

## 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

<b>Name of Reporting Partner</b>	
<b>Designated EAAFP Focal Point</b>	Name : Kyeong Yeob Lee Position : Deputy Director Department/Unit : Biodiversity Division, Ministry of Environment P.O. Box/Street : Address : City, Postal Code : Country : The Republic of Korea E-mail address : <a href="mailto:leeky2001@korea.kr">leeky2001@korea.kr</a> , seulki14@korea.kr Phone Number : Website :
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<b>Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)</b>	Name : Position : Department/Unit : Street Address/ : P.O. Box : City, Postal Code : Country : E-mail address : Phone Number : Website :
<b>Report Compiler</b>	Name : Hwajung Kim Position : Researcher Department/Unit : Migratory Birds Research Center, NIBR Street Address/ : Hwangyeong-ro 42 P.O. Box : City, Postal Code : Incheon 22689 Country : Republic of Korea E-mail address : hwajung@korea.kr Phone Number : +82-10-2026-0316 Website : www.nibr.go.kr

# 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.

<b>1.</b> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: The Republic of Korea published a list of the internationally important sites for waterbirds, which can be found at EAAFP website. Reference : Key Habitats for Waterbirds and Seabirds in Korea (NIBR, 2020) <a href="https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Key-Habitats-for-Waterbirds-and-Seabirds-in-Korea-1.pdf">https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Key-Habitats-for-Waterbirds-and-Seabirds-in-Korea-1.pdf</a>	
<b>2.</b> Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country since MOP11 (March 2023)? (for background, see <a href="#">EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013</a> , <a href="#">MOP11 Partner Report</a> ) If yes, please provide details on these sites.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: The Republic of Korea identified a Daejeon Gapcheon site, which was designated as Wetland Protection Area by Ministry of Environment of Korea in 2024.	
<b>3.</b> 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:

The Republic of Korea published priority lists of internationally important sites for waterbirds, which can be found at EAAFP website.

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>

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.

☒ Yes

☐ No

Additional information:

Yeoncheon Imjin River (EAAF156) site was designated as the 19th FSN site in 2024.

5.

How many designated Flyway Network Sites would you like to have by 2028?

6 sites

Additional information:

Seosan Tidal Flat, Muan Tidal Flat, Goheung Tidal Flat, Yeosu Tidal Flat, Daejeon Gapcheon, Hwapocheon Wetland

**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.

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Planned

Additional information:

The Republic of Korea is planning to hold the Flyway Network Site Manager Workshop in October 2025.

7.

Please indicate the stakeholders involved in the national meetings.

☐ Universities/Research Institutes

☒ NGOs

☒ Site Managers

☒ Researchers/Experts

☐ Private Sector

☐ Others (please indicate below)

Additional information:

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

<b>9.</b> 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: The Republic of Korea contributes to the NEASPEC project “Connectivity Conservation for Habitats of Flagship Migratory Birds in North-East Asia (Black-faced Spoonbills, Hooded Cranes, and White-naped Cranes).	

<b>10.</b> How many of your Flyway Network Sites have a Site Partnership (e.g. 3 out of 5 Sites)?	2 Sites
Additional information: Suncheon Bay (EAAF079) and Cheonsu Bay (EAAF046) Site Partnership for Hooded Crane conservation	

**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.

<b>11.</b> 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:  A total of 16 FNS sites have their own Management Plans in the Site Information Sheets: Cheonsu Bay (2014), Suncheon Bay (2016), Junam Reservoir (2008), Upo Wetland (2018), Nakdong Estuary (2018), Geum River Estuary (2010), Yubu-do Tidal Flat (2011), Chilbaldo Islet (2010), 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), and Yeoncheon Imjin River (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:

FSNs are well recognized as internationally important sites of flyways, and global organizations and experts acknowledge their ecological value and characteristics. This also means they are important wetlands for migratory birds, and the international community should work together to protect them.

**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:

Development projects and other activities may affect migratory bird habitats along the west coast and other areas. The Republic of Korea has made it a legal requirement to conduct Environmental Impact Assessments during the development process, in order to predict and evaluate potential environmental impacts in advance and to establish appropriate conservation measures.

**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:

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. When the Ecosystem and Nature Map is made, it reflects the habitats of wintering migratory birds and endangered birds.

**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.

<b>15.</b> 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned <input type="checkbox"/> Not known
Additional information: Fisheries (Junam Reservoir, Upo Wetland) and Clam harvest (Yubu Island, Daebudo Tidal Flat)	

**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.

<b>16.</b> 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Additional information: The Environmental Impact Assessment system is implemented to minimize environmental impacts during the development process.	

**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.

<b>17.</b> 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

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

**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.

<b>19.</b> 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. Additional information (website links if any):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
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<b>20.</b> Has your country made use of the <a href="#">EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028</a> when planning and implementing the CEPA activities? Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in Flyway Network Sites, targeting the public, etc.):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
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<b>21.</b> What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites? Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links):  - Incheon Black-faced Spoonbill event (May 2023) - Gochang Getbol Big Bird Race (April, annually) - Seocheon Bird Festival (February 2024) - Suncheon Bird Festival (October 2024)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness
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<b>22.</b> Has your country developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programmes, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?	<input type="checkbox"/> National and local governments <input type="checkbox"/> Education Department/Ministry <input type="checkbox"/> Site Managers <input type="checkbox"/> General public <input type="checkbox"/> Schools/students <input type="checkbox"/> Local communities <input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous communities <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the programme(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements):	



<b>23.</b> Has your country hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since MOP11 (March 2023)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (list of events and any news/report links): - World Migratory Bird Day event (2023-2025) - International Migratory Bird Symposium (2023 Shinan, 2023 Yeoncheon, 2024 Shinan, 2025 Gochang) - 2025 Asian Bird Fair Seosan	

<b>24.</b> 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: K-BON (Korea Biodiversity Observation Network) Citizen Science managed by the Ministry of Environment – Monitoring of climate change indicator species – Junior program – Education and communication	

**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.

<b>25.</b> 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: The Nationwide Winter Waterbird Census conducted by NIBR involves the participation of around 200 local and bird experts. Site monitoring is carried out by local governments and site managers at key locations such as Cheorwon Basin, Cheonsu Bay, Suncheon Bay, Nakdong River Estuary, and Ulsan Taehwa River.	

**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:  
The Republic of Korea provides Waterbird Population Estimates Portal DB in Wetland International website.

**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:  
The Republic of Korea contributed to the EAAFP population estimates by reviewing and providing comments on the Korean populations and the increasing and decreasing trends, using the data from our Winter Waterbird Census by NIBR.

**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:  
Choi et al. 2023. Effect of climate change-induced increases on the range of rice-barley double cultivation on the intermediate egret. Journal of Applied Ecology 60:2351-2361. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.14511>.  
Choi et al. 2025. Feeding behaviour and prey characteristics of great egrets (*Ardea alba*) in eco-friendly and conventional rice fields in South Korea. Scientific reports 15:341. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-83519-9>.

**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:

**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:

There is a possibility of increasing the populations of Cranes in the Cheorwon Basin, White-naped Cranes and Hooded Cranes in Suncheon Bay, Whooper Swans in the Nakdong River Estuary, and Geese in the Janghang Wetland.

**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:

n/a

**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:

n/a

**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.

<b>33.</b> Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building activities and materials related to the EAAFP? If yes, please provide some details.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

<b>34.</b> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

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

<b>35.</b> 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 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.

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

<b>37.</b> 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.

<b>38.</b> 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: n/a

**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.

<b>39.</b> 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: Conservation cooperation under NEASPEC and bilateral meetings (the Republic of Korea, Australia, China, and Japan)

<b>40.</b> 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: n/a

**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:

A total of 33 migratory waterbird species are designated as Endangered Species: *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 cinerea*, *Grus leucogeranus*, *G. grus*, *G. japonensis*, *G. vipio*, *G. monacha*, *Haematopus ostralegus*, *Tringa guttifer*, *Limosa lapponica*, *Numenius madagascariensis*, *Calidris tenuirostris*, *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*, *Larus relictus*, *L. saundersi*, *Sterna albifrons*, *Thalasseus bernsteini*, *Synthliboramphus wumizusume*.

**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:

**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:

The Ministry of Environment has a 5-year conservation plan for a single species from 2023 to 2027 (e.g. Red-crowned Crane).

The Republic of Korea contributes to the following international species conservation planning efforts:

- 2025 Black-faced Spoonbill International SSAP
- International SSAP for the Far Eastern Curlew (2017–2025)
- International SSAP for the Spoon-billed Sandpiper

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

<b>44.</b> 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: The Republic of Korea manages a Species Committee and an expert evaluation system for designating National Endangered Species every five years. National Red Lists are also published for bird species in the Republic of Korea. NIBR. 2019. Red Data Book of Republic of Korea (second edition) Volume 1. Birds. National Institute of Biological Resources, Korea.	

**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.

<b>45.</b> 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: n/a

**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.

<b>46.</b> 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: Legal protection in the Republic of Korea (Wildlife Protection and Management Act)  - Prohibition against capture and collection of wildlife and endangered wildlife. - Restrictions on international trade of globally endangered species  “ Those who intend to export, import, remove, or bring in globally endangered species and products processed therefrom shall obtain permission from the Minister of Environment.”

**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:

O Wildlife Protection and Management Act

Article 5 (Formulation of Master Plans for Protection of Wildlife)

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)

O Act on the Conservation and Use of Biological Diversity

Article 16 (Contracts for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES))

**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:

- Bilateral agreement for the protection of migratory birds (Russia, Australia, China)

## Others

**49.**

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

Your Response:

n/a

**50.**

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

Your Response:

n/a