Common Greenshank, Terek Sandpiper The current Finalised Priority Assessment lists is available at: https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/biodiversity/threatened/assessments/fpal

The EPBC Act list of threatened fauna can be found here:
https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna

Bangladesh: Yes, To assess the waterbird population including migratory birds, identify threats for the species and their habitat, climate change issues etc. bird census/survey has been conducted every year during the winter season in Bangladesh with the active involvement of bird-experts government officials, national bird-experts, IUCN Bangladesh representatives and experts of Bangladesh Bird Club.

Cambodia: Yes. We conduct Asian waterbird censes annually in those important wetlands for waterbirds population estimation. In addition, regular monitoring is carried out to assess the status and populations of those threatened waterbirds. For example, we conduct nationwide Bengal Florican Sarus Crane and Ibis censes to understand the population trend.

New Zealand: Yes. The Department published the "Conservation Status of New Zealand Birds,2021" in Jan 2022. This updated all data for all migratory waterbirds in NZ.
Available here: https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/science-and-technical/nztcs36entire.pdf___

RO Korea: Yes. Committee of Endangered Species to designate domestic endangered species every five years, experts' assessment/evaluation, and public hearings (MOE)

Singapore: Yes. We have been involved in the latest Red List assessment for waterbird species in Singapore.

USA: Yes. The US Fish and Wildlife Service monitors threatened Steller's and Spectacled Eiders. In collaboration with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, bycatch of marine birds, and specifically Short-tailed albatross is closely monitored. In 2021 and 2022, a pair of Short-tailed albatross were reported breeding at Midway Island in the western portion of the Hawaiian Archipelago and the species is apparently increasing.

Australasian Wader Studies Group - BirdLife Australia: The EAAF population estimates are undergoing a new revision, funded by the Australian Government and being conducted by Prof. Rich Fuller and Lena Van Swinderen at UQ. This revision uses the same method for updating numbers as implemented during the previous revision conducted by Hansen and colleagues (Hansen et al. 2022 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ibi.13042), namely, the use of expert-adjusted spatial extrapolations of direct counts of shorebirds from key monitoring sites in the flyway. The method replicates the approach applied to coastal count data, but does not attempt to repeat the analyses of inland count data from Australia. The additional method of estimating population sizes from the breeding range and density was also not implemented in this revision. The time window for analyses was the same as the previous revision, using data from the 5 years leading up to 2021/2022. For sites lacking sufficient temporal replication in those 5 years, the analysis window was extended to 10 years. The project is in its final stages and the new estimates are expected to be available in the first half of 2023.

BirdLife International: Yes. BirdLife International oversees the coordination of data and review species for the IUCN Red List status for all bird species.

Convention on Migratory Species: Yes. Commissioned project on identification of priority sites of Far-eastern Curlew in Sarawak coast, Borneo, Malaysia, with Malaysian Nature Society.

International Crane Foundation: Yes. Detailed surveys and monitoring have been strengthened through all crane flyways

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Yes. On going trend counts to support Birds NZ data.

Wild Bird Society of Japan: Yes. Domestic distribution surveys during the breeding and overwintering seasons.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Yes. Through the Baer's Pochard TF, WWT has advised on the two recent coordinated BP censuses conducted by the China Birdwatching Association. WWT/BPTF also coordinated and supported synchronous effort in other range states (in southern Asia, primarily Myanmar.

Baer's Pochard Task Force: Yes. We regularly monitor the species populations, distribution and their habitats, also conduct conservation of water bird species by developing community based mechanism.

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: Yes. a member of IUCN SSC Bird Red List Authority (2021-2025)

Crane Working Group: Yes. Regular monitoring and providing information to CSR.

Shorebird Working Group: Yes. David Li: I was involved in the national red list review (e.g in Singapore) and contributed to the global review.

Jimmy Choi: Worked closely with NGO (SBS in China) to assess the status of Asian Dowitchers.
Rick Lanctot: We conducted surveys to estimate the number of Bar-tailed Godwit breeding in Alaska.

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: Yes. Through regular surveys in key coastal sites in Asia

Q49. (Partners, TF/WG) What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans?

Australia: Australia participated in regional workshops held by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) to support the conservation and management of threatened and migratory marine species. Seabirds in Pacific Islands region are highly threatened with 11 of the 40 breeding species threatened with extinction, but knowledge of the location, distribution and populations of many remain unknown. Workshops resulted in SPREP developing strategic guidance for the migratory marine species, including migratory seabirds, in the Regional Marine Species Programme and Action Plans. Australia participated in consultative meeting of the Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (JAMBA), the China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (CAMBA) and the Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement (ROKAMBA) between 31 October and 2 November 2022. For 40 years Australia has played an important role in international cooperation to conserve migratory birds in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway, entering into bilateral migratory bird agreements with Japan in 1974, China in 1986 and the Republic of Korea in 2007. Each of these legally-binding agreements provide for the protection and conservation of migratory birds and their important habitats, protection from take or trade, information exchange and cooperation in research and management action. Birds listed under these three bilateral agreements, together with those listed under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), must also be included in the migratory species list under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 and are therefore Matters of National Environmental Significance. The three bilateral meetings were very successful – the commitment to collaborative and practical action on protection of shared migratory birds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway was clear in the very enthusiastic dialogue. Updates on new and innovative research conducted since the last meetings in 2018 were discussed. Threats and management actions for high priority species (e.g., Far Eastern Curlew and Black-tailed Godwit) were explored and a joint workplan for 2022-2024 was agreed.

Bangladesh: Necessary input has been given considering the country perspective

Cambodia: Providing the input, baseline data, and information to support decision making and the implementation of the action plan.

Indonesia: Single species action plan: Cikalang Christmas

Myanmar: No yet; only participated in the Spoon-Bill Sandpiper Action Plan in the Gulf of Mottama, Myanmar

RO Korea:

- The Conservation Plan for Protected Wetland - the Han River Estuary (2020-2024), Nakdong River Estuary (Feb, 2019), Upo Wetland (Jan, 2022)
- Project to protect Cheorwon cranes - e.g. temporary wetlands on flooded paddy fields and feeding snails to the birds, leaving rice straw for the birds, eco-friendly management of farmlands among others are planned and implemented by MOE

Singapore: Singapore is actively involved in the development of the ASEAN Flyway Network project, the phase focusing on capacity building are expected to be implemented in 2023.

USA: There are regional action plans focused on landbirds, seabirds, shorebirds, and waterfowl species.

BirdLife International: BirdLife has actively participated in the Indo-Burma Ramsar Initiative to support the development of its Regional Action Plan. BirdLife has worked with IUCN and subject matter experts to compile and draft the Yellow Sea situation analysis, published in 2022.

Convention on Migratory Species: Not specifically for EAAFP, but with overlap of some Range States: CMS Secretariat has promoted the development and implementation of the Action Plan for the Americas Flyways 2018-2023, and the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP); both mandates under the Global Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways.

International Crane Foundation: Through flyway-wide plans for species and populations of cranes

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: WWT has been implementing some of the priority actions in the Conservation Action Plan for the Cambodia-Vietnam Population of Eastern Sarus Cranes (2020-2030).

Baer's Pochard Task Force: EAAFP sent the draft for our review. We have been updating the Strategic Action Plan according to the objectives of EAAFP Regional Action plans.

Shorebird Working Group: David Li: I was actively involved in the development of the ASEAN Flyway Network project, the phase focusing on capacity building are expected to be implemented in 2023.
Rick Lanctot: The Alaska Shorebird Group completed the Alaska Shorebird Conservation Plan (version III, https://alaskashorebirdgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ASC_Plan_full_version2019-1.pdf).

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force: We encouraged the national action plans for Myanmar and China.

Q50. (Govt, TF on Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds) What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds?

Australia: Australia is providing support to the CMS Secretariat for the establishment of an Intergovernmental Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, with its terms of reference calling for collaboration with the EAAFP. This Intergovernmental Task Force will complement the Task Force to Address Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds in the EAAF. Noting that the EAAFP task force focuses only on waterbirds, the MOP10 decision mandated the task force to explore with CMS and other frameworks to extend the scope to other migratory bird species and geographic regions, particularly noting that cooperation with CMS would be valuable, as CMS covers a wider variety of taxonomic groups of birds such as landbirds and raptors, which are currently outside of the scope of the EAAFP.

Bangladesh: Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) has been established in the year of 2012 following the provision of the Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012. Wildlife Crime Control Unit play a vital role to mitigate wildlife crime throughout the country, enforcing regular monitoring/patrolling activities and various awareness programs to prevent illegal hunting, killing, selling of wild animals including migratory species.

Cambodia: There is a wildlife rescue hotline, in addition, our rangers are regular doing patrol and enforcement in the Protected Areas. We coordinate with relevant agencies and sub national level to respond to wildlife illegal hunting. In addition, we also conduct awareness raising activities frequently.

Indonesia: Wasur NP & Berbak Sembilang NP : Regular security patrols by forest ranger, community engagement Online monitoring on illegal wildlife trade

Myanmar: SMART Patrolling activities and awareness programs in wetland protected areas of Myanmar

New Zealand: Migratory waterbird species are protected by law from illegal hunting in New Zealand.

RO Korea:

- Legal protection by Wildlife Protection and Management Act
  - The Ministry of Environment designated 388 bird species to protect them from poaching and prohibited poaching of endangered wildlife.
  - The Ministry also approves the import or export of international endangered species, as well as the
  - management of transferring, death, or captive-breeding of international endangered species

The Ministry of Environment reviews import in the case of the specimens bred in captivity with an export permit, and experts reviews and monitors specimens from the wild by experts.

Singapore: There are no illegal hunting, taking or trade of migratory waterbirds in Singapore.

Thailand: Wild animal Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019) is a key mechanism to provide measures to control the possession, trade, import, export, or transit of wildlife, carcasses, and product from a carcass of a wild animal, as well as the access and utilization of biological diversity.

USA: We have a very detailed regulatory process and active law enforcement program, although illegal take may still be occurring at low levels in remote locations.

Q51. (Govt) In your country, what are the current key national legislation and policy instruments that have provisions that cover the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Australia:

The Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) is Australia's primary national legislation relevant to the protection of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds. The EPBC Act provides Australian Government jurisdiction in the protection of matters of national environmental significance including listed migratory species and Ramsar listed wetlands.
The EPBC Act protects Australia's native species and ecological communities by providing for:

- identification and listing of species and ecological communities as threatened
- development of conservation advice and recovery plans for listed species and ecological communities
- development of a register of critical habitat
- recognition of key threatening processes
- where appropriate, reducing the impacts of these processes through threat abatement plans and non-statutory threat abatement advices

The Threatened Species Action Plan 2022-2032 maps a pathway to protect, manage and restore Australia's threatened species and important natural places. The Action Plan 2022-2032 builds on the Action Plan 2021-2026 which was developed with input from experts, the community, natural resource managers, scientists, conservation groups, and First Nations peoples. The critically endangered Far Eastern Curlew is listed as a priority species.

Other focus areas to reflect increased ambition and respond to some of the challenges identified in the 2022 State of the Environment report include:

- An objective to prevent new extinctions
- 14 new priority places announced in addition to six islands
- Commitment to protect and conserve more than 30% of Australia's land mass
- Increased participation of First Nations Peoples in the management and recovery of threatened species and threatened ecological communities
- Contemporary fit for purpose conservation planning approaches. Actions identified in Plan that can most benefit threatened species include:
- Tackling the impacts of feral cats, foxes and gamba grass as key threats to many threatened species
- Educating and empowering the community to participate and lead on recovery efforts
- Improving the resilience and adaptive capacity of priority species to climate change.

Bangladesh:

- Laws/Acts in Bangladesh
  1. Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 (https://bforest.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bforest.portal.gov.bd/page/3d336a09_e6ad_4a98_a086_7b8c6735b196/2021-03-29-15-42-073b47b73d65bffd55686dac42d6cece.pdf)
  2. Environment Conservation Act, 1995 (amended in 2010) (http://doe.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/doe.portal.gov.bd/page/5a9d6a31_d858_4001_b844_817a27d079f5/aian%20sonkolon%20fff-1-100.pdf)
- Rules and Policy
  1. Ecologically Critical Areas Management Rules, 2016 (https://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/page/6ee9d54b_b349_4e85_b0da_6df1225285cb/%E0%A6%B8%E0%A6%82%E0%A6%95%E0%A6%9F%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A8%20%E0%A6%8F%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%95%E0%A6%BE%20%E0%A6%AC%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%B8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%A5%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%AA%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%BE%20%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%A7%E0%A6%BF%E0%A6%AE%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%BE%2C%20%E0%A7%A8%E0%A7%A6%E0%A7%A7%E0%A7%AC.pdf)

2. Protected Area Management Rules, 2017 (https://bforest.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bforest.portal.gov.bd/page/a2f633e5_8b6c_4213_b78c_ec966bd2a942/PA%20Rule%202017.pdf)

Some provisions regarding penalties for illegal hunting/ killing/ selling of wildlife including migratory birds etc. have been included in the Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation & Security) Act, 2012. Also, the Government of Bangladesh has declared 51 Protected Areas (PA) to conserve habitat of wild species including migratory ones. And hunting, killing and capturing of wildlife are prohibited in all kinds of protected areas of the country.

Cambodia: We have Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resource Management, Law on Protected Areas, Law on Forestry, Law on Water Resource Management, Law on Fisheries and other relevant Royal decree, Sub decree regulation, decision, guideline and proclamation. In addition, there is also National Strategy Plan for Natural Protected Area Management, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, National REDD+ Strategy, Cambodia National Climate Change Strategic Plan, Guidance for the Wise Use of Freshwater Wetlands in Cambodia.

Indonesia:

- Act number 5 of 1990 concerning the conservation of natural resources and ecosystems
- Government Regulation number 7 of 1999 concerning the conservation of plants and animals
- Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation number 106 of 2018 concerning protected species of plants and animals.

Japan: Act for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, Wildlife Protection, Control, and Hunting Management Act, Natural Park Act, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and Invasive Alien Species Act.

Myanmar: The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (21 May, 2018)

New Zealand: The Conservation Act 1987 here provides overarching administrative policy for the Department of Conservation. Specific protection of migratory waterbirds is included in the Wildlife Act 1953 here. Legislation to establish protected areas is included in the Conservation Act 1987, the Reserves Act 1977 here and the National Parks Act 1980 here.

RO Korea:

- WILDLIFE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT
  - Article 5 (Formulation of Master Plans for Protection of Wildlife) (1) The Minister of
  - Environment shall formulate a master plan for the protection of wildlife (hereinafter referred to as "master plan") every five years for the protection of wildlife and for the conservation of the natural habitats thereof.
  - Article 13 (Formulation of Measures for Conservation of Endangered Wildlife)
  - Article 14 (Prohibition against Capture and Collection of Endangered Wildlife)
  - Article 16 (Restrictions on International Trade of Globally Endangered Species)
  - Article 19 (Prohibition against Capture and Collection of Wildlife)
  - Article 27 (Designation of Special Protection Districts for Wildlife)
- Act on The Conservation And Use Of Biological Diversity- Article 16 (Contracts for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES))

Singapore: Parks and Trees Act.

Thailand: There are several national legislations related to conserving species and their habitats such as National Park Act B.E.2562 (2019), Wild animal Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019), Enhancement and Conservation of National Environmental Quality Act B.E.2535 (1992), Water Resources Act B.E.2561 (2018), Enhancement of Marine and Coastal Resources Management Act B.E. 2558 (2015), etc.

- The draft of Biodiversity Act B.E. … is under development. It aims to be closing gaps in biodiversity works in Thailand and use it as a legal instrument to manage, regulate and supervise the unity of the country's biodiversity utilization.
- Important wetlands where habitat for migratory waterbirds have been designated as protected areas to conserve and sustainable use of their habitats. These include Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, and Wildlife Non-hunting areas according to the Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019), and National Park Act. B.E. 2562 (2019). Some of the National Importance of wetlands are designated as Ramsar sites such as Krabi Estuary on July 5th, 2001 (no.1001 on the world Ramsar sites' s list).
- Ministerial Regulation of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment dated October 3rd, 2022, The Department of Water Resources has a mission to develop, manage, maintain, rehabilitate and conserve water resources, water allocation, water use, prevention, and solution of water resources problems according to the law of water resources and other related laws, to supervise and recommend the measures criteria and methods for the conservation and development of public water resources and wetlands.

USA:

- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. 703–718) This act established Federal responsibility for the protection of migratory birds and gave effect to treaties in Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia. The act is basic to protecting populations and habitats of migratory birds, managing their distribution, ecological diversity, introduction and restoration, and guiding research programs. Regulations in Volume 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations implement this act and other legislation pertaining to U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service responsibilities.
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1956, as amended (16 U.S.C. 661–667[C]) This act provides a means for protecting fish and wildlife habitats. The act requires water resource agencies to consult with the Service regarding the effect of proposed Federal projects on fish and wildlife resources, and it requires that measures to mitigate losses be included in projects.
- National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 668dd–668jj) and National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–57) The first constitutes an "organic act" for the National Wildlife Refuge System and, together with the second act, ensures that the National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs) are managed as a national system of related lands, waters, and interests for the protection and conservation of our Nation's national wildlife resources.
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531–1544) This act provides for the protection of plants and animals in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range and the conservation of ecosystems upon which they depend. The ESA implements the United States' commitment to several international treaties and conventions including: the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna

and Flora (CITES); Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere; and the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. The Short-tailed albatross was listed as endangered under the ESA in 1970.

- Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (94 STAT. 2371–2551, 16 U.S.C. 668dd) This act established new wildlife refuges in Alaska and expanded some existing national wildlife refuges. It also defined the purpose of these refuges. Most refuges in the system were established to conserve high-quality habitat for migratory birds, including seabirds. All 16 refuges in Alaska were established, in part, to conserve migratory birds. Most were also established to provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses of some species.
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980, as amended in 1988 (16 U.S.C. 2901– 2912) This act recognized the value of nongame migratory species and the need to plan for and manage nongame resources. It provided for financial assistance to States for developing nongame conservation plans and programs and instructed all federal agencies to conserve nongame fish and wildlife and their habitats. In November 1988, this act was amended to include among its purposes the monitoring of all nongame migratory bird populations and identification of effects of environmental changes and human activities on nongame migratory birds.
- Driftnet Impact Monitoring, Assessment and Control Act of 1987 (P.L. 100–220, Title IV, Driftnet Act (16 U.S.C. 1822) This driftnet impact act stipulated that the United States would pursue agreements with Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan to establish an observer program to document the mortality of marine mammals, seabirds, and other marine resources in high-seas squid driftnet fisheries. This was the first legislation expressing the United States' concern for mortality of birds in fishing gear, and the recognition that the mortality should be monitored.
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948, amended numerous times until reorganized and expanded in 1972. This act implements and enforces other maritime contaminant issues.
- Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1996, originally passed as the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 This act regulates federal commercial and sport fisheries.
- National Petroleum Reserves Production Act (1976): Designate lands “containing any significant subsistence, recreational, fish and wildlife, or historical or scenic value,” and requires that in these lands, activities, “shall be conducted in a manner which will assure the maximum protection of such surface values to the extent consistent with the requirements of this Act,” for exploration and production activities.
- NPR-A IAP (2013): The purpose of the Teshekpuk Lake Special Area is expanded to include the protection of important caribou and shorebird habitat while continuing to protect waterbird habitat.
- Presidential Executive Order 13186: Responsibilities of Federal Agencies To Protect Migratory Birds (2000): Section 3 (e) (13) - promote migratory bird conservation in international activities and with other countries and international partners

BLM-FWS Mig Bird Memorandum of Understanding: https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2022-04/IB2022-036_att1.pdf Work collaboratively to identify and address issues that affect species of concern, such as migratory bird species listed in the Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and FWS’s Focal Species initiative. Potential activities could include monitoring abundance of birds and the creation, conservation, and protection of habitats important to these species.

Vietnam: Decree No. 66/2019/ND-CP on protection of wetlands; Directives 04/CT-TTg 2022 on urgent solutions to conserve migratory wild birds in Vietnam Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP dated 12 November

2013 of the Government on criteria for species identification and species management regime on the List of endangered precious and rare species prioritized for protection; Decree No. 64/2019/ND-CP dated July 16, 2019 of the Government amending Article 7 Decree No. 160/2013/ND-CP dated November 12, 2013 of the Government on criteria for species identification and the regime of management of species on the list of endangered precious and rare species prioritized for protection; Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP dated January 22, 2019 of the Government on the management of endangered, precious and rare forest plants and animals and the implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Animals. endangered wild plants, Decree No. 84/2021/ND-CP dated September 22, 2021 of the Government amending and supplementing a number of articles of Decree No. 06/2019/ND-CP Guidance No. 13-HD/BTGTW dated July 19 in 2021 of the Central Committee for Propaganda on strengthening propaganda on the practice of not hunting, catching, transporting, slaughtering, consuming, storing, advertising, or infringing upon endangered and precious wild animals and plants, rare.

Q52. (Govt) In your country, what are the current multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Australia: Australia's current commitment to multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats include bilateral migratory bird agreements with Japan in 1974, China in 1986 and the Republic of Korea in 2007. Each of these bilateral agreements provides for the protection and conservation of migratory birds and their important habitats, protection from take or trade except under limited circumstances, the exchange of information, and building cooperative relationships.

- Japan-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- China-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement
- Republic of Korea-Australia Migratory Bird Agreement Australia also contributes to transboundary protection of threatened migratory waterbirds and their habitats through the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Migratory Species.
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals o Australian Government's National Report to COP13
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands o Australian Government's National Report to COP14 Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)

Cambodia: Convention, Convention of Biological Diversity, United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, IBBRI, Ramsar Regional Center-East Asian, ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution, ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change, ASEAN Working Group on Nature and Biodiversity Conservation, ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment, ASEAN Working Group on Water Resource Management.

Japan: U.S.A, Russia, Australia, the People's Republic of China and Republic of Korea (Agreement for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Their Habitats)

New Zealand: Ramsar CMS EAAFP Memorandum of Arrangement between NZ DOC and NFGA PRC,

signed 2019

Republic of Korea:
Bilateral agreements with Russia, China, and Australia as follows:

- The Government of Republic of Korea and the Government of Russia Federation on
- the Protection of Migratory Birds (July 2, 1994)
- The Government of Republic of Korea and the Government of Australia for the Protection of Migratory Birds (Dec, 2006)
- The Government of Republic of Korea and the Government of People's Republic of China for the Protection of Migratory Birds (April 10, 2007)

Regular bilateral meetings including Korea-Japan bilateral meeting.

Singapore: Convention on Biodiversity, Convention on International Trade of Endangered Animals, CAFF (AMBI).

Thailand: as an ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN) member, has joined the project improving biodiversity conservation of wetland and migratory waterbirds in the ASEAN region. The project is co-led by Singapore and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity.
The reveals of the first phase include;

1. enabling effective networking within ASEAN member states to learn and collaborate on the conservation of wetlands and migratory waterbirds,
2. opportunity to conduct national planning workshops to identify priorities and challenges to improve the conservation and management of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, and
3. venue to address information gaps across ASEAN on existing Flyway Network Sites and potential sites. The second phase of the project is currently approved by AWGNCB. The activities under the project aim to enhance the capacity of site managers by participating in online workshop. In addition, Thailand has nominated Bangpu Nature Education Center and Huay Jorake Mak Wildlife non-hunting area to be AFN under the project.

USA: Migratory Bird Treaty Act: involves Mexico, United States, Canada, Japan, and Russia Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act North American Wetlands Conservation Act Bi-lateral agreements between USA and China Country participant to the EAAF Partnership

Q53. (Partners, TF/WG) Please provide any suggestions you have on how existing multilateral regional and bilateral agreements, and other regional mechanisms, could be strengthened to deliver better outcomes for migratory waterbirds.

Cambodia: The national focal points on EAAFP of respective country should be invited to participates in those agreement/ convention/meeting in order to strengthen the networking and cooperation on migratory waterbirds conservation.

New Zealand: Strengthened governance in multilateral and regional mechanisms; increased membership in multilateral and regional mechanisms to include all range states.

RO Korea: Information exchange, communication, and cooperation among nations will be continuously needed through bilateral meetings among others.

Singapore: In Singapore, we work closely to support relevant agencies or groups in charge of various agreement and mechanism for migratory waterbird related issues.

USA: I would suggest talking with Ed Gallo-Cajiao or Francis Commercon who have studied this issue along the flyway.

Convention on Migratory Species: Exploring innovative fundraising opportunities.

Hanns Seidel Foundation: TOR – West/Yellow Sea Conservation Working Group

International Crane Foundation: EAAFP is ideally situated to lead in efforts to foster cooperation among national and international agreements, with CMS, CBD and Ramsar being Partners. Stronger cooperation to promote connectivity, ecological and institutional should be pursued among Partners, including IUCN.

Paulson Institute: Organise more meetings to facilitate more effective exchange of information and collaboration after the COVID travel restrictions are lifted.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust: Information exchange, communication, and cooperation among nations will be continuously needed through bilateral meetings among others.

Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust: Clear alignment with the objectives of larger global MEAs, e.g. the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework's goals and targets.

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group: Funding mechanism to support works on sites.

Crane Working Group: The bilateral migratory bird agreements between Russia, China, Republic of Korea and Japan have contributed in protection of migratory waterbirds in East Asia and most members of the Crane Working Group are actively engaged in implementation of these bilateral agreements. Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar: building strong networks between ASEAN countries and EAAFP partners

Seabird Working Group: Funding projects to work with local communities.

Shorebird Working Group:

- David Li: SWG members need to support relevant agency or groups in charge of various agreement and mechanism for migratory waterbird related issues.
- Jimmy Choi: As COVID-related travel restriction is no longer a barrier to meeting, it would be nice to organize more in-person meetings, especially those involving representatives from southeast Asian countries (also DPRK) where major knowledge gaps and lots of work is needed.
- Rick Lanctot: Hosting of the 2nd EAAF Shorebird Science Meeting (in-person) would help connect people across the flyway interested in shorebird research, conservation, and outreach.

Yellow Sea Taskforce: Between the MOP's of the EAAFP activity as an EAAFP Taskforce has been minimal or nil. As a convenor from NZ I've come to the realisation that the advantage being a Govt partner from outside the Yellow Sea is out weighed by the distance from the Yellow Sea and the difficulty I have in

maintaining and enhancing the necessary personal relationships with partners who are more directly involved in activities in the Yellow Sea. The Yellow Sea is a core bottleneck in the EAAF for a wide range of species and it needs an EAAFP Taskforce structure that is able to support conservation efforts here effectively.

Concurrently the IUCN and the three states adjoining the Yellow Sea have developed a "Working Group for the Conservation of the Yellow Sea intertidal and associated coastal wetlands".

This working group which has the direct engagement of Govt Partners from the Yellow Sea Nations is a step forward compared to what the EAAFP Taskforce is able to achieve.

While the in my view the Yellow Sea Taskforce has as a group been ineffective in providing leadership to conserve migratory water bird resources in the Yellow Sea there has been a lot of highly effective domestic and bilateral activity which has been extremely positive for migratory waterbirds.

The efforts currently engaged in the Yellow Sea Taskforce could usefully be applied to supporting the IUCN and range states Working Group.