

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	China National Forestry and Grassland Administration	
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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?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: 1) List of Important Habitats for Terrestrial Wildlife (First Batch) https://www.forestry.gov.cn/u/cms/www/202312/19210325f35c.pdf 2) Action Plan for the Protection and Restoration of Migratory Bird Flyways in China (2024-2030). https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202406/content_6959116.htm 3) National Action Plan for the Protection of Bird Migration Flyways (2021–2035). https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-02/24/content_5743184.htm.	

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.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: There are 821 key sites were identified by Action Plan for the Protection and Restoration of Migratory Bird Flyways in China (2024-2030) (https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202406/content_6959116.htm).	

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?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: Not yet. However, based on the habitats and distribution of birds, the Chinese government has implemented the National Action Plan for the Protection of Bird Migration Flyways (2021–2035) (State Council, February 2023), identifying 1,140 important habitats for migratory bird corridors. (https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-02/24/content_5743184.htm).	

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: Not yet, while there are several sites intended to join in the FSN.	

5. How many designated Flyway Network Sites would you like to have by 2028?	site(s)
Additional information: The number depends on specific conditions of each site, no confirmed numerical target at this stage.	

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: 10+ (World Coastal Forum, preparation meetings for Action Plan for the Protection and Restoration of	

Migratory Bird Flyways in China (2024-2030), ADB online meeting on RFI, International Symposium on flyway and habitat conservation (<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/lcdt/544176.jhtml>), Workshop on flyways in China (https://www.ln.gov.cn/web/ywdt/qsgd/ass_2_1/2023062910322668855/index.shtml).

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: Media	

8. Have the Site Managers reported to the national meeting on their work plans related to the EAAFP Strategic Objectives?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: The EAAFP strategic objectives were included in the site management plans of the FSNs. The site managers always took any opportunities to report the progress and findings of site management activities in regional and national meetings.	

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)	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental (NEASPEC).	

10. How many of your Flyway Network Sites have a Site Partnership (e.g. 3 out of 5 Sites)?	20 Site(s)
Additional information:	

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:

Shanghai Chongming Dongtan Bird National Nature Reserve (update annually), Jiangsu Yancheng Wetland Rare Birds NNR (2023), Liaoning Liaohekou NNR (2023), Yunnan Dashanbao NNR (2023), Shandong Yellow River Delta NNR (2022), Hebei Cangzhou Nandagang Wetland and Birds NR (2021), Jiangxi Poyang Lake NNR (2020), Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands Internationally Important Wetland (2023), and Anhui Shengjin Lake NNR (2017).

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:

None

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:

None

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:

Wildlife Conservation Law of the People’s Republic of China, expressly required: The people’s governments at or above county level and the relevant authorities, while formulating relevant plans for development and

utilization, shall take into full consideration the needs of wildlife conservation and their habitat protection, analyse, predict and assess potential impacts that the implementation of the plans may have on wildlife conservation and their habitat protection, and avoid or reduce the possible negative consequences from the implementation of the plans. It is prohibited to construct projects that are defined as “impermissible” by the laws and regulations in nature reserves. Sites or route selection for the projects of building airports, railways, highways, water conservancy and hydropower, wind power, photovoltaic power generation, cofferdam, and sea reclamation shall avoid nature protected areas and other important habitats and wildlife migratory passage; where it is indeed impossible to avoid evasion, wildlife corridors, fish ladders and other conservation-serving facilities shall be constructed to eliminate or decrease undesirable impacts on wildlife. Where constructional projects under planning may exert impacts on nature protected areas and other important habitats or wildlife migratory passages, the administration authority in charge of approval of environmental impact assessment documents shall, in the process of examining and approving environmental impact assessment documents, shall consult the wildlife authorities under the State Council, if key wildlife under the state conservation is involved; while the key wildlife under the local conservation is involved, the opinions of the wildlife authorities at level of province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the Central Government shall be consulted.

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: In the Liaohe River Delta, the waterbird-friendly rice-crab co-culture system at Liaohe Estuary has established certified brands including "Waterbird-Friendly Rice" and "Waterbird-Friendly Aquatic Products" (fish/crab). At Chongming Dongtan, sustainable reed utilization initiatives integrate birdwatching with nature collage workshops and operate a dedicated Reed Bazaar.	

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:	

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: Based on bilateral agreements between China and Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Australia, New Zealand, and Russia, cooperative mechanisms between protected sites are being advanced. For example, the Liaoning Dandong Yalu River Estuary Coastal Wetland National Nature Reserve and Pukurokuro Miranda Shorebird Centre are "Sister 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: Based on bilateral agreements between China and Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Australia, New Zealand, and Russia, cooperative mechanisms between protected sites are being advanced. As exemplified by the "Sister Sites" partnership between Liaoning Dandong Yalu River Estuary Coastal Wetland National Nature Reserve and Pukurokuro Miranda Shorebird Centre in NZ since 2004, and extensive collaboration conducting in scientific monitoring, staff exchanges, public education, and policy coordination. This includes implementing joint bird banding operations and satellite tracking of migratory shorebirds such as the Bar-tailed Godwit with shared monitoring data; facilitating researcher exchanges and international symposiums; and co-organizing public engagement activities including birdwatching festivals and photography exhibitions. The China-New Zealand Migratory Shorebird Conservation Dialogue mechanism was established in 2022, followed by the signing of the Bird Banding Data Exchange Agreement in 2024. As China's first practice of international collaboration in protected area, this initiative contributed to the Yalu River Estuary Wetland's World Heritage designation and stands as an exemplary model for transnational migratory bird conservation. In addition, the Jiangxi Poyang NNR has signed the cooperative agreement with Kytalyk national park of Russia in December 2023; and the Shandong Yellow River Delta NNR has signed the cooperative agreement with Kytalyk national park of Russia in November 2024.	

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.

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.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information (website links if any): During annual nationwide campaigns including Wildlife Conservation Awareness Month, Bird-Loving Week, World Wildlife Day, World Wetlands Day, International Day for Biological Diversity, and National Ecology Day, local governments at all levels organize youth and the general public across China for educational activities on the protection of birds and other wildlife. Concurrently, national and international birdwatching festivals are regularly held in key migratory bird habitats, such as the Yellow River Delta International Birdwatching Festival, Poyang Lake International Birdwatching Festival, and Dongting Lake International Birdwatching Festival.	
20. Has your country made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028 when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in Flyway Network Sites, targeting the public, etc.): International Birdwatching Festivals strategically engage key flyway networks, exemplified by the Yellow River Estuary International Birdwatching Festival operating within the Migratory Flyway Network at the Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve and surrounding wetlands of international importance in China, while the Poyang Lake International Birdwatching Festival spans across the flyway network encompassing the Jiangxi Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve and the Jiangxi Poyang Lake Nanji Wetlands Internationally Important Wetland.	
21. What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites?	☒ Communication ☒ Education ☒ Participation ☒ Awareness
Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links): During annual nationwide campaigns including Wildlife Conservation Awareness Month, Bird-Loving Week, World Wildlife Day, World Wetlands Day, International Day for Biological Diversity, and National Ecology Day, local governments at all levels organize youth and the general public across China for educational activities on the protection of birds and other wildlife. Concurrently, national and international birdwatching festivals are regularly held in key migratory bird habitats, such as the Yellow River Delta International Birdwatching Festival, Poyang Lake International Birdwatching Festival, and Dongting Lake International Birdwatching Festival (https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/dfdt/601554.jhtml).	

22. Has your country developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programmes, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?	☒ National and local governments ☐ Education Department/Ministry ☐ Site Managers ☒ General public ☒ Schools/students ☒ Local communities ☐ Indigenous communities ☐ None ☐ Planned
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Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the programme(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements):

During annual observances including the Publicity Month for Wildlife Protection, Bird-loving Week, World Wildlife Day, World Wetlands Day, International Day for Biological Diversity, and National Ecology Day, collaborative awareness campaigns targeting youth are conducted with education authorities and schools. Major events such as the Yellow River Estuary International Birdwatching Festival, Poyang Lake International Birdwatching Festival, and Dongting Lake International Birdwatching Festival systematically engage participants from national and local government authorities, civil society, students, and local communities.

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

During annual observances including the Publicity Month for Wildlife Protection, Bird-loving Week, World Wildlife Day, World Wetlands Day, International Day for Biological Diversity, and National Ecology Day, collaborative awareness campaigns are conducted

(<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/main/586/20230202/220718189158006.html>,
<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/zny/xxdt/545120.jhtml>, <https://www.forestry.gov.cn/search/59853>).

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.
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Your Response:

We have complied 10 best practice in migratory bird conservation. Will send separately. We have compiled a set of best practices for migratory bird conservation, which will be shared separately. Additionally, bird-friendly livelihood initiatives are being implemented, including the previously referenced waterbird-friendly rice-crab co-culture system at Liaohe Estuary and sustainable reed utilization at Chongming Dongtan. Youth engagement is exemplified by the “Initiatives for Migratory Bird Conservation” co-launched by international students and Chinese youth. (<https://news.bjfu.edu.cn/lsyw/71a04e08e1494827ae9c41f26a86b70b.html>).

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: Wintering waterbird census; Crance census . Each survey is conducted with an implementation plan, technical guidelines, and Technical Guidelines for Terrestrial Wildlife Monitoring.	

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: Wintering survey data on wintering waterbird, as well as population estimate specifically on several key species, e.g. Baer's Pochard, was released. (https://www.forestry.gov.cn/lyj/1/lcdt/20250509/624029.html , https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/lcdt/572191.jhtml)

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: Wintering survey data on wintering waterbird, as well as population estimate specifically on several key species, e.g. Baer's Pochard, was released. (https://www.forestry.gov.cn/lyj/1/lcdt/20250509/624029.html , https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/lcdt/572191.jhtml)

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:

Monitoring system on key wetlands was established, and coordinated survey on wintering waterbirds, on Yellow Sea were conducted.

Some research including:

Xiong Y, Fan L, Chang Y, Xiao H, Lei F. Warm Temperature is Associated With Reduced Body Mass and Diversification Rates While Increasing Extinction Risks in Cold-Adapted Seabirds. Glob Chang Biol. 2024 Dec;30(12):e70000. doi: 10.1111/gcb.70000. PMID: 39670339.

(<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.70000>)

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:

CSR; migration route; habitat use; etc. (<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/gsgg/557758.jhtml>).

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:

The Chinese government has formally released the List of Key Terrestrial Wildlife Habitats (First Batch)

(National Forestry and Grassland Administration, December 2023) (<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/u/cms/www/202312/19210325f35c.pdf>), promulgated the China Action Plan on Conservation and Restoration of Migratory Bird Flyways (2024–2030) (State Council, June 2024) (https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202406/content_6959116.htm), and implemented the National Action Plan for the Protection of Bird Migration Flyways (2021–2035) (State Council, February 2023), (https://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2023-02/24/content_5743184.htm).

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:

High roost habitat for shorebirds.

(https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MjM5MzgWzNzMDMA==&mid=2651704115&idx=1&sn=61e218542c523dc01e7007c5c68b2488&chksm=bc9f72242f8f2270b620849a8bce07eaed0ac81dde58cdf6b28ef643575afd9e5afdc20404dd&scene=27).

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 amended Wildlife Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2022 Revision), along with the formulated China Action Plan on Conservation and Restoration of Migratory Bird Flyways (2024–2030) and the National Action Plan for the Protection of Bird Migration Flyways (2021–2035), systematically incorporate scientific knowledge and mandate multistakeholder engagement involving civil society, the public, and local communities.

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?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Planned

If yes, please provide some details.	
Additional information: Flyway Science Symposium (https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/gjhzdt/590510.jhtml), China Migratory Bird Flyway Conservation Network Expert Workshop (https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/lcdt/507406.jhtml)	

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: National Workshop on bird banding and monitoring; workshop during Birdwatching Festival; training for volunteers; and training on drone technology, etc. (https://www.caf.ac.cn/info/1223/54258.htm).	

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: In implementing Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) initiatives—including activities during Bird-loving Week and Bird Protection Campaigns, as well as Competition on nature observation Note etc.	

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.	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Planned
Additional information:	

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

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

37. Have you been able to participate in any meetings of EAAFP Partner Focal Points? (e.g. Science Symposium, AFN workshops, CMS COP, etc.) If yes, have any new collaborations with other EAAFP Partners been developed from these meeting(s)? Please provide details.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: Flyway Science Symposium (https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/gjhzdt/590510.jhtml) China Migratory Bird Flyway Conservation Network Expert Workshop (https://www.forestry.gov.cn/c/www/lcdt/507406.jhtml)	

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:

The China Action Plan on Conservation and Restoration of Migratory Bird Flyways (2024–2030) explicitly encourages diverse stakeholders—including enterprises, financial institutions, and social organizations—to engage in implementation through autonomous investments, philanthropic donations, and public-private partnerships (PPPs). It further advocates establishing a Market-based Migratory Bird Flyway Conservation Fund to mobilize social capital, thereby forming a diversified investment landscape and exploring innovative management models. Illustratively, corporations such as China Wit Media Co. Ltd., Druid Ecology, and Hunan Global Messenger Technology Co., Ltd sponsored the inaugural Science Conference on Flyway Conservation.

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:

Bilateral agreements with NZ, Australia, Japan, Russia, KOR.

(https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzI3NjQ2MTQ4OA==&mid=2247503649&idx=1&sn=fee0c233f6480124dd86bafc3925792f&chksm=ea04bef7fcadf864c1465d73d64a7a374130a44aa73a06bf786bcf0f04cdbf2be3a222922547&scene=27). The Liaoning Dandong Yalu River Estuary Coastal Wetland National Nature Reserve and Pukurokuro Miranda Shorebird Centre are "Sister Sites".

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:

Through strengthened national-level coordination and strategic planning, China has enhanced foundational capacity building across jurisdictions, culminating in the formal release of the China Action Plan on

Conservation and Restoration of Migratory Bird Flyways (2024–2030)
(https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202406/content_6959116.htm).

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:

In 2021, the List of National Key Protected Wildlife was revised and adjusted, followed by the revision and adjustment of the List of Terrestrial Wildlife with Significant Ecological, Scientific, and Social Value in 2023, placing 1,422 bird species under legal protection.

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:

China strengthened wildlife protection frameworks through the 2021 revision of the List of National Key Protected Wildlife and the 2023 update of the List of Terrestrial Wildlife with Significant Ecological, Scientific and Social Value, followed by the release of the List of Key Terrestrial Wildlife Habitats (First Batch) (December 2023) and the China Action Plan on Conservation and Restoration of Migratory Bird Flyways (2024–2030) (June 2024). These measures systematically enhance multi-tiered conservation efforts, including guided patrol monitoring, habitat restoration, enforcement supervision, and public awareness campaigns.

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 National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Forestry and Grassland Administration jointly issued the China Action Plan on Conservation and Restoration of Migratory Bird Flyways (2024–2030), which involves the restoration and monitoring of migratory bird habitats across the country, including various endangered waterbirds.

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: Synchronized surveys, including Baer's Pochard, crane species, Yellow Sea waterbirds, and wintering waterbird.	

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: We've been involved in the development and implementation of AMBI, AFN. International Mangrove Center was established in Shenzhen of Guangdong Province in November 2024. In addition, the World Coastal Forum has been held in Yancheng of Jiangsu Province in 2022 and 2023 already, which is being planned to be hold in September 2025.

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: Amending the Wildlife Protection Law, adjusting the list of National Key Protected Wildlife, strengthening law enforcement, and conducting joint law enforcement by multiple departments every year (Qingfeng Action and Net Shield Action); Mainstream media publicity at key time nodes such as Bird Love Week, Wildlife Conservation Awareness Month, World Wetlands Day, International Biodiversity Day, National Ecology Day, etc.; Recruiting volunteers, community co-management, etc.

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:

The Wildlife Conservation Law, list of National Key Protected Wildlife, List of Terrestrial Wildlife with Significant Ecological, Scientific and Social Value, Wetland Conservation Law.
(<https://www.forestry.gov.cn/search/300028>).

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:

Multilateral agreements include Ramsar Convention, CBD, CITIS, EAAFP; and the bilateral agreements on the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats were signed with Japan, Australia, RoK, New Zealand, Russia.

Others

49.

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

Your Response:

None

50.

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

Your Response:

None