

WEAVING CONNECTIONS: Celebrating Migration, Traditional Knowledge, and Innovation across our Flyway

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12th Meeting of Partners of the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership 8–14 November 2025 • Cebu, Philippines

EAAFP MOP12 Reporting Template for Non-Government Partners

Dear Partners,

To report on the progress of the implementation of the <u>EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028</u>, 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 <u>Partner Reports</u> submitted for MOP11.

While the total number of questions for Non-Government Partners is 43, 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 & 27 Questions Technial Sub-committee

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	BirdLife International		
Reporting Group	☐ Inter-Governmental Organisations (IGO)		
	☑ International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGO)		
	☐ International Organisation (IO)		
	☐ International Private Enterprise		
	☐ Other (please specify:)		
Designated EAAFP Focal Point	Name	: YONG Ding Li	
	Position	: Head of flyways and species conservation	
	Department/Unit	: Asia Division	
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	Postal Code/City	: 247672	
	Country	: Singapore	
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	Phone Number	:	
	Website	: https://www.birdlife.org/asia/	
Additional Designated EAAFP	Name	: Vinayagan DHARMARAJAH	
Focal Point (Optional)	Position	: Regional Director (Asia)	
	Department/Unit	: Asia Division	
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Country	: Singapore
E-mail address	:
Phone Number	:
Website	:

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: <u>EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013</u>, <u>EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028</u>

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.	
Has your organisation documented any additional internationally important sites	⊠ Yes
for migratory waterbirds in the EAAF (see <u>EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview</u>	□No
Report 2013)?	□ Planned
If yes, please provide details on these sites.	
Additional information:	
BirdLife has worked with our partners to document and run projects at several flyw	ay network sites.
In Thailand, BirdLife has worked with our national partner, Bird Conservation Socie	ety of Thailand to engage
local communities at one potentially new FNS, Pak Nam Prasae, in Rayong Province	ce.
In Cambodia, BirdLife has worked with our national partner, NatureLife Cambodia	to organise capacity
building and local engagement activities in Boeng Prek Lpov.	
In Vietnam, BirdLife have worked with local experts to organise local and national l	evel engagements, and
monitoring work on 2 sites in the Mekong Delta.	
In Malaysia, BirdLife has worked with our national partner, to document new, poten	ntially important flyway
sites in Malaysian Borneo, in the state of Sabah, as well in the states of Penang and	d Selangor in the
Peninsula. Findings from Malaysia may be reported at MOP12, if possible.	

2. Has your organisation supported Government Partners with their identification of high-priority sites for the potential nomination of the new Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details of your support and the associated sites.	✓ Yes☐ No☐ Planned
Additional information:	
	U. EAAED DI UKG I

Under the Regional Flyway Initiative project with the Asian Development Bank and the EAAFP, BirdLife has worked with a variety of stakeholders to identify wetland sites, both inland and coastal, that are likely of high importance to migratory species, and that may eventually become the Flyway Site Network. Over 2023 to

2025, more than 147 sites have been identified so far. To this end, BirdLife worked with national stakeholders to collect information and data needed for the identification of these wetland sites

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 <u>National Partnership</u> and <u>Site Partnerships</u> have been developed for at least 50% of the Flyway Network sites.

3.		
Has your organisation supported national meetings of Flyway Network Site	⊠ Yes	
Managers?	□No	
If so, please describe the support you have provided (e.g. organising meetings,	□ Planned	
funding, etc.).		
Additional information:	·	
BirdLife has organised several national capacity building workshops in RFI countries	es, including Cambodia,	
Bangladesh, Thailand, Mongolia and Philippines, and flyways-focused meetings a	nd events at the World	
Coastal Forum in China, in partnership with ADB and EAAFP (most recently in Sep	2023). The capacity	
workshops will strengthen the ability of partners to improve the management of th	eir wetland sites. The	
workshops help site managers to identify capacity needs and gaps, management	oriorities and define	
actions; they also provide skill sets such as ecosystem services assessment, and ecosystem services guided		
management cycles.		
	-	
4.		
	⊠ Yes	
4.	⊠ Yes □ No	
4. Have you supported Flyway Network Site managers in developing work plans		
4. Have you supported Flyway Network Site managers in developing work plans related to EAAFP Strategic Objectives?	□No	
4. Have you supported Flyway Network Site managers in developing work plans related to EAAFP Strategic Objectives? If so, please describe the support you have given (e.g. technical support, funding	□No	
4. Have you supported Flyway Network Site managers in developing work plans related to EAAFP Strategic Objectives? If so, please describe the support you have given (e.g. technical support, funding etc.).	□No	
4. Have you supported Flyway Network Site managers in developing work plans related to EAAFP Strategic Objectives? If so, please describe the support you have given (e.g. technical support, funding etc.).	□ No □ Planned	
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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.

5. Have you supported developing or updating Management Plans of Flyway Network Sites? If so, please describe the support you have given (e.g. technical support, funding etc.).	☑ Yes☐ No☐ Planned
Additional information: BirdLife is working with national partners like the Bird Conservation Society of Tha Society and NatureLife Cambodia to update and develop site management plans a Asian countries. Workshops and meetings have been organised to discuss site management plans, with stakeholders such as the relevant government sites.	for FNS in the three SE inagement issues, and
Indicator 1.3.2 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites recognise the Flyway Site Network conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.	work as a brand for the
6. Has your organisation supported the promotion of the "Flyway Site Network" brand (e.g. information boards, advertising, etc.)? *Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Planned
Additional information: Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI) has widely promoted the concept of Flyway Site Ne contribute to this network, nationally, and at the flyway level.	twork, and how RFI sites
Indicator 1.3.3 All Partners are using and complying with International standards (L Cooperation or equivalent) for development within and adjacent to FNS and other inwaterbird sites.	
7. Please provide brief details on any sites of international importance for migratory v	waterbirds that may be

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adversely impacted by a proposed development and describe the assessment process that was used or is

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

anticipated to be applied.

Your Response:

NA

	8.		
	Have any public consultation processes been implemented when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds could be adversely impacted	⊠ Yes	
	by a proposed development?	☐ Planned	
	If yes, please provide brief details on the site(s) and if the development was	☐ Not known	
	approved.		
A	Additional information:		
	BirdLife took part in public consultations on development projects impacting sites	in South Korea	
	(Saemangeum and Jeju Island wetlands), Australia (Toondah Harbour, in Moreton I	Bay), Hong Kong	
	(fishponds bordering the Mai Po wetlands).		
	Saemangeum's development plans are still being reviewed in the courts of South Korea. However, the Hong Kong Government appears to have proceeded with plans to develop a major industrial estate in San Tin, Hong Kong, which will have impact on some areas of wetlands connected to Mai Po.		
	KRA 1.4 Where appropriate, Flyway Network Sites are being sustainably used to suglivelihoods of the local community. Indicator 1.4.1 Where local communities at Flyway Network Sites depend on the nation support subsistence livelihoods, this is occurring without adverse impacts on mighabitats.	atural resources of the site	
	9.	⊠ Yes	
	Has your organisation worked with and/or supported local communities in any	□No	
	Flyway Network Sites that are dependent on the Site's natural resources to	□ Planned	
	support subsistence livelihoods?	☐ Not known	
	If yes, please indicate details on the kind of support you have provided.		

Additional information:

BirdLife has supported NatureLife Cambodia (national partner in Cambodia) to develop biodiversity-friendly rice through 3-year long livelihood project, also known as the Cambodia 'Crane Rice' project, in the landscape surrounding a FNS – Anlung Pring Protected Landscape.

BirdLife has also supported the interventions of its national partner in Myanmar (BANCA Myanmar) at the Gulf of Mottama, to build capacity for more sustainable use of natural resources (e.g. fishing), while addressing bird hunting in a recently commenced project (in 2024). In Thailand, BirdLife has worked with our national partner (BCST) to build livelihoods for salt farmers, and supported the organisation of capacity building workshops focused on supporting livelihoods (of salt farmers). BirdLife has recently commenced work with our partner in Mongolia (WSCC Mongolia) to engage local sheepherding communities in several FNS lakes in eastern Mongolia (e.g. Buir Nuur)

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.

Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are under threat?

✓ Yes☐ No

If yes, please provide details of the sites and the threats and what response you or your local stakeholders have undertaken.

Additional information:

Saemangeum wetlands, South Korea

Wetlands in Jeju, South Korea

Fishponds in San Tin, New Territories, Hong Kong SAR, China

Wetlands in Osaka, Japan

Manila Bay, Philippines

BirdLife has worked with our national partners in engage local governments, and other relevant stakeholders with our positions on development projects at these sites. Our position on Saemangeum and Jeju has been published in local newspapers, while our position on San Tin has been presented in consultation sessions with the Hong Kong SAR Government. In Osaka Bay, Japan, BirdLife has worked closely with two of its Partners, the RSPB and WBSJ (also a partner to the EAAFP) to advocate on the conservation of wetlands in the bay that is expected to be lost to development (Expo25), and one of the most important sites for shorebirds in Japan.

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.

11.

What involvement has your organisation had in connecting Flyway Network Sites in different countries? *Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

BirdLife have supported site managers to connect on shared conservation topics in several countries in the region. BirdLife Partners active in Asia have also played a strong role to connect site managers – for instance in South Korea (where the RSPB has an MOU with Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries) on *Getbol* wetlands.

12.

Does your organisation have resources (e.g. funding or in-kind support, etc.) available to enable Sister Site relationships?

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

Your Response:

We are able to provide in-kind support to strengthen Sister Site relationships, and through our networks with site managers, local governments and central governments in Asia..

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.

13. Does your organisation have a CEPA Programme addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide brief details of the programme.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned	
Additional information (website links if any): BirdLife has a communications programme and strategy on our migratory species conservation work (under the Global Flyways Programme), which is designed to engage international stakeholders and the general public, including in support of flyway initiatives by for example such as the CMS and the EAAFP. Each year, we organise World Migratory Bird Day events, including quizzes and seminars for the public, as well as awareness activities throughout the year. BirdLife also regularly produces original content focusing		
on migratory waterbirds in our social media and publications.		
Has your organisation made use of the <u>EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028</u> when planning and implementing the CEPA activities? Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in targeting the public sets):	□ Yes □ No ⊠ Planned Flyway Network Sites,	
targeting the public, etc.): We plan to align our CEPA engagements more closely with the EAAFP action plan in the future.		
15. What CEPA activities has your organisation supported in Flyway Network Sites?	☑ Communication☑ Education☑ Participation☑ Awareness	
Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links): World Migratory Bird Day seminars for the public to promote awareness of migratory species.		
BirdLife have worked with our national partners in Myanmar, Mongolia, Hong Kong SAR, Cambodia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam to organise awareness events and activities to promote awareness of threatened migratory species. In Cambodia, we have supported our partner to organise the 'Sarus Crane Festival'. In Thailand, we have worked with our partner to organise events to promote the conservation of the Nordmann's (Spotted) Greenshank, including through the Shorebird Ambassador Programme, which has now run for two years, in Pak Thale and Pak Nam Prasae.		

16.	□ National and lo	cal governments
Has your organisation developed, and/or been implementing	☐ Education Depar	rtment/Ministry
awareness-raising programmes, particularly at Flyway	⊠ Site Managers	
Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that	⊠ General public	
apply)?		nts
		ities
		nmunities
	□ None	
	□ Planned	
Additional information (please provide a detailed description of	of the programme(s)	including target groups,
aims, and major achievements):		
BirdLife have supported BCST to organise the 'Shorebird Amba	ıssador Programme'	in Pak Thale, Thailand for
two-years running. The programme has brought together stude	ents, and also local (communities who are keen
to share their work on salt pans and their interests in migratory	/ birds, including in 2	2025. This year, we used
the programme to raise awareness of Pak Nam Prasae, as a po	tential Flyway Netw	ork Site, and is part of our
wider plans for flyway conservation in Thailand.		
BirdLife has supported World Migratory Bird Day activities in C	ambodia (Anlung Pr	ing), Malaysia (Buntal Bay)
and Myanmar (Gulf of Mottama).		
17.		□Yes
17. Has your organisation hosted or supported events for World M	igratory Bird Day,	□ Yes
	-	□No
Has your organisation hosted or supported events for World M World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising MOP11 (March 2023)?	events since	
Has your organisation hosted or supported events for World M World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising MOP11 (March 2023)? Additional information (list of events and any news/report links)	events since	□ No □ Planned
Has your organisation hosted or supported events for World M World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising MOP11 (March 2023)? Additional information (list of events and any news/report links BirdLife International has hosted and supported seminars for N	events since s): WMBD twice a year o	□ No □ Planned over the reporting period.
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Has your organisation hosted or supported events for World M World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising MOP11 (March 2023)? Additional information (list of events and any news/report links BirdLife International has hosted and supported seminars for Our events have promoted awareness of threatened waterbird Sandpiper, tackling bird hunting, to the role of local communit organised a webinar on bird hunting issues, with regional expediew a total of 150 over participants. 18. Please add below, the success stories you would like to share	events since s): WMBD twice a year of second	□ No □ Planned over the reporting period. Infoot, Spoon-billed Inuary, BirdLife co- Periences in Asia – which friendly livelihoods, active
Has your organisation hosted or supported events for World M World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising MOP11 (March 2023)? Additional information (list of events and any news/report links BirdLife International has hosted and supported seminars for Our events have promoted awareness of threatened waterbird Sandpiper, tackling bird hunting, to the role of local communit organised a webinar on bird hunting issues, with regional expediew a total of 150 over participants. 18. Please add below, the success stories you would like to share involvement of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IP)	events since s): WMBD twice a year of the such as Masked Files (May 2025). In Jarts sharing their experts sharing their experts. (e.g. promoting bird LCs), youth groups, or the second seco	□ No □ Planned over the reporting period. Infoot, Spoon-billed Inuary, BirdLife co- Interior eriences in Asia – which friendly livelihoods, active Interior exists of the control of th
Has your organisation hosted or supported events for World M World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising MOP11 (March 2023)? Additional information (list of events and any news/report links BirdLife International has hosted and supported seminars for Our events have promoted awareness of threatened waterbird Sandpiper, tackling bird hunting, to the role of local communit organised a webinar on bird hunting issues, with regional expediew a total of 150 over participants. 18. Please add below, the success stories you would like to share	events since s): WMBD twice a year of the such as Masked Files (May 2025). In Jarts sharing their experts sharing their experts. (e.g. promoting bird LCs), youth groups, or the second seco	□ No □ Planned over the reporting period. Infoot, Spoon-billed Inuary, BirdLife co- Interior eriences in Asia – which friendly livelihoods, active Interior exists of the control of th

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.

40		
19.	□ Australia	☐ New Zealand
In what countries is your organisation involved		
in migratory waterbird and/or site monitoring (select all that apply)? Please provide details on the monitoring programme(s) and monitoring efforts since MOP11 (March 2023).	 ☑ Japan ☑ Philippines ☐ Republic of Korea ☐ Russia ☑ Singapore 	 ✓ Myanmar ✓ Viet Nam □ Democratic People's Republic of Korea □ Papua New Guinea
	☐ United States of America	☐ Brunei Darussalam
	⊠ Cambodia	☐ Lao People's Democratic
	□ China	Republic
	□ Bangladesh	☐ Democratic Republic of
Note: Countries are listed in order of joining the		Timor-Leste
Partnership.		□ None
A alaliti a sa al isafa suca ati a sa .		

Additional information:

BirdLife is supporting our national partners with monitoring waterbirds in several countries of the EAAF. BirdLife organises and supports a range of monitoring programmes, including species-specific monitoring such as Nordmann's Greenshank monitoring (in Thailand), Spoon-billed Sandpiper (in Myanmar), Asian Dowitcher (in Mongolia), Sarus Crane monitoring (in Cambodia), Far Eastern Curlew (in Malaysia). In 2023, BirdLife has developed an in-house waterbird monitoring initiative focusing on mid-winter counts (in December), and early spring counts (in March). This initiative has been implemented by 12 partners of BirdLife in Asia. BirdLife Partner in the UK (the RSPB) has also provide capacity building on Spoon-billed Sandpiper (standardised) monitoring for stakeholders in the region.

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.

20.

Please report briefly on data management of your organisation in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions.

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

Your Response:

BirdLife regularly publishes papers on migratory waterbird species and sites important for the conservation of these species. BirdLife's secretariat leads the preparation of data and publication of these datasets.

Nguyen, H.B., T.T. Le, V.T. Phan, T.T. Bui, V.T. Nguyen, H.Q. Nguyen, Q.T. Cao, P. Insua-Cao & D.L. Yong. 2023. The present status and distribution of the Critically Endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper *Calidris pygmaea* in Vietnam. *Wader Study* 130(1): 25–37.

Tang, N., Ma, Y., Li, S., Yan, Y., Citizen Science Project Team of Guangxi Biodiversity Research Conservation Association., Cheng, C., Lu, G., Li, F., Lv, L., Qin, P., Nguyen, H.B., Nguyen, Q.H., Le, T.T., Wee, S.Q.W., He, T., Yong, D.L. & Choi, C-Y (2023). Identifying the wetlands of international importance in Beibu Gulf along the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, based on multiple citizen science datasets. *Frontiers in Marine Science*.

10:1222806.

Aung, T.D.W., Naing, T.Z., Yong, D.L., & Peh, K.S.H. (2025). Wetlands of Myanmar: Biodiversity, Livelihoods, and Conservation. *Wetlands of Tropical and Subtropical Asia and Africa: Biodiversity, Livelihoods and Conservation*. Pp 41-65.

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

21.

Please report on your planned contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review II. Please see the <u>CSR I Report</u> for further reference.

Your Response:

BirdLife staff attended consultation meetings leading up to the finalisation of the CSR 1 Report and shared our data on species we work on in various Asian countries.

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.

22.

Please provide details on key research your organisation 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:

NA

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.

Please provide brief information on areas of collaborative research programmes your organisation 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:

The Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI) provides a framework for our collaborative research programmes on the sustainable management of internationally important sites, and has a programme of work for site prioritisation in the EAAF, and the assessment of wetland ecosystem services. The programme brings together the University of Southampton, the National University of Singapore, University of Queensland, together with Cultivo, the Asian Development Bank and the EAAFP secretariat. At the national levels, the framework also brings together the work of our national partners to engage local stakeholders and provide the socioeconomic perspective on the management of wetland sites.

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

24.

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.

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

Your Response:

Knowledge generated has been used to advocate for the conservation of UNESCO Sites in China's Yellow Sea region in 2023/2024 and Korea's West Sea (Getbol wetland sites). BirdLife experts advised the IUCN World Heritage Centre on the importance of wetland sites in China. These sites have seen been inscribed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Ecosystem services data collected under the RFI will guide the development of recommendations of Project Concepts that will support the improved management of these sites.

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

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

25.

Please provide brief details on the development and application of national-level best practice guidelines your organisation 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:

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:

Local communities are critical to the long-term conservation of many project sites which we have worked with. We have, where possible, mobilised resources to consult local communities, and develop inclusive, participatory mechanisms for local people in the conservation of these sites. Our projects involve local communities almost inevitably, in Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong (China), and Mongolia. We encourage our national partners to use citizen science based approaches to monitor biodiversity, especially migratory species.

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.

Has your organisation been involved in <u>identifying/developing</u> capacity building activities and materials about migratory waterbird and habitat management? If yes, please provide some details.	✓ Yes☐ No☐ Planned				
Additional information:					
BirdLife have been actively involved in building the capacity of our partners in the conservation of important wetlands, focusing on CEPA and communications, policy advocacy and research and monitoring. In addition, BirdLife have convened a series of RFI workshops with a clear capacity building focus, on assessing					
			ecosystem services at wetlands and how ecosystem services can be used to guide site management (see		
			earlier notes on RFI workshops in selected EAAF countries)		
28					

Has your organisation implemented capacity building activities and materials for	⊠ Yes
	□No
migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitats?	
If yes, please provide feedback on their values.	□ Planned
Additional information:	

BirdLife have been actively involved in implementing capacity building activities targeting sustainable management of wetland sites, directly or through our national partners. BirdLife collaborated with national partners, ADB and EAAFP to convene a series of RFI workshops with a clear capacity building focus, on assessing ecosystem services at wetlands and how ecosystem services can be used to guide site management (see earlier notes on RFI workshops in selected EAAF countries)

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

Has your organisation included a training needs assessment or survey in projects	□No
you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MOP11 (March 2023)?	☐ Not applicable
If yes, please provide some additional information.	□ Planned
Additional information:	
BirdLife worked with the ADB and EAAFP to undertake a capacity and training need	Is assessment, focusing on
the needs of four countries in the EAAF from 2023 to 2025. The assessment is in re	view now and will be
formally disseminated at the MOP.	
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Indicator 4.1.3 The EAAFP online technical training manual for Flyway Site manage	ment is supported and used
by at least 50% of Flyway Site Managers.	
30.	⊠ Yes
Has your organisation used the <u>EAAFP online technical training materials</u> for	
Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the	□No
usefulness of materials.	
Additional information:	
We have used the technical training manual to develop material for training sessio	ns and workshops.
	•
KRA 4.2 Capacity of Partner Focal Points and site managers to pursue the EAAFP of Indicator 4.2.2 At least one meeting of Partner Focal Points, including site manager	
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☐ Yes

29.

Watching Society, to promote awareness of wetlands in Hong Kong.

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.

33.

Please provide brief details on your organisation's 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 references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

BirdLife has collaborated in international collaborative initiatives for flyway conservation, and is an active participant in AMBI, Ramsar, CMS and AFN processes, sharing our technical input on the development of these initiatives. Our contributions have shaped priorities and the programme of work for all these initiatives.

34.

What does your organisation 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 references for relevant publications.

Your Response:

The Regional Flyway Initiative, driven by BirdLife, the ADB and the EAAFP Secretariat is in our view, the most important initiative/stimulus for large-scale flyways conservation in the region. Since its inception, it has morphed into site level projects, including a new GEF-funded flyways project for the Philippines that is imminently implemented at three wetlands in the country, and two ADB loan-based projects for wetland restoration in China, with a focus on the Dongting Lake Basin and the Fujian Minjiang Hekou coast.

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.

35.

Please provide information on the development of a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations in the EAAF in which your organisation has been involved in.

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

Your Response:

BirdLife has been involved in the global uplisting of the IUCN Red List for birds, and have widely consulted as many stakeholders as possible to participate in the uplisting and status reviews of many migratory species – this process takes place at least once a year. BirdLife also supports Wetlands International's recent update of the Conservation Status Review of EAAF species.

36.		
Has your organisation been involved in taking actions to reduce threats to	⊠ Yes	
migratory waterbirds?	□No	
If yes, please provide some examples of measures taken (e.g. addressing	□ Planned	
negative impacts of renewable energy, habitat restoration, etc.)		
Additional information:		
BirdLife has worked with our national partners and other stakeholders to reduce threats to migratory		
waterbirds, specially bird hunting in the EAAF region. BirdLife has supported work to strengthen legal		
enforcement against illegal bird hunting in Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam, while engaging local		
communities through frameworks to promote local engagement on bird hunting issues.		

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

37.

Please outline the contribution your organisation has made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans since MOP11 (March 2023) (e.g. Far Eastern Curlew, Masked Finfoot, Blackfaced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper).

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

Your Response:

BirdLife is leading work to develop a Species Action Plan for the Masked Finfoot since the Brisbane COP. BirdLife has contributed to the update of the SAP for the Spoon-billed Sandpiper.

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

38. Has your organisation 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: BirdLife supports a range of monitoring programmes for threatened waterbirds through our national partners, including Masked Finfoot, Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Nordmann's Greenshank and Sarus Crane. These programmes have been continuously implemented over the reporting period.		

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.

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

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

Your Response:

BirdLife have actively participated in national workshops for the AFN's development and implementation, including several sessions in Singapore (our partners participate in AFN workshops in various SE Asian countries). BirdLife actively joints AMBI meetings to provide input on AMBI plans for the EAAF, and other key flyways.

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.

40.

What work has your organisation done to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory waterbirds?

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

Your Response:

BirdLife has actively worked with the CMS, the EAAFP Task Force on Illegal Take, Trade and our national partners to raise the profile of illegal hunting and trade as a threat to migratory birds. BirdLife have directly participated and co-organised seminars and webinars to highlight bird hunting issues. In Jan 2025, BirdLife organised a seminar to raise the issue of mist nets as a threat to migratory species, and share experience on what has been done in Asia to address nets. In 2024, BirdLife launched our regional report (on 7 Asian countries) on bird hunting and guidance on how to address hunting at the national level, focusing on community engagement, local enforcement and livelihoods.

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.

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.

Please provide any suggestions your organisation has on strengthening existing multilateral regional and bilateral agreements, and other regional mechanisms to deliver better outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

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

Your Response:

BirdLife recognises the importance of multi-lateralism and bilateral agreements in addressing the conservation of migratory species and have worked to promote multilateral frameworks and initiatives within the EAAFP, CMS and AMBI. BirdLife have also advanced bilateral frameworks to conserve migratory species in EAAF countries, and over the reporting period, have signed two memoranda of understanding with EAAF countries to address migratory species issues, focusing on Vietnam and Mongolia.

Others

42.

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

Your Response:

43.

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

Your Response: