

EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

NINTH MEETING OF PARTNERS (MoP9)

REPORTS AND WORK PLANS

11-15 January 2017

Singapore

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***Partners are listed in joining order.**

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South East Asia Network

Australia

Australian Government Work Plan (2017-18)

(Prepared by Mark Carey, Department of the Environment and Energy, Australian Government)

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

- 1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets
 - In conjunction with state and territory governments, support the nomination of new Flyway Network Sites.
- 1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS
 - In conjunction with state and territory governments, and as resources allow, update Site Information Sheets for existing Flyway Network Sites.
- 1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS
 - In conjunction with state and territory governments, and site managers, support the development and implementation of management plans for Flyway Network Sites.
- 1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS
 - In conjunction with state and territory governments, and site managers, support priority actions and projects at Australian Flyway Network Sites as identified in their site management plans.
 - Support relevant projects identified in the Australian Government's *Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds* at Flyway Network Sites.
- 1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships
 - Support the development of Sister Sites between Australian and other Flyway Network Sites.

Objective 2: CEPA

- 2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness
 - Support the promotion of migratory bird conservation through global events such as World Wetlands Day, World Migratory Bird Day and World Wildlife Day.
 - Support and promote 'Biodiversity Month' in September each year.
 - Promote awareness of threatened species through Australia's Threatened Species Day – 7th September 2017 and 2018.
- 2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations
 - Support CMS and the promotion of World Migratory Bird Day activities.
- 2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS
 - In conjunction with the state and territory governments and site managers, support relevant CEPA activities at Flyway Network Sites.

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

- Participate in biannual meetings with the Wetlands and Aquatic Ecosystems sub-Committee (formally known as Ramsar Implementation Committee). The committee comprises all state and territory government agencies responsible for implementing Ramsar obligations in their jurisdictions.
- Participate in quarterly meetings of the National Avian Influenza Wild Bird Steering Group. The group is responsible for the development and implementation of a yearly operating plan and coordination of surveillance activities for avian influenza in wild birds in Australian states and territories.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

- Support actions identified in the Australian Government's *Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds* to increase information and knowledge exchange on migratory shorebirds and their habitats.
- Support research, monitoring and knowledge exchange on threatened migratory waterbirds as identified in their approved Conservation Advice or other related conservation plans.
- Support the implementation of the *International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew (Numenius madagascariensis)*.

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

- Support activities that contribute to the monitoring of migratory waterbird populations at important sites, particularly at Ramsar sites and nominated Flyway Sites.
- Support monitoring programs identified in the Australian Government's *Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds*.

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

- Participate in national conferences and workshops to improve information sharing and networking (e.g., Australasian Ornithological Conference).

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

- Promote and support a relevant research program through the National Environmental Science Program focusing on migratory waterbird species and their habitats.
- Support research programs identified in the Australian Government's *Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds* to increase information and knowledge exchange on migratory shorebirds and their habitats.
- Support high priority research programs on threatened migratory waterbird species and their habitats.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

- Participate in biannual meetings with the Wetlands and Aquatic Ecosystems sub-Committee (formally known as the Ramsar Implementation Committee). The committee comprises all state and territory government agencies responsible for implementing Ramsar obligations in their jurisdictions.
 - Participate in quarterly meetings of the National Avian Influenza Wild Bird Steering Group. The group is responsible for the development and implementation of a yearly operating plan and coordination of surveillance activities for avian influenza in wild birds in Australian states and territories.
 - Participate in BirdLife Australia's Shorebirds 2020 annual Steering Committee meeting.
- 4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation
- In conjunction with state and territory governments, and site managers, support training programs at Australian Flyway Network Sites, in line with approved site management plans.
- 4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)
- Implement actions identified in approved Conservation Advice for threatened migratory waterbird species.
 - Implement the Australian Government's *Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds and Threatened Species Strategy*.
 - Implement the Australian Government's Policy Statement 3.21 - Industry guidelines for avoiding, assessing and mitigating impacts on EPBC Act listed migratory shorebird species.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

- 5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites
- Promote and support a research through the National Environmental Science Program focusing on migratory waterbird species.
 - Support relevant actions identified in the *Wildlife Conservation Plan for Migratory Shorebirds* and approved conservation advice.
 - Implementation of the *International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew* in the EAAF.
- 5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions
- Participate in relevant migratory waterbird meetings and workshops organized by Ramsar, CMS and CBD.
 - Participate in biennial migratory bird consultative meetings with Japan, China and the Republic of Korea in 2018.

Indonesia

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites

Number of FNS with current and updated Site Information Sheets

- Consultation with current FNS Managers and National Partnership's Partners to update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS and submit to the secretariat

Number of proposed new FNS

- Nomination of 2 potential Flyway Network Sites, through the following steps:
 - Development of call of support for the feasibility study of selected potential new FNS
 - Feasibility study and site assessment for selected potential sites
 - Communication and consultation with the management authority and local government
 - Development of official documents for new sites
 - Official submission of new Flyway Network Sites from Indonesia

Objective 2: CEPA

Progress in developing National Partnerships (increased recognition of EAAFP)

- Revitalization of National Partnership on Migratory Bird Conservation under the new Decree of Director General of Natural Resources and Ecosystem Conservation (KSDAE)
- Continue communication and consultation with local government with site of international importance for migratory waterbirds

Activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

- Continue coordinate, encourage and facilitate the celebration of specific days to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness. The two most notable events are World Wetlands Day and World Migratory Bird Day
- Facilitate communication and supervision on the potential external support for the celebration of the relevant events

Migratory waterbirds incorporated into developing plans and policies

- Development of "National Action Plan for Conservation and Management of Migratory Waterbirds" through the following steps:
 - Development of call for support
 - Writing of the "National Action Plan for Conservation and Management of Migratory Waterbirds". This will engage the current Flyway Site Network Managers and Partners of National Partnership on Migratory Birds
 - Consultation of the draft document with wider experts and audience
 - Official launching of the "National Action Plan for Conservation and Management of Migratory Waterbirds"
- Continue provide input to the revision of the list of protected species through the engagement of Indonesian Institute of Science as Scientific authority and Ministry of Environment and Forestry as management authority, with close contribution from NGOs and Universities
- Continue the national action plan for seabird in Indonesia with government, NGOs and local birdwatchers

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

Increased knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats

- Continue study on the Avian Influenza issue

Improved monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

- Continue coordinate, facilitate and encourage the implementation of (inter)national waterbird census aimed on the improved information on migratory waterbirds and their habitats. The following census program will be continued in 2017:
 - Asian Waterbird Census, coordinated jointly by Wetlands International and Ministry of Environment and Forestry
 - Indian Ocean Coastal Count
 - Indonesian Seabirds Monitoring
 - Indonesian Shorebird Monitoring
- Continue operation of Indonesian Bird Banding Scheme (IBBS), jointly coordinated by Indonesia Institute of Science – LIPI and Ministry of Environment and Forestry, closely contributed by several NGOs and Universities

Information shared and widely available (improved networks)

- Continue and improve networking through Social media (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, etc.) to share information on ornithological issues, including migratory waterbirds

Objective 4: Capacity Building

Number of site manager training workshops/courses in migratory waterbird and site conservation

- Seek external support for the development of regular Site Manager Workshop at national level, in close collaboration with Indonesia's focal points for Ramsar Convention and Convention on Biodiversity
- Continue Bird Banding and Marking Training organized by Indonesian Bird Banding Scheme

Number of sites with local capacity building programs

- Continue organization of Technical Supervision and other training events for field Staff on the management of migratory waterbirds, including introduction of the flyway and EAAFP concept and operation
- Seek external support for the Technical Supervision and other training events
- Continue Bird Banding and Marking Training at site level organized by Indonesian Bird Banding Scheme

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

Number of international projects developed or ongoing for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation

- Develop project proposal for research and survey targeted migratory waterbird and habitat conservation, and population monitoring
- Seek potential donors for support on the research and survey targeted migratory waterbird and habitat conservation, and population monitoring
- Actively engaged on international forum and initiative to attract implementation of both short-term and long-term conservation projects on migratory waterbirds and their habitat in Indonesia

Number of sister sites or similar collaborative programs/actions

- Seek guidance on the sister site partnership program
- Identification of potential site across the flyway for sister site partnership program
- Communication with identified potential site for sister site partnership

Japan

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets

Promote further nomination of new FNS in consultation with local governments.

1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS

Encourage local governments to update SIS

1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

More than two thirds of FNS has been designated as protected area under national laws. Also, more than two thirds of FNS have management plans.

Promote conservation activities and the development of management plan especially at FNS without legal protection and management plan.

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS

Support local governments which plan to develop actions and projects through promoting information sharing and strengthening the network among FNS.

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

Provide assistance, as necessary, to local governments which have interest in conclusion of Sister Site partnerships.

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

Further develop Japanese website under EAAFP website.

Develop brochure and leaflet on EAAFP and FNS

Publish newsletters and distribute them to FNS managers and related groups.

Distribute EAAFP e-newsletter with Japanese contents page to FNS managers and related groups through mailing lists

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

Raise awareness of World Migratory Bird Day in order to encourage to hold celebration events.

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

Encourage local governments to undertake CEPA activities through promoting the exchange of experiences among FNS and providing CEPA materials such as brochure and leaflet.

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

As described in 2.1

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

Continuously conduct banding surveys.

Continuously conduct satellite tracking of Anatidae, as a part of surveillance of HPAI.

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

Continue to conduct existent monitoring activities.

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

Hold networking events for FNS managers and related NGOs.

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

Identify information and research gaps through discussion at national partnership meetings and other forums.

Provide possible support for prioritized research programs.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EA AFP goals and activities

Hold a national partnership meeting consisted of FNS coordinators, experts and related NGOs once a year.

4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation

Hold networking events for FNS managers and related NGOs.

Hold training workshop for surveyors of Anatidae and shorebird monitoring.

Send Japanese site managers to training workshop organized by EAAFP and RRC-EA

Seek to post existent relevant guidance and other documents on the website.

4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

“The National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012-2020” includes the description on the measur

es to be taken for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

- 5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

Participate in joint survey on Saunders' Gull with China and Republic of Korea under bilateral agreements for the protection of migratory birds.

- 5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

Participate in AMBI.

Japan has concluded bilateral conventions and/or agreements for the protection of migratory birds with the United States, China, Australia and Russia. Furthermore, continuously work toward the ratification of new Korea-Japan agreement for the protection of migratory birds.

The Philippines

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

- 1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets
- a) Manila Bay (LPPCHEA, Sasmuan and Balanga City wetlands);
 - b) Lake Mainit
 - c) Cabusao Wetlands (follow-up on status of previous submission)
- 1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS
- a) Olango Island
 - b) Naujan Lake
- 1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS
- 1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS
- Development of Naujan Lake National Park (NLNP) Ecotourism Development and Business Plan and support for mobilization of the Plan
- 1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

Objective 2: CEPA

- 2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness
- Continuing support for the annual conduct of Philippine Bird festival through hosting of environmental forum;
 - Continuing support for the "welcome to the Birds" event
- 2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

- Organize activity program at the national level for the event
- 2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS
 - Enhancement of the “Bangklase” program in Naujan Lake through production of education materials
- 2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events
 - Poster presentation during the Annual Philippine Biodiversity Forum
 - Bird/environmental forum during Philippine Bird Festival

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

- 3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys
 - Verification of waterbird populations in the west coast of Luzon (Sierra madre)
 - review the bird monitoring gaps in Agusan Marsh and Candaba swamp/Central Luzon (tarlac, Bulacan, Pampanga) and recommend measures to document the actual population of birds in the area.
 - continue mapping of wetland sites
- 3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats
 - regular conduct of AWC and seabird monitoring in Tubbataha
 - encourage quarterly recording of waterbirds in waterbird sites within protected areas
- 3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking
 - Sharing of national AWC data and results of waterbird/migratory bird monitoring at the BMB website
- 3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs
 - conduct of small group consultation meeting with conservation partners on information and research gaps on migratory species in the Philippines and disseminate such information.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

- 4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities
 - Can be undertaken together with item 3.4 above and 4.2 below
- 4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation
 - Organize trainings on wetland management

- follow-up training on waterbird identification and monitoring for new staff of DENR field offices as well as partners, and planning for enhanced waterbird monitoring

4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

- Facilitate proposals for designation of Critical Habitats for waterbirds

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

- Continue participation to the Black-faced spoon bill survey

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

- Explore with the EAAFP secretariat the co-organization of an EAAFP side event during the CMS COP12 on October 2017.

Republic of Korea

1. Participatory Type: Partner(Government)

2. Name of the Partner that you are submitting from: ROK

3. Name of draftsman and organization you present: MOE-K

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites

1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets : 2

- Hongdo Island in Gyeongnam Province
- Incheon Tidal Flat (703.9km²)

1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS : Information sheets for 4 sites, Cheolwon Basin, Han River Estuary, Cheosu Bay, and Gumi Haepyung wetland, are planned to be updated

EAAF Site code	Name of Site	Site Information Sheet
EAAF027	Cheolwon Basin	*
EAAF028	Han River Estuary	*
EAAF046	Cheosu Bay	*
EAAF078	Gumi Haepyung wetland	*
EAAF079	Suncheon Bay	O

EAAF095	Junam Reservoir	O
EAAF096	Upo Wetland	O
EAAF097	Nakdong Estuary	O
EAAF100	Geum River Estuary	O
EAAF101	Yubu-do Tidal Flat	O
EAAF107	Chilbaldo Island	O

1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

- Local governments and national parks will provide site information with cooperation to support nomination of Hongdo Island in Gyeongnam Province as a new FNS

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS: Research in breeding ecology of seabirds (Swinhoe's Storm Petrel, Ancient Murrelet, and Streaked Shearwater) in Chilbaldo Island (EAAF107) and continuous promotion of habitat protection by eliminating invasive alien species such as Japanese chaff flower and planting coastal rock sedge

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

- Work toward to sign a MoU between Songdo in Incheon City and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for international cooperation to protect Black-faced Spoonbill

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

- Celebration events for World Migratory Bird Day as well as nationwide campaign along with local migratory bird observatories

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

- Training programs at national parks to nurture volunteers specialized in birds
- Provide regular programs explaining ecology of the sites as well as educational programs for students at the visitor's centers in several FNSs, including Cheonsu Bay, Suncheon Bay, Junam Reservoir, Upo Wetland, Nakdong Estuary, and Geum River Estuary
- Different programs by local governments such as tour programs to observe birds in Seosan and Taean

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

- International and national workshops along with International Day for Biological Diversity and UN World Wildlife Day
- (International Level) International Seminar on Crested Ibis among Korea, China and Japan
- (National Level) Crested ibis releasing event in Changnyeong (Sept, 2017), regional workshop on the conservation and management of migratory birds habitat in the Yellow Sea (May, 2016), celebrating event for World Wetlands Day and public-private workshop on conservation and management of wetlands (Feb, 2016), capacity building workshop for nationally protected areas, National Workshop on the conservation and management of the migratory shorebirds and coastal wetlands, workshop for Management Effectiveness Evaluation in protected areas, managers workshop for controlling poach and invasive alien species, and ecotourism workshop

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

- Joint research and workshop with Korea Biodiversity Observation Network (K-BON) to provide educational programs to citizen
- Scheduled to open a website in 2017 for citizen to find out and make use of the information about migratory birds

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

- (Winter Waterbird Census) Nationwide research in every December and January at 200 key sites for migratory waterbirds
- (Monitoring) Regular monitoring in spring and fall for shorebirds that fly through the route in 20 main sites
- (Research for island area) Research for migratory birds in spring and fall in 4 island areas

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

- Regional bird monitoring programs and training programs for citizen to be a guide for observing birds, cooperated with Incheon-Gyeonggi Ecoregion Task Force, Incheon BFS Network, and local wild bird clubs

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

- Joint activities with research institute, including National Bird Research Center, National In

stitute of Biological Resources, National Institute of Ecology, and National Marine Biodiversity Institute of Korea to broaden research and to enhance cooperation

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

- Host nationwide migratory birds and site managers workshop
- Hold various workshops for nationally protected areas, capacity building for Ramsar site managers, and cooperation between public and private

4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation

- Specialized training workshops to be undertaken for conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitat by complementing previous programs
- Take initiative in international capacity building events to nurture expertise of site managers

4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

- Improvement and enlargement of Biodiversity Management Contract to protect endangered species rather than simple feeding for migratory birds in winter
- Migratory birds and its habitat protection will be considered in establishment of the 4th National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2019~2023)
- Foundation of the National Bird Research Center in Socheong Island (Oct, 2017) and further development of migratory bird study
- Review of updating and revising a list of endangered migratory birds

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

- Enhance international cooperation to conserve migratory birds and its habitat in the Yellow Sea as a follow up measure of the Resolution 24 adopted in the WCC held in Hawaii
- * Focused efforts in the Yellow Sea to conserve migratory birds and its habitats from East Asia Australian Flyway

- Support an agreement to protect migratory birds between Korea and Japan (scheduled to be concluded provisionally in the first half of 2017 at the occasion of Tripartite Environment Minister Meeting among Korea, Japan, and China)
- Increase joint research in moving routes of migratory waterbirds among Korea, China, Russia, and Mongolia
- Study in ecology and habitat environment of Chinese Crested Tern
- Research in migratory routes and genetic diversity of Black-faced Spoonbill
- Promote conclusion of MoU between the National Park Migratory Birds Center in Heuksan Island and Mongolian Ornithological Society to exchange research
- Review MoU between Suncheon Bay Wetland and Geelong City in Australia (expected to be concluded in 2017)

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

Russia

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets

To finalize the nomination of 3-5 new Network sites in Russia (Kamchatka, Sakhalin, Khabarovskiy Kray)

1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS

- To continue updating information on Russian Network sites and keep sending filled in SIS to the EAAFP secretariat.
- Identify focal point in Russian delegation to work intersessional with EAAFP secretariat to follow up on filling SIS forms

1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

- Discuss with regional governments in Far Eastern Russia on the opportunity to give regional protected status to the newly established Russian Network sites on shorebird stopovers.
- Work with Chukotka government on creation of the Nature Park – “The land of the spoon-billed sandpiper” aiming to protect 80% of current remain breeding range of the species. If not yet create it – then to report significant progress in it;
- reinitiate the dialog to reconstruct bird sanctuaries closed by Kamchatka government;
- support the work of Khabarovsk research Institutions, WWF-Russia and regional government on creation of protected wetland in Ul'banskiy and Nikolaya Bay with follow up designation them as EAAFP Network sites
- improve conservation of Moroshechnaya Network site in Kamchatka

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS

Explore the opportunity to develop awareness raising and education work in Russian shorebird FNS to decrease levels of illegal hunting

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

Explore the opportunities to find the partnership site for the newly developed Russian Network sites on the flyway. To work with other EAAF partners on it.

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

- Work with hunting communities in the Russian Far East to raise awareness on changing status of shorebirds and decrease hunting pressures on Great and Red Knots, Bar-tailed Godwit, Spoon-billed Sandpiper and others. Including cooperation projects with WCS as EAAFP partner.
- Production and distribution of awareness materials (leaflets, small posters etc) in key wetland areas including new shorebird species of Russian Red Data book for hunters, Hunting Associations and Hunting Management Agencies.

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

Cooperate more with the State Network of Nature reserves to celebrate the Day

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

Work with local communities at Moroshechnaya Network site and newly arranged sites in Kamchatka on CEPA priorities

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

Promote EAAFP at the coming Russian scientific and conservation conferences and forums including the first All-Russian Ornithological Congress to be arranged in Tver in February 2018.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

Continue research projects on shorebirds and geese in NE Russia focusing on priority endangered species: SBS, Nordmans Greenshank, Great Knot and others...

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

- Keep monitoring of key SBS sites in Chukotka and Kamchatka
- Keep monitoring of FECurlew breeding sites on Kamchatka

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

Support the initiative of BirdsRussia to improve cooperation and communication of different regions of the Russian Far East on illegal hunting mitigation and conservation of shorebirds. Including the workshop to be organized in cooperation with WCS in Ternei.

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

Objective 4: Capacity Building

- 4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

No plans

- 4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation

No plans

- 4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

Work on changing regional regulations and management practices to decrease the pressure of hunting on flyway shorebirds following changes in Russia National Red Data Book.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

- 5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

- Continue international cooperation projects on Spoon-billed Sandpiper conservation;
- Continue Scaly-Sided Merganser and Baer's Pochard research and conservation projects.
- Joint international Far-eastern Curlew research and conservation projects.
- Continue participation in Russian Far-eastern program on Avian Influenza sampling and analysis.

- 5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

- Promote EAAFP at those meetings where Russia would participate in 2017-18 as the schedule of these meetings would be clarified.
- Promote EAAFP at the Arctic Council/CAFF/AMBI events
- Encourage more cooperation with Flyway countries in conservation of EAAFP priority species under bilaterals with Russia and AMBI

Singapore

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

- 1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets
- 1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS
- 1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

- 1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS
- 1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

We are continuing our update of our Masterplan. As a FNS, the long term goal will be to increase the site's viability and capacity as a staging and wintering site. This will include expanded research in wetlands and mudflats management, improving site integrity, increasing outreach and educational efforts locally and formation of international networks.

Objective 2: CEPA

- 2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness
- 2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations
- 2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS
- 2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

Thematic weekly guided walks will continue, with the addition of new fortnight walks at different locations. Ongoing nature camps for various target groups will have their content refreshed. Promotion of annual flagship activities, our version of the 'Welcome to the Birds', Heron Watch, Wader Watch, and profiling of sister sites and EAAFP at our visitor centers will be increased. We are also working with schools, commercial educators and vendors to streamline and improve the content of their teaching materials.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

- 3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys
- 3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats
- 3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking
- 3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

Collaborative research with institutions on habitat enhancement is ongoing, and new initiatives are expected for the coming year. Our census and ringing program will continue, incorporating a project on satellite tracking. Work on enhancing roosting and feeding sites within the reserve are planned for in the next few years.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

- 4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to

EAAFP goals and activities

- 4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation
- 4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

We will be continuing the close sharing and exchanging of knowledge on shorebird and wetland management with sister sites. We are also engaging different partners to conduct workshops for site managers within the Flyway to increase awareness and build capacity, especially within the SE Asian region. On a national level, we provide regular advice to agencies on surrounding land use and measures to balance development with shorebird and wetland conservation.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

- 5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites
- 5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

We will continue partnering sites in various countries in the flyway on data sharing and cross training engagements. We will also maintain regular participation in international seminars, workshops and memberships in regional organizations help to promote awareness and objectives of shorebird conservation.

United States of America

United State Government - Partner Work Plans

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

- 1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets
 - Nominate two new FNS in Alaska before the 10th Meeting of the Partners (MOP10): (i) Buldir Island and (ii) Sirus Point at Kiska Island, both located in the Western Aleutian Archipelago.
- 1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS
 - The Site Information Sheets for the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) FNS, and the Teshekpuk Lake Special Area FNS (if successfully nominated by MOP9) will be updated biannually (i.e., prior to MOP10).
- 1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS
 - New nominated FNS will be highlighted through village partnership with the aim to encourage responsible management of migratory birds and their habitats at the Yukon Delta NWR FNS and , if successfully nominated at MOP9, Teshekuk Lake Special Area FNS.

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS

- The United States, in collaboration with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council and other stakeholders, are developing a proposed plan for sustainable harvest of Emperor Geese, which has been closed due to low population numbers since 1987.

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

- The United States is exploring the possibility of connecting indigenous people interested in Bar-tailed Godwits residing in New Zealand, mainland China, and Alaska. Additionally, another possible Sister Site partnership could build on recently identified Aleutian Tern wintering sites in Indonesia and known breeding sites in Alaska.

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

- Bird resources in remote areas of Alaska are co-managed between federal, state and native groups via the Alaska Migratory Bird Co-management Council. This process seeks to educate rural residents of the need to conserve bird resources but also recognizes the needs of native subsistence users.

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

- International Migratory Bird Day (IMBD; <http://www.migratorybirdday.org/>), similar to World Migratory Bird Day (<http://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/>), is an annually held event to celebrate the spring arrival of migratory birds with celebrations held from Alaska to South America.

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within Alaska will work with rural schools to promote migratory bird conservation and their habitats, including the Junior Duck Stamp program, a coloring contest associated with the production of a waterbird calendar, and a student intern program focusing on exposing high school students to migratory birds and their conservation needs.

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal agencies in Alaska are will continue to be active participants at meetings and conferences where EAA Flyway species and relevant topics are presented and discussed.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

- Federal and state agencies will work together to develop projects relevant to filling knowledge gaps on species of birds in the EAA Flyway. In 2017, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will partner with the National Park Service, U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, to conduct monitoring studies on numerous species-specific studies, including Yellow-billed and Red-throated Loons, Aleutian Terns, Kittlitz's Murrelets, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Least and Crested Auklets, Red-faced Cormorants and Dunlin.

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal and state agencies conduct surveys at sites important to EAAF migratory birds throughout Alaska. This includes annual aerial surveys of many waterfowl species, boat-based surveys of many marine birds, and ground-based surveys for shorebirds and landbirds.

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

- Information from monitoring and research efforts in Alaska will be published in peer-reviewed journals or provided on-line via websites and research funding sources websites and data clearinghouses. The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) Secretariat will be kept updated as information becomes available for sharing with partners.

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

- Federal and state agencies in Alaska have regular exercises aimed at determining where management funds and efforts would have the greatest conservation outcomes. These exercises include extensive planning aimed to identify priority areas for research and filling information gaps.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal agencies are active participants in meetings where issues on East Asian-Australasian migratory birds are discussed. National and international conferences include the Alaska Bird Conference, the American Ornithologist's Union meeting, the Pacific Seabird Group Meeting, and the International Wader Study Group Meeting.

4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation

- Federal and state biologist routinely interact with key stakeholders in discussions of migratory waterbird and site conservation in Alaska. Each of the federal and the state agencies conduct some level of outreach to build local capacity. Working with tribal governments and non-governmental organizations, outreach efforts will continue to promote to partners the importance of migratory birds and their habitats.

4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

- In the United States, the National Environmental Policy Act and Clean Water Acts serve as crucial components to environmental assessments aimed at guiding responsible management of wildlife and their habitats.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

- Federal biologists are involved in a number of international projects related to migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in the EAA Flyway, including the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative, the Arctic Marine Biodiversity Observing Network, the Pacific Seabird Group, the World Seabird Union, and the Circumpolar Seabird Working Group. These projects vary from focused on-the-ground conservation studies on the demographic of marine birds and shorebirds to formal groups that focus on communicating and sharing information.

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal agencies in Alaska are active participants at meeting and conferences where EAA Flyway species and relevant topics are presented and discussed. The EAAFP Shorebird and Seabird Working Groups will continue to be promoted at relevant at international forums like the International Wader Study Group Meeting and the Pacific Seabird Group Meeting.

Cambodia

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets:

Prek Toal and Koh Kapih Ramsar site are being proposed as FNS.

1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS:

It is being developed with consultation from various departments.

1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS:

Department of Freshwater Wetlands Conservation of General Directorate of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection, Ministry of Environment is working on the nomination of Prek Toal and Koh Kapih Ramsar site as FNS. An updated 5 years management plan of Prek Toal Ramsar site has been completed with 3 consultation workshops (local, provincial and national level) with financial assistance from WCS. We are now discussing with IUCN on possibility of zoning of the Koh Kapih Ramsar site. At Boeung Prek Papov, we also work BirdLife and WWT to start develop zoning plan.

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS:

Various projects are being implemented at the proposed FNS by the government, INGO, NGO and others in the FNS.

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships: The process is going on

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory water bird conservation awareness

- Cancellation of economic land concession
- Review to shorten the duration of existing land concession
- The transfer of protected areas from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to Ministry of Environment
- Government circulation to ban hunting and trade on water bird
- Monitoring program is being conducted
- Public awareness on migratory water bird
- Protected area development

- Promote bird watching activities (strengthen bird club and organize educational event)
- Migratory bird education in universities
- Welcome to the bird program
- Trainings of wetlands site managers

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations:

Annual celebration of the World Migratory Bird Day with the participation of government officials, NGOs, teachers, students and local communities has been conducted. This year the event was held at Kampot province with some financial support from EAAFP secretariat.

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS:

CEPA activity is widely practiced with the participation from other government institutions, NGOs, universities, local communities etc.

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events:

To promote the FNS, the Ministry of Environment in close cooperation with other government line agencies and other stakeholders are working hard to achieve the nomination of the first FNS in order to bring attention of the importance and benefits of the FNS.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys:

- Water birds census program
- Sarus Crane and Black Faced Spoon-bill census
- Production of road banners, posters, T-shirts, calendar etc
- Promotion of bird watching
- Support BirdLife to conduct rapid survey at Spoon-billed Sanpider site in Koh Kong province
- Development of community protected area (CPA)

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats:

Regular monitoring is conducted by the ministry of environment with cooperation from WCS, BirdLife and others.

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

Develop collaboration with various institutions, NGOs to mobilize resources and share information on migratory water bird.

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs:

- Sharing of best practice
- Capacity building for site managers

- Good coordination of government line agencies
- Promotion of research program by public and private universities

Objective 4: Capacity Building

- 4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities:
- National Partnership meeting has been convened as needed.
- 4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory water bird and site conservation:
- Number of training workshops had been conducted for the wetland site managers, NGOs and other stakeholders.
- 4.3 Integrate migratory water bird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)
- Development of NBSAP
 - Size reduction of concession land
 - Cancellation of concession land
 - Requirement of EIA in any development project
 - Restructure of the ministry of environment's structure for betterment of the implementation of land use plans and policies

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

- 5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory water bird and habitat conservation at key sites:
- Various projects are being implemented on water birds
 - Water bird monitoring program
 - Bird and habitat monitoring
 - Shorebirds conservation program at Koh Kapi Ramsar site
 - Sarus Crane conservation projects
 - Zoning of protected area
 - Sustainable agriculture training
 - Invasive species control
 - Pilot habitat restoration and water management at Boeung Prek Lapov and Anglung P ring Protected Landscape
 - Support Local community to establish community fishery and community protected area.

- Pilot water and habitat management

- Community based ecotourism piloting at Anlung Pring Protected Landscape (FNS potential site).

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

Government is working with Ramsar Convention, CBD, CMS etc. to promote goals and actions of EAAFP.

People's Republic of China

Work plan has not been submitted.

Bangladesh

Work plan has not been submitted.

Thailand

Objective	Activities	2016				2017				Organization	Remarks
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
1. Develop Flyway Network Site	1. Designate the new FNS (Huay Jarakae Mak Reservoir Wildlife Non – Hunting Area, Sanam Bin Reservoir Wildlife Non-Hunting Area and Huay Talad Reservoir Wildlife Non-Hunting Area, Buriram Province)							3		Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and planning (ONEP)	
	2. Update Information sheet of the Krabi Estuary and Bay							√		Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and planning (ONEP)	
	3. Flyway habitat conservation and protection through Smart Patrolling.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and plant Conservation (DNP)	

2.Communication , Education, Participation and Awareness CEPA	1. Migratory shore bird festival (Smutsakorn, Samutprakarn and Petchaburi)	√				√				- Khok Kham Conservation Group, Samutsakorn Prov. - Thai Wetlands Foundation Pak-Tale and Khok kham Tambon Administrative Organization, Phetburi Prov. - Bird Conservation Society Thailand (BCST) - ONEP	
	2. Strengthen migratory waterbirds conservation and monitoring through enhanced collaboration with Bird Conservation Society of Thailand.	√				√				Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	Asian Waterbirds Census Program
	3. Raising awareness and promoting the conservation of migratory birds. - Improve knowledge utilization by mean of various activities including exhibition, disseminating research activities and expanding research outcome, etc.	√		√		√				Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	
	4. World Migratory Bird Day event in East Asian–Australasian Flyway		√				√			Bird Conservation Society Thailand (BCST)	
Objective	Activities	2016				2017				Organization	Remarks
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
3. Research, Monitoring, Knowledge generation and Exchange	1. Technical / scientific knowledge sharing of migratory waterbirds flyway with Australia.	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	
	2. Bird migration monitoring (Ring , color flag)	√	√		√	√	√		√	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	
	3. Promote coordination and collaboration of migratory birds conservation amongst the federal agencies									Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	
	4. Mornitoring the Bird flu disease in resident and migratory birds	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	

4. Capacity Building	1. Training courses in migratory waterbirds identification.		√			√	√			Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)	
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Mongolia

Partner Work Plans – MONGOLIA -2017

The work plan is developed and compiled by Dr. Gombobaatar Sundev, Mongolian Ornithological Society and National University of Mongolia and Mr. Tsogtsaikhan Purev, Ministry of Environment and Tourism

Action No.	Five Objectives	Description of activity required	Timing (Quarter)												Budget USD	Responsible institutions	Notes
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			
1	Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)	Nominate 1 (+1?) more new sites by 2017	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		MOS, NUM, EAAFP, MEGDT and other NGOs	
2		Complete a management plan for FNS: Dashinchilen Tsagaan Wetland (2017-2018)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		MEGDT, MOS, NUM, EAAFP and RRC-EA and other NGO	
1	Objective 2: CEPA	Hold World Migratory Bird Day 2017				x	x									EAAFP, MEGDT, governmental institution, NUM, MOS, OT, and other NGO	
2		Waterbirds and Ramsar and EAAFP networks sites posters distribute to 500					x	x	x	x	x					EAAFP, MEGDT, governmental institution, NUM, MOS,	

		stakeholders															MAS, and other NGO	
3		Promote EAAFP activities giving a speech in National Bird Watchers Day and International Bird Conservation Day 2017								x	x						EAAFP, MEGDT, NUM, MOS, MAS, and other NGO	
4		World Wetland Day -2017		x													EAAFP, MEGDT, NUM, MOS, MAS, and other NGO	
1	Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange	Carry out field surveys on migratory shore birds and other water birds at Dashinchilen Tsagaan Wetland and wintering water birds (2017)							x	x	x	x	x	x			MOS, NUM, private sector, and other NGO	
2		Conduct waterbird migration surveys at different sites in 2017-2018						x	x	x	x	x					MOS, NUM, MEGDT, academic institutions and NGOs	
1	Objective 4: Capacity Building	Organize a national workshop on wetland and river basin managers and students in Mongolia (2017-	x	x							x	x					EAAFP, RRC-EA, NUM, MOS, MAS, and other	

		2018)																NGO	
2		Integrate the migratory water bird conservation action with National Ramsar Committee work plan	x	x	x													EAAFP, MEGDT, government institutions, and NGOs	
1	<i>Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches</i>	Develop at least sister site programme between Mongolia, Korea, Japan and other countries	x	x	x	x	x											EAAFP, MEGDT, government institutions, and NGOs	
2		Participate international and national conferences and meetings in Mongolia and overseas and promote EAAFP goals and actions (2017-2018)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			EAAFP, MEGDT, government institutions, and NGOs	
3		Develop and complete database on shore birds and migratory water birds migration (2017-2018)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			NUM, MOS, WWF, WCS, WSCC, and other NGO; EAAFP, MEGDT, government institution,	

New Zealand

Appendix one: Draft New Zealand Work plan for 2017-18.

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets

New Zealand will work to nominate a further two sites as candidates for addition to the Flyway Site Network.

1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

New Zealand will work to establish suitable domestic regulatory protection to key shorebird habitats to support nominations to the FNS.

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

New Zealand will promote appropriate sister site relationships to support FSN linkages and priority species conservation.

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

New Zealand will seek opportunities to promote flyway issues throughout East Asia.
New Zealand will continue to develop a national CEPA Action Plan with a focus on Ramsar sites.

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

New Zealand will continue to engage with Partners from China to develop project at a bilateral level to promote the conservation of priority shorebird habitats and populations.

New Zealand will continue to engage with partners from the Ministry of Environmental Protection (PRC) to exchange technical advice on better control of Spartina.

New Zealand will continue to support partners and stakeholder undertaking monitoring work and survey for shorebirds, particularly bar-tailed godwits.

New Zealand will investigate developing partnerships to develop sustainable fishery tools to support habitat protection in the Yellow Sea.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

- 4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

New Zealand Partners will continue their programme of formal and informal national partnership meetings.

- 4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation
- 4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

- 5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites.

New Zealand will continue to engage with counterparts to support conservation of populations and habitats for bar-tailed godwits and red knots with particular emphasis on protecting habitats in the Yellow Sea.

New Zealand will continue as Convenor of the Yellow Sea Eco-Region Taskforce

- 5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

New Zealand will look for these opportunities as they arise

Malaysia

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets

- Three (3) sites:
 - (i) Kuala Gula, Perak;
 - (ii) North central Selangor coast IBA, Selangor; and
 - (iii) Teluk Air Tawar - Kuala Muda coast IBA, Pulau Pinang.

1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS

- SIS completed for Bako Buntal Bay
- Kapar Power Station Ash Pond: The Malaysian Nature Society and BirdLife in Malaysia has been working on study of its conservation status and updating the information sheet.

1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

- Site Management Plan for Bako Buntal Bay as an East-Asia Australasian Flyway site is being developed

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS

- Asian Waterbird Census

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

Three sites are proposed for Sister site partnership:

- (i) Kushiro-shitsugen (Japan);
- (ii) Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve (Singapore); and
- (iii) Sembilang National Park (Indonesia)

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

Activities/programmes to be held in 2017 to promote awareness:

- i. Asian Waterbird Census;
- ii. Raptor Watch;
- iii. Festival of Wings; and
- iv. Migratory Bird Awareness Programme at Kuala Gula, Perak and Kapar, Selangor

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

- Festival of Wings

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

- CEPA programmes/activities proposed in 2017:

- (i) Asian Waterbirds Census;
- (ii) Raptor Watch;
- (iii) Festival of Wings; and
- (iv) Migratory Bird Awareness Programme at Kuala Gula, Perak and Kapar, Selangor (Talk and Site Visit for school students)

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

- i. Technical visit from Kushiro International Wetland Centre;
- ii. Visit to Kuala Gula Wildlife Conservation Centre, Perak;
- iii. Asian Waterbirds Seminar;
- iv. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia to arrange a meeting with Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Kapar Energy Venture, Selangor State and MNS on Kapar Power Status future conservation status; and
- v. Biodiversity Seminar 2017 (DWNP)

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

- 3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys
- (i) Monitoring and data collection for 12 months;
 - (ii) DNA collections for Department of Wildlife and National Park DNA Bank;
 - (i) Avian Influenza monitoring; and
 - (ii) Asian Waterbird Census
- 3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats
- Annual waterbird count activities were carried out by local institutions and volunteers from NGOs. However, the scopes of monitoring have been widened to include behavior and DNA.
- 3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking
- Asian Waterbird Census report, website and newsletter
- 3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs
- (i) Lack of research on migratory birds;
 - (ii) Lack of information on migratory waterbirds behavior;
 - (iii) Opportunity in satellite tracking monitoring; and
 - (iv) Habitat Conservation for migratory bird

Objective 4: Capacity Building

- 4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities
- EAAFP is recognized as one of the agenda under the National Steering Committee for Wetlands.
- 4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation
- Malaysian Nature Society plans to organize these training programmes for site managers in 2017:
- (i) AWC Training Workshop;
 - (ii) Asian Waterbirds Seminar; and
 - (iii) Migratory Bird Monitoring and Avian Influenza Surveillance Training
- 4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

- Under the recently launched National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025, Malaysia has set under Goal 5 to improve the capacity, knowledge and skills of all stakeholders to conserve biodiversity. Hence, to achieve this goal, Malaysia will strengthen its international and regional organizations and fully support Malaysia's obligations biodiversity-related conventions which include EAAFP. Thus, some of the actions taken to incorporate migratory waterbirds conservation into plan and policies are:

- (i) DEIA is required for all coastal, marine and terrestrial developments;
- (ii) site parts of protected area to meet country's Aichi Target;
- (iii) to include site under integrated Coastal Zone Management Plans;
- (iv) to list site under Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA);
- (v) National Physical Plan;
- (vi) Special Area Plan; and
- (vii) State Structure Plans and Local Area Plans

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

- Asian Waterbirds Census (Wetlands International)

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

-Nil

Myanmar

No	Actions	Date	Responsible organization	Budget	Notes
<i>Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)</i>					
	Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing three FNS: Gulf of Mottama, Indawgyi Lake and Moeyungyi Wetland	2016-17	MONREC, governmental institution, university, other NGOs		
	Promote increased protection status and work Plans for FNS: Indawgyi Lake and Moeyungyi Wetland	2016-17	MONREC, governmental institution, university, other NGOs		
	Develop action plan and projects at FNS: Gulf of Mottama	2016-17	MONREC, NGOs (BANCA) and INGOs (Royal Society of Bird Protection-RSBP and Birdlife International)		

	New site nomination (2 new sites will be nominated): Inlay lake and Meinmahla Island	2016-17	EAAFP, MONREC and other NGOs		
<i>Objective 2: CEPA:</i>					
	Activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness: every month at Indawgyi Lake, Inlay Lake, Moeyungyi Wetland and Meinmahla Island; one time in three months at Gulf of Mottama	2016-17	MONREC, Staffs of Park Warden's Office, NGOs		
	Undertake CEPA activities at FNS: Free talk and wetland education center, posters, Migratory waterbird information, signboards and pamphlet for locals; show wetland video and educate to primary level and visitors, University	2016-17	Staffs of Park Warden's Office, NGOs		
	Interview to locals at FNS about migratory waterbirds and conservation status by medias	2016-17	Media		
	Hold world wetland day celebrations: education activities work in all wildlife sanctuary and other region	2016-17	MONREC, Staffs of Park warden offices, NGO		
<i>Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange:</i>					
	Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys, bird watching, patrolling; and Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through education, medias, Pagodas Festivals, traditional Festivals.	2016-17	MONREC, Staffs of Park Warden's Office, NGOs and Local community, university		
	Undertake regular monitoring of resident and migratory waterbirds and their habitats, fish and aquatic plant survey, specialfic species of Baer pochard survey in central dryzone.	2016-17	MONREC, university, Staffs of Park Warden's Office, BANCA ,NGOs		Need to technical and financial support

	(reference book, Training , Material)				
<i>Objective 4: Capacity Building</i>					
	Undertake regional meeting and workshops to conserve the wetlands and migratory waterbirds	2016-17	MONREC, NGOs, INGOs		Need financial support from INGOs
	Hold the wetland management and bird watching training, to share information and to promote the participation in conservation	2016-17	MONREC,NGOs, INGOs		Need financial support from INGOs
	Share information to park managers in international workshops	2016-17	MONREC ,INGOs		
	National Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Spoon-billed Sandpiper in Myanmar: Gulf of Mottama,Meinmahla WS and Nantha Island in Rakhine	2016-17	MONREC, NGOs(BANCA and FFI), INGOs		Need financial support
<i>Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches</i>					
	Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation: Prepare to submit the Ramsar Information Sheet(RIS) of Indawgyi designate as a Ramsar site in 2.2.2016	2016-17	MONREC, governmental institution and other NGOs		Need financial support
	Preliminary survey to establish the protected public forest in Gulf of Mottama, establish the protected public survey, finished the data collection the Spoonbilled Sandpiper and other species, and submit RIS to Ramsar Secretariat	2016-17	MONREC, governmental institution and other NGOs, INGOs		Need financial support

Vietnam

EAAFP Partner: Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA), Vietnam Environment Administration

(VEA), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)

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Viet Nam's Flyway Partnership Work Plan

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

In 2017, the submitted Flyway sites documents are further completed according to the advice of the Secretariat. Biodiversity Conservation Agency (BCA) will also promote cooperation with the management boards of newly recognized Flyway sites to support the involvement of those sites into the activities of Flyway partnership. In addition, BCA will also support them in resources mobilization in protecting flagship migratory birds at the sites.

Furthermore, in full view of developing Flyway Network Sites (FNS), BCA will continue to review and evaluate the potential sites to nominate for FNS.

Objective 2: CEPA

In order to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness, the CEPA activities for EAAFP will be mainstreamed into the celebrating events of International Wetland Day (2nd February) and the International Day for Biological Diversity (22 May) in 2017.

The updates on EAAFP will also be published in relevant national forums and events, especially the forming Partnership Platform on Biodiversity.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

In coming time, BCA plans to identify information and research gaps and needs of relevant research programs on conservation of migratory birds as well as monitoring of migratory birds.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

Capacity building is one of the priority for newly Flyway sites. For long-term vision, BCA will consider to integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation into the provincial planning of biodiversity conservation of the provinces with high value of wetland areas as well as nominating Ramsar sites.

Under the implementation of NBSAP (2020- 2030), the content of protection and conservation of water migratory birds at wetland areas and Ramsar sites is also mainstreamed into the programs and plans for NBSAP where appropriate.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

BCA shows strong support and interest in participating in international forums and programs to promote EAAFP goals and actions. The international approach is also contributing to enhance the national efforts in deployment of EAAFP

Australasian Wader Studies Group – BirdLife Australia

Work plan has not been submitted.

International Crane Foundation

Work plan has not been submitted.

Wetlands International

Work plan has not been submitted.

World Wildlife Fund

Fund 3 projects through the Asian Waterbird Conservation Fund (note, depending on the awarded project any of the 5 Objectives could be met) [WWF-HK]

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

Chongming Dongtang NNR (FNS), habitat enhancement including controlling invasive species, fine management planning and monitoring activities. Continue to work with local community and change their aquaculture practice into a waterbird-friendly way. [WWF-China]

Develop a new FNS in Yellow Sea Eco-region. WWF is in the process of selecting a new FNS in YSE and will conduct a 5-year on-site wetland conservation project, including habitat management and community involvement. [WWF-HK & WWF China]

Develop a new FNS or a region in Northeast China. By involving local communities, we plan to conserve the breeding areas especially for oriental white stork. [WWF-China]

Objective 2: CEPA

Black-faced Spoonbill awareness raising activity. Making papier mache models of BF Spoonbill at workshops in HK and at the Mai Po Nature Reserve (similar to the 1600 Pandas). Potential to expand project concept to other key Asian countries for BF Spoonbill. [WWF-HK]

A 2-year Citizen Science project to raise awareness about coastal environments and wildlife. Engage the public and schools in coastal clean-up and basic ecological study activities. Includes the Mai Po & Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site (FSN) [WWF-HK].

Organize trainings for corporate staff who are willing to serve as volunteers in Chongming Dongtan NRs, as well as urban parks. Organize wetland introduction and birdwatching experience for public (small scale at current stage). [WWF-China]

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

Organize a wetland research symposium (April 2015) for academics, researchers and site managers in Deep Bay and South China coastal areas incl. waterbird monitoring, waterbird migration studies and wetland management best practices. [WWF-HK]

A 2-year Citizen Science project to study the biodiversity of the Mai Po and Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site (FSN) (start March 2014). Involve species studies (incl. migratory waterbirds), also a regional assessment of the status of migratory waterbirds. [WWF-HK]

Satellite tagging of migratory birds. Partnering with nature reserves, we will catch and tag them with solar powered satellite tracking devices. Species will be selected based on their regions, conservation levels and our interests. [WWF-China]

Continue to monitor bird population dynamic in Beibayao Wetland of Chongming Dongtan. Bird surveys in Northern Jiangsu coastal wetlands, including Rudong, Tiaozini, etc. [WWF-China]

Objective 4: Capacity Building

Build the capacity of staff at the Mingjiang NNR. Train managers in, and help implement, habitat management and monitoring activities, and CEPA programmes. [WWF-HK]

Organize at least ten 8-day training courses and 5 study tours for State Forestry Administration staff from wetlands in China. [WWF-HK]

Organize at least one 8-day training course in Chongming for State Forestry Administration staff from wetlands. [WWF-China]

Organize one 8-day joint training course in Chongming (4 days) and Mai Po (4 days) for nature reserve staff / wetland related officers. [WWF-HK & WWF-China]

Provide direct support to the China Coastal Blueprint project, e.g. training and capacity building of wetland managers. [WWF-HK]

Incubate about 5 local bird-related NGOs by funding and guiding them, especially in project management, so that they will be capable of carrying out more domestic projects. [WWF-China]

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

Complete the final stage of the EAAFP Collaborative Work Programme for Shorebird Conservation - Yellow Sea Ecoregion 2015-2016. [WWF-HK]

Develop then implement a Yellow Sea Ecoregion Collaborative Work Programme between WWF Japan and WWF China to promote sustainable fishery by engaging Japanese seafood supply chain and through consumers' awareness raising for the Yellow Sea's important habitat conservation. [WWF-Japan]

International Union for Conservation of Nature

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

- 1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets
- 1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS
- 1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

- Please see the references to the Gulf of Mottama project in Section 5.

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS

- Please see the references to the Gulf of Mottama project in Sections 2, 3 and 5 below.

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

- In collaboration with BANCA, IUCN will continue to carry out CEPA activities in Mon State, Myanmar, as part of the *Community-led Coastal Management in the Gulf of Mottama* project. CEPA activities will also be extended to Bago Region.
- A range of CEPA activities will also be carried out under the auspices of the newly-established Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative (IBRRI), which provides a platform for enhanced coordination and Ramsar implementation in the five countries of Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

- Please see 2.1 above (the Gulf of Mottama is a Flyway Network Site).

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

- EAAFP will be promoted through the new IBRRI. In order to ensure coordination/collaboration between the two initiatives, EAAFP will be invited to become a member of the IBRRI Technical Committee.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

- IUCN will provide both financial and technical support for the Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force Meeting, to be held in Mawlamyine, Myanmar in January 2017.

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

- IUCN will continue to partner with BANCA to carry out spoon-billed sandpiper surveys in the Gulf of Mottama

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

- Information about migratory waterbirds in the Gulf of Mottama (particularly spoon-billed sandpiper) will be disseminated at both local level (State Wetland Committee) and union level (National Wetlands Committee).

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and

site conservation

- Under the auspices of IBRRI, a number of capacity building events are being planned, focusing in particular on wetlands management planning and use of the Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (R-METT).

4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g., NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

- IUCN will continue to be an implementation partner in the *Community-led Coastal Management in the Gulf of Mottama* project. Priorities will include the development of a coastal management plan and the designation of a new Ramsar site, to promote the conservation of migratory waterbirds, fisheries and critical habitats.
- IUCN will continue its engagement with China, DPRK and ROK, in order to promote the conservation of the inter-tidal habitats of the Yellow Sea.

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

BirdLife International

BirdLife International Work Plan for EAAFP MOP9

This work plan will only include discussed actions within the timeframe of 2017 to 2019 (two Meetings of the EAAFP Partners)

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

Not discussed within BirdLife but MNS (BirdLife in Malaysia) intends to propose two new sites to the Malaysian Government.

Discussion on priority flyway sites within the BirdLife Partnership in Asia is ongoing. This may generate a few new FNS in the region.

Objective 2: CEPA

BirdLife Asian Partners are currently working on a main CEPA project 'welcome to the birds'. It is expected to have a better promotion in the next few years.

BirdLife is now working with many EAAF partners and organizations on the conservation of tidal flats (particularly at the Yellow Sea), particularly on designation of important tidal areas as World Heritage Sites. It is expected more CEPA work on tidal flat and species will be done in the next two years.

The following EAAF species are likely to be/ continue to be focus species on BirdLife and Partners in the next two years: Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Chinese Crested Tern, Baer's Pochard, Spotted Greenshank, White-naped Crane, Hooded Crane, Red-crowned Crane, Sarus Crane, Eastern Curlew, Great Knot

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

BirdLife is proposing a better coordinated and standardized monitoring system (including birds and sites) along the EAAF. It is expected a better system will be resulted by the next MOP (in 2019)

BirdLife is expected to support partners on their on-going research and monitoring on the following EAAF species: Spoon-billed Sandpiper (and other shorebirds), Chinese Crested Tern (and other seabirds, especially in warmer waters of the EAAF), Baer's Pochard (especially at their wintering ground in SE Asia)

Objective 4: Capacity Building

Not yet planned but will be done to support activities under objectives 2 and 3.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

BirdLife is expected to work more on conservation of tidal flats in the region. May focus on promotion of cooperation between the countries around the Yellow Sea (China, DPRK and ROK)

Wild Bird Society of Japan

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

Promote to develop new flyway sites nominated by Black-faced spoonbill in Japan.

Objective 2: CEPA

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

Continue project Latham's Snipe

Continue to monitor of black-faced spoonbill

Continue to monitor wintering states of White-naped crane and Hooded crane in Japan to promote making new wintering site.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

Hold 1 or 2 training courses every year about interpretation and survey planning training.

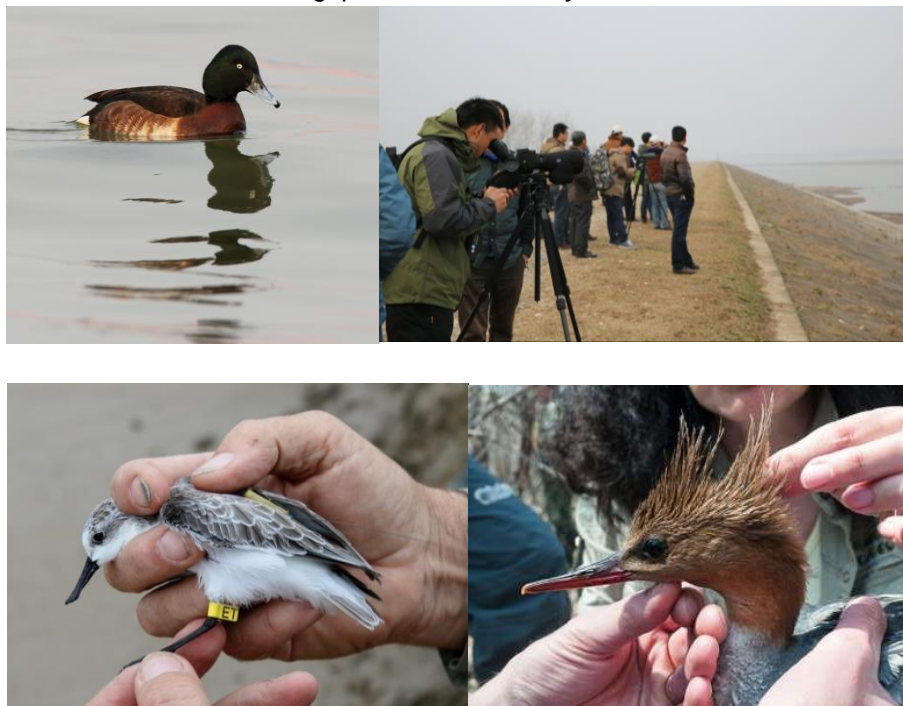
Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust



Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust Work Plan to 9th Meeting of Parties to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership



Singapore, 11-15 January 2017



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1. BAER'S POCHARD CONSERVATION

Plans for 2017-18

1. Continue to coordinate BPTF activities and stimulate implementation of the SSAP.
2. Organise and hold a SSAP implementation meeting, ideally in early 2017, to determine how, and by whom, key actions in the SSAP can be taken forward.
3. Develop a captive stock management plan for the WWT collection.

2. SCALY-SIDED MERGANSER CONSERVATION

Plans for 2017-18

1. Continue to support the SSMTF Coordinator, Dr. Diana SOLOVYEVA, with SSMTF coordination and the research, monitoring and nest box programme in the Primorye.
- Assist with the completion of the Scaly-sided Merganser Field Station in Kishinevka village and use it to develop an anti-shooting campaign in the Primorye.

3. SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER CONSERVATION

Plans for 2017-18

1. Another headstarting expedition in 2017 is being planned, with the intention to rear and release 30 juvenile Spoon-billed Sandpipers.
2. Funding applications have been submitted to extend the satellite tracking work to mark birds on the Russian breeding grounds in order to locate the currently unknown autumn staging site between Chukotka and southern China.
3. We hope that the captive population at Slimbridge will breed for the first time!
4. For more information on Spoon-billed Sandpiper conservation see: <http://www.saving-spoon-billed-sandpiper.com/>

4. YANGTZE WATERBIRD MONITORING NETWORK

Plans for 2017-18

1. The 5th coordinated census of the Yangtze floodplain is scheduled for January 2018.
 2. Continue to implement a targeted training programme designed to improve site coverage and data collection standards.
 3. Develop a secure data management system, and address data sharing and dissemination issues.
 4. Develop a wider YWMN partnership with key individuals and organisations.
- Publish an overview of wintering waterbird trends in the Yangtze floodplain.

5. CAMBODIAN LOWER MEKONG FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS PROJECT

Plans for 2017-18

1. Complete the current phase of work (due end of March 2017), funded by Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund and the UK Government's Darwin Initiative, including:
 - i. Expand the Sarus Crane Rice Groups to cover 60 households at BPL;
 - ii. Complete the designation of a second community fishery at BPL;
 - iii. Create additional community information points around the wetlands;
 - iv. Undertake wetland health risk assessments at both sites;
 - v. Expand Wetland Environmental Education programmes to local schools around BPL;
 - vi. Deliver a comprehensive training programme to the members of the newly established community fisheries;
 - vii. Conduct updated ecosystem services assessments at both sites.

2. Develop plans and seek funding for next phase of work, focussed on supporting transition of AP and BPI to Ministry of Environment management.
3. Increase work at national level within Cambodia to support wise use of wetlands, including working with the new Wetlands department of Ministry of Environment to disseminate and support implementation of national wetland guidance.

6. WETLAND LINK INTERNATIONAL

Plans for 2017-18

1. Hold the WLI Asia conference 2017, currently being planned to be held with the Asia Wetlands Symposium in November 2017.
2. Carry out wetland centre audit across the Asia region.

7. WORLD WETLAND NETWORK

Plans for 2017-18

1. Strengthen the network leading up to the next Ramsar COP13 (to be held in Dubai in 2018), including a clearer focus on citizen science and encouragement for Ramsar to actively use this information.

8. WWT CONSULTING PROJECTS IN EAAF COUNTRIES

Plans for 2017-18

1. Development of a bespoke training course for Wetland Park staff and decision-makers in China.
2. Increased provision of training to managers and administrators at ecologically important wetland sites in China and South Korea.

Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust

Work Plan – Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists' Trust 2017-2018

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites

1.3 The PMNT will assist the government partner by providing expertise as requested in the development of new flyway network sites.

1.4 The PMNT intends to continue with its successful programme of events which not only promote the Firth of Thames Ramsar site, a flyway network site, but also promote migratory shorebird advocacy in the EAAFP.

1.5 The PMNT still has an active sister site partnership with the officials at the Yalu Jiang National Nature Reserve in China. The Trust is also actively involved in measures to try to protect the Nanpu coastline and if necessary will help promote a sister site partnership with a suitable partner.

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 The PMNT hold two open days during the year which celebrate the spring and autumn migration of migratory shorebirds. These activities are widely promoted and also provide opportunities for advocacy to the wider community.

2.2 The PMNT has mainly concentrated on the spring and autumn migration times for advocacy although the Annual General Meeting of the Trust is held at the similar time to world migratory bird day. This is therefore taken as an opportunity to promote this activity.

2.3 The Shorebird Centre which is the office of PMNT has permanent display panels which actively promote the adjacent flyway network site and also shorebird migration in the wider sense. These display panels are visited by approximately 15,000 people a year, either on a casual or organised basis, and will be updated as necessary and funding becomes available.

The Trust has over the previous reporting period undertaken a very successful CEPA activity relating to the flock project which involves the painting of cut out birds by individuals which are then taken around public events and this activity is likely to continue into the future. Several suitable conferences are planned for the coming two years.

2.4 The PMNT has a core group of speakers who regularly attend suitable events throughout Australasia and this will continue into the future period. We also have a presenter that attends the international wader conference also presenting on activities within the EAAFP.

In conjunction with the government partner we often share the responsibility for presentations to ensure that we are presenting similar messages.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 In conjunction with Birds NZ the PMNT participate in the bi-annual wader counts throughout New Zealand. These counts are undertaken in November and June to provide an assessment of populations in the summer and winter periods. These will continue into the future years and provides a really accurate assessment of populations within New Zealand.

The PMNT has planned shorebird counts along the west sea shoreline of North Korea over a five year period and these will continue over the next 2 years. These shorebird counts are undertaken near the end of April during the peak migration period of birds from New Zealand.

Shorebird counts will also be taken at the Yalu Jiang National Nature Reserve as requested by the sister site partner.

3.2 As set out above the PMNT undertake regular counting of migratory shorebirds.

3.3 The PMNT is currently investigating an option, with other groups, to establish a nature centre close to Auckland City the major urban area within New Zealand. This would provide greater opportunities for promoting shorebird awareness to a largely urban population. This centre would be located on the shore line of the Manukau Harbour which is the major shorebird habitat in New Zealand that has very low levels of protection at the present time.

3.4 One of the active projects of the PMNT is to promote research on the adjacent Firth of Thames flyway network site. To promote this activity the Trust has established a scholarship to encourage students to undertake suitable research to assist in the protection of this habitat.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Regular meetings are held with the New Zealand Government Representative to share information and discuss suitable EAAFP activities. This collaboration will continue into the future and every opportunity will be taken to host New Zealand Government events at the Shorebird Centre. It is noteworthy that the New Zealand Government and the major milk producing company in New Zealand, Fonterra, have formed a collaboration which includes creating additional shorebird habitat adjacent to the Firth of Thames flyway network site. This work involves regular communication and meetings which are based on the shorebird centre. This will be further developed in the period of this plan.

4.2 Events are held at the shorebird centre to build capacity of site managers from throughout New Zealand. These activities will continue during the forthcoming period with a week long field course in January and other day events throughout the year as the demand warrants.

4.3 The PMNT actively promotes the protection of shorebirds and their habitat into local authority planning documents, particularly around the large urban area of Auckland City where three key

shorebird sites are located. Information is also provided to other workers throughout New Zealand to utilise the skills and information available.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 The main activity over the next 2 year period will be the continued shorebird counts on the west sea of North Korea. This is a unique opportunity to enter this country with the ultimate aim being to have the whole of the west sea coastline checked for suitable habitat.

The Trust is also commencing discussions with the local indigenous people of the area, Ngati Paoa with the aim of developing links with the aboriginal people of the Gulf of Carpentaria in Australia and with the Inuit people in Alaska. This collaboration will be developed over the next 2 year period and will provide a unique perspective on migratory shorebirds over an international level connecting the indigenous people of the extremities of the flyway.

Wildlife Conservation Society



East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) Partnership

Work Plan 2017

Wildlife Conservation Society

Background

Arctic-breeding shorebirds have complex annual cycles. On the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF), shorebirds such as dunlin and spoon-billed sandpiper breed on the shores of the Bering and Chukchi seas, then migrate thousands of kilometers south to winter in a half-dozen countries in Southeast Asia. Effective conservation of these species and others can only be achieved through collaboration at multiple levels ranging from local partnerships, bilateral coordination (e.g., Russia and United States), and international agreements. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), with key programs operating locally throughout East Asia as well as engagement on multiple international agreements (e.g., Convention on Migratory Species) has the potential to contribute in a meaningful way to enact effective conservation change along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

In 2017, we are seeking to elevate the conservation role of WCS - as a trusted international partner and source of sound technical expertise in the conservation of migratory bird along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. In order to do so, we will focus on the EAAF Partnership's established Objectives 3, 4, and 5:

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

3.1.1. Intertidal Mudflat Mapping

Building from our geolocator work on dunlin (see 3.2.1., below), we have initiated a project to better delineate important habitats for migrating shorebirds in the Sea of Okhotsk, so that they can be targeted for conservation assessment and protections where necessary. Currently, little is known of critical habitats in this area. We will: (1) use remote sensing to map the spatial distribution of intertidal mudflats along the Sea of Okhotsk, (2) identify the most important intertidal mudflats (via geolocator efforts and local experts), and (3) develop recommendations for their conservation.

3.1.2. Disease Monitoring

Very little is known about avian influenza prevalence and transmission in the Russian Far East; however this area is thought to be very important as a hub of transmission between the EAAF and the Americas. The gap in knowledge about avian influenza is of concern to a wide array of wildlife and human health interests, particularly in the United States. It is also a gap that cannot currently be filled with laboratories in Russia due to both the lack of expertise in this rapidly developing field, and equipment needed to provide the necessary information. Given the overwhelming regulatory challenges of moving samples that may contain active avian viruses between countries, we are working with a suite of partners (e.g., active avian influenza labs) to conduct a pilot project in summer 2017. We will test a new sampling method, which could facilitate a two-stage approach to sampling, allowing some initial tests in Russia, and the movement of inoculated samples out of Russia to the appropriate labs for further analysis.

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

3.2.1. Dunlin Research

Our work on dunlin is in partnership with United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) and Manomet, and with active participation from individuals from the Russian Academy of Sciences (Institute of Biological Problems of the North, and the Institute of Biology and Soil Science). We are focused on dunlin because, due to their numbers, distribution, and size, they can help us better document stopover and wintering areas for Arctic waders in general. At present, we are deploying geolocators on the four subspecies of dunlin that use the EAAF to look at habitat use during the non-breeding period and timing of use—both of which are very important for conservation. These subspecies breed in the Russian Far East and in Alaska, with our fieldwork conducted in Alaska and the Russian provinces of Chukotka, Sakhalin, and Kamchatka.

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

3.3.1. Publications

In 2016, we contributed to 3 peer-reviewed papers (see full citations, below). We presently have one more paper in press and three more submitted and under review. We expect that we will continue to publish in peer-reviewed and popular outlets as opportunities arise. These publications provide materials that WCS can use to raise awareness of the flyway and key conservation challenges on the flyway. For example, several press releases went out in support of the Bentzen et al. (2016) article highlighting the need for better conservation in the Yellow Sea.

Bentzen, R., A. Dondua, R. Porter, **M. Robards,** and D. Solovyeva. 2016. Large-scale movements of Dunlin breeding in Chukotka, Russia during the non-breeding period. *Wader Study* 123

Bulla, M., Valcu, M., Dokter, A., Kosztolanyi, A., Rutten, A., Helm, B., Sandercock, B., Casler, B., Ens, B., Spiegel, C., Hassell, C., Küpper, C., Minton, C., Burga i Riera, D., Lank, D., Payer, D., Loktionov, E., Nol, E., Kwon, E., Smith, F., Hillig, F., Vitnerová, H., Prüter, H., St Clair, J., Rausch, J., Reneerkens, J., Conklin, J., Lamarre, J.F., Johnson, J., Burger, J., Liebrecht, J., Bêty, J., Coleman, J., Figuerola, J., Hooijmeijer, J., Alves, J., Weidinger, K., Koivula, K., Gosbell, K., Niles, L., Koloski, L., McKinnon, L., Klaassen, M., Giroux, M.A., Sládeček, M., Megan Boldenow, Exo, M., Goldstein, M., Šálek, M., Senner, N., Rönkä, N., Lecomte, N., Gilg, O., Vincze, O., Johnson, O., Smith, P., Tomkovich, P., Battley, P., **Bentzen, R.,** Lanctot, R., Gates, R., Porter, R., Saalfeld, S., Freeman, S., Brown, S., Yezerinac, S., Haig, S., Székely, T., Piersma, T., Montalvo, T., Loefer, V., Pakanen, V.M., Tijssen, W., Kempenaers, B. 2016. Defying the 24-h day: Unexpected diversity in socially synchronized rhythms of shorebirds. *Nature*. 540: 109–113.

Weiser, E.L., R.B. Lanctot, S.C. Brown, J.A. Alves, P.F. Battley, **R. Bentzen**, J. Bêty, M.A. Bishop, M. Boldenow, L. Bollache, B. Casler, M. Christie, J.T. Coleman, J.R. Conklin, W.B. English, H.R. Gates, O. Gilg, M-A. Giroux, K. Gosbell, C. Hassell, J. Helmericks, A. Johnson, B. Katrínardóttir, K. Koivula, E. Kwon, J-F. Lamarre, J. Lang, D.B. Lank, N. Lecomte, J. Liebezeit, V. Loverti, L. McKinnon, C. Minton, D. Mizrahi, E. Nol, V-M. Pakanen, J. Perz, R. Porter, J. Rausch, J. Reneerkens, N. Rönkä, S. Saalfeld, N. Senner, B. Sittler, P.A. Smith, K. Sowl, A. Taylor, D.H. Ward, S. Yezerinac, & B.K. Sandercock. 2016. Effects of geolocators on hatching success, return rates, breeding movements, and change in body mass in 16 species of Arctic-breeding shorebirds. *Movement Ecology* 4:12.

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

3.4.1. Consultations with Russian experts

We expect to conduct multiple consultations in 2017 to better understand how WCS expertise can help fill information and research gaps related to EAAF in the Russian Far East. Also note in Objective 4, the convening role that WCS will play in bringing together Russian and American experts for bilateral trainings and information sharing. A key part of the development of that program is the ongoing consultation with Russian flyway experts to ensure these meetings accomplish specific high-priority flyway goals.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation

4.2.1. Workshops & Trainings

The WCS Russia Program has been engaged in capacity building in the southern Russian Far East since 2000, with “graduates” of our program now acting as key partners and decision makers in Amur tiger conservation in Russia. In 2017, we will build upon our experience over the last 16 years and expand this program to include EAAF interests as well. We will consult with key Russian specialists (See Objective 3.4 above) to identify topics of interest and need on the flyway, conduct trainings and workshops at our Sikhote-Alin Research Center, and help increase local scientific capacity across a broad spatial and technical scale.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

5.2.1. International partnerships

As of 2016, Drs. Martin Robards and Jonathan Slaght of WCS have assumed co-lead roles representing WCS in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, and Dr. Slaght has assumed the role of WCS point person within the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI) and the Global Flyways Working Group of the Convention on Migratory Species. These roles are dovetailed with international staff at WCS including Sue Lieberman in order to ensure the largest impact possible at these international venues). Dr. Rebecca Bentzen provides the lead on avian research (within the WCS Arctic Beringia Program), including coordination with United States federal agencies and the Russian Academy of Sciences–Far Eastern Branch. We will work in 2017 to clearly articulate our international conservation objectives and tangible indicators of success.

Hanns Seidel Foundation

New Partner, Hanns Seidel Foundation joined EAAFP on 14th April 2016.

Convention on Migratory Species

Please refer to CMS Report where can be found at [Annex_Doc.2.4.1_MoP9 Reports of Partners, WGs and TFs.](#)

Ramsar Convention

Secretariat, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Work Plans

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

- 1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets
 - To continue to support the designation of new Ramsar Sites in the EAAF region and the possibility that these Sites can also be designated as Flyway Network Sites.
 - To encourage the designation of suitable Ramsar Sites in the EAAF region as FNSs.
- 1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS
Where the FNS is already a Ramsar Sites, to support the drafting of the SIS and the production of the map for the site.
- 1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS
Where a site is a Ramsar Sites and a FNS, to promote the production of a joint management plan for the site
- 1.3 Develop actions and projects at FNS
Where a site is a Ramsar Sites and a FNS, to look into the possibility of developing joint actions and projects
- 1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships
Where possible, to promote the development of Sister Site partnerships for sites that are designated as Ramsar Sites and/or FNS.

Objective 2: CEPA

- 2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness
To promote greater awareness of the Partnership at relevant events, e.g. workshops and meetings, and at relevant Ramsar Sites along the EAAF.
- 2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations
To promote relevant Ramsar Sites along the EAAF to hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations.
- 2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS
To support CEPA activities at Ramsar Sites which are also FNS.

- 2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events
To promote the EAAFP at relevant national and international forums and events.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

- 3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys
Promote knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitat at relevant Ramsar Sites in the EAAF
- 3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats
To promote regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and their habitats at relevant Ramsar Sites in the EAAF
- 3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking
To promote the sharing and dissemination of information on migratory waterbirds by relevant Ramsar Sites in the EAAF
- 3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs
Encourage relevant Ramsar Sites in the EAAF to identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

Objective 4: Capacity Building

- 4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities
To look into the possibility of including EAAFP goals into national Ramsar partnership programmes and activities
- 4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in in migratory waterbird and site conservation
To look into the possibility of organizing joint training opportunities between Ramsar and EAAFP for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.
- 4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)
To investigate opportunities to integrate migratory waterbirds and habitat conservation in national plans and policies.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

- 5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites
Where possible, to develop and/or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites
- 5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions
To promote EAAFP goals and actions at forums which are attended by representatives from Ramsar.

Food & Agriculture Organisation UN

Work plan has not been submitted.

Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna

CAFF workplan will be developed during the CAFF AMBI Meeting on 8-9 January 2017 in

Singapore. The workplan will be presented at Session 5. *Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative* on Day Two Thursday 12 January 2017 during the MoP9 .

Convention on Biological Diversity

Work plan has not been submitted.

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

Partner Work Plan

ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

For 2017 and beyond, the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) aims toward stronger regional cooperation to accelerate ASEAN's implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2016-2025) and the Aichi targets, the ASEAN Vision 2025 and the emerging Strategic Plan on Environment (ASPEN 2015-2020), and in support of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

In relation to the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), ACB will enhance the implementation of its programmes and projects responding to coastal and marine environment concerns. ACB will also cover new partnerships and prioritize area-based interventions, which include coastal and marine biodiversity, wetlands, and transboundary protected areas.

With relevance to EAAFP objectives, ACB will implement the following activities as part of ACB work programme, beginning in 2017:

- Continue to support the goals and objectives of EAAFP on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the sustainable use of wetlands. ACB will support efforts to raise the profile of intertidal and other coastal habitats in the ASEAN region that are important to EAAFP. Using available ASEAN processes and mechanisms, the ACB will continue to include this conservation agenda in ASEAN discussions through the ASEAN Working Groups on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB) and the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME).
- Enhance programme and project development on coastal and marine biodiversity, wetlands, and transboundary protected areas in collaboration with relevant partners in the ASEAN region, through the Centre's flagship programme on the ASEAN Heritage Parks (AHP) and the ACB Clearinghouse Mechanism (CHM).
- Promote collaboration to contribute to compliance with Aichi Target 12 through supporting the conservation of habitats and ecosystems important to the persistence of migratory water bird species in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway. Specifically, in partnership with EAAFP, ACB will facilitate the approval and funding of the proposed project on ***Improving Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Resilience in the EAAF through Better Informed Wetland Site Management***. With Singapore as lead AMS, ACB will support the component on the establishment of a functional and responsive Southeast Asia network to champion the conservation of wetlands.
- Convene the 6th Meeting of the AHP Committee, the 6th Meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee, and Regional Workshop on Taxonomy taking into account the EAAFP focus area on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the sustainable use of their wetland habitats.
- Strengthen partnerships and leverage programmes and projects on coastal and marine environments and wetlands with international development organizations and donors (e.g., CAEC, JAIF, IUCN-MFF, ASEAN dialogue partners, etc.);

- Continue improving the Regional Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) by enhancing the contents and structures and web services of the ASEAN CHM website (i.e. Species in Protected Areas, AHP App, E-Library, map service); investing efforts in developing knowledge products that will translate existing information to forms useful for policy decision making; and maintaining partnerships and linkages with global data providers; and
- Enhance public awareness of the values of biodiversity and wetlands in particular by engaging non-environment sectors in advocacy; expanding the network of communication practitioners from various sectors; forging strategic partnerships and leveraging communication resources with partners; and documenting good biodiversity communication, advocacy and conservation practices and promoting them as models to encourage greater participation in biodiversity conservation.
- ACB will continue to implement its various programmes and projects under ASEAN-Germany Cooperation and ASEAN-EU cooperation, with the end in view of conserving migratory waterbirds and the sustainable use of wetlands, e.g., through relevant site interventions under the Small Grants Programme or through transboundary protected area initiatives.

Rio Tinto

Work plan has not been submitted.

Incheon City Government

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites

1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets

- Designation : Incheon Tidal Flat, 703.9km²
- Nominee region

Section	Jung-gu	Yeonsu-gu	Namdong-gu	Seo-gu	Ganghwa-gun	Ongjin-gun
Incheon	Yeonjong Tidal Flat	Songdo Tidal Flat	Namdong Reservoir	Saeodo, Maedo	Southern Ganghwa Tidal Flat, Gyodongdo, Jumundo	Janbongdo, Sindo, Deokjeodo, Yeongheungdo

※ Register according to the result of monitoring

Objective 2: CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness)

1) Development and operate of bird-watching programme

- Bird watching programme operate of major habitat for migratory bird (Black-face spoonbill

etc.)

- Guide for bird watching

2) Education and training for bird watching guide

3) Public Awareness for Citizen

- Black-faced Spoonbill education: School, Public library, organization (Monthly)

- Conservation of Black-faced spoonbill's habitat

: Namdong Reservoir, Southern Ganghwa island

Keep clean around the habitat and nest

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, sharing of knowledge

1) Life cycle monitoring of Black-faced spoonbill breeding place: 2 sites

- Namdong Reservoir: Monitoring by Incheon Black-faced spoonbill Network
- Uninhabited island: Monitoring make connection with Incheon Wildlife Bird Research

Objective 4: Capacity Building

1) Host the workshop for Migratory waterbirds conservation

- Sharing information for migratory birds in Incheon

Objective 5: Flyway enhancement approaches

Anatidae Working Group

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

The AWG will support actions and efforts to 1) nominate new FNS, 2) complete and update Site Information Sheets, 3) promote increase protection status of and develop management plans for FNS, 4) develop actions and projects at FNS, 5) promote sister site partnerships, by providing relevant information and data, and by consulting AWG members, other TFs and WGs, Partners and relevant bodies. The AWG will also recompile information on existing and possible FNS to prioritize actions needed to strengthen the FN.

Objective 2: CEPA

The AWG will support various CEPA activities at FNS by providing relevant information and materials, and participating activities on request. The AWG will compile information on Anatidae

related CEPA activities in the FNS, and share information on good practices through the EAAFP newsletter. The AWG will make identification sheets of identical species / subspecies to help monitoring activities, in all languages responsible for conservation of the regarding species / subspecies.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

The AWG will compile information on Anatidae research and monitoring in the EAAF, especially on banding and tracking studies where active research is in progress by AWG members. The AWG will increase knowledge and information on the status of Anatidae and their habitats, through analysis of long term monitoring data sets, and from novel research. For example, waterfowl survey of key breeding sites in eastern Mongolia is planned in summer 2017 by the Wildlife Science and Conservation Center of Mongolia and the Institute of General and Experimental Biology of Mongolian Academy of Sciences, and a new project to study nest habitat selection and breeding success of Whooper Swan will start in Mongolia in 2017 where partial funding is needed to complete the funding needs. The AWG will also work on internationally coordinated monitoring on key Anatidae species, such as the GWF goose, Bean goose, and Brent goose, and organize information gathering / exchange on the juvenile ratio of swans and geese in the key wintering sites in R Korea, Japan and China. The AWG will identify information and research gaps and needs to promote relevant research programs through consultation of AWG members.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

The AWG will support training of site managers and other key stakeholders in Anatidae and site conservation on request. Bird Diversity Observation Network of Sino BON will be developed in China, for biodiversity monitoring and assessment at national, Asian and global levels using traditional and newly developed techniques.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

The AWG will participate in relevant international forums and projects, and especially work close with the WI /IUCN specialists group on swans, geese and ducks, and the AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose Working Group.

Avian Influenza Working Group

Work plan has not been submitted.

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group

Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group Work Plans

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

- 1.1 Nominate new FNS with Site Information Sheets
- 1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS
- 1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

The EAAFP BFS WG will consult other partners to nominate new FNS. BFS WG will also respond to request for information on BFS for the completion and update Site Information Sheets for exiting FNS. BFS WG will also support promoting Sister Site partnerships.

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

BFS WG members will discuss and plan CEPA activities in regarding to promote BFS conservation activities, e.g. BFS festival organised at Incheon. BFS WG will also participate in CEPA programme as needed and requested. The BFS WG will also promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

BFS WG continues to coordinate annual census, satellite-tracking and colour-ringing programme of BFS. Findings and reports will also be disseminated through emails and publishing in website for free download. BFS WG will also identify information and research gaps and needs, and promote relevant research programmes.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in in migratory waterbird and site conservation

4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

BFS WG will hold regular meetings in conjunction with regular EAAF Partnership meeting and also in other occasional regional meetings. BFS WG members will help preparing national plans and policies.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

BFS WG will develop or participate in national and international projects, e.g. satellite-tracking and colour-ringing programme, and international census. BFS WG will also participate in international forum to promote EAAFP goals and actions when getting financial supports.

Crane Working Group

Work plan has not been submitted.

Seabird Working Group

Work plan has not been submitted.

Shorebird Working Group

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

1.1 Nominate new FSN with Site Information Sheets

- The SWG will, where appropriate, support, encourage and/or participate in the nomination process of new FNS.
- The SWG will respond to any requests for information on shorebird numbers for input in to the development and technical review of Site Information Sheets.

1.2 Complete and update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS

- The SWG will work with Partners to identify current FNS lacking Site Information Sheets and provide assistance relating to shorebird data.
- The SWG will respond to any requests for data to update Site Information Sheets for existing FNS.

1.3 Promote increased protection status and develop Management Plans for FNS

- The SWG will encourage increased protection status of FNS where appropriate.
- The SWG will promote development of management plans for FNS.

1.4 Develop actions and projects at FNS

- The SWG will work to develop projects that involve as many EAAF partners as possible with a plan to implement at least one major project by year two. Activities might include coordinated survey efforts, development of standardized monitoring protocols, migration research or CEPA activities, linking to the work of other Working Groups or Task Forces.
- The SWG will work with the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (AMBI), Australasian Wader Studies Group, Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust, Alaska Shorebird Group, WWF, Wetlands International, Wildlife Conservation Society and others to support high priority action items identified at FNS.

1.5 Promote Sister Site partnerships

- The SWG will support other Partner efforts to develop Sister Site partnerships throughout the EAAF, by providing information on shorebird numbers, distribution and species richness.

Objective 2: CEPA

- 2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness.
 - The SWG will participate in CEPA programs as needed and requested. This might include regional and national awareness and outreach activities for migratory shorebirds initiated by EAAF Partners and other NGOs throughout the flyway.
- 2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations
 - The SWG will encourage, promote and participate in World Migratory Bird Day and other similar national, regional and international celebrations.
- 2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS
 - The SWG will encourage, promote and participate in CEPA activities.
- 2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events
 - The SWG will promote the EAAFP in relevant national and international forums and events.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

- 3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys
 - Ecology of shorebird species: The SWG will promote studies and initiatives that increase knowledge of:
 - 1. shorebird ecology such as biometrics, genetics, molt, and demography;
 - 2. site- and season-specific survival rates of key indicator species, throughout the flyway in general, and within the Yellow Sea in particular;
 - 3. migration strategies with emphasis on connecting breeding, migration and non-breeding sites; identifying key stopover areas and length of stay of birds at sites; movement among adjacent staging sites; and other regional or site-specific objectives; and
 - 4. Other pertinent issues as they become apparent.
 - Inventory and enhance existing shorebird monitoring: The SWG will inventory existing monitoring studies occurring throughout the EAAF; identify gaps in monitoring and areas where monitoring methods need improvement; and where possible promote monitoring.
 - Restoration and management of working coastal wetlands and intertidal zones: The SWG will help to compile best practices for restoring and managing working coastal wetlands such as aquaculture ponds, salt pans, port areas, waste water treatment areas and power stations, as well as intertidal foraging areas. This information will be shared across the EAAF at MoP 10 to improve management of areas for shorebirds.
 - Population Estimate updates: The SWG will help update population estimates for migratory shorebirds throughout the EAAF, specifically by contributing to updates of the Wetlands International migratory shorebird population estimates.
 - The SWG will encourage incorporation of data and exchange with groups that are not part of the EAAFP, especially considering sites located outside the EAAF boundaries that have shorebirds that also use the EAAF.
- 3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

- The SWG will encourage and participate in monitoring of shorebirds at priority shorebird breeding, staging, and non-breeding areas, including such programs as Shorebirds 2020 (Australia), the Program for Regional and International Shorebird Monitoring (United States), the China Coastal Waterbird Census, and the Asian Waterbird Census.

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking.

- The SWG will share and disseminate information via a listserv set up specifically for the SWG in 2015.
- The SWG will share information related to the SWG meetings via the EAAFP website.
- The SWG will share information on shorebird research and monitoring methods and related technologies as requested. The SWG will endeavor to establish a Facebook page and/or other social media initiatives as appropriate.
- A new e-mailing listserv, called Shorebirds_SS, was launched in Japan that merged participants of jssn_chidori-ML, SRJapan-ML, and others; this listserv invites people to engage in shorebird issues and wetland conservation.

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

- Refer to Section 3.1,

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

- None identified.

4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation

- The SWG will participate in the training of site managers when invited or as members deem appropriate.
- The SWG will develop a “site” on the SWG’s web page (within the EAAF webpage) comprised of names of researchers/site managers/education experts who would be willing to advise others on shorebird issues.

4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

- The SWG will provide information on shorebirds for the development of plans related to the migratory waterbird and habitat conservation.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbirds and habitat conservation at key sites –

- The SWG will assist with the implementation of a collaborative program of work in the Yellow Sea with other EAAF Partners and task forces.
- The SWG will participate in the implementation of the Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative’s EAAF plan.
- The SWG will participate if needed in the development of the Southeast Asia Network – a new working group within the EAAF.

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

- The SWG will provide update of issues/ progress to international bodies such as the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Group, the International Wader Study Group, the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna's Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative, Australasian Wader Studies Group, Global Flyway Network and other relevant meetings, conferences etc.

CEPA Working Group

CEPA Working Group

Work Plan 2017-2018

Note: This generic work plan will be further elaborated after discussions at MOP9 with the addition of deadlines and lead persons on individual tasks.

1. Develop and run an interactive event for MOP9 to:
 - (i) Conduct a visioning exercise that will help inform the development of a new Strategic Plan for the Flyway. This should address some of the issues identified by the Independent Review of the EAAFP conducted by a Consultant (May 2016);
 - (ii) Conduct an interactive investigation of key implementation challenges and possible solutions as suggested in the Independent Review.
2. Post MOP9:
 - (i) Follow up on the results of activity 1 and provide a report on this to the Secretariat.
 - (ii) Follow up as appropriate on the Consultant's report and the related discussions on this at MOP9.
3. Finalise the CEPA Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2017-2020 and develop an implementation plan on the key work areas for the WG:
 - (i) Following any comments/input from Partners during MOP9, and taking account of the findings of the recent Independent Review of the EAAFP, finalise the Plan and make it available on the EAAFP website and to key implementers.
 - (ii) Plan and prioritise the work to be done by the CEPA WG in directly implementing the CEPA WG tasks identified in the CEPA Action Plan and in encouraging implementation by other EAAFP implementers including WGs, TFs and individual Partners including Government Focal Points (FPs), Intergovernmental Organisations, INGOs and Site Managers.
 - (iii) Consider how the WG can assess implementation of the CEPA Plan for reporting purposes just before MOPs 10 and 11. While indicators of implementation have already been identified in the Plan, a realistic mechanism for gathering implementation evidence needs be identified.
4. Continue to support the Secretariat's Communication Officer in her role within the Partnership and advise and assist on communication issues as necessary.

Amur-heilong Basin Task Force

Work plan has not been submitted.

Baer's Pochard Task Force



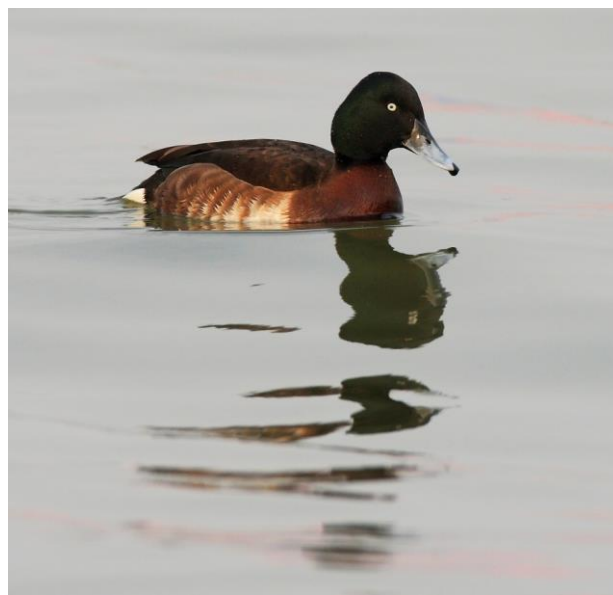
Baer's Pochard Task Force Work Plan to 9th Meeting of Parties to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership



Singapore, 11-15 January 2017

DING Changqing¹ and Richard HEARN²

¹ *Beijing Forestry University, China;* ² *Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, UK*



1. SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of the activities by the Baer's Pochard Task Force in 2015 and 2016, the period between the 8th and 9th Meeting of Partners to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP). Progress with implementation of actions in the Single Species Action Plan is also summarised (Appendix 1).

During 2015 and 2016, significant new knowledge was gained about the abundance and distribution of Baer's Pochard, including the discovery of several new breeding sites. Furthermore, awareness of the status of the species and the need for more targeted conservation effort was raised considerably. Despite this progress, it is clear that Baer's Pochard continues to face a serious risk of extinction in the wild and additional significant new effort is needed from 2017 in order to reduce this risk further.

Of greatest importance are:

- The protection and appropriate management of all sites currently known to support Baer's Pochard and targeted action to address harvesting; effective action on these issues may be sufficient to halt the ongoing decline

Habitat restoration, particularly in NE China, is likely to be essential for population recovery

2. BAER'S POCHARD TASK FORCE COORDINATION

Plans for 2017-18

1. Organise and hold a SSAP implementation meeting, ideally in early 2017, to determine how, and by whom, key actions in the SSAP can be taken forward.
2. Establish a China Working Group (CWG) for Baer's Pochard conservation.
3. Develop a National (China) Action Plan at a CWG workshop to be held at Beijing Forestry University in early December 2016, hosted by Prof. LEI Guangchun and DING Changqing.

3. RESEARCH, MONITORING, KNOWLEDGE GENERATION AND EXCHANGE

Plans for 2017-18

4. Continue monitoring of breeding birds, environmental factors and human impacts at all known breeding locations in China.
5. Carry out comprehensive surveys of potential breeding sites in 2017 and 2018, with particular focus on northern and central China.
6. Carry out annual coordinated mid-winter surveys to provide estimate of population size and trend.
7. Undertake a telemetry study to understand movements and site use.
8. Implement research to document habitat requirements and ensure suitable habitat is maintained at all known breeding sites.

4. SITE PROTECTION, MANGEMENT AND THREATS

Plans for 2017-18

9. Liaise with local government and the Shandong Provincial State Forestry Bureau to maintain Taibai Hu as part of the Nansi Hu protected area.
10. Protection of all sites supporting Baer's Pochard remains a key priority for 2017-18. It is essential that all known sites are adequately protected at the earliest possible date and management plans are prepared that ensure habitat and other conditions required for breeding (e.g. lack of disturbance) are maintained.
11. Initiate study into the scale, methods and drivers of waterbird harvesting in China.

5. CAPTIVE BIRD MANAGEMENT

Plans for 2017-18

12. A captive stock management plan will be produced for the WWT collection in early 2017.
13. Determine the genetic status of captive birds held in other collections.

6. AWARENESS AND POLICY

Plans for 2017-18

14. Ensure reserve managers, local and regional administrators and other relevant people at all sites supporting Baer's Pochard are aware of their presence and the need to conserve them.
15. Continue to alert bird watchers of the need to search for Baer's Pochard and report all details, including zero counts, particularly at potential breeding sites in China.
16. Publish up-to-date assessments of status.

Far Eastern Curlew Task Force

Far Eastern Curlew Task Force Work Plan (2017-18)

(Prepared by Mark Carey, Chair of the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force)

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

- In consultation with Partners and Range States, prioritise potential Flyway Network Sites for nomination that are important for Far Eastern Curlew.
- Support the development of Sister Sites between important Far Eastern Curlew sites.

Objective 2: CEPA

- Support the promotion of Far Eastern Curlew conservation through global events such as CMS COP12, World Wetlands Day and World Migratory Bird Day.
- Support an educational awareness campaign aimed at reducing the illegal take of Far Eastern Curlew in the EAAF.
- Advocate for the increased protection of Far Eastern Curlew and their habitats in all Range States.
- Raising public awareness and concern for the Far Eastern Curlew, including via utilization of satellite tagging and other studies.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

- Catalogue all internationally important sites for Far Eastern Curlew across its range, including foraging and roosting sites, using population count data.
- Support the identification of additional important sites for Far Eastern Curlew across its range, including the use of satellite tagging, remote sensing and other means.
- Identify priority areas for new surveys and ongoing monitoring.
- Continue and improve existing programs to monitor Far Eastern Curlew at important sites.
- Support and promote research identified in the Single Species Action Plan including as a priority:
 - Understanding foraging needs and food availability for Far Eastern Curlew throughout the flyway, particularly at staging areas.
 - Investigating whether there is more than one population of Far Eastern Curlew, including research on population genetics.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

- Support the development of national action plans in all Range States to support the implementation of the Single Species Action Plan.
- Support site manager training programs for sites of international importance for Far Eastern Curlew.
- Support migratory waterbird monitoring and training activities at important Far Eastern Curlew sites in the EAAF.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

- Maintain the active work of the EAAFP Far Eastern Curlew Task Force to coordinate implementation of the Single Species Action Plan.
- Hold regular meetings to exchange information and plan joint actions for the conservation of the Far Eastern Curlew.

- Engage with other relevant working groups and task forces within the EAAFP to ensure issues associated with the Far Eastern Curlew are addressed; relevant groups might include the Shorebird Working Group, the Yellow Sea Task Force, the Monitoring Working Group, and the proposed Illegal Hunting Task Force.

Monitoring of Waterbird Populations and Sites Task Force

Work plan has not been submitted.

Scaly-sided Merganser Task Force

Scaly-sided Merganser Task Force Work Plan

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites (FNS)

Not applicable

Objective 2: CEPA

2.1 Undertake activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

To develop an I&E project for hunters in South Primorye based on SSME Field station in Kishinevka village (sale of licenses for spring bird season together with lecture and species ID leaflet dissemination in the Visit Center).

To continue poster campaign in key wintering nature reserves in China.

2.2 Hold World Migratory Bird Day celebrations

Not applicable

2.3 Undertake CEPA activities at FNS

Not applicable

2.4 Promote EAAFP in relevant national forums and events

Promotion of the EAAFP in Scaly-sided Merganser Visit Center on the field station.

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

3.1 Increase knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, e.g. through special surveys

To repeat world population surveys.

To follow female migration from Zhuravlevka R on western slope of Sikhote-Alin' Range.

3.2 Undertake regular monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

To continue breeding pair surveys in key rivers in Russia.

To continue winter surveys in key sites in China.

To continue artificial nest program and the study of breeding biology and natural threats.

3.3 Share and disseminate information on migratory waterbirds through improved networking

EAAFP webpage, Global Conservation Connections website.

3.4 Identify information and research gaps and needs and promote relevant research programs

Research gaps include survival rates of adult birds and juveniles between hatch and the first reproduction. To address the first gap the research of adult females survival rate will be conducted.

Objective 4: Capacity Building

4.1 Undertake National Partnership meetings to share information and participation related to EAAFP goals and activities

Not applicable

4.2 Undertake training of site managers and other key stakeholders in migratory waterbird and site conservation

No plans

4.3 Integrate migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in national plans and policies (e.g. NBSAP, EIA, land use plans and policies)

To translate Single Species International Action Plan to national languages and start developing of National Action Plans.

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

5.1 Develop or participate in national and international projects for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation at key sites

To continue Scaly-sided Merganser project in Russia.

To continue wintering habitat and ecology research project in China.

5.2 Participate in international forums to promote EAAFP goals and actions

Not applicable

Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force

Work plan has not been submitted.

Yellow Sea Ecoregion Task Force

1. Participatory Type: Taskforce
2. Name of the Partner that you are submitting from:
3. Name of draftsman and organisation you present: Bruce McKinlay

Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites

Number of FNS with current and updated Site Information Sheets

Number of proposed new FNS

- Support the development and updating of SIS as required.

Objective 2: CEPA

Progress in developing National Partnerships (increased recognition of EAAFP)

Number of National Partnership meetings held

Activities to promote migratory waterbird conservation awareness

- Members to engage with Wechat group developed by Wetlands International China

Migratory waterbirds incorporated into developing plans and policies

Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange

Increased knowledge and information on the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats

- Collaborate with other relevant task forces and working groups – SWG, AMBI, CAFF.
- Support improved collation and utilization of data from tracking studies undertaken by other Working Groups and Researchers to effectively contribute to Yellow Sea Taskforce priorities.
- -Support feasibility investigations on eradication of Spartina from Yellow Sea habitats
- -Promote ongoing monitoring of Spartina at important waterbird sites around the Yellow sea

Improved monitoring of migratory waterbirds and habitats

- Engage with the Monitoring Working Group to ensure that monitoring standards in the Yellow sea are robust and continue to improve
- -Support Partners to work together to coordinate waterbird monitoring efforts and systems in the YS
-

Information shared and widely available (improved networks)

- Support Partner efforts to develop and publicise Partner initiatives to collate and publish restoration best practise for intertidal site and working coastal wetlands.
- Build relationships with relevant academic institutions in China in particular to build links with Chinese Academy of Sciences and the relevant Universities who are undertaking research in the Yellow Sea.
- Work with NGO partners on corporate engagement to improve coastal development practices in the Yellow Sea

Objective 4: Capacity Building

Number of site manager training workshops/courses in migratory waterbird and site conservation

- Support Reserve Manager Networks for sites surrounding the Yellow Sea.

Number of sites with local capacity building programs

- Engage where appropriate with site managers and regional and national leaders to promote conservation of habitats for critically threatened species
- Support conservation of priority habitats for common species of migratory waterbirds.
- Support organisations who are providing onsite assistance to ensure the effectiveness of important sites

Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches

Number of international projects developed or ongoing for migratory waterbird and habitat conservation

- Support, when established and as appropriate, the planned Joint Committee of PR China and ROK on intertidal conservation facilitated through IUCN and the outcome documents from the Beijing workshop (Aug 2016) and the Hawaii WCC 2016.
- Work to support partners to develop projects in the Yellow Sea which support conservation of shorebird habitats. Examples include WWF China projects with communities and supporting Spartina Control (eradication feasibility study).
- Engage with and support the ROK, PR China and DPRK transboundary World Heritage process.
- Engage with and support the ROK, PR China and other members of the Partnership on the draft Ramsar resolution on coastal wetlands.
- Engage with and support the CBD Caring for Coasts (on coastal restoration) initiative
- Engage with and support the CBD East Asian Seas EBSA initiative
- Engage with and support initiatives to develop guidance on the management of Working coastal Wetlands (eg saltpans, aquaculture).
- Support the development of case studies for conservation of migratory waterbirds in the Yellow Sea and ensure that they continue
- To continue to develop Lead Partners, Local Partner and National support function at priority sites as identified in the Collaborative Work Programme.
- Encourage bilateral cooperation between government Partners on Yellow Sea conservation initiatives
- Provide support to work programs of other groups including AMBI, CAFF on conservation initiatives in the Yellow Sea
- Nominate a contact point within the YSTF (Chair) to communicate with AMBI in order to ensure collaborative work and awareness of each others' activities and meetings
- Align work with WWF HK collaborative work plan for shorebirds (on EAAF website)

Number of sister sites or similar collaborative programs/actions

- Support Partners who wish to develop sister site relationships that include Yellow Sea sites.

South East Asia Network

Work plan has not been submitted.