

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	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar	
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Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)	Name	:
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Report Compiler	Name	: EAAFP National Focal Point and his team (Dr. Hsu Sandar Aung and Ms. Su Yi Hnin)
	Position	: Deputy Director
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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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Myanmar has not produced a publicly available list of internationally significant sites for migratory waterbirds. Creating such a list with support from other Partners would greatly enhance the conservation efforts for these species in the country.	

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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: The two Flyway Site Networks, namely Paleik Lake and Pyu Lake, have been nominated and they have been designated as the new Flyway Site Networks in November, 2023. There are many important and significant sites for migratory waterbirds in Myanmar (e.g Let Khoke Kone, located in Kun Gyan Gone Township, Yangon Region). Let Khoke Kone is the coastal wetland area and important for the endangered waterbird species such as Spoon-billed Sandpiper (CR), Nordmann's greenshank (EN) etc.	

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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Many high-priority sites have potential for nomination to join the Flyway Site Network. Some potential sites are Let Khoke Kone, Myeik and Bokepyin mudflat area, Lampi Marine National Park. It is needed to provide the data assistance from the local NGOs, Region and State Government, and some technical assistance from other Partners.	

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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Additional information: The two Flyway Site Networks, namely Paleik Lake and Pyu Lake, have been nominated and they have been designated as the new Flyway Site Networks in November, 2023.	

5. How many designated Flyway Network Sites would you like to have by 2028?	site(s)
Additional information: Eight Flyway Site Networks have already been designated and it is expected to have 1 or more additional sites by 2028.	

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: The national capacity building workshop for the flyway network site managers and relevant stakeholders including local NGOs and local communities has been organized in 2024. National Wetland Committee meeting was organized in October, 2024.	

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 checked="" 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: The Site Managers have reported their work plans and implementation to the national meeting. The CEPA activities, monitoring, habitat management and restoration have been reported and these activities are being implemented to meet the EAAFP Strategic Objectives.	

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: Myanmar has a regional cooperation or network with AFN, IBRRI, RRC-EA etc.	

10. How many of your Flyway Network Sites have a Site Partnership (e.g. 3 out of 5 Sites)?	Site(s)
Additional information: It is planned to have a Site Partnership with the other flyway sites.	

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: The 4 Flyway Network Sites (Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (WS), Inlay WS, Indawgyi WS and Meinmahlakyun WS) have the management plans. The management plans were updated in 2024.	

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:

Installing signage to recognise the Flyway Site Network

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:

There is no proposed development plan which might change the land use of flyway network sites (protected areas in Myanmar) so far.

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:

There is no proposed development that could adversely impact the Flyway Site.

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 local communities living in the vicinity of the Flyway Sites Network are dependent on the resources and services provided by the wetland ecosystems. The water resources for household use and agriculture, the fish resources, the medicinal plants collection are used in the wetland protected areas. The fuelwood collection is practiced in the Meinmahlakyun Wildlife Sanctuary.

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.

16.

Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are under threat?
If yes, please provide details about those threats and what response have you or your local stakeholders undertaken.

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

Additional information:

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

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.

17.

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?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

Myanmar is interested in establishing relationships with other international Flyway Network Sites.

18.

Were there any collaborative activities for waterbird conservation between sites in your country and those in other countries during the reporting period (2023-2028)?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☒ Planned

Additional information:

Data sharing between wetland protected areas

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. Does your country have a CEPA Programme addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds? 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): 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. • Capacity Building program for local communities conducted at the Gulf of Mottama Flyway Site by BANCA https://www.banca-env.org/capacity-building-gulf-of-mottama/</p>	
<p>20. Has your country made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028 when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in Flyway Network Sites, targeting the public, etc.):</p>	
<p>21. What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness
<p>Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links): • Organizing the World Wetlands Day (2025) in Flyway Sites (Protected Areas) at the union level (https://www.monrec.gov.mm/news/2215) • WWD in Inlay Flyway Site in 2025 at site level (https://www.myawady.net.mm/node/63977) • WWD in Meinmahlakyun Flyway Site in 2024 (https://youtu.be/Yj1jk7NDn0g?si=_gTP-WGHu5tZ5uHZ)</p>	
<p>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)?</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National and local governments <input type="checkbox"/> Education Department/Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Schools/students <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous communities <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Planned

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

The awareness-raising programs and education programs are conducted in the PA Flyway Network Sites regularly.

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):

Events for World Migratory Bird Day twice a year, Celebration of World Wetlands Day every year and Talk Show for the International Day of Biological Diversity in 2024 organized by Ministry of Information (<https://www.moi.gov.mm/iprd/video/203798>) Commemoration ceremony of International Day of Biological Diversity in 2024 (<https://www.moi.gov.mm/news/56403> and <https://www.monrec.gov.mm/news/1912>)

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:

Community Partnership for Wetland Bird Protection by BANCA (<https://www.mdn.gov.mm/en/banca-teams-communities-protect-key-wetland-birds>)

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).

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Planned

Additional information:

Under the Re-establishing Natural Habitat Program (2019-2020 to 2028-2029) of Myanmar, monitoring migratory and resident bird species are implemented in wetland protected areas. Counting have been carried out in wetland protected areas monthly. In the January of every year, Myanmar also joined in Asian Waterbird Census.

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:

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, to restore pastureland for birds, to build artificial resting places for birds, conserve pastureland and nesting sites for birds. For other wetland areas in Myanmar, there are potential plans in the cooperation with local NGOs.

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:
plans and ongoing process

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:

Articles:

- Modeling the Impact of Ecological Restoration on Waterbird Diversity and Habitat Quality in Myanmar's Moe Yun Gyi Wetland (<https://www.mdpi.com/2079-7737/14/5/519>)
- Climate Change Reduces the Effectiveness of Myanmar's Protected Area Network (<https://www.preprints.org/manuscript/202404.0704/v1>)

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:

There is no collaborative research program about the improvement of conservation and sustainable management since MOP 11.

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:

These research outputs are applied in the development of re-establishing natural habitats.

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:

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)

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:

The indigenous peoples and local communities are encouraged to participate and manage the flyway sites.

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:

- Publishing the book titled “Waterbirds in Indawgyi, Moeyungyi and Inlay Wildlife Sanctuaries” in 2022
- Organization of capacity building trainings for wetland protected areas staff in Myanmar

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:

- Installing awareness-raising posters for improving the understanding of the general public on the importance of migratory waterbirds and their habitats conservation.
- Conducting capacity building training to enhance the management of PA effectively.
- Publishing the waterbirds book for migratory waterbirds and management of their habitats

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.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Not applicable
☒ 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: 1. EAAFP Strategic Plan (2019-2028) 2. EAAFP COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA) ACTION PLAN 2023-2028	

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Myanmar has also participated in the AFN Workshops and Forum.	

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: Forest Department can share lists of water birds for wetland protected areas of Myanmar, and promote cooperation with local NGOs and INGOs for the effective management of the flyway sites, and conservation of migratory waterbirds.

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:

Myanmar has engaged in transboundary involvement such as ASEAN Flyway Network.

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:

Promoting the effective collaboration with the relevant stakeholders

Strengthening the law enforcement

Enhancing partnerships (local and international)

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:

Baer's Pochard (Critically Endangered), Spoon-billed Sandpiper (Critically Endangered), Nordmann's Greenshank (Endangered), Great Knot (Endangered), Black-bellied Tern (Endangered), Common Pochard (Vulnerable), Wood Snipe(Vulnerable), River Tern (Vulnerable), Sarus Crane (Vulnerable), Lesser Adjutant (Vulnerable), Chinese Egret (Vulnerable) , Woolly-necked Stork (Vulnerable), Curlew Sandpiper (Vulnerable) , Broad-billed Sandpiper (Vulnerable)

42.

Has your country been involved in taking actions to reduce threats to migratory waterbirds?

If yes, please provide some examples of measures taken (e.g. addressing negative impacts of renewable energy, habitat restoration, etc.)

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Planned

Additional information:

Habitat restoration, legal action to reduce hunting, penalty and incentive approach, promote sustainable fishery practices, pollution and invasive species control

Indicator 5.2.2 Single Species Action Plans are developed and implemented for threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF.

43.

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).

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

Your Response:

National Species Action Plan For the Conservation of Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris Pygmaea*) 2017-2020 (<https://cdn.digitalagencybangkok.com/file/client-cdn/banca/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Spoon-billed-Sandpiper-Conservation-Action-Plan-English-Version2017-2020.pdf>)

NCS -Myanmar is collaborating with international experts for the development of international species action plan for Spoon-billed Sandpiper (2025-2035).

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

44.

Has your country been involved in any programme(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds?

If yes, please provide details.

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Planned

Additional information:

Monitoring and counting programs, Asian Waterbirds Census

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.

45.

What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans (e.g. SPREP, AFN, AMBI)?

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

Your Response:

Myanmar has involved in the implementation of Regional Action Plans such as AFN.

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:

Myanmar employs a holistic approach to address illegal hunting, taking, and trade of migratory waterbirds, encompassing legal frameworks, enforcement measures, and community engagement. Myanmar imposed laws, rules and regulations as legal backbones for effective conservation of biodiversity including migratory waterbirds.

Strengthening legal Framework:

- Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (2018)

(<https://www.myanmartradeportal.gov.mm/uploads/legals/2020/11/The%20Conservation%20of%20Biodiversity%20and%20Protected%20Area%20Law%202018%20%28Eng%20&%20MM%29.pdf>)

- Forest Law (2018)
- National Wetland Policy and Strategic Action (2019)

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:

National Red List of Threatened Species in Myanmar (2020-June) is already developed. The list of Completely protected bird species, seasonally protected bird species and protected birds species are published in 2018 for the conservation of bird species including waterbirds and their habitats.

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 at the moment

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: