

EAAFP MOP12 Reporting Template for Government Partners

Dear Partners,

To report on the progress of the implementation of the [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#), a Reporting Template was developed at the 10th Meeting of Partners (MOP10) in Hainan, China which was subsequently used to gather progress from Partners for MOP11 held in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The EAAFP Secretariat has amended the reporting template to account for the feedback gathered at MOP11 as well as the MOP11 decisions specifically Key Results Areas 1.2 and 1.6. To streamline the process and reduce the length of the reporting document, three separate templates have been created: for (1) Government Partners, (2) Non-Government Partners, and (3) Working Groups, Task Forces, and the Technical Sub-committee.

The “Reporting Questions” are linked to Key Result Areas to enable an assessment of progress with the implementation of each element of the Strategic Plan. Indicators have been provided to facilitate reporting and assess our achievements.

As this Reporting Template was developed in alignment with the Strategic Plan, some questions may appear to overlap. However, completing them all will provide comparability with the previous [Partner Reports](#) submitted for MOP11.

While the total number of questions for Government Partners is 50, the number of questions for each Partner Group, and each mechanism of the Partnership, is shown below:

Government	50 Questions
Non-Government	43 Questions
Working Groups, Task Forces & Technical Sub-committee	27 Questions

This Reporting Template has been sent to the Focal Point of each Partner, the Chair and Vice-Chair of each Working Group and Task Force, and the Chair of the Technical Sub-committee.

Thank you,

Jennifer George

Chief Executive, EAAFP Secretariat

The EAAFP Reporting Questions

General Information

Name of Reporting Partner	People's Republic of Bangladesh	
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	Department/Unit	: Bangladesh Forest Department
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Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)	Name	:
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Report Compiler	Name	: Fa-Tu-Zo Khaleque Mila
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Reporting on the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan

Reporting Period: 2023 - 2025

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. (FSN page: <https://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>)

- Supplementary information: [EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013](#), [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#)

KRA 1.1 A comprehensive and coherent Flyway Network of Sites is developed for migratory waterbirds, including sites that are not currently Protected Areas.

Indicator 1.1.1 The Flyway Site Network has expanded to include at least 40 additional strategic internationally important sites for migratory waterbird conservation, some of which may not currently be a national Protected Area.

1. 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? Additional information: Will be shared soon, within this month.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
2. Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country since MOP11 (March 2023)? (for background, see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013 , MOP11 Partner Report) If yes, please provide details on these sites. Additional information:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
3. Have high-priority 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? Additional information:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
4. Have any additional sites been designated or are currently going through the nomination process for the Flyway Site Network since MOP11 (March 2023)? If yes, please provide the names of these sites. Additional information:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

5. How many designated Flyway Network Sites would you like to have by 2028?	site(s)
Additional information: Not sure yet.	

KRA 1.2 National and Site Partnerships have been developed to coordinate the implementation of the EAAFP at national and local levels.

Indicator 1.2.2 At least 50% of Government Partners have an active [National Partnership](#) and [Site Partnerships](#) have been developed for at least 50% of the Flyway Network Sites.

6. Have you supported a national meeting of your existing and potential Flyway Network Site managers? If yes, please indicate the number of meetings you held since MOP11 below.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: One national and one regional meeting/workshop have been organized since the MOP11 was held.	

7. Please indicate the stakeholders involved in the national meetings.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Universities/Research Institutes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Researchers/Experts <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Others (please indicate below)
Additional information:	

8. Have the Site Managers reported to the national meeting on their work plans related to the EAAFP Strategic Objectives ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

9. Has a regional cooperation or network contributed to developing a National Partnership? e.g. North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental (NEASPEC), ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI), Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: From 27 to 29 May 2024, the Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI) Training Workshop on Wetland Ecosystem Services and Nature-based Solutions in Bangladesh was held at the Grand Sultan Tea Resort & Golf in	

Srimangal, Moulvibazar, Bangladesh. Hosted by the Bangladesh Forest Department, the workshop was co-organised by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), BirdLife International, IUCN Bangladesh, SCOPE Foundation, the University of Southampton, and the National University of Singapore, with the aim of bolstering the capacity of wetland managers, policymakers, and conservation practitioners.

10.

How many of your Flyway Network Sites have a Site Partnership (e.g. 3 out of 5 Sites)?

4 Site(s)

Additional information:

The four FNS are considered among the eight RFI priority wetlands in Bangladesh.

KRA 1.3 Flyway Network Sites are valued by the community and sustainably managed.

Indicator 1.3.1 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites have current management plans that address specific objectives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats and that are being adequately implemented. Management plans have stakeholder participation and are approved by relevant agencies.

11.

Which Flyway Network Sites in your country have a Management Plan and when was it last updated?

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

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). This plan will be updated soon.
2. Habitat Management Plan and Conservation of Threatened Waterbirds in Sonadia Island

Indicator 1.3.2 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites recognise the Flyway Site Network as a brand for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.

12.

Please provide examples of how the “Flyway Site Network” brand is being recognised (e.g. installing signages).

* Please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

To recognize the flyway sites network as a brand throughout the country, every year the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) has been organizing regular education/training programs and awareness activities throughout the coastal and haor regions of Bangladesh, especially during winter seasons, involving the local community, site managers, and members of the six Site Management Committees (SMC).

Indicator 1.3.3 All Partners are using and complying with International standards ([International Finance Cooperation](#) or equivalent) for development within and adjacent to FNS and other internationally important waterbird sites.

13.

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

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Sonadia Island is mainly threatened by various development projects, including a proposed deep-sea port, a coal-fired power plant at Matarbari of Maheshkhali, north to the key shorebird sites, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals and associated pipelines, and tourism development by the Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) (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).

In March 2025, the government took the initiative to transfer 9,467 acres of land in Sonadia of Maheshkhali upazila in Cox's Bazar to the Forest Department to protect the environment and biodiversity of the area. The process of transferring the land, previously allocated to the Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (Beza) for the establishment of an eco-tourism park, to the Forest Department has begun. This initiative has been undertaken by the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change, Bangladesh.

14.

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.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Planned
- ☒ Not known

Additional information:

KRA 1.4 Where appropriate, Flyway Network Sites are being sustainably used to support subsistence livelihoods of the local community.

Indicator 1.4.1 Where local communities at Flyway Network Sites depend on the natural resources of the site to support subsistence livelihoods, this is occurring without adverse impacts on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

15.

In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network Sites that are dependent on the Site's natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods?

If yes, please provide details on the site/s and the use of natural resources.

- ☒ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Planned
- ☐ Not known

Additional information:

The FNSs are Nijhum Dwip, Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor, Hail Haor. The detailed information can be found in the updated SIS.

KRA 1.5 Partners and local stakeholders are engaged in responding to activities which may threaten Flyway Network Sites.

Indicator 1.5.1 The level of engagement of EAAFP Partners and local communities in responding to threats to Flyway Network Sites is reflected in the number of meetings and events held and the participants attending.

<p>16.</p> <p>Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are under threat?</p> <p>If yes, please provide details about those threats and what response have you or your local stakeholders undertaken.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Additional information:</p> <p>The FNSs that are under threat, are Nijhum Dwip, Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor, Hail Haor. The detailed information can be found in the updated SIS.</p>	

KRA 1.6 The EAAFP Sister Site Programme has expanded.

Indicator 1.6.1 At least five new EAAFP Sister Site relationships have been developed.

<p>17.</p> <p>Is your country interested in establishing relationships and/or formal Sister Site Partnerships with Flyway Network Sites in other countries? If applicable, what challenges are you facing in trying to connect with and/or establish a formal partnership with other Flyway Network Sites?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p>	

<p>18.</p> <p>Were there any collaborative activities for waterbird conservation between sites in your country and those in other countries during the reporting period (2023-2028)?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p>	

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

KRA 2.1 The achievement of the elements in the EAAFP CEPA Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2028).

Indicator 2.1.1 The CEPA Action Plan has been monitored, reviewed and updated as necessary to inform the EAAFP.

<p>19.</p> <p>Does your country have a CEPA Programme addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds?</p> <p>If yes, please provide brief details of the programme.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information (website links if any):</p> <p>The Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) has implemented a program entitled “Avifauna Conservation” under “Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL)” to ensure the CEPA activities involving the local</p>	

community and all members of the Site Management Committee (SMC). Rather than these programs, BFD has been organizing regular training programs and awareness activities throughout the coastal and haor regions of Bangladesh, especially during winter seasons. In addition, BFD has developed a plan titled “Strategic Conservation Plan for Flyway Sites of Bangladesh” with the technical assistance of IUCN Bangladesh as well as Prokriti and Jibon Foundation, Bangladesh.

20.

Has your country made use of the [EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028](#) when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in Flyway Network Sites, targeting the public, etc.):

21.

What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites?

- ☒ Communication
☒ Education
☒ Participation
☒ Awareness

Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links):
It will be uploaded on the BFD-designated website soon.

22.

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

- ☒ National and local governments
☐ Education Department/Ministry
☒ Site Managers
☒ General public
☒ Schools/students
☒ Local communities
☐ Indigenous communities
☐ None
☐ Planned

Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the programme(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements):

23.

Has your country hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since MOP11 (March 2023)?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information (list of events and any news/report links):

24.

Please add below, the success stories you would like to share (e.g. promoting bird friendly livelihoods, active involvement of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), youth groups, citizen scientists, etc.).

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

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

KRA 3.1 National monitoring systems to assess the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats are established, maintained and further enhanced.

Indicator 3.1.1 A standardised monitoring methodology for migratory waterbirds and their habitat is developed and used in nationally coordinated monitoring programmes.

25. Is there a programme in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers? If yes, please provide details on the programme, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MOP11 (March 2023).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: To assess the waterbird population and trends, including migratory birds, and identify threats to the species and their habitat, climate change issues, etc., a 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 from the Bangladesh Bird Club.	

KRA 3.2 Conservation status reviews for waterbird populations are produced and updated to set and adapt priorities for action.

Indicator 3.2.1 Data describing waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions are available to the Partnership.

26. Please report briefly on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions. * Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: Data have been sent every year to BirdLife International and AWC. Now, BFD has started to preserve these data under the department's own facility.

Indicator 3.2.2 Two updates of waterbird population estimates have been produced and published.

27. Please report on your planned contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review II. Please see the CSR I Report for further reference.
Your Response:

KRA 3.3 Updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritisation.

KRA 3.4 A stronger understanding is developed on the anticipated impacts of climate change on waterbirds and their habitats and this is informing planning and site management.

Indicator 3.4.1 Improved knowledge about threats, including climate change impacts, on waterbirds and their habitats is shared and appropriate action taken where possible.

28.

Please provide details on key research your country is involved in on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Currently, the Bangladesh Forest Department has been implementing a research program entitled “Spoon-billed Sandpiper Conservation Program” under the “Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL)” Project to conserve this critically endangered shorebird's wintering habitat, design management intervention, and address climate change impacts on waterbirds and coastal areas.

KRA 3.5 Collaborative research programmes are established to provide effective support for conservation and sustainable management efforts, particularly the sustainable use of resources for local livelihood benefits.

Indicator 3.5.1 Research programmes on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes have increased.

29.

Please provide brief information on areas of collaborative research programmes your country is involved in since MOP11 (March 2023) about the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Currently, the Bangladesh Forest Department has been implementing a research program entitled “Spoon-billed Sandpiper (SBS) Conservation Program” under the “Sustainable Forest and Livelihood (SUFAL)” Project to conserve this critically endangered shorebird's wintering habitat, design management intervention, and address climate change impacts on waterbirds and coastal areas. In this regard, BFD engaged a national NGO named EQMS Consulting Limited to undertake the SBS Conservation Program.

Indicator 3.5.2 Knowledge generated is being applied in at least 50% of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

30.

Please give examples of how knowledge generated through research programmes on the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds you are aware of regionally or globally.

* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

KRA 3.6 Best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation programs, including the incorporation of traditional knowledge, are developed and made available.

Indicator 3.6.1 Best practice guidelines are available on the EAAFP website.

31.

Please provide brief details on the development and application of national-level best practice guidelines your country is involved in for waterbird and habitat conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.

*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Not available yet.

32.

In what ways have you considered, or already included traditional knowledge, Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), or citizen science in your work?

Additional information:

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

KRA 4.1 EAAFP promotes the use of the range of available training tools and provides assistance to address challenges at Flyway Network Sites.

Indicator 4.1.1 All Partners and Secretariat have mechanisms for capacity building in place to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, tools and experience.

33.

Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building activities and materials related to the EAAFP?

If yes, please provide some details.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

34.

Have you implemented capacity building activities and materials for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitats?

If yes, please provide feedback on their values.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

Indicator 4.1.2 Partners and the Secretariat include capacity building assessment in project proposals.

35. Have you included a training needs assessment or survey in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MOP11 (March 2023) related to EAAFP? If yes, please provide some additional information.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

Indicator 4.1.3 The EAAFP online technical training manual for Flyway Site management is supported and used by at least 50% of Flyway Site Managers.

36. Have you used the EAAFP online technical training materials for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of materials.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

KRA 4.2 Capacity of Partner Focal Points and site managers to pursue the EAAFP objectives has increased.

Indicator 4.2.2 At least one meeting of Partner Focal Points, including Site managers, is held per annum.

37. Have you been able to participate in any meetings of EAAFP Partner Focal Points? (e.g. Science Symposium, AFN workshops, CMS COP, etc.) If yes, have any new collaborations with other EAAFP Partners been developed from these meeting(s)? Please provide details.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

KRA 4.3 Corporates with operations impacting on migratory waterbirds are engaged in delivering better outcomes for the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.

Indicator 4.3.1 An increased number of internationally important sites and programmes, in which Corporates are contributing to positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

38. Please provide details you have on corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programmes to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats. * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response:

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

KRA 5.1 Partners are actively collaborating to develop approaches to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF across national boundaries.

Indicator 5.1.1 At least 50% of Partners are collaborating across national boundaries initiatives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, particularly for threatened migratory waterbirds.

39.

Please provide brief details on your transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds (e.g. NEASPEC, AFN, bilateral agreements, AMBI, Sister Sites etc.).

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Illegal killing and capture of migratory waterbirds remain among the most significant direct threats in Bangladesh, particularly in border areas during the winter season. In response, the Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) of the Bangladesh Forest Department plays a crucial role in combating wildlife crime nationwide, regularly conducting patrols to prevent the illegal hunting, trapping, and trade of migratory waterbird species. In addition to the WCCU, specialized wildlife divisions within the Forest Department are actively engaged in addressing these challenges. Furthermore, the Department is undertaking transboundary initiatives, sharing knowledge and information with other countries through platforms such as the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN).

40.

What do you consider to be the key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats particularly across national boundaries since MOP11 (March 2023)?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

It will be shared soon.

KRA 5.2 Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected from threats and populations are stable or increasing.

Indicator 5.2.1 The Partnership, with leadership from IUCN, BirdLife International & Wetlands International, is updating and maintaining a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations and encouraging Government Partners to protect these threatened populations under national legislation.

41.

Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under Schedules 1 and 2 of the 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)

<p>42.</p> <p>Has your country been involved in taking actions to reduce threats to migratory waterbirds?</p> <p>If yes, please provide some examples of measures taken (e.g. addressing negative impacts of renewable energy, habitat restoration, etc.)</p> <p>Additional information:</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
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Indicator 5.2.2 Single Species Action Plans are developed and implemented for threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF.

<p>43.</p> <p>Please outline the contribution your country has made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans since MOP11 (March 2023) (e.g. Far Eastern Curlew, Masked Finfoot, Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper).</p> <p>* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.</p>
<p>Your Response:</p> <p>A Conservation Action Plan for the Spoon-billed Sandpiper is currently being developed by the Bangladesh Forest Department.</p>

Indicator 5.2.3 Populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are either stable or increasing.

<p>44.</p> <p>Has your country been involved in any programme(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds?</p> <p>If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>Additional information:</p> <p>To assess waterbird populations, including migratory species, and to identify threats to these birds and their habitats—such as those related to climate change—an annual winter bird census is conducted in Bangladesh. This effort involves active participation from government officials, national ornithologists, representatives from IUCN Bangladesh, and experts from the Bangladesh Bird Club.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
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KRA 5.3 Regional Action Plans are developed and implemented for priority geographic regions of the EAAF.

Indicator 5.3.1 Development and implementation of Regional Action Plans for geographical regions with common critical threats in the EAAF.

<p>45.</p> <p>What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans (e.g. SPREP, AFN, AMBI)?</p> <p>* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.</p>
<p>Your Response:</p> <p>Not yet.</p>

KRA 5.4 Measures to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds are developed and implemented.

Indicator 5.4.1 All Government Partners have mechanisms in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds.

46.

What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory waterbirds?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Illegal killing and capture of migratory waterbirds remain among the most significant direct threats in Bangladesh, particularly in border areas during the winter season. In response, the Wildlife Crime Control Unit (WCCU) of the Bangladesh Forest Department plays a crucial role in combating wildlife crime nationwide, regularly conducting patrols to prevent the illegal hunting, trapping, and trade of migratory waterbird species. In addition to the WCCU, specialized wildlife divisions within the Forest Department are actively engaged in addressing these challenges.

KRA 5.5 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is mainstreamed into national legislation and/or policy instruments including adaptation to the impacts of climate changes.

Indicator 5.5.1 All Government Partners have relevant national legislation and/or policy instruments including provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

47.

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?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

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%0%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. Moreover, the government of Bangladesh has declared 54 protected areas (PA) to conserve the habitat of wild species, including migratory ones. And hunting, killing, and capturing wildlife are prohibited in all kinds of protected areas of the country.

KRA 5.6 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is integrated into relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms.

Indicator 5.6.1 Relevant environmental agreements recognise the EAAFP as an effective regional framework to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

48.

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?

* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

Not applicable yet.

Others

49.

Please provide any feedback you have on this Partner Reporting Template.

Your Response:

50.

Please add any additional information you would like to share with us.

Your Response: