



East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership

9th Meeting of Partners, Singapore
11-15 January 2017

AGENDA DOCUMENTS

VERSION 6

NOTES ON STATUS OF DOCUMENTS

This is the sixth version of the Agenda Documents, circulated to Partners and to registered participants for the 9th Meeting of Partners (MoP9). The latest MoP9 documents including this Agenda Documents and the following supporting documents are available to download on EAAFP website. Additional material may be provided at registration or during the Meeting.

Please note the following changes in red from the Agenda Documents Version 5.

ANNEXES

There are additional supporting documents for some agenda items. These supporting documents have been circulated to Partners for comments. The following Annexes are not included in this Agenda Documents but are available to download on the [EAAFP website](#).

- *Annex Doc. 1.3.1_MoP8 Draft Report (Minutes)*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.2.1_Current Terms of Reference of Finance Committee*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.2.2_New Terms of Reference of Finance Committee*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.2.3_DRAFT Terms of Reference of Fundraising Officer*
- *Annex Xls. 1.7.3.1_Reporting template on the status of Flyway Network Sites*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.4.1_Current Rules of Procedure for EAAFP MoPs*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.4.2_New Rules of Procedure for EAAFP MoPs*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.5.1_Current Terms of Reference for Management Committee*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.5.2_New Terms of Reference of Management Committee*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.6.1_Terms of Reference for EAAFP Technical Committee*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.6.2_Rules of Procedure of EAAFP Technical Committee*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.7.1_International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.7.2_Terms of Reference for EAAFP Far Eastern Curlew Task Force*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.8.1_Terms of Reference for South East Asia Network*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.8.2_ASEAN Cooperation Project Proposal*
- *Annex Doc. 1.7.10.1_Potentially migratory species identified by a trial review*
- *Annex Doc. 2.3.1_Report on EAAFP Independent Review*
- *Annex Doc. 2.4.1_MoP9 Reports of Partners, WGs and TFs*
- *Annex Doc. 2.4.1.1_MoP9 Report of Australia*
- *Annex Doc. 4.9.2.1_The Asian Waterbird Census 2008-2015: Results of coordinated counts in Asia and Australasia*
- *Annex Doc. 4.9.2.2_ANNEXES of the Asian Waterbird Census 2008-2015: Results of coordinated counts in Asia and Australasia*
- *Annex Doc. 9.2.1_Building National Partnerships*
- *Annex Doc. 9.3.1_MoP9 Workplans of Partners, WGs and TFs*

INSTRUCTIONS

To efficiently browse and organise documents, it is recommended to use the Navigation Pane in Microsoft Word. It will enable you to quickly find and jump to a Document that you are looking for without scrolling. To open the Navigation Pane, you can go to the View and tick the Navigation Pane box.

In order to save paper and reduce impacts on our environment, **no paper copies of the final agenda document for the MoP9 will be printed or provided. If participants require a printed copy then this is the responsibility of each participant.**

Please keep your documents well organised.

DOCUMENT 1.1

1.1 Rules of Procedure for MoP9

Rules of Procedure for Meetings of Partners of EAAFP

As adopted by the 5th Meeting of Partners, Siem Reap, Cambodia, December 2010 Agenda item 6.1

1. Definitions

- a. "The Partnership" means The East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership as defined by its constitution: The Partnership Document <http://www.eaaflyway.net/partnership%20document.php>.
- b. "Partner" means a Partner of the Partnership as defined in the Partnership Document; in the context of a Meeting of Partners in progress, 'Partner' means those Partners in attendance.
- c. "Chair" means the Chair of the Partnership.
- d. "chairperson" means the person who will act as chair of the Meeting of Partners.
- e. "Secretariat" means the Secretariat of the Partnership.
- f. "Chief Executive" means the Chief Executive of the Secretariat.
- g. "Meeting" means a Meeting of Partners. (Other meetings of the Partnership or its groups may use these Rules as a guide or may establish their own rules of order.)

2. General

- a. The Meeting provides general policy, operational and financial direction to the Secretariat concerning the implementation and the expansion of the Partnership. It also provides guidance and advice on any other matters brought to it by the Secretariat in the exercise of its function.
- b. Consistent with the Partnership Document (constitution), the interval of time between Meetings shall be determined case-by-case by the Partners.

3. Notice

- a. The Chief Executive shall issue the notice for a Meeting.
- b. The notice shall include the endorsement of the present Chair.
- c. The minimum period of notice for a Meeting shall be two months.
- d. Notice of a Meeting shall be issued electronically by email or by letter transmitted by post.
- e. Where possible, notice of a Meeting shall be issued to at least two persons who are contacts for a Partner.

4. Agenda

- a. A draft agenda for a Meeting shall be prepared by the Chief Executive in consultation with the Chair.
- b. A draft agenda shall be included with the notice for a Meeting or presented to Partners no less than one month before the date of the Meeting.
- c. Partners shall have opportunity to review and propose amendments to the draft agenda at the start of the Meeting.
- d. Changes to the draft agenda shall be at the discretion of the chairperson.
- e. The final agenda for a Meeting shall be adopted by the Partners.

5. Quorum

- a. The quorum required for a Meeting shall be the majority (more than half) of the Partners that are recognised in accordance with the records of the Secretariat.
- b. The quorum must be met when any decision of a Meeting is determined.

6. Language

- a. A Meeting shall be conducted in the English language.
- b. Provision of translation into other language/s of Partners is not a requirement for the conduct of a Meeting or for the report of a Meeting.

7. Chairperson

- a. The chairperson for a Meeting shall normally be the Chair of the Partnership.
- b. In the absence of the Chair, the Vice-Chair of the Partnership may preside as chairperson of the Meeting.
- c. If neither the Chair nor the Vice-Chair will act as chairperson, the Chair may nominate a suitably qualified representative of a Partner to be the chairperson and such appointment shall be endorsed by the Partners present at the Meeting.
- d. A suitably qualified chairperson will have appropriate capability in conversational English and experience of being a chairperson.
- e. The chairperson shall have the authority commonly bestowed in parliamentary procedure (refer Robert *et al.* 2004).
- f. The chairperson shall manage the discussion times in order to complete the agenda according to schedule.

8. Observers

- a. Observers may be admitted to a Meeting with approval of the chairperson following consultation with the Partners.
- b. Observers may be permitted to contribute to discussion, at the discretion of the chairperson, but may not exercise a right to 'vote' in regard to decisions of the Meeting.

9. Decisions

- a. Decisions of a Meeting shall be made by the Partners and each Partner's view may be put forward by a single representative, who is in attendance.
- b. The chairperson may represent the opinion of a Partner if s/he is the sole representative of the Partner.
- c. EAAFP makes decision by consensus and thus does not normally require voting (nor rules for voting) nor formal presentation and adoption of motions. Decisions shall be reached by consensus such that a proposal or matter put to the Meeting shall not be accepted if any dissent is voiced and maintained by a Partner. .
- d. Where decision cannot be reached or requires more in-depth discussion, the chairperson may refer a matter to an *ad hoc* committee that s/he appoints, with report back to Partners during the course of the Meeting.
- e. Matters that require more time may be referred by the chairperson to a task force that will report back to the Partners as the chairperson directs, either out-of-session or at the next Meeting.

10. Records

- a. The Secretariat shall record the proceedings of a Meeting, including where possible each particular intervention, and the decisions reached and actions arising shall be summarised separately.
- b. A draft report of a Meeting, including items in (a), shall be circulated by email attachment by the Secretariat to all Partners within one or at most two months of the conclusion of a Meeting.
- c. The Secretariat shall review responses to the circulated draft report and prepare a version that shall be uploaded to the Partnership's website.
- d. The most recent version of the draft report shall be considered at the following Meeting by the Partners and if appropriate, adopted as a true record of the (preceding) Meeting.

11. Dispute

- a. Should a dispute about procedure arise during the course of conducting a Meeting, the chairperson shall first exercise her/his judgement but if necessary refer to Robert's Rules (Robert *et al.* 2004) for guidance on parliamentary procedure.

12. Appointment of Chair and Vice-Chair

- a. The Chair will be appointed at a Meeting of Partners through simple common process, if necessary presided over by a temporary chairperson: a nomination from a Partner shall be seconded by another Partner and in the case of more than one nomination, an election shall be conducted by the temporary chairperson, by secret ballot.
- b. The term of a Chair will be two calendar years.
- c. The Vice-Chair will be appointed using a similar process as for the Chair.
- d. The term of a Vice-Chair will be two calendar years but, to give continuity of leadership, where possible the conclusion of terms of Chair and Vice-Chair shall be in subsequent years, ie. not ending in the same year.

DOCUMENT 1.2

1.2 Appointment of Meeting chairperson and rapporteurs

Explanatory notes:

The chairperson and rapporteurs will be appointed for the MoP9 in this session.



Action required by Partners:

To witness and welcome the chairperson and rapporteurs!

DOCUMENT 1.3

1.3 Approval of Draft Report of the 8th Meeting of Partners

Explanatory notes:

The MoP8 Minutes, Kushiro, Japan, was circulated to all partners after MoP8. After comments were accordingly incorporated, it became MoP8 Draft Report and has been posted on the website since March 2015.



Action required by Partners:

To approve the MoP8 draft report to be the official MoP8 document

ANNEX 1. 3.1

Annex Doc. 1.3.1_MoP8 Draft Report

This Annex has been provided by the Secretariat. This is available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.4

1.4 Approval of the Provisional Agenda for the 9th Meeting of Partners

Explanatory notes:

This document remains as draft status until adopted by the 9th Meeting.



Action required by Partners:

To adopt the Agenda *as shown below*, after any final modifications permitted by the Meeting chairperson. Note that the full program including times of sessions, break-out group sessions and other MoP activities has been provided in the Agenda and Program document.

Day One: 11 January 2017 (Wednesday) Copthorne King's Hotel Singapore (Marquis Room)

Opening Ceremony (9:00 - 10:00)		
	Welcome from Singapore, Host Country of MoP9	10 mins
	Welcome from the EAAFP Chair	10 mins

	Presentation of Certificate to the new Partner: Hanns Seidel Foundation	10 mins
	Presentation of Certificate to new Flyway Network Sites: Japan (1), Mongolia (5), Australia (4), USA (1), Vietnam (1), Philippines (1)	20 mins
	Photo of participants and VIPs	10 mins
Morning Tea & Press Conference (10:00 - 10:30)		
Morning Tea (Foyer Outside Marquis Room, Level 2)		
VIP/Media holding room (Connections Lounge, Lobby)		
1. Introductory Session (10:30 - 12:05)		
1.1	Rules of Procedure for MoP9 (1 min) <i>Because of very tight agenda, strict timekeeping will be enforced.</i>	Document 1.1
1.2	Appointment of Meeting chairperson and rapporteurs (1 min)	
1.3	Approval of Draft Report of the 8 th Meeting of Partners (1 min)	Annex Document 1.3.1
1.4	Approval of the Provisional Agenda for the 9 th Meeting of Partners (1 min)	
1.5	Welcome to Partners (existing, new and potential) and Admittance of Observers Very brief introduction by each Partner's head of delegation (if time permits) (30 seconds each, total 20 mins)	
1.6	Presentation of new Partner's plans and activities: Hanns Seidel Foundation (15 mins)	PPT 1.6
1.7	Overview of new proposals from Partners (11:10 - 12:05) 5 mins each	
	1. Development of new EAAFP Strategic Plan (AWSG)	Document 1.7.1
	2. Finance Committee Proposals (USA)	Document 1.7.2 PPT 1.7.2
	3. Monitoring the status and management of Flyway Network Sites (Ramsar)	Document 1.7.3
	4. New Rules of Procedure for MOPs (Australia)	Document 1.7.4
	5. New Terms of Reference for Management Committee (Australia)	Document 1.7.5
	6. Technical Committee (Australia)	Document 1.7.6
	7. Far Eastern Curlew Task Force (Australia)	Document 1.7.7
	8. South East Asia Network (Cambodia, ACB and Singapore)	Document 1.7.8

	9. Standardized Waterbird Monitoring (BirdLife International and Wetlands International) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BirdLife International ▪ Wetlands International 	Document 1.7.9.1 Document 1.7.9.2
	10. Definition of Migratory Populations (Japan)	Document 1.7.10
	11. Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 (Ramsar and CEPA Working Group)	Document 1.7.11 PPT 1.7.11
Lunch (12:05 - 13:00) Princess Terrace Café, Lobby level (International buffet style)		
2. Overview Reporting (13:00 - 16:00)		
2.1	Brief report from the Secretariat (Secretariat) (20 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overview of activities since MOP8 including financial matters. ▪ Q & A 	Document 2.1 PPT 2.1
2.2	Brief report from Finance Committee (Vice Chair, USA) (20 mins)	Document 1.7.2
2.3	Brief report on Independent Review of EAAFP (Secretariat) (20 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Q & A 	Document 2.3 PPT 2.3
2.4	Summary of Partner reports submitted to the Secretariat (14:00 – 15:00) 5 mins each <i>The Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces with asterisk (*) have submitted MoP9 Report. Those who did not submit should provide a short and concise verbal report here (no ppts).</i> Governments (17) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Australia* 2. Indonesia* 3. Japan* 4. The Philippines* 5. Republic of Korea* 6. Russia 7. Singapore* 8. United States of America* 9. Cambodia* 10. People's Republic of China* 11. Bangladesh 12. Thailand* 13. Mongolia* 14. New Zealand* 15. Malaysia* 16. Myanmar 17. Vietnam* Non-Governmental Organisations (10)	Document 2.4

	<p>18. Australasian Wader Studies Group – BirdLife Australia*</p> <p>19. International Crane Foundation*</p> <p>20. Wetlands International</p> <p>21. WWF*</p> <p>22. IUCN*</p> <p>23. BirdLife International*</p> <p>24. Wild Bird Society of Japan*</p> <p>25. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust*</p> <p>26. Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust*</p> <p>27. Wildlife Conservation Society</p> <p>Inter-Governmental Organisations (6)</p> <p>28. Convention on Migratory Species*</p> <p>29. Ramsar Convention*</p> <p>30. Food & Agriculture Organisation UN</p> <p>31. Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna*</p> <p>32. Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>33. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity*</p> <p>Private Sector (1)</p> <p>34. Rio Tinto</p> <p>Special Partner (1)</p> <p>35. Incheon City Government*</p> <p>Brief report from each Working Groups and Task Forces</p> <p>Working Groups (7)</p> <p>36. Anatidae WG*</p> <p>37. Avian Influenza WG</p> <p>38. Black-faced Spoonbill WG*</p> <p>39. Crane WG</p> <p>40. Seabird WG</p> <p>41. Shorebird WG*</p> <p>42. CEPA WG*</p> <p>Task Forces (7)</p> <p>43. Amur-Heilong Basin TF</p> <p>44. Baer’s Pochard TF*</p> <p>45. Far Eastern Curlew TF*</p> <p>46. Monitoring of Waterbird Populations and Sites TF</p> <p>47. Scaly-sided Merganser TF*</p> <p>48. Spoon-billed Sandpiper TF</p> <p>49. Yellow Sea Ecoregion TF*</p> <p>50. South East Asia Network</p>	
2.5	Multistakeholder Collaboration in Flyway Network Site	

	Designation (15:00 – 15:30)	
	1. EAAF131 Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary (State Government of South Australia)	PPT 2.5.1
	2. EAAF133 Qupaluk (Casey Burns, US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Arctic Office)	PPT 2.5.2
4. Discussion of new proposals from Partners (15:30 – 16:00) Moved up from Day Two, if time permits		
Break (16:00 – 16:10)		
3. Working Groups and Task Forces: Break-out Session A (16:10 - 18:00)		
Small group discussions on emerging issues, future plans and recommendations for all Partners. Each meeting will be organised by Chair and/or Coordinator. <i>A rapporteur should be nominated for each meeting by Chair or Coordinator. The meeting minutes should be submitted to the Secretariat for MoP9 minutes.</i>		
Session A (16:10 – 18:00) Marquis, Queen, Prince I and II rooms		
3.1	Shorebird Working Group meeting (Marquis room) ▪ Chair: Dr Richard Lanctot (USA)	Document 3.1
3.2	Baer's Pochard Task Force meeting (Queen room) ▪ Chair: Prof. Changqing Ding ▪ Global Coordinator: Mr Richard Hearn (WWT)	
3.3	Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force meeting (Prince II room) ▪ Chair: Dr Evgeny Syroyechkovsky (Russia)	Document 3.3
3.4	CEPA Working Group meeting (Prince I room) ▪ Chair: Ms Sandra Hails-Downie	
Dinner (19:00 - 22:00): Welcome Reception hosted by the Host Country – Tien Court (Chinese dinner)		

Day Two: 12 January (Thursday) Copthorne King's Hotel Singapore (Marquis Room)

4. Discussion of new proposals from Partners (8:40 – 12:40) 20 mins each		
4.1	Development of new EAAFP Strategic Plan (AWSG)	Document 1.7.1
4.2	Finance Committee (USA)	Document 1.7.2
4.3	Monitoring the status and management of Flyway Network Sites (Ramsar)	Document 1.7.3
4.4	New Rules of Procedure for MOPs (Australia)	Document 1.7.4
4.5	New Terms of Reference for Management Committee (Australia)	Document 1.7.5
4.6	Technical Committee (Australia)	Document 1.7.6

Break (10:40 – 11:10)		
4.7	Far Eastern Curlew Task Force (Australia)	Document 1.7.7
4.8	South East Asia Network (Singapore)	Document 4.8
4.9	Standardized Waterbird Monitoring (BirdLife International and Wetlands International) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BirdLife International ▪ Wetlands International 	Document 1.7.9.1 Document 4.9.2
4.10	Definition of Migratory Populations (Japan)	Document 1.7.10
4.11	Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 (Ramsar and CEPA Working Group)	Document 1.7.11
Lunch (12:40 - 13:40)		
5. Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative (13:40 – 14:00)		Document 5.1
6. Interactive Session: Developing a long-term vision for EAAFP and the Flyway (14:00 – 15:30) (CEPA WG)		
Break (15:30 – 15:50)		
7. Working Groups and Task Forces: Break-out Session B (15:50 – 18:00)		
Small group discussions on emerging issues, future plans and recommendations for all Partners. Each meeting will be organised by Chair and/or Coordinator. <i>A rapporteur should be nominated for each meeting by Chair or Coordinator. The meeting minutes should be submitted to the Secretariat for MoP9 minutes.</i>		
Session B (15:50 – 18:00) Marquis, Queen, Prince I and II rooms		
7.1	Yellow Sea Ecoregion Task Force meeting (Marquis room) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chair: Mr Bruce McKinlay (New Zealand) 	
7.2	Anatidae Working Group meeting and Scaly-sided Merganser Task Force meeting (Queen room) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Anatidae Chair: Mr Masayuki Kurechi ▪ Anatidae Coordinator: Dr Katsumi Ushiyama ▪ SsM Chair: Prof. Guangchun Lei (China) ▪ SsM Coordinator: Dr Diana Solovyeva 	
7.3	Seabird Working Group meeting (Prince I room) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Chair: Mr Robb Kaler (USA) ▪ Coordinator: Mr Yat-tung Yu ▪ Coordinator: Dr Mark Carey (Australia) 	
7.4	South East Asia Network (Prince II room) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cambodia: Dr Srey Sunleang ▪ ACB: Ms Clarissa Arida ▪ Singapore: Mr How Choon Beng 	

End of the Day 2

Day Three: 13 January (Friday) – Full Day field trip (Sungei Buloh WR/Pulau Ubin)

Please find the field trip information at the following link, [here](#).

Group 1 (50 pax): Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve

0800 – Coach Pick up at Copthorne King’s Hotel to Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve. Guided tour

1130 – Lunch at Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve

1300 – Depart for Gardens by the Bay

1400 – Arrive at Gardens by the Bay

1700 – Coach Pick-up to Copthorne King’s Hotel (Option to stay and go for own dinner)

Group 2 (50 pax): Pulau Ubin

0800 – Coach Pick up at Copthorne King’s Hotel to Pulau Ubin. Guided tour

1130 – Lunch at Pulau Ubin

1300 – Depart for Gardens by the Bay

1400 – Arrive at Gardens by the Bay

1700 – Coach Pick-up to Copthorne King’s Hotel (Option to stay and go for own dinner)

Management Committee Meeting (17:00 -) To Be Determined

Day Four: 14 January (Saturday) Copthorne King’s Hotel Singapore (Marquis Room)

9. Brief report on EAAFP Work Plan 2017- 2018 (9:00 – 10:00)		
9.1	Secretariat’s Work Plan and Budget (Secretariat) (20 mins)	Document 9.1 PPT 9.1
9.2	National Partnerships (Secretariat) (40 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Introduction▪ Selected examples, including Japan	Document 9.2 PPT 9.2.1 PPT 9.2.2
8. Working Groups and Task Forces: Break-out Session C (10:00 – 12:00)		
Small group discussions on emerging issues, future plans and recommendations for all Partners. Each meeting will be organised by Chair and/or Coordinator. <i>A rapporteur should be nominated for each meeting by Chair or Coordinator. The meeting minutes should be submitted to the Secretariat for MoP9 minutes.</i>		
Session C (10:00 – 12:00) Marquis, Queen, Prince I and II rooms		Break (10:30 – 11:00)

8.1	Monitoring Task Force meeting (Marquis room) ▪ Chair: Mr Doug Watkins (Wetlands International/AWSG)	
8.2	Avian Influenza Working Group meeting (Prince I room) ▪ Co-chair: Dr Taej Mundkur (Wetlands International)	
8.3	Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group meeting (Prince II room) ▪ Coordinator: Mr Yat-tung Yu	
8.4	Far Eastern Curlew Task Force meeting (Queen room) ▪ Chair: Dr Mark Carey (Australia)	
Lunch (12:00 - 13:00)		
10. Interactive Session: Mechanism for increasing engagement for Partnership (13:00 – 15:00) (CEPA WG)		
Break (15:00 – 15:20)		
9. Brief report on EAAFP Work Plan 2017-2018 continued (15:20 – 15:50)		
9.3	<p>Summary of Partner Work Plans submitted to the Secretariat</p> <p>2 mins each</p> <p><i>The Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces with asterisk (*) have submitted MoP9 Workplan. Those who did not submit should provide a short and concise verbal report here (no ppts).</i></p> <p>Governments (17)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Australia* 2. Indonesia* 3. Japan* 4. The Philippines* 5. Republic of Korea* 6. Russia 7. Singapore* 8. United States of America* 9. Cambodia* 10. People's Republic of China 11. Bangladesh 12. Thailand* 13. Mongolia* 14. New Zealand* 15. Malaysia* 16. Myanmar* 17. Vietnam* <p>Non-Governmental Organisations (10)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Australasian Wader Studies Group – BirdLife Australia 19. International Crane Foundation 20. Wetlands International 21. WWF* 22. IUCN* 23. BirdLife International* 24. Wild Bird Society of Japan* 	Document 9.3

	<p>25. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust*</p> <p>26. Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust*</p> <p>27. Wildlife Conservation Society*</p> <p>Inter-Governmental Organisations (6)</p> <p>28. Convention on Migratory Species*</p> <p>29. Ramsar Convention*</p> <p>30. Food & Agriculture Organisation UN</p> <p>31. Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna*</p> <p>32. Convention on Biological Diversity</p> <p>33. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity*</p> <p>Private Sector (1)</p> <p>34. Rio Tinto</p> <p>Special Partner (1)</p> <p>35. Incheon City Government*</p> <p>Brief report from each Working Groups and Task Forces</p> <p>Working Groups (7)</p> <p>36. Anatidae WG*</p> <p>37. Avian Influenza WG</p> <p>38. Black-faced Spoonbill WG*</p> <p>39. Crane WG</p> <p>40. Seabird WG</p> <p>41. Shorebird WG*</p> <p>42. CEPA WG*</p> <p>Task Forces (7)</p> <p>43. Amur-Heilong Basin TF</p> <p>44. Baer's Pochard TF*</p> <p>45. Far Eastern Curlew TF*</p> <p>46. Monitoring of Waterbird Populations and Sites TF</p> <p>47. Scaly-sided Merganser TF*</p> <p>48. Spoon-billed Sandpiper TF</p> <p>49. Yellow Sea Ecoregion TF</p> <p>50. South East Asia Network</p>	
4. Discussion of new proposals from Partners (15:50 – 17:00) Continued, if time permits		
Dinner (18:30 – 21:30): Farewell Reception hosted by EAAFP Secretariat – Connections Lounge, Lobby Level (Buffet)		
End of the Day 4		

Day Five: 15 January (Sunday) Copthorne King's Hotel Singapore (Marquis Room)

11. Reports and recommendations from Working Groups and Task Forces (9:00 –
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10:00) 4 mins each		
	<p>Working Groups</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anatidae WG 2. Avian Influenza WG 3. Black-faced Spoonbill WG 4. Crane WG 5. CEPA WG 6. Seabird WG 7. Shorebird WG <p>Task Forces</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Amur-Heilong Basin TF 9. Baer's Pochard TF 10. Far Eastern Curlew TF 11. Monitoring of Waterbird Populations and Sites TF 12. Scaly-sided Merganser TF 13. Spoon-billed Sandpiper TF 14. Yellow Sea Ecoregion TF <p>15. South East Asia Network</p>	
12. Report and recommendations from Management Committee (10:00 – 10:20)		
Break (10:20 – 10:50)		
13. Report and Approval of Key Decisions from MOP9 (10:50 – 11:50)		
13.1	Election and Appointment of new Chair and Vice Chair	
13.2	Election and Appointment of Management Committee	
13.3	Secretariat's Work Plan and Budget for 2017-2018	
13.4	Development of new EAAFP Strategic Plan (AWSG)	
13.5	Finance Committee Proposals (USA)	
13.6	Monitoring the status and management of Flyway Network Sites (Ramsar)	
13.7	New Rules of Procedure for MOPs (Australia)	
13.8	New Terms of Reference for Management Committee (Australia)	
13.9	Technical Committee (Australia)	
13.10	Far Eastern Curlew Task Force (Australia)	
13.11	South East Asia Network (Cambodia/ACB/Singapore)	
13.12	Standardized Waterbird Monitoring (BirdLife International and Wetlands International)	
13.13	Definition of Migratory Populations (Japan)	
13.14	Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 (Ramsar and CEPA Working Group)	

13.15	Recommendations from Working Groups and Task Forces	
14. Next Meeting: Announcement of MOP10 (11:50 – 12:00)		
Lunch (12:00 - 13:00) Princess Terrace, Lobby level		
15. Discussion continued (13:00 – 17:00) Break (15:00 – 15:30)		
16. Meeting Close (17:00)		

Prayer room: hotel room (allocated daily)

DOCUMENT 1.5

1.5 Welcome to Partners (existing, new and potential) and Admittance of Observers

Explanatory notes:

A provisional attendance list may be provided to participants at the start of the Meeting based on those who have registered with the EAAFP Secretariat before the Meeting. It should indicate those who are seeking to be admitted to the Meeting as observers.

A final attendance list may be provided during the Meeting based on those who confirmed their registration during the Meeting.

This final list will be included in the Report (Minutes) of the 9th Meeting of Partners.

Each of delegation of Partners (and observers) may briefly introduce him/herself.



Action required by Partners:

To ask the Secretariat to follow-up with absent Partners by sending the draft Report of the Meeting and offering to discuss any issues arising from MOP9.

DOCUMENT 1.6

1.6 Presentation of new Partner's plans and activities: Hanns Seidel Foundation

Explanatory notes:

Since MoP8 in January 2015, 1 new Partner has joined the EAAFP. The number of Partners is now 35, an increase of fifteen new Partners since the Secretariat was established in 2009.

A Certificate of Participation will be presented to this Partner during the Opening Ceremony .

In this session, new Partner will introduce its own plans or activities to conserve migratory waterbirds and habitats (approx. 15 mins).

Name of organization	Type of organization	Date of joining
Hanns Seidel Foundation	Non-Governmental Organisation	2016



Action required by Partners:

To witness and welcome the new Partner!

DOCUMENT 1.7

1.7 Overview of new proposals from Partners

Explanatory notes:

The Secretariat has received the following ten new proposals from Partners seeking endorsements from all Partners at MoP9. These proposals have been circulated to Partners and registered participants for their comments before the Meeting date.

In this session, each Partner will briefly introduce its own proposal (approx. 5 mins). Discussion session is scheduled for tomorrow on Day Two Thursday 12 January.



Action required by Partners:

To examine new proposals below for discussions tomorrow

DOCUMENT 1.7.1

1.7.1 Development of new EAAFP Strategic Plan (AWSG)

Prepared and submitted by AWSG delegation, Ms. Alison Russell-French

EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY 2012-2016:

PROPOSAL TO EXTEND, REVIEW AND UPDATE

Summary:

At its 6th Meeting of the Partners in March 2012, Palembang, Indonesia, the Meeting of the Partners adopted the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Implementation Strategy 2012-2016. The Implementation Strategy provides a framework to guide Partners on the execution of the Partnership's goal and objectives. The Strategy is due to cease at the end of 2016 so it is timely to review the Strategy and develop a new framework for implementation of the Partnership goal and objectives.

The 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' recommended a new strategy be adopted by Partners. The Independent Review made a number of recommendations in relation to a revised strategy that would continue to deliver progress on the Partnership's goal and objectives. To date, reporting by Partners that captures data on the implementation of the Strategy's 11 Outcomes has been mixed.

Given the current Implementation Strategy ends in 2016, and noting the recommendations in the Independent Review, Partners are asked to extend the life of the existing Strategy until 2019. Partners are also asked to establish a Task Force that will review the existing Strategy, develop a new framework to guide Partners delivery of the Partnership's goal and objective and seek adoption at the 10th Meeting of the Partners.

EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY 2012-2016:

PROPOSAL TO EXTEND, REVIEW AND UPDATE

(Prepared by the Australasian Wader Studies Group)

1. Implementation Strategies are one of the most useful guiding documents of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) and has influenced many aspects of its activity since 2006. It is also used as the basis for the annual work plan of the Partnership Secretariat and 35 Partners. Furthermore, it provides the structure for the reports which are provided by Partners to the Secretariat for analysis and summary in the lead up to each Meeting of the Partners.
2. The first Implementation Strategy of the EAAFP was adopted at the 1st Meeting of the Partners in Bogor, Indonesia in November 2006 and refers to the period 2007-2011.
3. Linked to the Partnership document, it outlines the EAAFP five objectives and 14 expected outcomes, with considerable detail under each section.
4. Recognising that the Implementation Strategy would be due for review with a new version to be considered by Partners before the end of 2011, the 5th Meeting of Partners in Siem Reap, Cambodia (MOP5) discussed a process for review and any necessary update.

5. Partners agreed that a Task Force be established to conduct a review of the EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2007-2011 and that the Secretariat facilitate a workshop during 2011 for this purpose, with emphasis on progress of the Partnership towards implementing the five objectives that are set out in the Partnership document.
6. Partners asked the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) to initiate the Task Force and CMS arranged to hold a meeting of interested Partners at the close of MOP5.
7. Representatives of Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, CMS, Ramsar and Wetlands International offered to join the Task Force.
8. Subsequently the Secretariat, in consultation with the Task Force, appointed a consultant, *Nature Management Services*, to assist meeting the Task Force's Terms of Reference through preparation of a report and facilitation of a workshop.
9. The report "*Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Implementation Strategy 2007-2011*" was distributed to the Task Force, and presented and discussed at a *Workshop on the Review of the EAAFP Implementation Strategy* on 12-14 October 2011 at the EAAFP Secretariat in Incheon, Republic of Korea.
10. The report provided material for the review of the Task Force, including proposals for consideration in the preparation of the Implementation Strategy 2012-2016.
11. At the 6th Meeting of the Partners in March 2012, Palembang, Indonesia, the Meeting of the Partners adopted the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Implementation Strategy 2012-2016.
12. The Partnership's second Implementation Strategy, contains 11 outcomes based on the five EAAFP objectives in the Partnership document. For each outcome, a series of Key Result Areas were endorsed, with responsibilities identified and set measurable targets that could be monitored during the reporting period.
13. To date, reporting by Partners that captures adequate data on the implementation of the Strategy's 11 Outcomes has been mixed.
14. The 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' identified issues with the Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 as described in Governance Challenge #3 – "*Lack of a rigorous framework to review and monitor the delivery of the Objectives linked to the Implementation Strategy 2012 – 2017 does not allow the Partnership to assess the impacts of the Strategy*".
15. The Independent Review recommended a new strategy be adopted by Partners at the 9th Meeting of the Partners. The Independent Review also made a number of recommendations in relation to a revised strategy that would continue to deliver progress on the Partnership's goal and objectives.
16. The Independent Review states:
 - a. "*The recommendations from this review take a medium-term perspective (5-10 years) to create a basket of governance and financing actions through which short-term 'interim' objectives can be defined, delivered and assessed. These objectives and actions should be captured in the Implementation Strategy 2017 – 2021. Actors at each level have the opportunity to develop innovative solutions to the problems they face and this in turn, may contribute to delivering one or more of the outcomes in the Implementation Strategy. The*

active involvement of all Partners is essential to making this vision a reality because of their frontline role in the management of the flyway.” (p.46).

17. However, the Independent Review incorrectly assumes a revised strategy will be presented at the 9th Meeting of the Partners, Singapore and emphasizes the need to link the strategy to the budgeting process, including a “*report on the financing opportunities and challenges to delivering the 2012-2017 Implementation Strategy*”.
18. Given the current Implementation Strategy ends in 2016, and noting the recommendations in the Independent Review, Partners are asked to extend the life of the existing Strategy until MOP10 in January 2019.
19. Partners are also asked to establish a Task Force in accordance with Paragraph 9(9) of the Partnership document to review the existing Implementation Strategy, develop a new framework to guide Partners delivery of the Partnership’s goal and objective and to seek adoption of the new plan at the 10th Meeting of the Partners in January 2019.
20. Terms of Reference for the Task Force are at [Attachment 1](#).
21. A proposed timeline indicating key milestones is at [Attachment 2](#).
22. The financial implications of preparing a new strategy will be minimised by working inter-sessionally via electronic communication. If financial resources were available, face-to-face meeting(s) and engaging a suitable consultant to assist the task force achieve its objective will be considered.

Action requested from the Meeting of the Partners:

Agree to extend the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 for another two years until the 10th Meeting of the Partners in January 2019.

Agree to establish an EAAFP Strategic Plan Task Force to review the Implementation Strategy (2012-2016) and to develop a new framework to guide Partner delivery of the Partnership’s goal and objectives.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

**EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY 2012-2016:
PROPOSAL TO EXTEND, REVIEW AND UPDATE
(Prepared by the Australasian Wader Studies Group)**

Recalling the adoption of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Implementation Strategy 2012 – 2016 at the 6th Meeting of the Partners in March 2012, Palembang, Indonesia.

Aware that the Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 is overdue for its review and update.

Acknowledging that Partners require a framework to guide their decisions on implementing the Partnership’s goal and objectives.

Noting that the ‘Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership’ identified a number of recommendations to improve future versions of an Implementation Strategy.

The 9th Meeting of the Partners

of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership:

1. *Agrees* to extend the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 for two years until the 10th Meeting of the Partners in January 2019;
2. *Agrees* to develop a new implementation framework and *confirms* the need for intersessional work on its elaboration;
3. *Agrees* to establish a Task Force to review to Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 and to draft the next plan for consideration by Partners at the 10th Meeting of the Partners. The Terms of Reference of the Task Force are annexed to this Resolution;
4. *Requests* the Task Force to submit progress reports to each Management Committee meeting;
5. *Instructs* the Secretariat to undertake the necessary preparations, including by drawing on material prepared as part of the Independent Review process and by identifying possible elements for a new framework, to feed in to and complement the efforts of the Task Force;
6. *Invites* Partners to join the Task Force and actively engage in the development of a new implementation framework;
7. *Requests* Partners provide financial assistance for the implementation of this Resolution.

ATTACHMENT 1

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN TASK FORCE

Objectives

8. The main objective of the Task Force will be to elaborate the EAAFP Strategic Plan for the period 2019 – 2029. The new Strategic Plan will be presented for adoption at MOP10.
9. To this end, the Task Force will take into account the Implementation Strategy 2012-2016. It will also take into account the conclusions of MOP9 and the recommendations of the Independent Review.
10. The Task Force will further take into account strategic documents of relevant global biodiversity related multinational environmental agreements and any other relevant documents that the Task Force may consider appropriate.
11. The Task Force will consider and propose a procedure for the assessment of the status of implementation of the Strategic Plan 2019-2029 by Partners and the Secretariat.
12. The Task Force will keep the Management Committee informed of its work through reports to each of the meetings of the Committee.

Composition of the Task Force

13. The Task Force shall be composed of 6 EAAFP Partners. The Chief Executive of the EAAFP Secretariat shall be an ex-officio member of the Task Force.
14. Partners shall be consulted at each step of the process.
15. The Task Force shall invite the views of and work in cooperation with all other task forces and working groups established under Paragraph 9(9) of the Partnership document.
16. The composition of the Task Force shall be agreed upon by consensus at MOP9 and be dissolved once the Strategic Plan has been adopted.

17. The Chair and Vice-Chair shall be chosen among the members of the Task Force at their first meeting to be held no later than two months after the end of MOP9.

18. The work of the Task Force will be facilitated by the EAAFP Secretariat.

ATTACHMENT 2

Proposed timeline of work

Date	Task	Responsible Party
January 2017 (MOP9)	Establish Task Force	Partners and Secretariat
March/April 2017	First Meeting of Task Force	Task Force
May – July 2017	Review EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2012-2016 Review relevant material from the Independent Review, relevant MOP9 resolutions and other material as appropriate	Task Force
August 2017	Consult Partners, working groups and task forces with the results of the review and present options for new strategy	Task Force Secretariat, Partners, working groups and task forces
September 2017	Second Meeting of Task Force	Task Force
September - November 2017	Draft new EAAFP Strategic Plan	Task Force
December 2017	Third Meeting of Task Force	Task Force
February 2018	First consultation with Partners, working groups and task forces on draft Strategic Plan	Task Force Partners, Secretariat, working groups and task forces
April 2018	Incorporate comments from consultation	Task Force
May/June	Second consultation with Partners, working groups and task forces on final draft Strategic Plan	Task Force Partners, Secretariat, working groups and task forces
July	Incorporate comments from consultation	Task Force

August – September 2018	Preparation of MOP agenda documents	Task Force
January 2019 (MOP10)	Seek endorsement of new EAAFP Strategic Plan	Partners and Secretariat

DOCUMENT 1.7.2

1.7.2 Finance Committee (USA)

Prepared and submitted by national delegation of USA, EAAFP Vice Chair, Mr. Pete Probasco

EAAFP Sustainable Financing Strategy

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Executive Summary and Recommendations

This paper presents the deliberations and recommendations of the Finance Committee set up at MOP 8 to develop a Sustainable Financing Strategy in response to the need to increase and diversify funding to EAAFP operations and activities to achieve its strategic goals. A number of recommendations are proposed. These fall into two categories

- (a) Those recommendations that are being submitted to the Partners for consideration at the Ninth Meeting of Partners, to be held in Singapore on 11-15 January 2017; and
- (b) Those matters that will require some further thought and work and which will either i) be sent out of session for consideration and any recommended action to be approved if they are required to be actioned before MOP 10 in January 2019, or ii) which will be presented to MOP 10 as recommendations for action.

The paper provides the background and rationale for the recommendations.

Recommendations for consideration and decision by Partners at MOP 9:

- Establish a benchmark that would build a shared understanding about funding levels being contributed to national and international Flyway priority actions to form the basis about how to expand those resources;
- Encourage Partners to strengthen their efforts to identify funding, provide direct contributions and help raise funds for priority actions and EAAFP support;
- Implement the voluntary fee-based contribution system (per the recommendation in Section III)
- Hire a Fundraising Officer based at the Secretariat, subject to funding availability, and approve the Terms of Reference for this position; and
- Establish a Finance Committee and approve its Terms of Reference.

Items that require further consideration before being recommended to Partners:

- Development of an EAAFP supporter program See Section IV), and
- Developing EAAFP offices in Flyway countries other than Korea

I. Introduction

Why do we need a fundraising strategy – and what should it include?

Despite the best efforts of EAAFP and its Partners, many populations of migratory waterbirds continue to decline in the Flyway and habitats continue to be lost and degraded. EAAFP Partners at MOP8 issued a statement “that while many positive actions have been taken, they have been insufficient to meet international commitments with respect to intertidal wetland and migratory waterbird conservation. A Flyway-wide step change in activity is needed if we are to deal with the crisis faced by the spoon-billed sandpiper and other migratory waterbirds that are a shared benefit across EAAF”. International initiatives are urgently needed to complement national efforts to reverse these declines and prevent extinctions and this is where EAAFP should provide an advantage and add value to ongoing efforts. However, long-term, sustainable financing is critical to support and expand these initiatives. Long-term financing can

- Complement and leverage activities being undertaken by Partners, to achieve greater impact
- Promote, link and strengthen activities across countries and organizations
- Address priority issues that need urgent action, including financial support

A strategy should have two, related elements, addressing 1) long-term financing to address priority issues in conserving migratory waterbirds and their habitats along the Flyway and 2) shorter-term financing to support the structures and operations of EAAFP, such as the Secretariat, Working Groups and Task Forces.

In response to a request from Incheon City Government and the Government of Korea for Partners to commit additional funds to EAAFP, notably for the operations of the Secretariat, a Finance Committee was established at EAAFP 8th Meeting of the Partners (MOP8) in January 2015. The goal of this committee was to develop a sustainable financing strategy for EAAFP, with a brief to finalize the strategy by the end of 2015 (see attached TOR).

II. EAAFP Sustainable Financing Strategy

Background

The East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) was set up as a World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Type II Initiative, a voluntary and informal partnership bringing together representatives of government, civil society and private sector groups, to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. Because it is voluntary, there are no membership fees, nor binding obligations. Currently, there are 35 Partners, representing 17 national governments, six inter-governmental organizations, 11 international NGOs and one private sector organization. In 2009 Korea successfully bid to host the EAAFP Secretariat in Incheon and signed a five year Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - see attached, renewed in 2014 for another five years. EAAFP has an approved five-year Implementation Strategy (2012-2016) with specific actions, many of which will require additional funding to support.

Goal of the strategy

To identify the financing requirements, mechanisms, sources and actions needed to secure financing for EAAFP programs and actions.

EAAFP Secretariat

The Partnership Document Paragraph 9.3 states that the EAAFP Secretariat will “facilitate the effective communication and coordination of the Partnership and coordinate activities across the Flyway.” Partners are encouraged to support and provide resources to the Secretariat.” The Secretariat’s Terms of Reference (attached) also “encourages Partners to provide financial contributions to core activities as outlined in the EAAFP Implementation Strategy and included in the Secretariat’s Annual Work Plan.”

The Secretariat is almost exclusively funded by Incheon City Government (ICG), supported by the Government of Korea.

The annual budget from ICG, in Korean Won [KRW] and US Dollars [USD], includes:

- 250,000,000 KRW (USD 212,000) for staff salaries and benefits
- 159,000,000 KRW (USD 136,000) for office rent, equipment and operations and
- 100,000,000 KRW (USD 85,000) for Partnership activities.

The annual budget has remained the same since 2009, with no allowance for inflation or staff salary increases. Since 2009, Secretariat staff costs have increased reflecting higher costs from a larger number of international staff. Currently, there is a Secretariat staffing budget shortfall. There have been some savings in office operations, but these savings cannot be re-allocated to personnel, since ICG only allows these funds to be used for Partnership activities. Among Secretariat activities, some are obligatory, such as organizing MOPs: others can be considered more discretionary. Short-term financial needs for the Secretariat are laid out in Table 3.

Through the MOU, ICG has committed to support the Secretariat through 8 May, 2018. However, due to ICG’s overall financial situation, frequent changes of officers and the need to re-justify annual budgets to the City Council, future funding should not be taken as guaranteed. ICG has indicated that demonstration of additional financial support from Partners would strengthen their arguments to continue supporting the Secretariat.

In addition to ICG, funds have been allocated to the Secretariat for Partnership activities by the Governments of Korea (USD 40-50,000) and Japan (USD 10,000), and recently by Australia, New Zealand, Birdlife and CMS. Australia provided substantial support to the establishment of the Partnership and both USA and Japan have provided significant funds to the organization of MOP7 and MOP8.

As mentioned earlier, ICG has requested Partners to provide additional support to the Secretariat to carry out its current functions. If the Secretariat is requested to step up its activities related to fundraising and project management support, in addition to its current duties, then staffing and budget will need to be reviewed and possibly adjusted, even in the case that the current budget is renewed on an annual basis.

Funding Options

The Partnership has four categories of Partners with differing resourcing aspects and capacities:

- **Governments** – are able to invest in activities outlined in their national action plans and in some cases support regional flyway activities to achieve Flyway objectives and outcomes;

- **Inter-Governmental Organizations** – are directed by their supreme decision-making bodies (e.g. COP, MOP) for investment. Clear decision and/or mandate by the bodies is needed for investing in activities;
- **International NGOs** – are able to raise funds to conduct activities which contribute to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Partnership as well as their own organizations
- **Corporates** – there is only one corporate partner at present. They offer opportunities to invest in activities to showcase projects which deliver conservation benefits as well as benefits for the corporate entity, for example, through engaging corporate staff and raising the profile of the corporate partner

Financing for activities to achieve Partnership goals comes from

- Direct funding to activities by Partners from their own budgets
- Indirect funding to activities by Partners through support to other Partners, such as from national governments to inter-governmental agreement bodies, or international NGOs
- Indirect funding to activities by Partners to other, non-Partner organizations, e.g. local NGOs
- Funding to the Secretariat for its operation and also for activities, which may be carried out by the Secretariat directly (e.g. some CEPA activities) or passed through Partners, Working Groups and Task forces

Partners can provide support for the activities of the Flyway Partnership in a number of ways including:

Support the Secretariat (cash and in-kind)

The Secretariat is currently funded for the most part by Incheon City Government, the Republic of Korea under a five year MOU with a fixed budget. This support is extraordinarily important yet does not allow for growth of Secretariat expenses nor new funding needs identified nor opportunities that may arise. Partners can choose to make contributions to the Secretariat budget to assist in the new funding needs.

Support for Flyway-level activities

Partners can consider providing support for key Flyway project proposals that clearly identify what will be delivered and how growing support will enhance outcomes for the Partnership.

Support for country-level activities

National government Partners normally invest their resources into their key national priorities, largely within national boundaries, e.g. site protection and species management. In the case of migratory species, there is a recognition that action needs to be taken outside of national boundaries if significant threats exist there. IGO and INGO Partners can also invest in country-level activities, often as part of a broader geographical mandate. It would be useful to identify if there are constraints within the national framework regarding their allocation to key Flyway actions.

The fundraising strategy could have a qualitative element, e.g. diversification of funding sources and a quantitative element e.g. additional 50% of current budget for personnel or USD2M annual income, but it must identify both short term and longer term targets.

Recommended Actions

1. Partners would benefit from a better understanding of the level of funding that is currently being committed to the Flyway. To establish a benchmark that would inform Partners, information could be gathered from all Partners either through their reports or by means of

an independent survey about in-kind and cash contributions towards Flyway activities within each country and more broadly. This would establish a shared understanding about funding levels being contributed to national Flyway priorities and allow for discussion about how to expand those resources. A clearer picture of what Flyway activities are actually being funded will help to build a comprehensive view of funds going into the Flyway priority areas as well as the contribution by Korea in hosting the Secretariat. The calculations will also provide a baseline of activities and financing and will be invaluable in identifying gaps and prioritizing areas for action where additional financing can have the greatest leverage and impact.

2. It would be helpful for Partners to identify their top 5-10 priority needs as identified in their workplans for Flyway conservation, including capacity building, and what level of funds they have been able to commit to these priority needs through their own (and possibly other) funding sources. Partners' views on the priority areas that are not, or cannot be, funded through their own resources should be provided. Given the wide disparity among Partners in resources available for Flyway priority activities, there is likely to be an equally wide disparity in capacity to fund Flyway work. By clarifying gaps and needs with regard to Partner resources, the Partnership would be in a better position to seek assistance to enable action on priority areas identified in workplans.
3. Encourage Partners to strengthen their efforts to identify funding, provide direct contributions and help raise funds for priority actions and EAAFP support. One option is joint fund raising involving the Partnership and individual partners with some funds going to Partnership administration. This could include Identifying special issues for each Partner, to make a compelling case for support
4. Develop a fee structure, or similar mechanism, for Partners to provide both support and commitment, along with ownership and engagement. Identify potential levels (standards) and types of support for different Partners, based upon agreed criteria. See Section III, below.
5. Propose a supporter program, including potentially sponsors, champions, etc. Program supporters could support particular elements of the EAAFP program, but the structuring of program support should include core (Secretariat) costs. See Section IV, below.
6. Establish a Finance Committee (see TOR attached) comprised of Partners and supporters to advise on the development and implementation of the Partnership's Financial Plan to achieve its strategic goals, and advise on sustainable financing options, as well as the development and implementation of fundraising strategies and actions
7. Establish Fundraising Officer position (see TOR, attached). Fund raising directly by the Secretariat requires a dedicated Fundraising Officer to develop a fundraising program to support operations and activities of the Partnership. Possible fund raising targets and ideas include:
 - individual donors (philanthropists, etc);
 - foundations, both national and international
 - corporations, national and international
 - crowd-sourcing, for specific, appealing targets
 - special fundraising events
8. Developing EAAFP offices in flyway countries other than Korea, thus enabling those countries to provide in-country support toward Partnership objectives;
 - Direct support to offices and country programs

- Identification of internal financing strategy targeting national donors and corporations, or international donors active in those countries
9. Develop a series of project concepts, compelling stories, visual presentations, etc., to be used for fundraising, ideally targeted to different potential contributors. This could be done through a consultancy in consultation with the Communications Officer. The concept is particularly important for any activities or projects where we want to use the crowd-source funding arrangement. Since for some countries, contributing to basic operational costs of the Secretariat might be much more difficult to fund than conservation oriented projects such as communications or scientific collaboration at the flyway scale, or support to the Working Groups or Task Force functions, it may be possible to package a portion of the Secretariat staff time into such project budgets. The first step for this item would be developing project concepts with strong conservation outputs that include staff salary as part of the package.

III. Proposal for Voluntary Contribution Fee to EAAFP

Rationale

While EAAFP is a voluntary partnership of 35 organizations working to protect a shared biodiversity heritage, the costs of its operation, primarily through the Secretariat, have been borne largely by a single partner, the Republic of Korea, through the hosting arrangement with Incheon City Government. At MOP8 in January 2015, the Republic of Korea requested the Partnership to consider greater direct cash contributions by other Partners to help justify continued support to the Secretariat and to leverage increased funding by Korea and other Partners. The Finance Committee was established at MOP8 to make recommendations on increasing funding for EAAFP operations, including Partner contributions.

Benefits

While the practical benefit is increased support to EAAFP operational costs, there is a larger, longer-term benefit: a well-resourced Secretariat will better work with and assist Partners in achieving agreed Partnership goals and priorities. A fee structure can also build greater ownership and buy-in to EAAFP and leverage additional resources for priority actions.

Some Partners, meanwhile, have indicated that a fee structure, with standards and guidelines, would make it easier to secure funds to support EAAFP, in a way that current ad-hoc requests are unable to do.

Considerations

Because EAAFP is a voluntary partnership, it is recommended that any proposed fee structure also be voluntary, with minimum recommended contributions. Larger contributions will still be encouraged. A fee structure should be based on Secretariat needs and the ability of different Partners to pay a fee, given Partners vary so much in size, scope and level of resources. An indicative level of fee payment with differentiated scale is therefore suggested.

A. Country Partners

For country Partners, it is proposed to use a modified version of the UN Scale of Assessments, since this broadly reflects ability to pay and all EAAFP Country Partners are also UN member states, thus providing a potential basis for individual partner contributions relative to an overall budget. For United Nations member states, the UN Scale of Assessments reflects a country's capacity to pay

(measured by factors such as a country's national income and size of population). For each EAAFP Partner country, the proportion they contribute to the UN budget is expressed in the second column of the table below. The total contribution, an arbitrary figure, has been set at around 46, by adding together the assessment percentages of all countries currently EAAFP Partners. By calculating each Partner country's relative contribution to this total, and proposing a total annual budget to cover the Secretariat budget of shortfall (see Table 3) of USD 150,000 (see end of next paragraph for rationale of country and non-country Partner contribution), each country's annual fee is shown in Column 3. The variation among contributions is very high, with USA and Japan alone contributing more than 70%. If the assessment rate is adjusted for percentage of national territory in the Flyway for USA (Alaska) and Russia (Far East) by (again, somewhat arbitrarily) reducing their assessment by three quarters, an adjusted contribution is indicated in the far right column. USA and Japan still contribute almost 60%. While these figures exceed the maximum level of contribution under the UN Scale of Assessments, as a voluntary scale for a smaller group of countries, it may still be appropriate. One result of this approach is that for some less-developed countries of the Flyway, the annual fee is very low (although a minimum fee, e.g. USD 100 could be set). This fee structure could be the basis of initial discussions among Partner countries.

Table 1. An indicative level of voluntary fee payment for Country Partners

Partner	UN Asst %	USD	UN Ass't % Adjusted	USD
Australia	2.074	6,732	2.074	11,156
Bangladesh	0.010	33	0.010	53
Cambodia	0.004	15	0.004	22
China	5.148	16,710	5.148	27,692
Indonesia	0.346	1,125	0.346	1,861
Japan	10.833	35,160	10.833	58,274
Malaysia	0.281	912	0.281	1,511
Mongolia	0.003	12	0.003	16
Myanmar	0.010	33	0.010	53
New Zealand	0.253	822	0.253	1,361
Philippines	0.154	498	0.154	828
Republic of Korea	1.994	6,468	1.994	10,727
Russia	2.438	7,914	0.610	3,281
Singapore	0.384	1,248	0.384	2,066
Thailand	0.239	777	0.239	1,286
USA	22.000	71,406	5.5000	29,587
Vietnam	0.042	135	0.042	226
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.213</i>	<i>150,000</i>	<i>27.885</i>	<i>150,000</i>

B. Non-country Partners

Half of EAAFP Partners are international non-governmental (including one private sector) and inter-governmental organizations. For these Partners, the UN Scale of Assessment is difficult to apply and there is no existing method of assessing capacity to pay, yet that task could be left to each Partner. Therefore the recommended fee could be proposed as a range from USD 2,000 to 4,000. The overall table is shown below.

Table 2. An indicative range of fee payment for Non-country Partners

Partner	USD	Partner	USD
AWSG	2,000 - 4,000	CMS	2,000 - 4,000
ICF	2,000 - 4,000	Ramsar	2,000 - 4,000
Wetlands Int'l	2,000 - 4,000	CBD	2,000 - 4,000
WWF	2,000 - 4,000	CAFF	2,000 - 4,000

Birdlife Int'l	2,000 - 4,000	FAO	2,000 - 4,000
WBS Japan	2,000 - 4,000	IUCN	2,000 - 4,000
WWT	2,000 - 4,000	ASEAN Biodiv Center	2,000 - 4,000
Pukorokoro Miranda NT	2,000 - 4,000		
WCS	2,000 - 4,000	Rio Tinto	2,000 - 4,000
Hanns Seidel Foundation	2,000 - 4,000		
Total			36,000 - 72,000

The difference between country and non-country Partner calculations in this example is that the former calculations represent a percentage of a total budget (in this case USD 150,000), while the latter is expressed as a range for each Partner's fee. The total annual contribution in this case would be USD 36,000 - 72,000. Clearly an overall annual target will need to be established based on EAAFP needs, which could be reviewed at each MOP, or every two MOPs. The relative contributions of country Partners and non-country Partners will need to be refined in terms of their payment ability. Based on the financial projection of the EAAFP Secretariat personnel and support activities (see Table 3), there will be shortfall of USD 103,000 for personnel in 2017 if a Fundraising Officer is added. At the same time there will be a deficit of USD 109,000 for core activities supported by the Secretariat. The total for current personnel and activity shortfall is therefore USD 212,000. According to Table 1, USD 150,000 could be supported by Country Partners and USD 62,000 by non-country Partners (if non-government Partners all use the higher end of the range for their donations).

Meanwhile, it should be noted that some country Partners may have difficulty in providing funds directly as fee payment and alternative mechanisms for those Partners including project-based contributions, needs to be developed separately.

Recommendation

There is a need for a fee-based system for Partner contributions, which must take into account the different situations of the various Partners. The voluntary fee system and scale developed above is recommended for Partner consideration at MOP9. Partners are requested to approve (i) the principle of a voluntary fee-based system; (ii) the system proposed and (iii) the scale for different Partners.

Table 3. Financial Projection for Sustainable EAAFP Secretariat (2016-2019)

1. Personnel expenses

- Personnel budget exclusively from ICG contribution
- 2015 deficit covered by earlier contributions, but none remains to cover 2016

(Unit: USD)

Position/ Year	Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Secured (ICG)		212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000
Actual		251,655	251,801	265,263 (315,263)	279,463 (332,213)	294,447 (350,098)
Current Staff	Salary & benefits Housing	244,615	244,761	258,223	272,423	287,407
Fundraisin g	Salary & benefits			50,000	52,750	55,651

Officer (proposed new position)	Housing					
DD, FO	Secondment Allowance	7,040	7,040	7,040	7,040	7,040
Balance		-39,655	-39,801	-53,263 (-103,263)	-67,463 (-120,213)	-82,447 (-138,098)

Note: figures in green reflect addition of new position

➤ Budget projection includes

- ① Inflation rate (average 3% increase per year)
- ② Salary and related cost increase (average 2.5% per year)

2. Other operational expenses (office maintenance + management + equipment)

- Exclusively from ICG contribution
- Savings from operational expenses can be used for activities, but not personnel
- Operational costs are estimated, but could rise with increased office management fees

(Unit: USD)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Secured (ICG)	127,500	127,500	127,500	127,500	127,500
Actual	52,868	54,454	56,088	57,770	59,503
Balance	74,632	73,046	71,412	69,730	67,997

➤ Budget projection made allowance for

- ① Inflation rate (average 3% increase per year)

3. Partnership activity budget

- The secured budget for 2016 includes contributions from ICG (activities + savings on operational costs and earlier year activities) and MOEK.
- It is estimated that total fund for Secretariat-led activities to achieve the purpose of EAAF partnership, and new projects would total 1,107,000 USD for 2016-2019 with the balance of 767,000 USD, of which 282,000 USD could be covered by operational costs savings, leaving a shortfall of 485,000 USD.

Category /Year	Item	Total	2016	2017	2018	2019
Secured (ICG)		340,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Total Required budget		1,107,000	205,000	265,000	336,000	301,000

Develop Flyway Network Sites	81,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Support for new and proposed FNS		21,000	20,000	20,000	10,000
CEPA	308,000	61,000	75,000	86,000	86,000
Management of Website		16,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
CEPA materials and events		20,000	30,000	36,000	36,000
Promote WMBD		25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000
Research, Monitoring Knowledge generation and exchange	225,000	15,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Support for TFs/WGs		15,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Capacity Building	344,000	89,000	70,000	110,000	75,000
Site Manager workshops		35,000	40,000	40,000	45,000
MOP		34,000		40,000	
Develop Secretariat capacity		20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Flyway-wide approaches	150,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	50,000
Savings from operational costs	282,000	73,000	71,000	70,000	68,000
Balance	-485,000	-47,000	-109,000	- 181,000	-148,000

➤ Budget projection made allowance for

- ① Five Budget categories based on EAAFP TOR, with activities based on the 2016 work plan
- ② Budget for development of flyway site network mostly to support nomination of sites and updating information
- ③ Budget for CEPA includes maintaining and upgrading website, newsletters, social media in different languages, including intern programs and raising EAAFP profile at regional and international events
- ④ Budget for research, monitoring knowledge generation and exchange category focuses on supporting TFs/WGs, of which there are currently 14 and future funding is planned at USD 5,000

per year.

- ⑤ Budget for capacity building does not include significant increases, except when MOPs will be held
- ⑥ Budget for Flyway-wide approaches includes support to Partner-led initiatives, especially catalytic role in early development of projects

IV. Proposal for an EAAFP Supporter Program

An EAAFP Supporter Program will identify, encourage and support individuals and organizations to directly contribute resources to finance priority actions of the Partnership.

An EAAFP Supporter is an individual or organization committed to the overall mission of EAAFP, recognizing that effective conservation requires coordination, technical expertise, and financial flexibility and is willing to donate resources to support activities furthering EAAFP goals. Supporters will be sought from philanthropic bodies, corporate organizations and similar entities. Guidelines and criteria will be developed to avoid perceived or actual conflict of interest with Partners.

The management of the Supporter Program will be based in the Secretariat, coordinated through a proposed Fundraising Officer, but may link to a committee, such as a Supporter Committee, or a Finance Committee, to secure the involvement of partners and affiliated bodies, such as WG/TFs. A feasibility analysis should be carried out that looks at initial market research, funding required, options for structuring the program, governance mechanisms, marketing and maintenance strategies, funding targets and measures of success. Study of existing programs such as the CMS Champions program and the BirdLife International Fighting Extinction Program can usefully inform this process.

Purposes of EAAFP Supporter:

- To join a major regional initiative to conserve threatened migratory waterbirds and be recognized as a “Flyway Champion”.
- To involve more corporations, civic organizations, and individuals in the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.
- To generate funds for specific activities of EAAFP: these could include species conservation, research and monitoring, CEPA activities and support to Flyway Network sites
- To develop new alliances and allies to work towards more effective conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitat.

EAAFP Supporters could specify specific actions to support, or donate to a general fund, with specific details of funding allocations based on priority needs and opportunities to leverage additional funds. The MOP should set the guidelines for how funds will be used, with discretion given to the Secretariat for making those decisions on funding allocation, perhaps with oversight of the Management or Finance Committee. Staff time could be included in activity budgets to ensure implementation of these activities.

Supporters would be recognized and promoted through EAAFP’s website, monthly newsletter, special events, annual report, and personal contacts. Given the limitations of staffing at present, small donations would be welcome but not result in special recognition through Supporter categories. A proposed Fundraising Officer based in the Secretariat will initially take responsibility for the Supporter Program but ultimately there will be a need to more aggressively attract and service smaller contributors through a dynamic marketing campaign.

Supporters will be announced and welcomed across the flyway and beyond. Given the location of the EAAFP Secretariat in Korea, and its outreach and activities in the country, and its potential for support, it may make sense to initially target supporters from Korea. Key to the supporter program is putting effort where it is most likely to result in contributions.

In developing the supporter program, a number of priority activities for which funding would be used should be identified, in consultation with Partners and WG/TFs, and criteria developed for selection, funding, timing and reporting on individual projects and activities. In this way, the needs for and impacts of donor support would become more tangible and attractive (e.g., benefitting a specific threatened and/or charismatic species, for example through implementation of high priority actions in approved Single Species Action Plans).

Illustrative Supporter Categories

Flyway Champion – individuals/corporations that contribute generally to EAAFP

Platinum – contributes \$US 25,000 or more in a year or \$US 50,000 or more over 3 years

Gold – contributes \$US 10,000 or more in a year, or \$US 25,000 or more over 3 years

Silver – contributes \$US 1,000 or more in a year

Species Champion – to support the operation of species Task Forces or conservation actions identified in Single Species Action Plans and support the implementation of high priority recovery actions in Flyway countries.

Diamond / Interstellar – Contributes \$US 150, 000 or more in a year or \$US 400,000 or more over 3 years

Platinum – contributes \$US 25,000 or more in a year or \$US 50,000 or more over 3 years

Gold – contributes \$US 10,000 or more in a year, or \$US 25,000 or more over 3 years

Silver – contributes \$US 1,000 or more in a year

Recognition:

Depending on the donor's preference, their donation will be recognized in EAAFP communications.

- Name by category on the EAAFP website donor page (all supporters)
- Name by category on the webpage for the program supported (all supporters)
- Name by category in the monthly newsletter for the month donation received (Gold and Silver)
- Name by category in the monthly newsletter throughout the year (Platinum)
- Name on plaque in EAAFP Secretariat office (Platinum) showing years of donation(s)
- Award at EAAFP Meetings of Partners (Platinum)
- Certificates presented to donor (Platinum and Gold). EAAFP could also give a framed print depicting waterbirds in their habitat for the highest level donors
- Field trip with EAAFP staff (Platinum, during start-up phase only in Korea)

Marketing Strategy

A marketing strategy will need to be developed and should be part of the task of the proposed Fundraising Officer. Meanwhile, potential "selling points" of a Supporter program include:

- Opportunities to improve the conservation status of migratory waterbirds, including threatened and/or charismatic species and the increasingly precious wetland landscapes they depend on.
- Becoming directly involved in a unique, flyway-wide strategy for the most diverse and threatened flyway in the world.

- Actively promoting the importance of migratory waterbird conservation and be able to showcase how they are doing so.
- Being part of a global movement – your efforts will be part of a broad global push to save migratory waterbirds.
- Contributing actively to conservation work in this flyway as a whole – only action at this regional scale can save our dwindling migratory waterbird species.
- Through EAAFP, helping to bring together governments, conservation organizations and concerned citizens, recognizing that only a broad partnership can address the array of threats to the flyway.
- Joining others who share your caring and concern across the countries of the Flyway.
- Receiving letters from the field from scientists or educators engaged in migratory waterbird conservation in the flyway.

Recruitment Strategy:

A recruitment strategy will include making a list and identifying potential supporters. This could initially involve the Secretariat and selected individuals, but eventually will need to include input from all Partners of EAAFP. This list will need to be managed and the history of the approaches and results recorded.

The challenge with any recruitment is how to make sure that this is not encroaching on the donor base of a non-Government Partner and that a mutually beneficial arrangement is reached with individual NGO Partners in targeting donors. This is very important and why NGO Partner support is needed.

Actively seeking supporters will be the next challenge after the list making process. Who will take primary responsibility and how it will be done are key issues. Marketing materials will be needed to convince prospective supporters, including FAQs with standard responses.

The mechanisms of how supporters make donations (it should be easy and secure). The way to “give” is also important to think about. Are they getting any tax deductions or not? Will we be recruiting through the website, if so the “giving” part of the EAAFP website will need to be developed to include payment facility. This feature would be useful for more public giving perhaps of smaller value but perhaps greater volume. This arrangement would become particularly useful during critical times, as in an Avian Influenza outbreak, if a public appeal can go out for this. Initial research of existing programs such as Birdlife and CMS Champions can inform this process.

Maintenance strategy:

It will be essential to keep donors, especially large donors, well informed about how their funding is being used and what impact/results it is having. Sustaining the interest and commitment of supporters is crucial for long-term viability of the program. A maintenance plan will need to be in place before the implementation of the program. This will be a key Task of the proposed Fundraising Officer.

A relationship manager (perhaps the proposed Fundraising Officer of the Secretariat) for each donor may need to be allocated to communicate with individual supporters. As the supporter base grows annual events, fundraising appeals and other forums for recognition and acknowledgement could be developed and also help deepen our understanding of what kinds of actions and causes supporters are likely to favor.

Major donors can act as champions in bringing in other supporters; this possibility reinforces the need for good maintenance and management of the supporter program.

Challenges and Questions:

The program will need appropriate financial management and governance documents to make sure it is managed in an open and transparent manner

The various levels of donations are helpful to encourage supporters to reach for higher categories, with the entry level donation is a key decision, but there will be trade-offs between staff time, the number of supporters and the funds generated.

It may be challenging to set contribution levels that work throughout the region. If the initial emphasis will be on Korean supporters, the plan should be carefully reviewed by individuals experienced with philanthropy and NGO supporter programs in Korea.

ANNEX 1.7.2.1

This Annex has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

ANNEX 1.7.2.2

Annex Doc. 1.7.2.2 New Terms of Reference of Finance Committee

This Annex has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

ANNEX 1.7.2.3

Annex Doc. 1.7.2.3 DRAFT Terms of Reference of Fundraising Officer

This Annex has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.7.3

1.7.3 Monitoring the status and management of Flyway Network Sites (Ramsar)

Prepared and submitted by Ramsar delegation, Mr. Lew Young

Monitoring the status and management of Flyway Network Sites

Based on the Recommendation adopted at EAAFP MoP8 in Kushiro on 21 January 2015

1. Background

Of the more than 950 sites that have been identified as being internationally important for migratory waterbirds along the EAAF, the EAAF-Partnership has been successful in having 136 of those sites designated as Flyway Network Sites (FNS).

To ensure the long-term management of these sites for migratory waterbird conservation and for sustainable development, the Partnership needs to develop clear and simple guidelines for the management of the FNS for the site managers and the country focal points to follow. This would include the regular updating of the Site Information Sheet for each FNS, say every six years. Presently, the EAAFP Secretariat has reported that they have received very few updated SIS and maps for FNS established prior to 2009 (MoP8 Agenda Doc 2.2 Version 2, page 9, Activity 1.1.1);

In addition, there should be a mechanism for the country Partners to report on the status of their FNS. At the moment, the EAAFP Secretariat, is receiving limited feedback from Partners on the status and threats to internationally important sites and to Flyway Network sites in particular (MoP8 Agenda Doc 2.2 Version 2, page 15, Activity 6.3.2).

There should also be a means for the EAAFP Secretariat to receive reports and act on actual, or potential threats to FNS, and sites which have been identified as being eligible for designation as a FNS but which have not yet been designated.

2. Management of FNS and guidelines for management

- a. Country Partners are required to update the SIS for their FNS every 6 years (to coincide with every three MOP's, assuming MOPs are every two years);
- b. The CEPA WG is requested to:
 - Continue to work with relevant partners, e.g. EAAFP Partners, RRC-EA, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, Ramsar Secretariat etc, to organize capacity building workshops for FNS managers;
 - Collate good practices for the management of protected and other conserved areas which may be useful for FNS manager and where possible, to publish these as short and simple booklets with case studies.

3. Reporting on the status of FNS

- c. Prior to each MOP, country Partners report on the status of their FNS using the template attached in Appendix 1;

Annex XIs. 1.7.3.1 Reporting template on the status of Flyway Network Sites

This Annex has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.7.4

1.7.4 New Rules of Procedure for MoPs (Australia)

Prepared and submitted by national delegation of Australia, Mr. Mark Carey

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE SESSIONS OF THE MEETING OF PARTNERS TO THE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS AND THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THEIR HABITATS IN THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

Summary:

At its 5th Meeting of the Partners in December 2010, Siem Reap, Cambodia, the Meeting of the Partners adopted its Rules of Procedure.

As highlighted in the 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' a number of challenges exist with the operation and content of the Meeting of the Partners.

To address identified deficiencies, adopting new Rules of Procedure and rigorously implementing adequate timeframes will reduce Partner frustration, reporting fatigue and provide the required structure and process appropriate for an international initiative such as the EAAFP.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE SESSIONS OF THE MEETING OF PARTNERS TO THE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS AND THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THEIR HABITATS IN THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

(Prepared by the Australian Government)

1. At its 5th Meeting of the Partners of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership in December 2010, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 'Rules of Procedure for the Meeting of the Partners' were adopted (**Attachment 1**).
2. Rules of Procedure set out relevant provisions of the operation and management of meetings, the election of the Partnership Chair and Vice-Chair, and rules governing the adoption of resolutions or recommendations.
3. As identified in the 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' a number of challenges exist with the operation and content of the Meeting of the Partners, specifically:

“... there was insufficient time allocated in the agenda for Partners to discuss and agree future priorities and to explore the potential for collaborative, and flyway-wide, actions. It would be of considerable benefit if the Secretariat provided a more structured and guided approach to the holding of the MoPs and a clearer tighter agenda and work program that includes a clear statement of expected outcomes. Any significant issues that require a decision by the MoP should be included in a section of the agenda that quite clearly spells out the specific action required from Partners.” (page 25)

4. To address a number of deficiencies identified in the independent review, it is proposed that revised Rules of Procedure be adopted at MOP9. These Rules of Procedure would apply to all future sessions of the Meeting of the Partners.
5. Revised Rules of Procedure should outline rules governing the Meeting of the Partners, including place and date of meetings, the admission of observers, agenda setting and appropriate timeframes for agenda papers, voting and the conduct of business.
6. The revised Rules of Procedure were circulated to all Partners for comment on 30 July 2016.
7. The Rules of Procedure, which takes into account all comments received to date, is at **Attachment 2**.

Action requested from the Meeting of the Partners:

- Adopt the draft resolution annexed to this document, which refers to the revised Rules of Procedure for the sessions of the Meeting of the Partners to the Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable Use of their Habitat in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE SESSIONS OF THE MEETING OF PARTNERS TO THE PARTNERSHIP FOR THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS AND THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF THEIR HABITATS IN THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

(Prepared by the Australian Government)

Recalling its 5th Meeting of the Partners (MOP) in December 2010, Siem Reap, Cambodia, where the ‘Rules of Procedure for the Meeting of the Partners’ were adopted (**Attachment 1**);

Observing that while the Rules of Procedure provide a certain level of guidance regarding the operation and decision making process of the MOPs, concerns have been raised regarding the adequacy of this governance document, particularly around adequate timeframes, structure and process;

Recognising that the ‘Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership’ identified a number of challenges exist with the operation and content of MOPs, specifically:

“... there was insufficient time allocated in the agenda for Partners to discuss and agree future priorities and to explore the potential for collaborative, and flyway-wide, actions. It would be of considerable benefit if the Secretariat provided a more structured and guided approach to the holding of the MoPs and a clearer tighter agenda and work program that includes a clear statement of expected outcomes. Any significant issues that require a decision by the MoP should be included in a section of the agenda that quite clearly spells out the specific action required from Partners.” (page 25)

Noting that to address the deficiencies of MOPs identified in the independent review, revised Rules of Procedure have been drafted at **Attachment 2**;

Noting further that by adopting the revised MOP Rules of Procedure and rigorously implementing adequate timeframes will assist in reducing Partner frustration, reporting fatigue and provide the required structure and process appropriate for an international initiative such as the EAAFP;

Recognising that consultation on the draft Rules of Procedure occurred on 30 July 2016 with all EAAFP Partners;

Further recognising that amendments were considered and have been incorporated in to the revised MOP Rules of Procedure;

The 9th Meeting of the Partners

of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership:

1. *Revokes* the ‘Rules of Procedure for Meetings of Partners of EAAFP’ as adopted by the 5th Meeting of the Partners, Siem Reap, Cambodia, December 2010;
2. *Adopts* the revised ‘Rules of Procedure for the sessions of the Meeting of the Partners to the Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable Use of their Habitat in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway’; and
3. *Instructs* the Secretariat to make the Rules of Procedure available on the EAAFP website.

Attachments

1 – Rules of Procedure for Meetings of Partners of EAAFP, as adopted by the 5th Meeting of Partners, Siem Reap, Cambodia, December 2010 Agenda Item 6.1.

2 – Revised Rules of Procedure for the sessions of the Meeting of the Partners to the Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable use of their habitat in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway

ANNEX 1.7.4.1

Annex Doc. 1.7.4.1 Current Rules of Procedure for EAAFP MoPs

This Annex (**Attachment 1**) has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

ANNEX 1.7.4.2

Annex Doc. 1.7.4.2 New Rules of Procedure for EAAFP MoPs

This Annex (**Attachment 2**) has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.7.5

1.7.5 New Terms of Reference for Management Committee (Australia)

Prepared and submitted by national delegation of Australia, Mr. Mark Carey

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

Summary:

At its 5th Meeting of the Partners in December 2010, Siem Reap, Cambodia, the Meeting of the Partners adopted Terms of Reference for the Management Committee of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership.

In accordance with these Terms of Reference, they should be ideally be reviewed by the Partners at least once every three years.

As highlighted in the ‘Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership’ a number of challenges exist with the EAAFP’s organisational structure to achieve the delivery of the Partnership’s goal and objectives.

To address the deficiencies of the organisational structure identified in the independent review, Partners are asked to adopt revised Terms of Reference of the Management Committee.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

(Prepared by the Australian Government)

1. In accordance with Paragraph 9(8) of the Partnership text, Partners may establish a Management Committee to facilitate the effective operation of the Partnership.
2. At its 5th Meeting of the Partners of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership in December 2010, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 'Terms of Reference for the Secretariat's Management Committee for the Flyway Partnership' were adopted (**Attachment 1**).
3. The Secretariat's Management Committee was established to provide oversight of the operations of the Secretariat, provide advice to the Chief Executive and to review arrangements regarding the Memorandum of Understanding for Hosting, Secretariat and Administrative Services.
4. These Terms of Reference are required to be reviewed every three years. This has not occurred since the establishment of the Secretariat's Management Committee in 2010.
5. As identified in the 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' a number of challenges exist with the EAAFP organisational structure. Specifically, challenge #2 – **"The current organization structure is inadequate to support the delivery of the Partnership's goal and objectives"**.

6. Furthermore, the Review states:

"The current EAAFP organisation model works with the Meeting of Partners providing the main mechanism for reporting, interaction and decision making. The bulk of the scientific and technical work is devolved to the Task Forces and Working Groups which are voluntary in nature, largely self-funded, and report only to the MoP. The Secretariat provides communication and administrative services, overseen by the Secretariat Management Committee, which meets infrequently.

The current structure has several limitations:

1. *It is too simplistic and leaves too much to be inferred especially in terms of processes, responsibilities, and liability.*
2. *It lacks advisory and oversight mechanisms to monitor, assess (including assessing risk) and respond to issues related to:*

- *The planning, management and implementation of actions during the intersessional period between MoPs, including the implementation of decisions taken at the MoP and the delivery of the Implementation Strategy*
- *The work of the Working Groups and Task Forces (that only report to the MoP).*
- *Emerging technical and other issues, beyond the mandate of working Groups and Task Forces and that may need action."* (page 18)

7. To ensure that the Secretariat's Management Committee Terms of Reference are reviewed every three years, and to address a number of deficiencies in the organisational structure which have been identified in the independent review, it is proposed that revised Terms of Reference are adopted.
8. In accordance with Paragraph 9(2) of the Partnership document, Partners will elect a Chair and Vice-Chair at MOP9 for a term of two (2) years. The remaining positions on the Management Committee are also due for election at MOP9. The revised Terms of Reference would apply to the incoming Committee (2017 – 2019).
9. The revised Terms of Reference were circulated to all Partners for comment on 30 July 2016.

10. A revised version of the Terms of Reference, which takes into account all comments received to date is at **Attachment 2**.

Action requested from the Meeting of the Partners:

- Adopt the draft resolution annexed to this document, which refers to the revised Terms of Reference for the Management Committee of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership.

**DRAFT RESOLUTION
TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
OF THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP**

(Prepared by the Australian Government)

Recalling, in accordance to Paragraph 9(8) of the Partnership document, that Partners may establish a Management Committee to facilitate the effective operation of the Partnership.

Recalling further at the 5th Meeting of the Partners in December 2010, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 'Terms of Reference for the Secretariat's Management Committee for the Flyway Partnership' were adopted (**Attachment A**);

Recognising the important role Management Committee plays in overseeing the operation and direction of the Secretariat;

Recognising further the important role Management Committee plays intersessionally on behalf of the Meeting of the Partners;

Noting with appreciation all past and present members of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Management Committee;

Highlighting that a requirement of the adopted Terms of Reference was that the document be reviewed at least every three years;

Recognising that the 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' identified a number of challenges existed with the organisational structure to achieve the delivery of the Partnership's goal and objectives.

Specifically:

"The current EAAFP organisation model works with the Meeting of Partners providing the main mechanism for reporting, interaction and decision making. The bulk of the scientific and technical work is devolved to the Task Forces and Working Groups which are voluntary in nature, largely self-funded, and report only to the MoP. The Secretariat provides communication and administrative services, overseen by the Secretariat Management Committee, which meets infrequently.

The current structure has several limitations:

- 1. It is too simplistic and leaves too much to be inferred especially in terms of processes, responsibilities, and liability.*
- 2. It lacks advisory and oversight mechanisms to monitor, assess (including assessing risk) and respond to issues related to:*

- The planning, management and implementation of actions during the intersessional period between MoPs, including the implementation of decisions taken at the MoP and the delivery of the Implementation Strategy

- The work of the Working Groups and Task Forces (that only report to the MoP).

- Emerging technical and other issues, beyond the mandate of working Groups and Task Forces and that may need action." (page 18);

Noting that the Secretariat's Management Committee Terms of Reference have not been reviewed since 2010;

Noting further that to address the deficiencies of the organisational structure identified in the independent review, revised Terms of Reference of the Management Committee have been drafted at **Attachment B**;

Recognising that consultation on the draft Terms of Reference occurred on 30 July 2016 with all EAAFP Partners; and

Further recognising that amendments were considered and have been incorporated in to the new Terms of Reference of the Management Committee;

The 9th Meeting of the Partners

of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership:

1. Revokes the 'Terms of Reference for the Secretariat's Management Committee for the Flyway Partnership' as adopted by the 5th Meeting of the Partners, Siem Reap, Cambodia, December 2010; and
2. Adopts the 'Terms of Reference of the Management Committee'

Attachments

A – Terms of Reference for the Secretariat's Management Committee for the Flyway Partnership' as adopted by the 5th Meeting of the Partners, Siem Reap, Cambodia, December 2010.

B – Terms of Reference of the Management Committee

ANNEX 1.7.5.1

Annex Doc. 1.7.5.1 Current Terms of Reference for Management Committee

This Annex (**Attachment 1 or A**) has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

ANNEX 1.7.5.2

Annex Doc. 1.7.5.2 New Terms of Reference of Management Committee

This Annex (**Attachment 2 or B**) has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.7.6

1.7.6 Technical Committee (Australia)

Prepared and submitted by national delegation of Australia, Mr. Mark Carey

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

Summary:

As highlighted in the 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' a number of challenges exist with the EAAFP's organisational structure in order to achieve the delivery of the Partnership's goal and objectives.

To address the deficiencies of the organisational structure identified in the independent review, Partners are asked to:

Establish a Technical Committee;

Adopt Terms of Reference of the EAAFP Technical Committee;

Adopt the Rules of Procedure of the EAAFP Technical Committee;

Instruct the Secretariat and Management Committee to work intersessionally to develop a selection process for expert nominations of qualified experts; and

Request the Secretariat and Management Committee to present their recommendations at MOP10.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

(Prepared by the Australian Government)

1. Scientific and technical advice forms an important component of the informed decision making process of Partners, particularly in relation to the conservation and management of migratory waterbirds and their habitat.
2. Since the inception of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership, and in accordance with Paragraph 9(9) of the Partnership document, a number of working groups and task forces have been established to deal with specific emerging issues, geographical areas, species groups or single species.
3. Expert advice provided by working groups and task forces is critically important for Partners to implement Partnership objectives and their workplans.
4. As identified in the 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' a number of challenges exist with the current structure, operation and management of Partnership working groups and task forces, specifically:

“The current EAAFP organisation model works with the Meeting of Partners providing the main mechanism for reporting, interaction and decision making. The bulk of the scientific and technical work is devolved to the Task Forces and Working Groups which are voluntary in nature, largely self-funded, and report only to the MoP. The Secretariat provides communication and administrative services, overseen by the Secretariat Management Committee, which meets infrequently.

The current structure has several limitations:

1. *It is too simplistic and leaves too much to be inferred especially in terms of processes, responsibilities, and liability.*
2. *It lacks advisory and oversight mechanisms to monitor, assess (including assessing risk) and respond to issues related to”*
 - *The planning, management and implementation of actions during the intersessional period between MoPs, including the implementation of decisions taken at the MoP and the delivery of the Implementation Strategy*
 - *The work of the Working Groups and Task Forces (that only report to the MoP).*
 - *Emerging technical and other issues, beyond the mandate of working Groups and Task Forces and that may need action.” (page 18)*

5. Furthermore, the review found that the **working group and task force mechanism is not being used effectively to serve the scientific and technical needs of the Partners and Flyway Site Network (challenge #5)**, specifically;

“One of the key successes of the EAAFP, as noted by many of the survey respondents, is that it has succeeded in harnessing specialist information and knowledge on migratory waterbird species and habitats. However, no mechanism exists to translate this specialist information to provide decision-makers and practitioners with authoritative and timely information on the causes and consequences of changes in the status of waterbirds and priority waterbird sites and more importantly, on response options, i.e. it does not serve the needs and wants of its consumer base. This links back to the discussion under Governance challenge #1 above, about the perceived value of the EAAFP.

The survey respondents noted that the existing Working Groups and Task Forces work fairly independently; some are more active than others; they receive limited support from the Secretariat; they are poorly funded, if at all; have limited engagement with the EAAFP Partners and other stakeholders in the areas that they work in; and the information and learning generated through their work is not made available to Partners in a timely manner.

The review of the Implementation Strategy 2006 – 2011 highlighted the need for more effective integration of the WGs/TFs into the EAAFP's planning and reporting processes, including supporting the identification, prioritization and nomination of internationally important sites in the flyway for different waterbird groups, addressing knowledge gaps through survey and monitoring activities and capacity building. This is included in the current Implementation Strategy, and all the seven WGs and six TFs presented reports at MOP8.” (page 26 – 27)

6. To address some of the deficiencies of the Partnership structure which have been identified in the independent review, specifically around the working groups and task forces, it is proposed that an East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Technical Committee be established in accordance with Paragraph 9(9) of the Partnership document.
7. The purpose of the Committee is to improve the quality of scientific and technical advice provided in the Partnership's consolidated workplan, at the Meetings of the Partners and meetings of working groups and task forces. The Committee would also be responsible for the general oversight and reporting of the existing and future working groups and task forces.
8. The draft Terms of Reference and draft Rules of Procedure were circulated to all Partners for comment on 30 July 2016.
9. A revised version of these documents, which takes into account all comments received to date is at **Attachment 1** and **2**.
10. It should be noted that the draft Terms of Reference state that the Committee will be made up of 10 nominated and elected Partners with expertise in regional, taxonomic and/or thematic issues. Committee members can be nominated by any Partner and appointed by the Meeting of the Partners.
11. Persons appointed to the Technical Committee do not represent the Partners that nominate them, but contribute to the workings of the Technical Committee in their expert capacity.
12. It is recommended that the selection process and criteria by which experts are nominated to the Committee is developed by the Secretariat and the Management Committee intersessionally. Consultation with all Partnership working groups and task force will be required on the selection process before a recommendation is submitted to the 10th Meeting of the Partners (MOP10). The appointment of members to the Committee would ideally occur at this meeting.
13. It is proposed that the Committee meet face-to-face immediately before each Meeting of the Partners, and at least once between ordinary meetings of the Meeting of the Partners by either electronic, or if resources allow, face-to-face at a mutually convenient location. The time and method (face-to-face or electronic) shall be determined by the Chair, in consultation with the Secretariat.
14. By establishing this Committee, and meeting immediately prior the Meeting of the Partners and intersessionally via electronic means, there should be no additional financial burden on the Partnership's budget.
15. The Committee's Terms of Reference would apply to an incoming Committee elected at MOP10. The first meeting of the Committee could occur immediately after the conclusion of MOP10 in order to elect a Chair and Vice-Chair and establish an intersessional program of work.

Action requested from the Meeting of the Partners:

Adopt the draft resolution annexed to this document, which establishes the new EAAFP Technical Committee and refers to the draft Terms of Reference for the EAAFP Technical Committee and the Rules of Procedure of the EAAFP Technical Committee.

DRAFT RESOLUTION
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE
EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP
(Prepared by the Australian Government)

Recognising the important role science and technical advice plays in the implementation of the Partnership objectives;

Noting with appreciation the EAAFP Science Officer's role in advancing the Partnership's objectives and on the communication, development and implementation of the Partnership's work program;

Further noting with appreciation all past and present expert advisors to the Meeting of the Partners, the Secretariat and all other bodies established under the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership;

Recognising that the 'Independent Review of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership' identified a number of challenges exist with the organisational structure to achieve the delivery of the Partnership's goal and objectives,

Specifically:

"The current EAAFP organisation model works with the Meeting of Partners providing the main mechanism for reporting, interaction and decision making. The bulk of the scientific and technical work is devolved to the Task Forces and Working Groups which are voluntary in nature, largely self-funded, and report only to the MoP. The Secretariat provides communication and administrative services, overseen by the Secretariat Management Committee, which meets infrequently.

The current structure has several limitations:

1. *It is too simplistic and leaves too much to be inferred especially in terms of processes, responsibilities, and liability.*
2. *It lacks advisory and oversight mechanisms to monitor, assess (including assessing risk) and respond to issues related to"*

- The planning, management and implementation of actions during the intersessional period between MoPs, including the implementation of decisions taken at the MoP and the delivery of the Implementation Strategy

- The work of the Working Groups and Task Forces (that only report to the MoP).

- Emerging technical and other issues, beyond the mandate of working Groups and Task Forces and that may need action." (page 18)

Further recognising the recommendation of establishing a 'Technical Advisory Sub-Committee' in the independent review to:

"provide scientific and technical oversight for the Working Groups and Task Forces and the Conservation and Policy/Advocacy Unit within the Secretariat"; and

"to identify emerging technical and other issues, beyond the mandate of the Working Groups and Task Forces, and that may need action, and work with the Conservation and Policy/Advocacy Unit to address these issues".

Recalling, in accordance to Paragraph 9(9) of the Partnership document, that Partners may establish advisory groups and permanent and/or ad hoc working groups/task forces as needed;

Noting that to address the deficiencies of the organisational structure identified in the independent review, a new EAAFP Technical Committee should be established and to ensure its appropriate operation, new Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure for the EAAFP Technical Committee have been drafted at **Attachment A** and **B** respectively;

The 9th Meeting of the Partners

of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership:

1. Agrees to establish a EAAFP Technical Committee;
2. Adopts the 'Terms of Reference for the EAAFP Technical Committee';

3. *Adopts* the ‘Rules of Procedure of the EAAFP Technical Committee’;
4. *Instructs* the Secretariat and Management Committee, in consultation with Partners, working groups and task forces, to develop a selection process and receive nominations of qualified experts to the Committee; and
5. *Further instructs* the Secretariat and Management Committee to present their recommendation regarding membership of the Technical Committee to the 10th Meeting of the Partners for agreement.

Attachments

A – Terms of Reference for the EAAFP Technical Committee

B – Rules of Procedure of the EAAFP Technical Committee

ANNEX 1.7.6.1

Annex. Doc 1.7.6.1 Terms of Reference for EAAFP Technical Committee

This Annex (**Attachment 1 or A**) has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

ANNEX 1.7.6.2

Annex. Doc 1.7.6.2 Rules of Procedure of EAAFP Technical Committee

This Annex (**Attachment 2 or B**) has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.7.7

1.7.7 Far Eastern Curlew Task Force (Australia)

Prepared and submitted by national delegation of Australia

INTERNATIONAL SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF FAR EASTERN CURLEW (*Numenius madagascariensis*)

Summary:

At MOP8, Partners unanimously endorsed the establishment of the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force in response to the species’ rapid decline in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. The purpose of this Task Force was to draft and seek endorsement of a Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) under the auspices of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership.

The Plan has been completed with input from Range States, EAAFP Partners, non-government organisations, researchers and relevant individuals.

Pursuant to Paragraph 7 of the Partnership Document, the Far Eastern Task Force requests the adoption of the Plan and seeks all relevant Range States, Partners and stakeholders to urgently implement the Plan’s actions.

INTERNATIONAL SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION OF FAR EASTERN CURLEW (*Numenius madagascariensis*)

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

1. The Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) was listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List in 2010 and uplisted to endangered in 2015. The species was listed on the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Appendix II in 1994 and Appendix I in 2011. The species was designated for Concerted and Cooperative actions under the CMS in 2014. There are currently no international instruments that address conservation issues across the entire range of the species.
2. In 2015 at the 8th Meeting of the Partners, Australia proposed, in pursuant to Paragraph 9(9) of the Partnership text, the establishment of the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force. The proposal was unanimously endorsed and Australia was elected Chair.
3. The primary purpose of the Task Force was to draft and seek Partnership endorsement of the International Single Species Action Plan for Far Eastern Curlew as the issues facing the species are well suited to the development of targeted conservation actions.
4. The Far Eastern Curlew is endemic to the East Asian – Australasian Flyway and is the largest migratory shorebird in world. The species breeds in Russia, China and Mongolia and migrates to the Philippines, Thailand, Palau, Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand for the non-breeding period.
5. Evidence from Australia indicates a severe population decline of 81.4% over 30 years or three generations (5.8% per year). In large part, the observed decline in Far Eastern Curlew numbers stems from ongoing loss of intertidal mudflat habitat at key migration staging sites in the Yellow Sea. If habitat loss and degradation continues, it is expected that the species will continue to decline.
6. The Far Eastern Curlew Task Force, in cooperation with the Secretariat, prepared a draft Single Species Action Plan that was sent to all Range States, Partners and the Chair of relevant Working Groups and Task Forces on 5 August 2015. Further targeted consultation occurred on 17 December 2015 with Range States, non-government organisations and researchers. All comments received were considered and the draft action plan was amended accordingly.
7. The final draft of the Single Species Action Plan was again circulated for comment on 1 April 2016 to all EAAFP Partners. Comments were incorporated as appropriate, and the draft action plan was sent to the Secretariat for final consideration.
8. A revised version of the action plan, which takes into account all comments received to date is included at **Attachment 1** to this document.
9. In order to effectively monitor and report on the implementation of the Plan, the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force will be maintained pursuant to Paragraph 9(9) of the Partnership text.
10. Terms of Reference for the continuing East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Far Eastern Curlew Task Force are at **Attachment 2**.

Action requested from the Meeting of the Partners:

Adopt the draft resolution annexed to this document, which refers to the draft Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew.

**DRAFT RESOLUTION
INTERNATIONAL SINGLE SPECIES ACTION PLAN FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF FAR EASTERN CURLEW
(*Numenius madagascariensis*)**

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

Alarmed that the Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) was uplisted to endangered on the IUCN Red List in 2015;

Further alarmed that the species is declining at a rate of 5.8% per year in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway;

Noting that there are existing instruments and mechanisms that address migratory shorebirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), and several bilateral migratory bird agreements between the Governments of Australia, China, Japan, Russia, the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Recalling the 8th Meeting of the Partners, where Partners unanimously endorsed the establishment of the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force in response to its rapid decline in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway;

Recognising that the purpose of this Task Force was to draft and seek adoption of a Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) under the auspices of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership;

Recalling Objective 5 in conjunction with Paragraph 7 of the Partnership Document, the Plan has been prepared by the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force in order to provide Range States, Partners and stakeholders with a clear and concise, flyway wide conservation framework with timelines and priorities for conservation action in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway;

Noting that the Plan has been developed in accordance with the EAAFP Single Species Task Force guidelines, as adopted by the 5th Meeting of the Partners, Siem Reap, Cambodia, December 2010;

Noting further that the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force consulted widely with Range States, Partners, non-government organisation, researches and individuals in 2015 and 2016 during the development of the Plan;

Observing the Plan sets out relevant biological information, known threats and necessary conservation actions to secure the Far Eastern Curlew from extinction; and

Noting further, the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force will continue to work with Range States, Partners and stakeholders to facilitate implementation of the Plan. The Task Force's Terms of Reference are at **Attachment 2**;

The 9th Meeting of the Partners

of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership:

1. *Adopts* the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*) as submitted to MOP9 at **Attachment 1**;
2. *Urges* all Ranges States, Partners and other stakeholders to implement relevant provisions of the Plan as a matter of priority;
3. *Encourages* Partners to provide technical and/or financial assistance to support activities outlined in the Plan;
4. *Adopts* revised Terms of Reference for the Far Eastern Curlew Taskforce at **Attachment 2** which will continue to facilitate implementation of key actions outlined in the Plan;
5. *Instructs* the Secretariat to make the Plan available on the EAAFP website;
6. *Further instructs* the Secretariat to bring the Plan to the attention of all Range States and relevant stakeholders and to monitor the implementation of the Plan; and
7. *Requests* the Far Eastern Curlew Task Force to report on progress at MOP10.

Attachments

- 1 – International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)

ANNEX 1.7.7.1

Annex. Doc 1.7.7.1 International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*)

This Annex (**Attachment 1**) has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

ANNEX 1.7.7.2

Annex. Doc 1.7.7.2 Terms of Reference for EAAFP Far Eastern Curlew Task Force

This Annex (**Attachment 2**) has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.7.8

1.7.8 South East Asia Network (Cambodia, Singapore and ACB)

Prepared and submitted by national delegation of Cambodia/ACB delegation

The South East Asia Network was approved at MOP8 with Terms of Reference (attached). Members of the Network met at different forums, through the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, e.g. at ASEAN Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Working Group meetings, and developed a draft proposal (attached), which is yet to be approved through the different structures of ASEAN.

ANNEX 1.7.8.1

Annex. Doc 1.7.8.1 Terms of Reference for South East Asia Network

This Annex has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

ANNEX 1.7.8.2

Annex. Doc 1.7.8.2 ASEAN Cooperation Project Proposal

This Annex has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.7.9

1.7.9 Standardized Waterbird Monitoring (BirdLife International and Wetlands International)

Prepared and submitted by BirdLife International and Wetlands International

DOCUMENT 1.7.9.1

1.7.9.1 Standardized Waterbird Monitoring (BirdLife International)

**Waterbird and site monitoring
in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway
Discussion paper by BirdLife International**
(Prepared by BirdLife International)

Background

The East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) extends from within the Arctic Circle (in eastern Russia and Alaska, USA), through East and South-east Asia, to Australia and New Zealand. It has more globally threatened waterbird species than any other flyway worldwide, linked to the rapid loss of wetland habitats and unsustainable hunting in some parts of the flyway. The conservation of waterbirds and their wetland habitats requires up-to-date information on the distribution, status and population trends of species and the condition of their key sites and habitats.

This requirement is recognised in the EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2012–2016 Outcome 6, which requires that “*Scientifically sound information is available on the flyway-wide status and trends of waterbird populations and their habitats*” (<http://www.eaaflyway.net/implementation.php>).

There are a number of national and international waterbird and site monitoring programmes currently active in the EAAFP, being run by government agencies, academic organisations and NGOs. Examples of national programmes include Monitoring Sites 1000 in Japan, the Korean Shorebirds Network, China Coastal Waterbird Census, etc. The international programmes include the Asian Waterbird Census, which is run by Wetlands International and develops and updates the

'Waterbird Population Estimates', and the Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas Monitoring methodology developed by BirdLife International.

From 2011-2013, the Ministry of Environment of Japan supported a pilot project to monitor waterbirds and their habitats at the EAAFP Flyway Network Sites and an additional 100 selected sites. This project used the methodologies of both the Asian Waterbird Census and IBA Monitoring.

Objectives

To help facilitate discussions, the following five Objectives are proposed for waterbird and site monitoring in the EAAF:

1. Improve understanding of waterbird populations and trends, and the distributions of waterbird species at different stages of their life cycles (i.e. breeding, passage, non-breeding)
2. Support the identification and documentation of internationally and nationally important sites for waterbird conservation (World Heritage Sites, Ramsar sites, EAAFP Flyway Network Sites, Key Biodiversity Areas, etc.)
3. Collect data on the pressures affecting wetland sites and habitats in Asia, and any conservation measures already underway to address these pressures
4. Build capacity within the EAAF in waterbird identification and counting, and expertise in the analysis of monitoring data
5. Raise awareness amongst governments and civil society in Asia of waterbirds and their migratory movements, and the pressures affecting these birds and their key sites and habitats

Activities

To help facilitate discussions, the following seven Activities are proposed to further develop waterbird and site monitoring in the EAAF building on existing national and international programmes:

1. Compile an inventory of waterbird and site monitoring programmes that are currently active in the EAAF. For each programme assess the geographical coverage and timing of the monitoring activities, the types of data collected, and how the data are stored and disseminated
2. Assess the gaps in coverage by the existing monitoring programmes, both geographical and temporal, and identify important differences between the methodologies used by different programmes
3. Consider how to increase the sharing/pooling of data between the different monitoring programmes, taking into account any constraints on data sharing
4. Identify opportunities to enhance the value of monitoring data by harmonising the methodologies and/or timing of different monitoring programmes
5. Assess the coverage of internationally and nationally important sites for waterbirds by monitoring programmes, and identify opportunities to fill any gaps
6. Identify critical gaps in knowledge of waterbirds, sites and habitats within the EAAF for which new monitoring activities should be promoted
7. Assess the potential to use remote sensing, both to monitor changes in wetland condition and to locate sites that might hold important waterbird populations
8. Consider the feasibility of integrating the national and international monitoring programmes into an over-arching 'EAAFP monitoring programme'.

Outputs

The Activities outlined above are designed to improve understanding of the currently active monitoring programmes in the EAAF, and identify important gaps in coverage of waterbird populations and key sites and habitats. They would provide the basis to identify opportunities to strengthen monitoring in the flyway, through increased collaboration and sharing of data between programmes, and the initiation of new monitoring activities. This would provide the basis for improved synthesis and dissemination of data at the flyway level, and better targeted waterbird and site conservation actions.

Next steps

BirdLife suggests that this document and similar discussion documents from Wetlands International and other organisations are discussed at EAAFP MOP9 and a coordinated

approach agreed. We propose that a small team with members from interested partners is established to take forward this initiative between the MOP9 and MOP10 meetings.

DOCUMENT 1.7.9.2

1.7.9.2 Standardized Waterbird Monitoring (Wetlands International)

Enhancing waterbird monitoring in East Asian – Australasian Flyway

Background

The EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2012 – 2016¹ Outcome 6: states “*Scientifically sound information is available on the flyway-wide status and trends of waterbird populations and their habitats*”. It recognises that the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC), an ongoing regional waterbird monitoring programme “*can continue to provide good information, the extent of their coverage is in need of enhancement and related capacity building can improve the quality of the information*”.

For over two decades, Wetlands International has been collaborating with national governments and NGOs in Asia and Australasia to collect and collate waterbird count data at EAAFP Flyway Network Sites, Ramsar sites, World Heritage Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) and other important wetlands through the Asian Waterbird Census, annually in Jan/Feb. Many of these agencies/ organisations in the EAAFP involved in this have established national monitoring programmes (see Discussion Paper) and databases and use the data at local and national level to inform management and conservation actions.

The shared count information has been synthesised by Wetlands International at the flyway level through the AWC and has been actively used for a variety of flyway scale planning and prioritization actions by the Partnership.

The AWC is also part of a global programme to develop and update population estimates for waterbirds (*Waterbird Population Estimates*) that is used as the official basis of the Ramsar Convention and EAAFP Network Site criteria to designate sites and to support management decisions of sites and species and to inform broader waterbird conservation efforts.

Wetland International would like to invite East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership to take a more active role in guiding the flyway level collation and synthesis of data contributed to the AWC. This will enable the EAAF Partnership to ensure that the collated count data is best serving the conservation needs of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the Flyway.

Wetlands International has been working with partners in other flyways such as in Africa-Eurasia to implement an effective partnership to strengthen monitoring of waterbirds in this region and this could inform options for the EAAF as well. The African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership (AEWMP)² involves key NGOs, including BirdLife International, Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust and regional organisational partners. This programme includes the waterbird monitoring in non-breeding (winter) as the IWC and extended to cover migration periods and northern summer months, depending on needs. It also includes monitoring of colonially breeding waterbirds, and demographic information for specific species or populations. In combination with the bird data, it includes site-based habitat information, aligned with IBA monitoring approaches. This broad partnership bringing together a range of regional and national partners (including governments, technical institutions and NGOs) with expertise in this field; Wetlands International provides a secretariat to the partnership. The AEWMP advises the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) on priority monitoring issues. These waterbird data also provide the basis for conservation status reviews and population size estimates by working with

¹ <http://www.eaaflyway.net/implementation.php>

² <https://europe.wetlands.org/our-network/waterbird-monitoring-partnership/>

additional data and Specialist Groups to interpret the data. IBA monitoring provides information of the status of and threats to sites.

The AEWMP also governs the African-Eurasian part of a global Waterbird Monitoring Fund, recently established by Wetlands International. This fund aims to strengthen monitoring of waterbirds and building local capacity for this worldwide. Governments, AEWA parties, corporates, NGOs and others can make voluntary contributions into the Fund.

Wetlands International encourages the development of a more comprehensive flyway monitoring programme with Partners and the AWC network. This needs to ensure that the collated flyway scale data is best serving the conservation needs of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the Flyway. This could be developed by the Monitoring Task Force with the involvement of all partners.

Requested actions at MOP

1. Encourage all Partners to participate in the Monitoring Task Force meeting at MOP9 to discuss strengthening of flyway scale waterbird and habitat monitoring and the development of a draft resolution for MOP9.
2. Support the development of a monitoring programme, including selection of EAAF network sites and other sites for regular monitoring and standard methodologies, in consultation with Partners. This may require organisation of a meeting in mid 2017.
3. The Partnership take a more active role in engaging with and guiding the synthesis of data contributed to the Asian Waterbird Census.
4. Encourage Partners to identify potential resources for development and implementation of the monitoring programme at national and flyway level.
5. Adoption of a resolution for the development of a comprehensive flyway monitoring programme involving Partners and the AWC network and the coordination role of the Monitoring TF.

DOCUMENT 1.7.10

1.7.10 Definition of Migratory Populations (Japan)

Prepared and submitted by national delegation of Japan

Recommendations on the EAAFP Definition of ‘Migratory Waterbird’

Introduction

1. The purpose of East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) is to provide a flyway wide framework to promote dialogue, cooperation and collaboration among a range of stakeholders to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats.
2. The definition of ‘Migratory waterbird’ is provided in Appendix II of the EAAFP Partnership document (page 10) adopted on 6 November 2006, as follows:

For the purposes of the Partnership:

1. *‘Migratory waterbird’ means the East Asian – Australasian Flyway population of any species or lower taxon of waterbirds of the taxonomic groups identified in Appendix III, a significant proportion*³ of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries.*
3. This definition has functioned well for the most part since the establishment of EAAFP in 2006. In the meantime, some issues have been identified in relation to applying the definition.
4. In accordance with Paragraph 9(9) of the EAAFP Partnership document, a Task Force on the definition of ‘migratory waterbird’ (TF) under EAAFP was established at MOP8 in 2015 in order

*³ TF discussed about what proportion is significant in this context. It concluded that recognising the ongoing process within CMS for development of such a definition for adoption at CMS COP12 in Nov 2017, the Partnership may deal with this issue at our next MOP.

to look at the issues. The TF makes the following observations and recommendations for the consideration of MOP9.

5. First of the issues identified, there are some sites within the Flyway Site Network (FSN) for crane populations which do not migrate across national jurisdictional boundaries. These sites were formally a part of the Crane Site Network under the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (APMWCS) which was the predecessor of the EAAFP. Crane Network sites were designated regardless of the migratory habit of crane populations. According to the Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Cranes in the North East Asian Flyway, a part of APMWCS, there was no criterion regarding a species' migratory habit for a site's nomination. In accordance with Paragraph 3 (2) of the Partnership document, all Crane Network sites as well as Anatidae and Shorebird Network sites under the APMWCS were invited to become part of the EAAFP FSN without further validation according to transitional guidelines. As a result, the EAAFP FSN covers the population of Red-crowned Crane *Grus japonensis* in Japan which is considered to be sedentary and does not meet the definition of 'migratory waterbird', even though the species is migratory in other parts of its range⁴.
6. Second, there is no guidance for how to deal with the following waterbird populations that might be covered under EAAFP:
 - Those which lose the migratory habit due to a significant decrease in population size, but are recovering migratory habits as well as undergoing an increase in population size as a result of conservation efforts.
 - Those which are likely to meet the definition but have not been proven to do so.
 - Those species for which a portion of the population migrates across national boundaries but only to countries outside the EAAF.

As an example of the first case, a Japanese native population of Oriental Stork *Ciconia boyciana* became extinct in the wild in 1971 and a reintroduction project using artificially bred individuals has been conducted since 2005. Currently, the wild population is growing in number and some individuals move between Japan and South Korea. There is thus a possibility to recover their migration in East Asia. As for the second case, a trial review reveals that 37 species⁵ including Malaysian Plover *Charadrius peronii* and Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana* have the potential to migrate across national jurisdictional boundaries in the EAAF. For the third case, the Black-necked Crane *Grus nigricollis* migrates in substantial numbers from China to winter in Bhutan and the whole breeding population in India migrates to China; Bhutan and India, however, are outside the EAAF region according to the Partnership document.

Action requested from the Meeting of the Partners to endorse the following recommendations:

1. The Meeting of the Partners (MOP) notes the following definition of 'Migratory waterbird' which is provided in Appendix II, Partnership document adopted on 6 November 2006.

For the purposes of the Partnership:

'Migratory waterbird' means the East Asian – Australasian Flyway population of any species or lower taxon of waterbirds of the taxonomic groups identified in Appendix III, a significant proportion of whose members cyclically and predictably cross one or more national jurisdictional boundaries.

2. The MOP reaffirms its commitment to Paragraph 3 (2) of the Partnership Document, as adopted on 6 November 2006.

The Anatidae, Crane and Shorebird Network sites under the APMWCS will be invited to become part of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Site Network without further validation according to transitional guidelines.

⁴ For information, Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* in Myanmar is also considered to migrate within national boundary only. Some of its habitats, i.e. Indawgyi and Moeyungyi, are included within FNS based on other species which meet the definition of 'migratory waterbird'.

⁵ See the Annex.

3. The MOP acknowledges that the population of Red-crowned Crane in Japan does not migrate across national jurisdictional boundaries, yet has been covered due to the transition of Crane Network sites under APMWCS into the FSN under the EAAFP, this population continues to be covered within the activities related to FSN; no new sites may be added to FSN on the basis of this non-migratory populations.

4. The MOP may give approval for any of the following migratory waterbird populations to be included in an appropriate taxonomic group listed in Annex III of the EAAFP document upon request of the relevant Government Partner(s) or other Partner(s). Such a request should be submitted in writing by providing evidence/justification for inclusion of an additional population.

1) migratory populations in which a significant proportion regularly cross national boundaries but in doing so leave the EAAF region (sites for these species within EAAF can be added to the FSN);

2) recovering populations that have lost but may regain their migratory behavior (their sites, however, cannot be added to the FSN until a regular migratory pattern of a significant proportion of the population has been established); and

3) populations that may regularly migrate across national boundaries but have not yet been proven to do so (their sites cannot be added to the FSN without confirmed information about the migrations of these populations. they will be totally covered in the framework of EAAFP when their regular migration is confirmed).

ANNEX 1.7.10.1

Annex. Doc 1.7.10.1_Potentially migratory species identified by a trial review

This Annex has been provided by either the leading partner or the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 1.7.11

1.7.11 Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021

Prepared and submitted by Ramsar delegation and CEPA Working Group

Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)

Vision: Migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) are recognised and conserved for the benefit of people and biodiversity.

CEPA Objectives: To instil stewardship of migratory waterbird conservation and their habitats among people in the EAAF.

Desirable Status: People in the EAAF are aware of migratory waterbirds, the habitats that they depend upon and participate in their conservation.

The East Asian – Australasian Flyway (EAAF) for migratory waterbirds covers 22 countries from the Russian Far East and Alaska through East and Southeast Asia to Australia and New Zealand. The flyway is home to over 50 million waterbirds from over 250 populations - and also to 45% of the world's people. Many of these people depend on wetland habitats along the EAAF for their livelihoods so sustainable use of important sites within the Flyway is important not just for migratory birds but also for the many local communities dependent upon the health of the wetlands to sustain their economic and social needs.

This CEPA strategy is targeted at diverse implementers of the EAAFP including Government Partners, Intergovernmental Organisations, International and National Non-Governmental Organisations and local community groups. It aims to provide, and encourage the use of, communication and education tools to raise awareness of the Flyway and its importance so that people at local, national and international levels participate in and support actions that will contribute to the conservation of migratory birds and their habitat, bringing benefits to birds and to local communities. The Action Plan builds on the implementation of the

previous CEPA Strategy 2012 and on the diverse materials and CEPA skills that already exist through the work of the EAAFP as well as, for example, through the CEPA work of the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Convention on Migratory Species.

TARGETS, AIMS, ACTIONS & INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

TARGET (LEVELS)		TARGET DETAILS	PREFERRED STATUS TO BE ACHIEVED	CEPA ACTIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ACHIEVING THE PREFERRED STATUS	KEY INDICATORS OF SUCCESS
1	Partner Focal Points (FPs), including: Government; Intergovernmental Organisations (IGOs); and International NGOs (INGOs)	Focal Point (FP)	FPs understand the benefits of joining the EAAFP & Flyway Site Network (FSN) and are actively engaged in their respective roles in promoting and implementing the EAAFP & its objectives (conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat sends welcome letters to new FPs to introduce their role and to update them on the current implementation of the Partnership in their country. • Secretariat provides information, materials, and training to FPs to support implementation. • FPs identify available communication materials that can be used to educate people about the EAAF and develop new materials as necessary. 	<p>Number of new Flyway Network Sites</p> <p>Number of new materials added to the website, especially for the country pages</p>
2	Government	Partner Government FP	<p>Government FPs play a coordination role in national CEPA activities which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting national partnerships to raise awareness and achieve participation of relevant agencies • developing and maintaining their country pages (in English) and language pages (in national official languages) on the EAAFP website • promoting and/or organising Flyway-wide annual CEPA activities including World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) and other worldwide campaigns such as World 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat encourages Government FPs to promote national partnerships. • Secretariat encourages Government FPs to develop national language pages on the EAAFP website or nominate someone to do so. • Government FPs inform the Secretariat of the contact person to develop and maintain country and language pages. • Secretariat disseminates information on WMBD & WWD themes and materials to the Partners in a timely manner to encourage participation. • Secretariat coordinates reporting on partner activities for WMBD & WWD as a branding opportunity. 	<p>Effective national partnerships exist to raise awareness and achieve participation of relevant agencies</p> <p>A national language page in the official national language(s) available on the EAAFP website</p> <p>Number of WMBD and WWD reports recorded</p>

			Wetlands Day (WWD)		
		Partner country national level government officers (other than the FP)	Government officers, including those in other ministries and departments, are aware that their country is an EAAF Partner and has Flyway Network Site(s) (FNS); they actively assist in promoting implementation of the EAAFP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government FPs conduct in-house CEPA activities within government agencies about the flyway and FNS. • Government FPs develop the EAAFP Brochure and FNS leaflet in their national language(s) to promote the EAAFP and its objectives. • Secretariat provides materials to be translated and disseminated. • Government FP helps identify the extended audience of the e-Newsletter and supplies the necessary contacts. 	<p>Relevant Government Officers are aware their country is an EAAF Partner and assist in promoting national implementation</p> <p>Number of EAAFP Brochures in national languages available on the EAAFP website and FP websites Number of FNS leaflets available on the EAAFP website and government websites</p>
		Partner country local level government officers (For Site Managers, see target 6 below)	Local government officers with responsibility for FNS are aware of the EAAFP, the global FSN and the specific FNS under their control, and they actively promote the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government FPs promote the EAAFP among relevant local government officers and assist in the management of the FNS. • Government FPs conduct Site Manager (SM) workshops. • Government FPs help local government officers to identify the extended audience of the e-Newsletter and supply the necessary contacts. 	<p>Number of interactions between the FP and local government officers on the FNS</p> <p>Number of SM workshops conducted by Government FPs</p>

			Local government officers without a FNS are aware of the EAAFP and FSN.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government FPs promote the EAAFP among local government officers and consider submitting additional sites that meet the criteria. 	
		Non-Partner government national level officers	Officers at the relevant division of the national government know about the EAAFP and are aware that they are located within the EAAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat and Partners disseminate information on the EAAFP. 	Number of communications per year from the Secretariat to potentially new country partners
3	IGOs	IGO Partners' CEPA Officers/Focal Points or equivalent at Secretariat and National levels	CEPA Officers/Focal Points at the Secretariat and national government levels are aware of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership, its key aims and objectives, its member states and National Focal Points and work cooperatively to ensure that the relevant elements of EAAFPs CEPA programme are integrated into their CEPA plans and <i>vice versa</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat maintains regular contact with CEPA Officers within the CBD, CMS and Ramsar Conventions to ensure there is coordination/cooperation on CEPA programmes. EAAFP National Focal Points and their CEPA Officers/contacts maintain regular contact and work cooperatively with National CEPA representatives of the CBD, CMS and Ramsar on conservation of migratory birds and their wetland habitats. CBD Secretariat encourages inclusion of the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in NBSAPs. ACB facilitates ASEAN country FPs for regional EAAFP CEPA programmes 	<p>CEPA Officers/Focal Points of CBD, CMS and Ramsar maintain regular contact with the Secretariat, sharing information and materials.</p> <p>Number of EAAFP member country NBSAPs that include adequate reporting of the conservation status of migratory birds and their habitats.</p>
4	INGOs	Partner INGO officers	Partner officers are aware that their organisation is an EAAFP Partner, and promote implementation of the EAAFP within their organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner FPs conduct in-house CEPA activities within the organisation/national offices to promote the EAAFP and its objectives. Secretariat provides supporting materials. Partners share relevant 	Number of in-house activities on EAAFP. Numbers of articles about EAAFP in their e-Newsletter

				programmes and information among Partners through e-Newsletter etc.	
		Partner organisation officers	Partner officers enhance the profile of the EAAFP by promoting its relevance under conventions and their work.		
		Non-partner, migratory bird- related international organisation officers	Non-partner international organisation officers are aware of the EAAFP and its aims and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat promotes the e-Newsletter to non-partner international organisations. • Partners help identify the extended audience of the e-Newsletter and supply the necessary contacts. • Partners help raise the profile of the EAAFP 	Number of subscribers to the newsletter
5	Private sector	Partner company FP	Company FPs play a coordination role in raising awareness about the EAAFP and achieve participation of relevant agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat encourages FPs to promote EAAFP. • Secretariat provides information, materials, and training to FPs to support implementation. 	
		Partner company officers	Partner company includes information about migratory birds and the flyway in their promotional materials where appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat promotes the e-Newsletter to a broader audience. • Partner identifies where possible the extended audience of the e-Newsletter and supplies the necessary contacts to the Secretariat. 	Number of subscribers to the newsletter
			Partner company workers participate in conservation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FNS manager and Partners coordinate and offer participation opportunities to workers. • Best practices are shared on the company and EAAFP websites. 	
		Non-Partner private companies under EAAF	Non-partner organisation officers know about the EAAFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners help to identify the extended audience of the e-Newsletter and supply the necessary contacts to the Secretariat. • Secretariat promotes the e-Newsletter to a broader audience. • Partners help raise the profile of the EAAFP. • Secretariat/Partners/Site managers conduct training/seminars for the private sector or key comprehensive economic organizations (e.g. Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)) 	

6	Flyway Network Site	Site Managers (SM) (NB. In some cases this may be a Local Government Officer); Visitor Centre Managers (VCM: VCM could be NGO Officers); Site Institutions (Visitor centres, etc.)	SM/VCM explains to local people and visitors the benefits of the Flyway Site Network for people, birds and other wildlife.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat and other relevant Partners provide training/materials for SMs/LGOs. • SMs/LGOs customise the EAAFP Secretariat materials for their sites. • SMs and other relevant Partners organise a workshop for the stakeholders (targets 6-9 of this document) on EAAFP and provide the Secretariat with information on the benefits of being a FNS from a local perspective. • CEPA WG reviews & updates the paper on the benefits of the EAAFP and FNS designation for birds and people so that it is relevant, realistic, and of practical use at all levels in the partnership. 	
			SM/VCM promotes the EAAFP and its goals as part of site-level CEPA activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMs/VCMs customise EAAFP Secretariat materials for their sites/centres. 	
			Site level lecture/workshop on EAAFP is held, or there is a slot for a lecture/session about EAAFP at public events at FNS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat and other relevant Partners provide training/materials for site-level interventions. • SMs customise the EAAFP Secretariat materials for their site. 	
			Posts and updates and available communication materials (e.g. documents, exhibition materials, news items, especially best practices and CEPA materials) from the FNS are on the EAAFP website and in e-Newsletters to be shared throughout the network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SM/VCM provide articles (in English) and materials to be translated and prepared for dissemination. • Mailing list for SM/VCM is developed. 	
			Flyway-wide activities including WMBD & WWD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat disseminates information on WMBD & 	

			are effectively implemented at FNS.	<p>WWD to the partnership in a timely manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat coordinates reporting on partner activities for WMBD & WWD as a branding opportunity. • SM/VCM promotes WMBD and WWD • Secretariat/CEPA WG identifies/develops Flyway-wide activity menus. 	Number of WMBD/WWD events held
			An international? network among FNS managers is active.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat, in collaboration with SM/VCM and the WLI network, encourages the exchange of wetland centre staff, develop common flyway messages and materials, etc. 	
			National network among FNS managers is active.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government FPs provide an opportunity and scheme to mobilise a national network among FNS. 	
			Site institution offers citizens opportunities for conservation activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners, with the support of SMs, engage with local communities to ensure their participation in decision-making & monitoring. Local knowledge about history, values, and traditional management techniques are taken into account in management planning. 	
			Sister site programme is actively implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat, in collaboration with the WLI network, encourages FNS and Wetland Centres to promote site twinning. 	Number of Sister sites developed. Number of Sister site activities implemented
	Site that is not a FNS but supports EAAF	Site Institutions (Visitor centres, etc.) SM/VCM who manage sites that are not FNS	SMS/VCMs who manage sites that are not FNS know about the EAAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat promotes the e-Newsletter to a broader audience. • Partners help to identify the extended audience of the e-Newsletter and supply the necessary contacts. • Partners and SMs in the country help raise profile of EAAF. 	
7	Educational institution	Schools (primary, secondary, high schools), especially those located close to FNS.	School teachers know about migratory birds and the EAAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMs provide TOT for local school teachers on migratory birds. For teachers that do not have any FNS around, TOT or materials are provided. Funding are provided by Education 	Number of educational events conducted

				Dept/Ministry.	
		Schools (primary, secondary, high schools), especially those located close to FNS; Academic institutions (including universities)	Every school (primary, secondary, and high schools) implements curriculum on migratory birds and their habitats and conduct at least one class a year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Dept/Ministry includes the concept of migratory waterbirds and habitats conservation into the school curriculum. 	
			School visit to the nearby FNS conducted every year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Education department plan and encourage schools to take a trip to their local FNS. 	
			Academic institutions, especially those around an FNS are aware of the EAAFP, conduct relevant monitoring and research at the FNS, and share relevant news and important data with the FNS and EAAFP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat/Government FPs/FNS SMs send materials (Brochure, e-Newsletter, etc.) to institutions. University Faculties encourage lecturers and students to conduct monitoring and research on migratory birds and habitats in EAAF. Information collected are shared with FNS and the Secretariat, and uploaded on the website. 	
		Museums (Natural, History, Science...)	The concept of EAAF (and EAAFP) is included at the exhibition and there are educational (especially hands-on) programmes for visitors on migratory waterbirds.		
8	EAAFP Working Group (WG)/ Task Force (TF)	WG/TF members	Regular posts and updates from WG/TF are on the web and in e-Newsletter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat & CEPA WG provide a template and ask the chairs for regular updates. Each WG/TF creates a profile for their key species. CEPA WG selects and shares useful web-based CEPA materials. 	Number of materials added or updated in the WG and TF web pages.
			Networks between experts are effectively in action for EAAFP implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WGs and TFs in collaboration with partners identify other WGs (such as within IUCN's Specialist Groups) with potential for collaboration to raise the profile and impact of the EAAFP. 	
9	Media	Media under EAAF	Media are aware of migratory birds and the EAAFP, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat/FP/WG identifies media groups and opportunities and 	

			promote their profile through various channels.	provide relevant materials and support as necessary. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat/CEPA WG ask Partners and other organizations to help identify media outlets and opportunities and advise on how the EAAFP can work with them. 	
10	Citizens (especially those living close to a FNS)	Citizens	EAAF citizens understand the terms 'Flyway', migratory birds and their habitats.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Partners develop each country's national language webpages. • Educational institutes conduct CEPA activities on the EAAF. • The media broadcast programmes on migratory waterbirds and the EAAF.SMs conduct CEPA activities for local citizens. 	Number of national language pages available on EAAFP website Number of programmes broadcasted Number of activities conducted
			EAAF citizens participate in activities including conservation work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site institutions develop opportunities for citizens to join conservation work. 	
		Citizens English-speaking citizens	EAAF citizens help information sharing by voluntary translation of documents, materials and news.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat develops a scheme for voluntary translation. • SMs develop a scheme for voluntary translation. 	

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEPA: Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness

EAAF: East Asian-Australasian Flyway

EAAFP: East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership

FP: Focal Point

FNS: Flyway Network Site

FSN: Flyway Site Network

IGO: Intergovernmental Organisation

INGO: International Non-Governmental Organisation

NBSAP: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

SM: Site Manager

TOT: Training of trainers/trainers

VCM: Visitor Centre Manager

WMBD: World Migratory Bird Day

WWD: World Wetland Day

2. Overview Reporting

Explanatory notes:

In this session, the Secretariat, Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces will briefly report on their activities against [MoP8 Workplan](#) for 2015-2016. The Secretariat and Finance Committee will also briefly report on administrative matters for EAAFP and the Secretariat.

DOCUMENT 2.1

2.1 Brief report from the Secretariat (Secretariat)

Prepared by the Chief Executive of the EAAFP Secretariat, Mr. Spike Millington

Secretariat Report 2016

The report for 2016 includes 1) a summary report; 2) a report of Secretariat activities, including budget summary and 3) a financial report.

One new Partner, Hanns Seidel Foundation, joined the Partnership in 2016, bringing to 35 the total number of Partners. 13 new Flyway sites were added in Japan (1), Mongolia (5), Australia (4), USA (1), Vietnam (1) and Philippines (1).

The Secretariat staff comprises Chief Executive, Deputy Chief (seconded from Incheon City Government - ICG), Program Officer, Communication Officer, and Finance & Administration Officer (seconded from Incheon City Government). The Science Officer left post in June. The current personnel budget from Incheon City Government cannot support an additional position. A new Deputy Chief, Mr. Dong Koo Yun, joined the Secretariat in February, taking over from Mr. Jang as his two-year term ended. All other staff remained in place during the year, providing important continuity. However, the personnel budget has exceeded the ICG allocation for the past few years. In addition the ICG personnel budget has shown no increase since 2009, so inflation, changes in exchange rate and salary increases have not been included. Until 2016, shortfalls have been covered by savings in earlier years, together with partner contributions. However, the latter are usually specified for partnership activities. These funds have now been expended, hence the reduction in number of positions. This issue was part of the mandate of the Finance Committee, which made recommendations that will be considered at MOP9.

The EAAFP Internship Program has developed and expanded over the last three years. In 2016, seven interns, three consultants, one volunteer, and one volunteer photographer from Korea, China, Vietnam, Malaysia and UK worked in the Secretariat office. Three students worked at EAAFP through an MOU with Incheon National University, and another three students from Korea Environment Corporation.

Following decisions at MOP8 an Independent Review, begun in late 2015 was completed in May 2016, although it was considered not all elements of the Terms of Reference had been adequately addressed. The Review identified 8 governance and 5 financing challenges and made a series of recommendations to address these. These will be taken onto account in the new Strategic Plan proposed to be developed to replace the current Implementation Strategy, which is scheduled to end in 2016.

A Finance Committee, created at MOP8, also met several times and produced several documents, including a proposal for a voluntary Partner contribution system and a proposed membership program.

Secretariat staff participated in several international conferences, workshops and meetings in the Flyway aimed at raising the profile of EAAFP, building stronger networks and increasing capacity in line with the Partnership Implementation Plan. Details can be found in the report on Secretariat activities.

EAAFP Secretariat Annual Report 2016 Partnership Activities
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Five Objectives	Description of activity required	Budget USD (expenditure expected)
Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites	<p>Activity 1.1 Provide advice and technical support to Flyway Network Site nomination and completion of SIS forms and update info on all FNS for MOP9</p> <p>Following the decision at MOP8 to have a regular update of the status of the Flyway Site Network at MOPs, the Secretariat has corresponded with representatives from several countries (Mongolia, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Japan and Australia) in regard to nomination of sites and discussed nominations and filling out SIS at both national and international site manager training workshops. An updated list of</p>	<p>4,000 (2,000)</p>

	<p>FNS and SIS status has been prepared for consideration at MOP9.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mongolia completed four missing SIS forms and nominated five new FSN sites. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Completion of missing SIS form: [EAAF024] Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area, [EAAF040] Ogii Nuur, [EAAF041] Terhiyn Tsaggan Nuur and [EAAF074] Khurkh-Khuiten Valley 1.2 Nomination of new sites: [EAAF126] Buir Lake, [EAAF127] Ganga Lake, [EAAF128] Khar-Us Lake, [EAAF129] Khyargas-Airag Lak and [EAAF130] Uvs Lake 2. Japan, Australia and USA nominated [EAAF124] Higashiyoka-higata, [EAAF125] South East Gulf of Carpentaria Nijinda Durlga (Tarrant), [EAAF131] Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary, [EAAF132] Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Marine Reserve, [EAAF136] Pulu Keeling National Park and [EAAF133] Qupaṭuk respectively. 3. Indonesia obtained two drafts of existing SIS and identified two potential sites for nomination at the national site manager workshop (see Activity 4.1). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Identified potential sites: Bagan Percut and Kupang Bay 4. Viet Nam identified several potential sites for nominations at the national site manager training workshop and submitted one site for nomination but SIS only in Vietnamese. Then in December 2016, two sites for new nomination were submitted and [EAAF134] Tram Chim National Park has been successfully nominated, just before MoP9. Another new site nomination is in progress. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Proposed new site: Xuan Thuy and Tram Chim National Park 5. Philippines submitted two sites for new nomination in December 2016. [EAAF135] Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area has been successfully nominated. 6. New site nominations submitted by Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand and New Zealand are in progress. 	
	<p>Activity 1.2 Through local consultancies, develop and finalize documentation of existing FSN sites</p> <p>There were no requests for support from Partner countries, although some translation support was provided to Vietnam for SIS translation. CE participated in a meeting in Malaysia, bringing together stakeholders to discuss upgrading information from, and the status of [EAAF077] Kapar power station. CO met site managers from a few potential sites in Japan including [EAAF124] Higashiyoka-higata (now new site) to encourage nomination and provide advice for the nomination processes.</p> <p>In December 2016, Russia submitted the Site Information Sheet of [EAAF001] Moroshechnaya River Estuary to the Secretariat. The SIS will be soon available to download at the EAAFP website.</p>	12,000 (0)
	<p>Activity 1.3 Encourage and support development of actions and projects at FNS (e.g. for the development and implementation of management plans)</p> <p>Secretariat staff participated in discussions addressing threats to Flyway Network Sites, e.g. solar farms at [EAAF079] Suncheon Bay, Korea and [EAAF122] Khok Kham, Thailand and proposed windfarms at [EAAF101] Yubu-do, Korea and illegal hunting at [EAAF002] Chongming Dongtan, China.</p>	

	<p>Activity 1.4 Promote new and existing sister sites, e.g. through identification of potential sister sites, encouraging exchange visits</p> <p>Mongolia has been interested in Flyway Sister Sites programme and looking for a sister site. [EAAF046] Cheonsu Bay and [EAAF079] Suncheon Bay of Republic of Korea also showed interest to have a sister site, international collaborative programme, for conservation of Hooded Crane and their waterbirds. The PO has corresponded with these two sites and provided information and technical advice.</p> <p>The Secretariat supported a new sister site between Incheon City Government and Hong Kong City Government, with support from Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group and Incheon-Gyeonggi Ecoregion Task Force. A MOU ceremony in Hong Kong with Incheon Government officials has been postponed, but will hopefully take place in early 2017.</p> <p>Case studies and recent activities of Flyway Sister Sites have been introduced through FSN benefit paper, EAAFP newsletters and articles.</p> <p>New Flyway Network Site, [EAAF131] Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary has shown interest in having a Flyway Sister Site for future collaboration.</p>	5,000 (0)
Objective 2: CEPA	<p>Activity 2.1 Maintain and update website and social media networks</p> <p>Maintained and updated website, SNS (Facebook, Twitter, Weibo, Flickr, YouTube, Instagram), published e-Newsletter. The number of e-Newsletter subscribers almost doubled to 2,700 and Facebook followers increased by 40% to 2,000.</p>	10,000 (1,785)
	<p>Activity 2.2 Produce CEPA brochures, posters, video and related materials</p> <p>Updated, produced, and worked on CEPA materials as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EAAFP Brochure: Updated (English: November, Korean: April) - Species Flyer: Updated (2 species), - Updated Waterbird Paradise - Incheon Brochure (Korean) - Updated materials for DPRK Rason International Trade Exhibition in cooperation with Hanns Seidel Foundation - Produced shorebirds photo exhibition panels - Expanded Flyway-wide campaigns: To Our Winged Travellers (Incheon, Australia, Malaysia, Japan, China), continued #WelcomeWaterbirds and CEPA Facebook page - On-going: Following up the EAAFP introduction video, producing T-shirts for habitat conservation campaign, and planning a travelling exhibition for the year 2017 - Sent CEPA materials to Flyway Network Sites - Helped developing exhibition about EAAF in Flyway Network Sites. 	10000 (9,300)
	<p>Activity 2.3 Promote World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) events and global campaigns in Flyway countries</p> <p>EAAFP staff participated in Korea's WMBD celebrations in Suncheon Bay and Seocheon County, in Korea, the latter an international symposium. CE participated in a WMBD event in DPRK. The</p>	25,000 (24,337)

	<p>Secretariat was involved in discussions on WMBD with CMS, including advising on themes, and adapting these to the EAAF context. The Secretariat produced WMBD materials in EAAF languages and supported 7 Partners with small grants to organise awareness campaigns in their countries. The travelling exhibit 'To Our Winged Travellers' was hosted in the Republic of Korea, Japan, Malaysia and Australia.</p>	
	<p>Activity 2.4 Participate in World Conservation Congress, CBD COP13 and other international forums, through presentations, partner meetings, side-event and CEPA promotion.</p> <p>CE participated in the ASEAN Biodiversity Conference in Thailand in February, organized by Partner ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, the Asian Ecosystem Services Conference in May, the IUCN World Conservation Congress in USA in September and the INTECOL meeting on wetlands in China in September. Presentations were given in all meetings highlighting the role of EAAFP, and meetings were held with several Partners. Details and outputs can be found through the links.</p> <p>CO participated in the East Asia Youth Meeting for Wetland Conservation in July to raise awareness on the migratory waterbirds conservation, the Ramsar Symposium in Japan in August to help site managers develop awareness materials in visitor centres and Borneo Bird Festival in September to encourage improved surveys and monitoring.</p>	<p>15,000 (10,807)</p>
	<p>Activity 2.5 Develop country pages in local languages (using interns/contracts)</p> <p>The Vietnamese website was developed in early 2016 by an intern from Vietnam. Staff from Viet Nature and IUCN Viet Nam reviewed and improved languages. The Korean website is consistently updated by Korean interns and reviewed by PO. Chinese webpages were also updated, using volunteers.</p>	<p>6,000 (255)</p>
<p>Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange</p>	<p>Activity 3.1 Update and disseminate scientific information to all Partners through website and social media networks</p> <p>Scientific articles were regularly posted on the website and shared on SNS.</p>	
	<p>Activity 3.2 Create webpages for individual species and sites and upload information from partners and TFs/WGs</p> <p>Including 86 missing SISs, the Secretariat has collected available information from online and developed a summary of site information for nearly all FSN sites. They are available on EAAFP website.</p> <p>Black-faced Spoonbill and Far Eastern Curlew pages have been updated.</p>	
	<p>Activity 3.3 Develop technical training manual bringing together information on migratory waterbirds, their habitat and management for use in capacity building and training workshops</p> <p>The training manual is planned to be a “one-stop-shop” for site managers, government partners, educators, advocates as well as interested public. It is intended to be an online resource that also summarises the current state of knowledge for the EAAF. It includes case studies and links to more detailed information. It is still being</p>	

	developed.	
	<p>Activity 3.4 Support for Task Forces/Working Groups</p> <p>Grant to SBS TF Meeting and pre-MOP WG/TF meetings, ongoing support to Seabird and BFS WGs, technical support to WG/TF action plans.</p> <p>With the support of MOE Korea to the AI WG, the Secretariat commissioned the production of CEPA materials (including video, information sheets in multiple languages) on AI and wild birds, which was finalized in early 2016</p> <p>The Secretariat participated in the CEPA Working Group and provided feedback and information to help the Chair develop a revised CEPA Strategy.</p> <p>The Secretariat provided strategic, technical and administrative supports to members of Incheon-Gyeonggi Task Force to develop action plans to contribute to Yellow Sea mudflat conservation. The task force is supporting Incheon City Government to develop and implement Incheon conservation plan for migratory waterbird and their habitats and a long term Natural Environment Survey for Incheon to join Korean National Natural Environment Survey. Incheon has high development pressure on mudflat reclamation.</p> <p>There are a lot of development proposals from private companies and national and local governments. The task force minimized the risk of damages to waterbird habitats and even withdrew harmful development proposals from neighboring cities or private companies. The Secretariat participated in public awareness campaign, organised by the task force, to highlight habitat loss of Far Eastern Curlew and migratory shorebirds in Yeongjong-do, Incheon. Incheon City Government, Incheon NGOs, Incheon Bridge agency and journalists joined this event to protect Incheon mudflats.</p>	15,000 (8,000)
	<p>Activity 3.5 Share information and provide advice to research and monitoring projects</p> <p>SO edited a special issue of the journal <i>Emu</i> on shorebird declines in the flyway, writing an editorial, main author of one article and co-author of another article.</p> <p>Developed Asian Waterbirds Census page for EAAFP website.</p>	
Objective 4: Capacity Building	<p>Activity 4.1 International (1) and National (1) Site Manager Workshops, held jointly with Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia (currently planned for Malaysia and China)</p> <p>One international workshop was held in Korea in October and one national workshop in Indonesia in September. From the Indonesia national workshop, two drafts of existing SIS for update were obtained and two potential sites for nomination were identified (see Activity 1.1). Identified potential sites: Bagan Percut and Kupang Bay. From International one, participants were mostly Ramsar site managers or Ramsar national focal points. EAAFP was able to mainstream EAAFP objectives into Ramsar strategic plans at national and site levels. Regarding country selection, workshops were offered to Indonesia and Korea by RRCEA due to Ramsar focal point's circumstance in Malaysia and China. (Activity 4.2 budget was allocated.)</p> <p>One China national workshop will be held in December, held jointly</p>	35000 (35000)

	<p>with China. 19 Flyway site managers and a few potential will be invited to the workshop to share best practices and challenges on waterbird and habitat management, including submission of missing SIS. (Activity 4.1 budget is allocated.)</p>	
	<p>Activity 4.2 Support National Partnership meetings (Bangladesh or Myanmar)</p> <p>Cancelled due to no response from Partners. Instead, re-allocated to Site Manager workshops. See Activity 4.1</p> <p>SO participated in Migratory Shorebird Conservation Plan launch in Australia in April and CE in implementation meeting in December.</p>	<p>20000 (18,813)</p>
	<p>Activity 4.3 Support Incheon NGOs and stakeholders</p> <p>EAAFP supported Incheon citizen's awareness raising projects for migratory waterbird conservation, which was organized by a local NGO (teachers association). Projects included youth group activities and Incheon citizen monitoring capacity building. Youth group activity included two international youth meetings through Skype to discuss how students can contribute to the conservation of Black-faced Spoonbill. A group of students is planning to visit Hong Kong next year. Incheon citizen capacity building project completed annual monitoring at the local bird habitats and also produced the report on Monitoring activities.</p> <p>Secretariat staff regularly give presentations and participate in meetings and events in Incheon, such as local university forums and training, school events (e.g. Jakjeon Girls High School), NGO events, local TV interview, Black-faced Spoonbill celebrations, teachers training, government officers training, working groups, Incheon-Gyeonggi Task Force meetings and discussions with Incheon City Government on various issues, such as Songdo Ramsar site and Namdong Reservoir managements. CE participates in International Organization Cooperation meetings with Incheon Mayor and high-level officials.</p>	<p>15,000 (15,000)</p>
	<p>Activity 4.4 Encourage Partners to mainstream migratory waterbird and habitat conservation in development of national plans and polices (e.g. NBSAPs and EIA)</p> <p>Discussed, mostly informally at meetings, but little concrete activity</p> <p>Several meetings were held with National Institute of Ecology (NIE) to mainstream EAAFP objectives and develop NIE's expanding activities on habitat conservation for migratory waterbirds</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mudflat habitat joint project with UQ and EAAF researchers; 2. CEPA activities: the Secretariat participated in NIE's national CEPA fair in Seoul; 3. Introducing birdwatching tours in Seocheon to Korean citizen in collaboration with Seocheon Country, local institutes and private sector by highlighting rich biodiversity in Flyway sites, Geum River Estuary and Yubudo; 4. NIE represented Korea at CAFF AMBI meetings. 	

	<p>Activity 4.5 Undertake Independent Review</p> <p>The Consultant hired to undertake the Independent Review in December 2015 undertook consultations with Partners and other stakeholders, and trips to Korea, China and Malaysia. A draft Review was circulated for comments in March, and a final report delivered in May. Further recommendations related to fulfilling the TOR were delivered to the Consultant in May, but she was not responsive and the contract was closed (final payment not made). Recommendations from the Independent Review form the basis of some proposals to be presented at MOP9.</p>	<p>29,000 (15,306)</p>
	<p>Activity 4.6 Organize MOP9</p> <p>As part of MOP8 follow up, detailed reports and workplans for each Partner were developed and refined during 2015 and will be distributed in early 2016 to engage Partners in assessing progress in implementing workplans.</p> <p>The Finance Committee, set up at MOP8, held several audio-conference meetings and produced four discussion papers, including recommendations that have been circulated to Partners and will form an agenda item at MOP9.</p> <p>Planning for MOP9 began in early 2016 with detailed discussions with host Singapore on logistics and timing, a draft agenda was developed and updated, proposals for Partner consideration were circulated, registration forms circulated, along with requests for Partner and WG/TF reports and workplans, and updated FNS information.</p>	<p>34,000 (6,000)</p>
<p>Objective 5: Flyway-wide approaches</p>	<p>Activity 5.1 Continue support to Birdlife/Rio Tinto Geum Estuary and Destination Flyways projects</p> <p>Participated in BLI/RTI planning meeting in May, regular liaison with BLI and Seocheon County on conservation. Provided support to Seocheon County to reject development plans from governments and private sector. Destination Flyways project was not launched.</p>	
	<p>Activity 5.2 Promote Caring for Coasts Initiative.</p> <p>Caring for Coasts is an initiative for coastal wetland restoration, which will be formally introduced at CBD COP13 in December 2016. EAAFP is a founding partner of Caring for Coasts and has been involved in developing materials, including background and vision documents, and promoting the initiative at different venues and meetings.</p>	
	<p>Activity 5.3 Support to China's Blueprint for Coastal Wetlands</p> <p>The final recommendations of the Blueprint project have been delivered officially to Chinese government decision-makers, and some follow up actions have been initiated through Paulson Institute, including a workshop in October in which the Governor of Hebei province committed to protection of coastal wetlands, including the Luannan coast. CE, as Blueprint Steering Committee member, works closely with Chinese authorities and Paulson Institute, including participating in the Hebei workshop. He also worked with Chinese</p>	

	Academy of Sciences to develop a scientific paper on gaps and priorities for the conservation of migratory waterbirds on China's coasts, as well as popular articles and interviews.	
	<p>Activity 5.4 Support Korea Yellow Sea Workshop, including coordination with YSLME project and Incheon-Gyeonggi Task Force, to follow up Resolutions of WCC 2012 and prepare for WCC in 2016.</p> <p>With IUCN, organized and supported Korean Yellow Sea workshop in May and a joint China/Korea Yellow Sea workshop in August. These came up with national and joint outcome statements. With Birdlife drafted Motion on Yellow Sea and coastal wetlands for WCC, recruited proponents and held workshop in WCC, which proposed implementation measures, including a Joint Committee. Motion passed with 94% support. EAAFP also promoted the joint Yellow Sea World Heritage nomination, participating in the Korean nomination meeting in October, and liaising with Korea and China on developing a joint nomination.</p>	10,000 (9,144)
	<p>Activity 5.5 Encourage international partners (e.g. Ramsar, CMS, CBD) to include migratory waterbirds and habitat conservation in training and workshops.</p> <p>CE is a member of Ramsar WG on Regional Initiatives and provided input on new operational guidelines for Ramsar Regional Initiatives. Secretariat in cooperation with Ramsar Regional Center-East Asia held site manager workshops (Activity 4.1). CE worked with Ramsar on the Intecol Changshu declaration to include a paragraph on conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats, held meetings with CMS at ASEAN Biodiversity Conference and provided video to China CMS workshop in October, and participated in CBD Sustainable Oceans Initiative in Korea in September. An East Asia Shallow Seas Intertidal EBSA (Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Area) was approved by CBD COP13 in December, following EAAFP participation at the East Asia Seas EBSA workshop in December 2015.</p>	
	<p>Activity 5.6 Follow up with other international projects, e.g. NEASPEC, YSLME, AMBI, including attending meetings and workshops</p> <p>CE participated in Northeast Asia Marine Protected Area Network (NEAMPAN) workshop in Korea, emphasizing the EAAFP Flyway Site Network as part of wider NEAMPAN, and AMBI Implementation Planning meeting in Netherlands (April) and follow-up discussions. YSLME appointed a Project Manager in December and EAAFP hosted this person until the YSLME facilities were completed in Songdo in late December.</p>	5,000 (2,840)
Proposed Total		250000
Expended Budget		(158,587)

<http://www.eaaflyway.net/mou-for-fostering-global-conservation-leaders-in-korea/>
<http://www.eaaflyway.net/conserving-coastal-wetlands-to-address-climate-change/>

Financial Report Executive Summary

Financial Report for FY 2015 and 2016

- 2015 Budget Expenditure
 - Total income was USD 523,058 and expenditure was USD 403,018 so the balance was USD120,040
 - For personnel expenditure, there was a shortfall of USD 40,479, which was balanced by carried-over Personnel fund (USD 15,000) of the previous year and Japan fund (USD 25,000).
 - Office management budget savings were USD 38,081, which was carried over for partnership activities in compliance with MOU
 - The Partnership Activity budget the balance was USD 142,099. The budget was covered by partners fund including Republic of Korea and Japan, and equity fund, in addition to ICG fund (USD 85,000)
- 2016 Budget Expenditure
 - Total income was USD 536,250 and expenditure was USD 438,538 so the balance was USD 97,712
 - For Personnel expenditure, there was a shortfall of USD 2,027, reflecting the departure of the Science Officer in June 2016 and USA fund(USD 20,000), which was balanced by carried-over Personnel fund (USD 3,000) of the previous year
 - Office management budget savings were USD 31,423, which was carried over for partnership activities in compliance with the MOU.
 - The Partnership Activity budget balance was USD 120,816. Total budget expenditure was covered by partners fund including Republic of Korea and USA , and equity fund, in addition to ICG fund (USD 85,000)

2017 and 2018 Budget Plan and Current Financial Status

- Structure of Finance

The Host city (Incheon City Government) contributes USD 432K annually as EAAFP's principal funding source. In addition, there is a variable voluntary donation from Partners and others

- 2017 and 2018 budget plan for the Secretariat
 - 2017 and 2018 budget was drafted and formulated using the total amount of secured funds
 - Total budget of fiscal year 2017 is USD 673,450 including personnel, other office operational expenses and partnership activity budget.
 - (1) For personnel expenses, budget available is USD 232,500 by the support of ICG fund (USD 212,500) and Partner's fund (USD 20,000), which is estimated to cover only current staff with no salary increase.
 - (2) Other office operating budget is total USD 90,950 which is solely covered by ICG fund.
 - (3) Partnership activity Budget is USD 350,000. Secured fund for partnership activity budget is total USD 154,500 including ICG fund USD 85,000 and partners fund USD 69,500 and

the remaining USD 195,500 will be compensated by secretariat's equity fund if no other fund is secured.

- Total budget of fiscal year 2018 is USD 698,450 including personnel and other office operational expenses and partnership activity budget.
 - (1) For personnel expenses, budget available is USD 232,500 by the support of ICG fund (USD 212,500) and Partners fund (USD 20,000), which is estimated to cover only current staff with no salary increase.
 - (2) Other office operational budget is total USD 90,950 which is solely covered with ICG fund.
 - (3) Partnership activity Budget is USD 375,000. Secured fund for partnership activity budget is total USD 154,500 including ICG fund USD 85,000 and partners fund USD 69,500. The remaining USD 220,500 will be compensated by secretariat's equity fund if no other fund is secured.

Financial Report for FY 2015 and 2016

The following is a financial report for the Secretariat for fiscal year 2015-16. The Secretariat maintains accurate and detailed financial records that are inspected by an international independent auditor, BDO LLC. This has been done for FY 2015 and is scheduled for FY 2016. EAAFP follows the fiscal year of Korea, starting on January 1 and ending on December 31.

Budget Statement FY 2015

1. Overview of financial status

(Unit: USD)

Balance of year 2014	Income in 2015	Expenditure in 2015	Balance of year 2015
369,089	523,058	403,018	489,129

2. Income

(Unit: USD)

Total	ICG	ROK	Interest income	Refund and Miscellaneous
523,058	432,650	85,000	997	4,411

3. Expenditure

(Unit: USD)

Category	Principal Source (Incheon)	Planned Budget	Expenditure in 2015	Balance
Personnel (including associated costs)	212,500	212,500	252,979	-40,479
Office Equipment (including a vehicle rental)	42,500	25,500	12,162	13,338

Office Management	42,500	29,750	10,709	19,041
Office Maintenance (including securing office Space)	50,150	35,700	29,998	5,702
Partnership Activities (including overseas travel)	85,000	239,269	97,170	142,099
TOTAL	432,650	542,719	403,018	139,701

- (1) 2015 ICG fund: USD 341,156
(2) Fund from the Republic of Korea : USD 21,383
(3) Fund from Japan : USD 24,746
(4) 2015 Miscellaneous income : USD 1,224
(5) Equity fund : USD 14,509

4. Remaining funds as of 31/12/2015

(Unit: USD)

Funding Source	Amount	Reference
2015 ICG Fund	91,495	carried over to use for partnership activities
2015 ROK Fund	59,500	carried over to Republic of Korea Fund
2015 Interest Income	997	carried over to use for partnership activities
2015 Miscellaneous income	3,187	carried over to use for partnership activities
Unused Carried-over Funds to year 2015	333,950	carried over to use for partnership activities - ICG Fund: 177,532 - Republic of Korea Fund: 99,554 - Japan Fund: 1,244 - Australia (2010): 4,965 - New Zealand Government : 4,834 - Bank Interest: 1,451 - Miscellaneous: 44,370
TOTAL	489,129	

Budget Statement FY 2016

1. Overview of the financial status

(Unit: USD)

Balance of year 2015	Income in 2016	Expenditure in 2016	Balance of year 2016
489,129	536,250	438,538	586,841

2. Income

(Unit: USD)

Total	ICG	ROK	USA	New Zealand	Interest Income	Refund and Miscellaneous
536,250	432,650	59,500	30,000	5,000	1,495	7,605

3. Expenditure

(Unit: USD)

Category	Principal Source (Incheon)	Planned Budget	Expenditure in 2016	Balance
Personnel (including associated costs)	212,500	232,500	234,527	-2,027
Office Equipment (including a vehicle rental)	42,500	25,500	16,674	8,826
Office Management	42,500	29,750	12,692	17,058
Office Maintenance (including securing office Space)	50,150	35,700	30,161	5,539
Partnership Activities (including overseas travel)	85,000	265,300	144,484	120,816
TOTAL	432,650	588,750	438,538	150,212

- (1) 2016 ICG fund: USD 354,923
(2) 2015, 2016 fund from Republic of Korea : USD 53,615
(3) 2016 USA fund : USD 30,000
(4) Equity Fund: USD 2,027

4. Remaining funds as of 31/12/2016

(Unit: USD)

Fund Source	Amount	Reference
2016 ICG Fund	77,727	carried over to use for partnership activities
2016 ROK Fund	21,495	carried over to Republic of Korea Fund
2016 New Zealand Fund	5,000	carried over to New Zealand Fund
2016 Interest Income	1,495	carried over to use for partnership activities
2016 Miscellaneous income	965	carried over to use for partnership activities
Unused Carried-over Funds to year 2016	480,159	carried over to use for partnership activities (6) ICG Fund (2010-2015): 276,375 (7) Republic of Korea Fund (2010-2015): 142,952 (8) Japan Fund (2010-2014): 1,244 (9) Australia: 4,965 (10) New Zealand Government(2013): 4,834 (11) Bank Interest: 2,448 (12) Miscellaneous(Refund included): 47,341
TOTAL	586,841	

Current Financial Status

Structure of Finance

The principal funding source for the Secretariat is provided by Incheon City Government, which has committed to provide KRW 509 million(USD 432k) each year for Operational Costs and Partnership Activities under the EAAFP Hosting MOU. Additional Funding is through voluntary donations including from Partners. The Secretariat operational cost including personnel almost entirely depends on ICG fund, with most of additional contributions tending to be used for partnership activity according to the donor's request

1. Financial Dependence 2014 – 2016

(Unit: 1000USD)

Year	2009	2014	2015	2016
Host City	432 (100%)	432 (85%)	432 (84%)	432 (82%)
Partners' donation	0 (0%)	76 (15%)	85 (16%)	95 (18%)
Others' donation	0 (0%)	0 (%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Total	432 (100%)	508 (100%)	517 (100%)	527 (100%)

2. Fund for Office Operation 2014 - 2016

(Unit: 1000USD)

Year	Total Amount	Donor	Amount	Purpose	Amount
2009	235	ICG	235	Personnel Expenses	106
				Office operating Expenses	44
2014	374	ICG Equity Japan	347 22 5	Personnel Expenses	239
				Office operating Expenses	135
2015	387	ICG Equity Japan	347 15 25	Personnel Expenses	252
				Office operating Expenses	135
2016	370	ICG Equity USA	347 3 20	Personnel Expenses	235
				Office operating Expenses	135

3. Fund for Partnership Activity 2014 - 2016

(Unit: 1000USD)

Year	Total	ICG	ROK	Japan	Australia	USA
2009	85,000	85,000				
2014	160,936	85,000	59,500	8,553	7,883	
2015	170,000	85,000	85,000			
2016	154,500	85,000	59,500			10,000

*Contribution from partners and other donors were mostly for partnership activities

2017 and 2018 Budget Plan

1. 2017 Budget Plan

(Unit: USD)

2017 Budget of EAAFP Secretariat

Budget Category	2017 Fund Source			
	Budget Plan	ICG Contribution	Partner Donation (Secured)	EAAFP Equity fund
Personnel (including associated costs)	232,500	212,500	20,000	-
Office Equipment (including a vehicle rental)	25,500	42,500		-
Operational Costs of the Secretariat	29,750	42,500		-
Securing Office Space (including associated costs)	35,700	50,150		-
Partnership Activities (including overseas travel)	350,000	85,000	69,500	195,500
TOTAL	673,450	432,650	89,500	195,500

2. 2018 Budget Plan

(Unit: USD)

2018 Budget of EAAFP Secretariat

Budget Category	2018 Fund Source			
	Budget Plan	ICG Contribution	Partner Donation (Secured)	EAAFP Equity fund
Personnel (including associated costs)	232,500	212,500	20,000	-
Office Equipment (including a vehicle rental)	25,500	42,500		-
Operational Costs of the Secretariat	29,750	42,500		-
Securing Office Space (including associated costs)	35,700	50,150		-
Partnership Activities (including overseas travel)	375,000	85,000	69,500	220,500
TOTAL	698,450	432,650	89,500	220,500

Projection of financial situation until 2018

1. Personnel expenses for current staff (3)

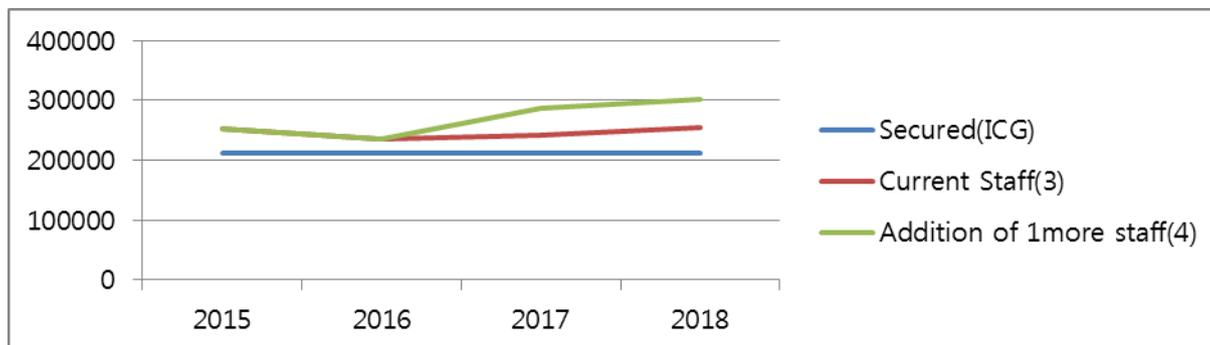
(Unit: USD)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Secured (ICG)	212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000
Actual	252,979	234,527	242,045 (287,045)	255,357 (302,832)

Balance	-40,979	22,527	-30,045 (-75,045)	-43,357 (-90,832)
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Note: figures in brackets reflect addition of 1 new position (\$45,000/year)

These figures include annual inflation of 3% per year and salary and related cost increase of 2.5% per year.



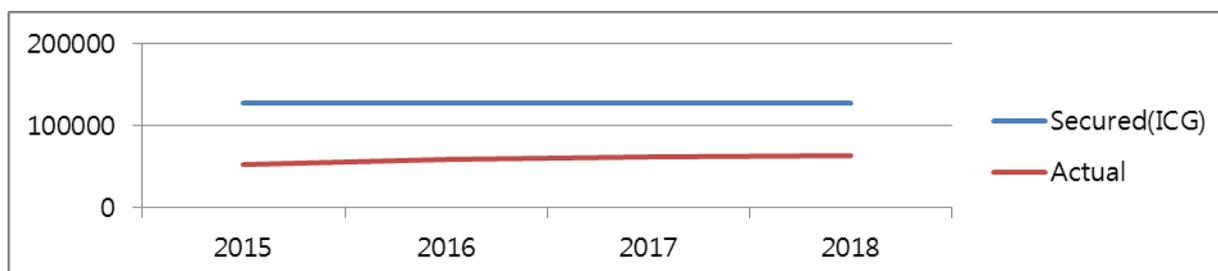
Clearly, additional funding sources for personnel expenses are required to maintain current staff levels

2. Other office operating expenses (office maintenance + management + equipment)

(Unit: USD)

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018
Secured (ICG)	127,500	127,500	127,500	127,500
Actual	52,869	59,527	61,312	63,151
Balance	74,631	67,973	66,188	64,349

This assumes an annual inflation rate of 3%



(1) Raise in operational cost subjected to inflation rate

3. Partnership activity

Year	Total	2017	2018
Secured (ICG)	170,000	85,000	85,000
Other funds Secured	139,000	69,500	69,500
Equity fund	395,000	195,500	220,500
Actual	725,000	350,000	375,000

2.2 Brief report from Finance Committee (Vice Chair, USA)

Prepared by national delegation of USA, EAAFP Vice Chair, Mr. Pete Probasco

Please find the *DOCUMENT 1.7.2 Finance Committee* and its supporting documents for details.

DOCUMENT 2.3

2.3 Brief report on Independent Review of EAAFP (Secretariat)

Prepared by the Chief Executive of the EAAFP Secretariat, Mr. Spike Millington

Following recruitment of a consultant in late 2015, the Independent Review mandated at MOP8 commenced in December 2015, with interviews, questionnaires and site visits. A draft document was produced in March 2016 and comments solicited by Partners. A final document was produced in May 2016. Due to concerns that some elements of the Terms of Reference were not fully addressed, the consultant was requested to revise the final document. However, these revisions were not forthcoming, and the attached document is the final report. Final payment to the consultant has not been delivered.

ANNEX 2.3.1

Annex. Doc 2.3.1 Report on EAAFP Independent Review

This Annex has been provided by the Secretariat. This is available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 2.4

2.4 Summary of Partners reports

Explanatory notes:

The deadline for Report submission was 31 October. Five reports from three Partners and two Task Forces were only submitted before the deadline. Out of 35 Partners and 15 Working Groups, Task Forces and Network, 27 Partners and 8 Working Groups and Task Forces below have submitted their reports to the Secretariat up to now.

The Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces with asterisk (*) have submitted MoP9 Report. Those who did not submit should provide a verbal report in this session.

Governments (17)

- 50. Australia*
- 51. Indonesia*
- 52. Japan*
- 53. The Philippines*
- 54. Republic of Korea*
- 55. Russia
- 56. Singapore*
- 57. United States of America*
- 58. Cambodia*
- 59. People's Republic of China*
- 60. Bangladesh
- 61. Thailand*
- 62. Mongolia*
- 63. New Zealand*
- 64. Malaysia*
- 65. Myanmar
- 66. Vietnam*

Non-Governmental Organisations (10)

- 67. Australasian Wader Studies Group – BirdLife Australia*
- 68. International Crane Foundation*
- 69. Wetlands International
- 70. WWF*
- 71. IUCN*

- 72. BirdLife International*
- 73. Wild Bird Society of Japan*
- 74. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust*
- 75. Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust*
- 76. Wildlife Conservation Society

Inter-Governmental Organisations (6)

- 77. Convention on Migratory Species*
- 78. Ramsar Convention*
- 79. Food & Agriculture Organisation UN
- 80. Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna*
- 81. Convention on Biological Diversity
- 82. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity*

Private Sector (1)

- 83. Rio Tinto

Special Partner (1)

- 84. Incheon City Government*

Brief report from each Working Groups and Task Forces

Working Groups (7)

- 85. Anatidae WG*
- 86. Avian Influenza WG
- 87. Black-faced Spoonbill WG*
- 88. Crane WG
- 89. Seabird WG
- 90. Shorebird WG*
- 91. CEPA WG*

Task Forces (7)

- 92. Amur-Heilong Basin TF
- 93. Baer's Pochard TF*
- 94. Far Eastern Curlew TF*
- 95. Monitoring of Waterbird Populations and Sites TF
- 96. Scaly-sided Merganser TF*
- 97. Spoon-billed Sandpiper TF
- 98. Yellow Sea Ecoregion TF*

50. South East Asia Network



Action required by Partners:

To ask the Secretariat to follow-up with missing reports from absent Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces by contacting individually after MOP9.

ANNEX 2.4.1

ANNEX Doc. 2.4.1_MoP9 Reports of Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces

This Annex has been provided by the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 2.5

2.5 Multistakeholder Collaboration in Flyway Network Site Designation

Explanatory notes:

Two site managers from EAAF131 Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary and EAAF133 Qupaluk are invited to share best practice how they promoted multistakeholder collaboration for new site nominations.



Action required by Partners:

To welcome the presenters, site managers from State Government of South Australia and US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management

3. Working Groups and Task Forces: Break-out Session A

Explanatory notes:

Break-out session A, B and C for all Working Groups and Task Forces have been scheduled on Day 1, Day 2 and Day 4 respectively. The small meetings in parallel each session are prepared to discuss emerging issues and future plans and develop recommendations for Partners to endorse on Day 5.

The Secretariat has encouraged preparation of reports and workplans as much in advance of MOP9 as possible (at least before the end of October), to be able to focus discussions and development of recommendations during MoP9. The Secretariat has also encouraged chairs and/or coordinators to organise a pre-meeting before MoP9, if needed. The pre-meetings for [Shorebird WG](#), [Far Eastern Curlew](#), [Seabird WG](#), [Anatidae WG](#), [Baer's Pochard TF and Scaly-sided Merganser TF](#) and [CEPA WG](#) have been scheduled on 10th January.



Action required by Partners:

To participate in meetings for discussions and contribute to development of recommendations

DOCUMENT 3.1

3.1 Shorebird Working Group meeting

Prepared and submitted by WG Chair, Mr. Richard Lanctot

Meeting Agenda Proposal

1. Your Name: Richard Lanctot
2. Name of Working Group or Task Force you are leading: Shorebird Working Group
3. Name of Your Position for WG or TF: Chair
4. Name of Organisation: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
5. Agenda items:
 - Approval of Recommendations from 10 January 2017 Side Meeting prior to MOP9
6. Draft Recommendation to SWG members:
 - Approval of the Shorebird Working Group Plan for 2017-2018.
 - Approval of the International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Far Eastern Curlew
 - Other recommendations to be determined based on 10 January 2017 meeting.

DOCUMENT 3.2

3.2 Baer's Pochard Task Force meeting

Prepared and submitted by TF Chair/Coordinator

Agenda is required.

DOCUMENT 3.3

3.3 Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force meeting

Prepared and submitted by TF Chair/Coordinator

Meeting Agenda Proposal

1. Your Name: Dr. Evgeny Syroyechkovsky
2. Name of Working Group or Task Force you are leading: Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force
3. Name of Your Position for WG or TF: Chair

4. Name of Organisation: All-Russian Research Institute for Nature Conservation

5. Agenda items:

1) Breeding grounds: update from Russia

- First positive trends in the breeding grounds
- Ringing SBS at stopover sites in Kamchatka
- Conservation activity by BirdsRussia in Chukotka and Kamchatka

2) Conservation Breeding: Update from Slimbridge

- First time breeding attempt in captivity and possible reasons for its failure

3) Non-breeding grounds: China

- Monitoring of Spring and autumn stop over incl flagged birds
- Banding in Rudong and Dongtai Jiangsu, China
- Update on development projects in Rudong and advocacy
- Hunting mitigation in South China Guangdong Province

4) Non-breeding grounds: Myanmar

- Update on Gulf of Mottama and new conservation activities at Nan Thar Island: BANCA
- The Swiss Development Project on the Golf of Mottama

5) Non-breeding grounds: Bangladesh

- New SBS site along Sandwip coast, Bangladesh and PA designation
- Long-term shorebird monitoring on Sonadia Island, Bangladesh

6) Non-breeding grounds: other countries

- Thailand: securing SBS saltpans
- Vietnam: recent SBS counts
- South Korea: recent SBS counts
- Japan: recent SBS counts

7) Non-breeding grounds: Marked SBS re-sightings

- Re-sighting, reporting and database management of colour-marked and non-marked Spoon-billed Sandpipers

8) SBS TF parents and donors

- Update on SBS conservation partnership under SBS TF
- New donors and the need for long-term commitments

6. Draft Recommendation to Partners:

- Direct support from the government at the SBS range counties and more effective collaboration between local non-government SBS TF parents and government.
- INGO partners providing with technical support and collaborating with SBS TF and national representatives in order to produce high-quality scientific papers on shorebirds of EAAF including SBS and writing grant proposals.
- Partners working with SBS TF to secure long-term funding for shorebird conservation and research along the EAAF.

DOCUMENT 3.4

3.4 CEPA Working Group meeting

Prepared and submitted by WG Chair

Agenda is required.

4. Discussion of new proposals from Partners

4.1 Development of new EAAFP Strategic Plan (AWSG)

DOCUMENT 1.7.1

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.1

4.2 Finance Committee (USA)

DOCUMENT 1.7.2

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.2

4.3 Monitoring the status and management of Flyway Network Sites (Ramsar)

DOCUMENT 1.7.3

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.3

4.4 New Rules of Procedure for MoPs (Australia)

DOCUMENT 1.7.4

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.4

4.5 New Terms of Reference for Management Committee (Australia)

DOCUMENT 1.7.5

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.5

4.6 Technical Committee (Australia)

DOCUMENT 1.7.6

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.6

4.7 Far Eastern Curlew Task Force (Australia)

DOCUMENT 1.7.7

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.7

4.8 South East Asia Network (Singapore)

DOCUMENT 4.8

Project Proposal for ASEAN's Consideration

Project Title: Improving Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Resilience in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway through Better Informed Wetland Site Management

Project Description:

This is a three-year project that aims to pursue the development of a partnership network in the Southeast Asian region which will champion the conservation of wetland habitats, particularly marine/coastal sites, to increase their resilience to climate change and strengthen their effectiveness as staging areas for migratory shorebirds. The first year will have this two-pronged strategy: (1) to develop a partnership network in Southeast Asia, the membership of which will champion the conservation of wetland habitats to improve their resilience to climate change; and (2) the network membership will pursue pre-emptive actions towards the conservation of natural coastal ecosystems in collaboration with informed and well capacitated stakeholder groups. This collaboration will develop a strategic plan intended for the conservation of natural coastal habitats to include at the minimum, the identification of staging sites based on an agreed criteria, a knowledge management strategy and the identification of necessary capacities for stakeholders to enable the effective management and governance of key habitats along the EAAF.

The second and third years of operations will be the implementation of agreed components of the strategic plan, which is anticipated to contribute to the: (a) establishment of a network of well managed staging sites in the ASEAN region; (b) development of knowledge management packages relevant to increase stakeholder awareness and support (c) local actions in strategically located staging sites; and (d) implementation of capacity building mechanisms, where appropriate.

This project promotes the implementation of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint (ASCC) 2025, specifically the key result area on Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources (C.1) and its relevant strategic measures, to wit: promote cooperation for the protection (C.1/iii); enhance policy, capacity development, and best practices to conserve, develop and sustainably manage marine, wetlands and water resources (C.1/v); promote capacity building in a continuous effort to have sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources (C.1/vi); strengthen global and regional partnerships and support the implementation of relevant international agreements and frameworks (C.1/viii); promote the role of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity as the centre of excellence in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (C.1/ix); and support to full implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (C.1/x). The Aichi Biodiversity Targets (ABT) in which the project is in direct compliance to are the following: biodiversity awareness (ABT1); reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss (ABT 5); ecosystem based approaches and sustainable fishery practices (ABT 6); mitigating anthropogenic pressures and climate change impact on coral reefs (ABT 10); effectively and efficiently managed protected area systems (ABT 11); and recognition of the indigenous and local practices and the significant participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (ABT 18).

Project Objectives

The Project aims to:

- 1) Establish a functional and responsive Southeast Asia Partnership Network to champion the conservation of wetlands, in particular coastal and marine, along the East Asian Australasian Flyway (EAAF) to increase their resilience to climate change and improve conservation of migratory waterbirds;
- 2) Develop a strategic plan that embodies climate resilience, knowledge management strategies, and capacity development mechanisms for the conservation of wetland ecosystems that serve as staging areas of important bird species across EAAF;
- 3) Improve the management capacities of site managers and local stakeholders in managing wetland habitats;
- 4) Implement a comprehensive knowledge and awareness campaign to support the conservation of wetlands areas, particularly coastal/marine zones, being important staging sites of migratory shorebirds, and;
- 5) Spur and support the development of local conservation actions directed towards:
(a) improving the resilience to climate change of coastal wetlands which particularly serve as staging areas of migratory shorebirds and as important livelihood source of coastal communities, in general; and (b) the conservation of migratory shorebirds.

Project Activities

The project activities are categorized into six major blocks which are to be implemented subsequently or simultaneously within the span of three years, namely:

- 1. Inception and planning workshop** to be conducted at the start of the project to finalize the work plan and administration of the project.
- 2. Establishment of the Southeast Asian Flyway Partnership Network**
 - 2.1. Conduct of regular (annual) network meetings
 - 2.2. Support to members' participation to EAAFP MOP
 - 2.3. Support to members' participation to two (2) global forums
 - 2.4. Support to coastal wetlands baseline and monitoring surveys
 - 2.5. Support to site-based collaboration to include shared CEPA initiatives and joint monitoring activities in key flyways sites
- 3. Strategic planning**
 - 3.1. Conduct of two (2) sub-regional strategic planning
 - 3.2. Conduct of national planning workshops to support site-level updating of management plans including database plans
- 4. Organizing and conducting capacity-building activities**
 - 4.1. Conduct of a regional workshop to identify capacity-building needs
 - 4.2. Conduct of three (3) regional capacity-building activities
 - 4.3. Conduct of a regional training-workshop on survey methods on species and habitat monitoring (waterbird and wetland habitats)
- 5. Organizing and conducting CEPA activities**
 - 5.1. Production and translation of training manuals
 - 5.2. Conduct of a regional CEPA and knowledge sharing and learning forum
 - 5.3. Production of printed and web-based CEPA materials, one project video and one issue of ASEAN Biodiversity Magazine (featuring coastal AHPs and key wetland habitats)

6. Organizing and conducting national/site-based activities

6.1. Support to national level participatory development of site management plans

6.2. Support to national partnership meetings (AMS and Timor Leste)

7. Project monitoring and evaluation

7.1. Annual technical working group meeting

Proposed Project Budget (total):

Total Project Budget (3 yrs): **USD\$3,963,567.00**

1. Brief Project Description

Conservation of coastal and marine areas, particularly nearshore and intertidal habitats serve a double purpose of maintaining ecosystem integrity in the face of climate change as well as ensuring the survival of migratory shorebirds by sustaining the health of staging or refuelling areas as they travel along the East Asian Australasian Flyway (EAAF). The value of maintaining the interaction between shorebirds and their habitats goes beyond the exchange of food and nutrients, and extends to other intertidal populations by increasing the available food, allowing the growth of associated species, maintaining the balance and integrity of these nearshore ecosystems and assuring that their functions are maintained.

This proposal will pursue the development of a partnership network in the Southeast Asian region which will champion the conservation of coastal and wetland habitats to increase their resilience to climate change, strengthening their effectiveness as staging areas for migratory shorebirds. The partnership will pursue pre-emptive actions towards the conservation of natural coastal ecosystems in collaboration with informed and well capacitated stakeholder groups. The first phase (Year 1) will enable a functional collaboration and support the development of strategic plans in selected intertidal staging areas in the region. The second phase (Years 2 &3) of operation will focus on the implementation of activities in agreed sites and improve capacities among key stakeholder groups.

This approach will assure site conservation through a network representing national interests, identify key persons who champion conservation of coastal wetlands and build capacities at necessary levels of governance. Results of this project will demonstrate an increased capacity for site-based conservation of coastal wetlands, specifically intertidal habitats anchored on a regional strategy for the conservation of migratory shorebirds of the EAAF.

2. Background and Justification

(a) Problem Analysis

Conservation of wetland habitats, in particular the coastal and marine areas, serve a double purpose of maintaining ecosystem integrity in the face of climate change as well as ensuring the persistence of migratory shorebirds by sustaining the health of staging or refueling areas as they travel across a flyway.

The East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) is found to have the highest

proportion of globally threatened and Near Threatened waterbird species among all the eight major flyways in the world. This ecological crisis is linked with the degradation and disappearance of the staging areas, which are apparently the most biologically productive intertidal ecosystems of many ASEAN countries. This therefore underlines the importance of having a planning and management strategies in the coastal zones that could support both sustainable development and biodiversity conservation. Since EAAF is shared by many countries, and more specifically, migratory birds take up large scale at which they move, biodiversity conservation or the insurance of effective environmental safeguards can only be possible through an international cooperation and coordination. This initiative also promotes the implementation of the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint (ASCC) 2025, specifically the key result area C.1 (Conservation and Sustainable Management of Biodiversity and Natural Resources) and its strategic measures that pertains to crucial elements towards the conservation and sustainable management of aquatic environment, such as capacity building, policy development, and partnerships.

(b) Regionality – The problem being addressed by the project is within the geographic scope of the EAAF (north: Russia and Alaska to south: Australia and New Zealand). However, many Southeast Asian countries are also involved because the intertidal habitats in the region serve as vital ecological pathways for waterbirds migrating from the northern to the southern parts of the Flyway. These countries include the 10 ASEAN member states plus Timor Leste. The project focuses on the conservation of migratory shorebirds and their important staging sites in the ASEAN region of the EAAF.

(c) Participation - Participants to the project are ASEAN member states namely, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Timor Leste will also participate being at the interface of Southeast Asia and Australia and an important breeding site of an essentially Australian species of plover and rails, and staging site of many near threatened and critically endangered bird species, such as the spoon-billed sandpiper.

(d) Beneficiaries – The beneficiaries of the project will be the 10 ASEAN Member States (AMS) and Timor Leste, particularly the managers of the identified staging sites. The local communities that will be involved in the implementation of the project will also benefit through increased awareness in the value and function of coastal habitats and improved nearshore and coastal management capacities. Broader communities will benefit from increased resilience to climate change, including coastal towns. Improved resilience of coastal habitats will benefit migratory shorebirds, improve their populations and restore their roles in the ecology of coastal habitats throughout the EAAF.

(e) Project History – The issue of rapid degradation and loss of wetland habitats and wildlife was highlighted during the Symposium on Intertidal Conservation in Southeast Asia held in Singapore in 2014. There, it was recommended that approaches to respond to the issue therefore have to be pre-emptive rather than reactive. Outcomes of the Symposium were again reiterated in the 8th Meeting of Parties (MOP 8) of the EAAF Partnership along with those related issues that are specific to the Southeast Asian region. Relating to the global recommendation of pre-emptive measures, the EAAF MOP 8 agreed to organize a Southeast Asia Network for an effective conservation of shared habitats and resources in the region. This partnership, with their agreed terms of reference, will enable the selection and support for the conservation of essential staging areas in the Southeast Asian section of the EAAF. In addition, ACB, in cooperation with

Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (PEMSEA) had also developed a proposal which is anticipated to provide a concrete platform towards the development of a coastal and marine conservation portfolio in the ASEAN region. At CBD COP 12 in Korea, a Caring for Coasts initiative was also developed to focus on restoration of coastal wetlands. This initiative will be formally proposed at CBD COP13 in December 2016.

3. Objectives

The Project aims to:

- 1) Establish a functional and responsive Southeast Asia Partnership Network to champion the conservation of wetlands along the East Asian Australasian Flyway (EAAF) to increase their resilience to climate change and improve conservation of migratory waterbirds;
- 2) Develop a strategic plan that embodies climate resilience, knowledge management strategies, and capacity development mechanisms for the conservation of wetlands that serve as staging areas of important bird species across EAAF;
- 3) Improve the management capacities of site managers and local stakeholders in managing coastal wetland habitats;
- 4) Implement a comprehensive knowledge and awareness campaign to support the conservation of wetlands and intertidal zones being important staging sites of migratory shorebirds, and;
- 5) Spur and support the development of local conservation actions directed towards: (a) improving the resilience to climate change of wetlands which particularly serve as staging areas of migratory shorebirds and as important livelihood source of coastal communities, in general; and (b) the conservation of migratory shorebirds

4. Outputs, Indicators and Activities

Outputs	Indicators	Activities
1. A finalized project implementation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed project work plan, including list of staff and experts involved, and indicative activity schedules 	1.1. Indicative planning workshop (Pre-Inception and Inception)
2. A functional and responsive Southeast Asia Partnership Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully functional and responsive Southeast Asia Partnership Network • Best practices, experiences, lessons learned, and pressing issues identified as regards the conservation and management of migratory waterbirds and their habitats shared among regional networks and partners • Database/information management plan for the waterbird and coastal wetland monitoring in place 	2.1. Conduct of regular (annual) network meetings 2.2. Support to members' participation to EAAFP MOP 2.3 Support to members' participation in at least two global fora 2.4. Support to coastal wetlands baseline and monitoring surveys

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migratory waterbirds are being considered by the ASEAN Working Groups on Coastal and Marine Environments (AWGCME) and Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB), as well as other relevant ASEAN forums • Migratory waterbird conservation are included into regional plans, e.g. Greater Mekong Subregion Initiative and NBSAPs • Mechanisms in place (e.g. through ASEAN Heritage Parks and network of ASEAN flyway sites) for improving protection of migratory waterbird habitats 	<p>2.5. Support to site-based collaboration to include shared CEPA initiatives and joint monitoring activities in key flyways sites</p>
<p>3. A strategic plan developed that embodies climate resilience and knowledge management strategies for the conservation of nearshore habitats that serve as staging areas for the EAAF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criteria on strategic staging areas developed and being used • Strategies for knowledge management, climate resilience, and local stakeholders' participation for coastal wetlands and flyway sites conservation incorporated into regional and site management plans 	<p>3.1. Two (2) sub-regional strategic planning workshops (one for mainland AMS; one for island and archipelagic AMS)</p> <p>3.2. National planning workshops for the updating of management plans (11 planning workshops) and database plans (11 national planning workshops)</p>
<p>4. Improved management capacities of site managers and local stakeholders in managing coastal wetland habitats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20 managers and stakeholders of key coastal wetland sites across AMS received relevant capacity-building needs • Training manuals developed and translated into local languages and contexts • Updated waterbird and coastal wetland monitoring data 	<p>4.1. Regional workshop for the identification of capacity-building needs</p> <p>4.2. Conduct of three (3) regional training activities based on capacity-building needs assessment</p> <p>4.3. Regional training-workshop on survey methods on monitoring waterbird species and coastal wetland habitat changes</p>
<p>5. Knowledge campaign materials produced to support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared CEPA initiatives among AMS, EAAFP, and the SEA Network 	<p>5.1. Production of CEPA materials (1 video, 1 issue of ASEAN Biodiversity</p>

local staging site conservation activities	<p>implemented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEPA materials produced and disseminated to target audiences • AMS acquired knowledge and shared learning on the management and climate resilience strategies for coastal wetlands 	<p>Magazine featuring key wetland habitats and coastal AHPs)</p> <p>5.2. Production and translation of training manuals</p> <p>5.3. Conduct of a Regional CEPA and knowledge sharing/learning forum</p>
6. Local conservation actions directed at improving the resilience of staging areas to climate change and the conservation of migratory shorebirds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local conservation strategies formulated by site managers • Site actions implemented • National partnerships established for local and international cooperation • Focal points designated in each participating country for local coordination and implementation of local actions 	<p>6.1. Implementation of activities identified from site management plans in selected sites</p> <p>6.2. National partnership meetings in the AMS and Timor Leste for monitoring and evaluation purposes</p>
7. Project monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps and adjustments in the project implementation identified and addressed • Lessons learned and insights from the project distilled for best practice 	7.1. Annual technical working group meeting
8. Project completion report submitted and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project experience and outputs used as relevant inputs for related initiatives in the AMS and EAAF 	8.1 Writing of project completion report

5. Management and Implementation Arrangements

(a) Management Arrangements

The project shall report regularly to and as required by the Chairperson of the ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB) and the ASEAN Secretariat. AWGNCB will further report to ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN) on the progress of the project.

The National Government Focal Points of the involved AMS will represent the AMS to the EAAFP. Experts among the EAAFP, Ramsar, and PEMSEA will be tapped for the project to provide technical assistance; conduct of proposed trainings; and development of capacity development modules, management plans and Knowledge Management strategies. The

recommendations of technical working groups of the EAAFP will be taken into consideration in the development of the Strategic Plan.

The project shall be implemented, coordinated and managed by ACB in close coordination with the EAAFP. The Programme Development and Implementation Unit (PDI) shall be the primary body in ACB to manage the project. As the proponent, ACB takes full responsibility of the utilisation of the fund and will manage it professionally to ensure the accountability.

To clarify the reporting requirement of the proponent entrusted to utilize the fund, a Disbursement Letter will be issued and signed by ASEC and shall be counter-signed by the proponent.

The proponent shall note that the approved fund will be disbursed in tranches according to ASEC's new Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Project Financial Disbursement and Reporting (PFDR), effective from 1 January 2016. In case Proponent requests for the second fund tranche, First Tranche Financial Report shall be submitted to ASEC Finance and Budget Division (FBD). Proponent will follow accurately the details of approved project proposal including the budget breakdown and understand that cross-subsidy between different budget items is not acceptable. In case there are needs of any deviations from the approved details and/or necessity for usage of the contingency, the proponent will seek prior approval from the relevant party.

Project Completion Report and Annual Interim Report will be prepared by the ACB through the Project Development and Implementation (PDI) Unit, while the financial reports will be generated by the Finance and Administration (FA) Unit and ACB shall be the repository of original invoices and official receipts. Official submission of complete reports (technical and financial) to the ASEAN Secretariat shall be through the Office of the Executive Director.

(b) Implementation Arrangements

The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity will have direct implementation arrangements with EAAFP and participating ASEAN Member States. The Program Development and Implementation Unit of ACB will be the overall implementing and coordinating body. It would be responsible for generating technical reports and ensuring the outputs of the project are achieved on schedule.

Inception Workshop-Meeting will be conducted following approval of the project. The workshop-meeting will thresh out the details of the implementation of the project. Conduct of training workshops/meetings will be carried out by identified institutions in the inception workshop.

The targeted funding donor shall be acknowledged in the publication of communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) materials and other related reports and publications of the Project.

The establishment of the Southeast Asia Network in the EAAF will be facilitated by ACB as part of its deliverables in the project, including coordination with AMS, arrangement of meetings, monitoring of progress, all logistical concerns, etc. However, as part of its MOP's key result areas, EAAFP will take the lead in the overall technical aspects of the network formation, i.e. development and review of the terms of reference, concepts for network meetings, evaluation of progress, and similar endeavours, as well as providing both the administrative and scientific guidance to the network.

ACB and ASEC are going to make their best effort to disseminate the activities' outputs as well as results of projects through the various channels for possible replication among AMS, within regions covered by the East-Asian Australasian Flyway, and beyond.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

ACB will be at the helm of implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of the project. Meetings organized to convene the membership of the SEA network will also be taken as opportunities to report on activities and generate feedback. These will be documented as part of the report to the AWGNCB in the context of contributions towards the ASEAN Community Blueprints. ACB will also organize a yearly project team meeting as an after-action review and planning, or for monitoring and evaluating the project implementation.

Reporting will be done by PDI-ACB midterm*, then a project completion report inclusive of financial reports will be submitted to the Environment Division of the ASEAN Secretariat's ASEAN Socio Cultural Community (ASCC) Department at project completion. The project, which spans for three financial years, the proponent will also submit Annual Interim Report and Annual Financial interim report including certified true copies (as of 31 December) of receipts within 30 days after the end of ASEC fiscal year. The ACB-PDI reports the progress of the project on a monthly basis to the ACB Executive Committee meetings. Other reporting requirements of the ASEAN Secretariat will be addressed as the need arises.

*note: Project duration is 3 years

Reporting to the ACB Executive Committee meetings on a monthly basis will provide the venue for discussion and analysis of the progress of project implementation results and aligned to contributing towards the ASEAN Community Blueprints.

7. Cross Cutting Issues

The ASEAN Member States are committed, through legislative, administrative or policy measures, to promote the conservation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity. Their commitments are expressed in the signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity (particularly addressing the Aichi Biodiversity Strategic Goals and Targets) and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), among other agreements.

A primary cross-cutting issue that the project will address is the impact of climate change on intertidal areas and marine and coastal habitats. The SEA region, being part of the East Asian Australasian Flyway, encounters many instances that raise concerns brought about by climate change. The rapid urbanization and conversion of coastal and marine areas into agricultural areas is also a cross-cutting issue affecting these habitats. Though the need to address livelihoods and food security is a global concern, the urgency of addressing biodiversity conservation should not be sacrificed. This project will be able to address such

issue through the development of participatory management plans that will address both conservation and livelihood concerns.

AMS support to sustain outcomes will be through the use of the publications of the project and replication of the training modules in their respective countries. The publications can be used in the academe as references for teaching to the students in many years to come. Knowledge gained by the resource persons from the project activities can also be shared to other professionals and student groups. Information generated by the project can be sustained through its constant use and shared to the succeeding generations of students and professionals.

8. Potential Risks

Potential risks that may affect the success of the project may include change in the management of the identified sites, wherein capacity training of staff may not be transferred or shared to succeeding staff or personnel. The management plans that will be developed or updated would need to clearly state its sustainability, thus commitments of government agencies in charge of the sites would have to be secured, regardless of personnel turn-over. Other risks that would affect the implementation of the project are listed as follows:

1. Major holidays simultaneously celebrated by several AMS especially the host AMS; e.g. the Chinese New Year, Tet Holiday of Viet Nam, birthday of Royalty / Monarch, Water Festival, etc. – mitigation is the postponement and re-scheduling of the project activity
2. Sudden political crisis wherein travel ban to host AMS is effected – mitigation is to postpone, re-schedule and select new host AMS,
3. Some AMS cannot send participants – mitigation is to continue with project activity if there are more than six AMS represented, if less, to postpone and find common schedule to engage more AMS participants.
4. AMS submit nominations less than 1 week before start of project activity forcing acceptance even if not qualified – mitigation is to become strict during project activity.
5. Natural disasters or other occurrences such as transboundary haze may affect project activities and lead to change of venue. New round of organizing, coordination and negotiations for host country would occur, and could slide down the schedule for possibly another two months. Project Management will be more proactive in ascertaining conditions in proposed host country for various activities.
6. Production schedule of publications are beyond control of Project Management especially in technical editing by resource persons (peer review) – mitigation measure is to persistently and closely follow-up the output with concerned experts.

Annex 1 –Budget Proposal (please see attached spreadsheet)

Annex 2 - Indicative Work Plan (please see attached sheet)

Annex 3 – Notation on Additional Supporting Documents: Rationale for the Southeast Asia Network in the East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership and Terms of Reference (please see attached sheet)

Objective D. Spur and support local conservation actions directed towards improving the resilience to climate change of coastal wetlands and conservation of migratory birds												\$ 1,016,125	
Output 6. Management plans and minutes of meetings	6.1 Support to national level participatory development of site management plans												
	6.2 Support to national partnership meetings (AMS and Timor Leste) for M&E purposes												
Project Monitoring and Evaluation													\$ 289,280
Output 7. Monitoring and evaluation reports from meetings and visits	7.1 Technical working group meetings and validation activities												
Output 8. Project completion report submitted and disseminated	8.1. Writing and submission of project completion report												\$ 661,594
Grand Total												\$ 3,963,567	

Annex 3 - Rationale for the Southeast Asia Network in the East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership and Terms of Reference

Rationale

In recent years, the geographical focus for migratory waterbirds in the Flyway has been in North East Asia, particularly the Yellow Sea for shorebirds, in light of precipitous declines at staging sites in this area. Furthermore, most species of migratory Anatidae and cranes are largely restricted to the northern part of the Flyway. Yet South East Asia (SEA) is also an important but threatened area for many species of smaller shorebirds, including the critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper. In addition, recent increases in the breeding populations of colonially-breeding waterbirds, such as storks, pelicans and darters, have led to increasingly regular migratory patterns across national boundaries. Given the ecological connectedness of countries and sites in Southeast Asia, shared species and populations, as well as common pressures and threats, it is proposed to explore the possibility and interest in creating a Southeast Asia Network in the EAAFP for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in SEA.

Why a network?

The Partners from SEA feel that a network will allow them to focus their energies to working together as they share similar issues as well as possibly similar bird species. Once a clearer way of working or agenda is developed then perhaps this can lead to a working group or task force. The SEA partners who were at an informal meeting to discuss this felt that formalizing this can come at a later stage as needed.

Representatives of ASEAN Member States including Cambodia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam and representatives from BirdLife International and the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity attended the MOP 8 of the EAAFP and recognized the need to highlight the relevance of intertidal habitats and wetlands in the Southeast Asian Region to the survival of migratory shorebirds, the corresponding skills that site managers need to acquire to be able to manage these habitats appropriately and the skills that would enable site managers to communicate the relevance of these sites to the ecology and economy of the ASEAN Member States.

The interest to organize a Southeast Asia Network was assessed at the EAAFP MOP 8 and all those present supported the concept and recommended that the formation of the network be acknowledged as part of the documentation of the EAAFP MOP 8.

Who will be members of the network?

The proposed network members are the 10 ASEAN Member States (AMS), the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), Birdlife International, and Timor Leste.

Proposed Terms of Reference of the Southeast Asia (SEA) Network:

The components of the responsibilities of the SEA Network includes information sharing; capacity-building; communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA); site-based collaboration and monitoring; and resource mobilization.

The SEA Network will hold regular meetings for sharing experience on management practices and conservation initiatives for migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the region; monitoring and evaluating progress of partnership; planning; and resource mobilization.

The SEA Network will ensure that the following key result areas are met:

- 1) Incorporation of migratory waterbirds into the agenda of the ASEAN Working Groups on Coastal and Marine Environments (AWGCME) and Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (AWGNCB), as well as other relevant ASEAN forums;
- 2) Inclusion of coastal wetland conservation and management and migratory waterbird conservation into regional plans, e.g. Greater Mekong Subregion Initiative and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs);
- 3) Improvement of information management, i.e. data organization, sharing and dissemination of information related to coastal wetlands and migratory waterbirds;
- 4) Development of capacity-building activities to improve management capacities of key coastal wetland sites in the EAAF within SEA; improve technical capacity of the region for monitoring coastal wetlands and migratory bird species in SEA;

- 5) Implementation of shared CEPA initiatives that consider local contexts and language to promote conservation and sustainable management of migratory bird species and habitats in the EAAF within SEA region;
- 6) Enhancement of the mechanisms to protect coastal wetlands and other key migratory waterbird habitats in the EAAF within SEA region, such as through the ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme;
- 7) Mobilization of resources to enable joint actions; and
- 8) Conduct of regular meetings for knowledge sharing and learning and joint planning to improve practice and build regional knowledge on coastal wetland and flyway site management and migratory bird species conservation.



**East-Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership
List of Members**

Members	Year of Membership
ASEAN Countries	
1. Indonesia	2006
2. The Philippines	2006
3. Singapore	2006
4. Cambodia	2007
5. Thailand	2010
6. Malaysia	2012
7. Myanmar	2014
8. Vietnam	2014
Other Countries	
9. Australia	2006
10. Japan	2006
11. Republic of Korea	2006
12. Russia	2006
13. United States of America	2006
14. People's Republic of China	2008
15. Bangladesh	2010
16. Mongolia	2010
17. New Zealand	2011
18. Rio Tinto	2011
Organizations	
19. Convention on Migratory Species Sec.	2006
20. Ramsar Convention Secretariat	2006
21. Australasian Wader Studies Group – BirdLife Australia	2006
22. International Crane Foundation	2006
23. Wetlands International	2006
24. WWF	2006
25. IUCN	2006
26. BirdLife International	2006
27. Wild Bird Society of Japan	2006
28. Food & Agriculture Organisation UN	2007
29. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust	2009
30. Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust	2010
31. Wildlife Conservation Society	2010
32. Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna	2013
33. Convention on Biological Diversity	2013
34. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity	2014
35. Hanns Seidel Foundation	2014
	2016

4.9 Standardized Waterbird Monitoring (BirdLife International and Wetlands International)

BirdLife International

DOCUMENT 1.7.9.1

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.9.1

Enhancing waterbird monitoring in East Asian – Australasian Flyway

Discussion paper by Wetlands International

(Version 11 November 2016)

Background:

Conservation of migratory waterbirds and the wetlands they depend upon requires up-to-date information on the status, trends and distribution of species and their habitats. Maintaining an overview of the status and trends of waterbirds, particularly in the EAAF where many populations are rapidly declining, depends on robust monitoring and well-resourced schemes in all countries on an ongoing basis.

The EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2012 – 2016⁶ Outcome 6: states “*Scientifically sound information is available on the flyway-wide status and trends of waterbird populations and their habitats*”. It recognises that the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC), an ongoing regional waterbird monitoring programme “*can continue to provide good information, the extent of their coverage is in need of enhancement and related capacity building can improve the quality of the information*”.

As per MOP7 decisions 4 & 5, the “*EAAFP should continue to use the “Waterbird Population Estimates” (WPE) process (also used to inform the Ramsar Convention and other multinational Agreements) to:*

- (a) *Provide updated information on population sizes, and trends, and*
- (b) *Provide the basis for deriving the Flyway Site Network thresholds.*

Additionally, “*to review and provide updates to the population estimates through the WPE6 process (Site Network Criterion a6)*”. This information also supports nomination of Ramsar sites and feeds into the global Waterbird Population Estimates.

Various single species Action Plans (including, Black-faced Spoonbill, Baer’s Pochard, Scaly-sided Merganser, Far Eastern Curlew, Spoon-billed Sandpiper and Chinese Crested Tern) use monitoring data to assess the status of the species and identify priority actions, amongst which making priority efforts to improve the regular monitoring of species.

For over two decades, Wetlands International has been collaborating with EAAFP Partners, national agencies, organisations in Asia and Australasia to collate flyway-scale waterbird count data that feeds into the annual Asian Waterbird Census. Already there are a range of waterbird monitoring activities and programmes being implemented by national government agencies, national and sub-national academic and non-government organisations (e.g. Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore and South Korea), many of them in the framework of – and actively contributing to the AWC framework and dataset. Thus the AWC is being implemented through a network of national coordinators, including several EAAFP Partners (see Table 1) and local volunteer networks and is regionally coordinated by Wetlands International under the global International Waterbird Census.

The annual count data is used to generate a Flyway overview and contribute to the update of global *Waterbird Population Estimates* (for e.g. see EAAFP MOP8 Annex Doc 3.3.2.1⁷). This contributes to update population estimates for waterbirds to guide the application of Ramsar Sites of International Importance and East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) Network Site numerical criteria to support management decisions of sites and species and to inform broader waterbird conservation efforts.

Through this and other analyses, it is clear that waterbird monitoring and data sharing needs to be strengthened at the National and the Flyway level. Especially in developing countries, there remains a need to strengthen local monitoring schemes including capacity at network sites and other important sites to identify species and monitor numbers of waterbirds using standardised methodologies.

It is also recognised that the frequency of monitoring of waterbirds needs to be expanded from the current non-breeding (northern winter) focus of the AWC to cover migration periods and northern summer periods to capture the annual life cycle movements of these migratory species and their use of the different sites along the flyway.

With a growing number of monitoring activities, it is recognized that there is a need to:

- **strengthen coordination and integration of efforts into a harmonized monitoring approach**

⁶ <http://www.eaaflyway.net/implementation.php>

⁷ http://www.eaaflyway.net/wordpress/new/thepartnership/partners/meetingofpartners/mop8/Annex.%20Doc%203.3.2.1_Input%20of%20Asian%20Waterbird%20Census%20and%20Waterbird%20Population%20Estimates.pdf

- **improve delivery of information from the waterbird monitoring efforts to relevant national and Flyway level stakeholders,**
- **to strengthen interaction and data sharing between the various monitoring programmes,**
- **to strengthen monitoring of waterbirds through improving national schemes and to support site and species management work, and**
- **to enhance regional ownership of the monitoring programme by linking with the EAAF Partnership.**

Proposal:

It is proposed that the EAAF Partnership establish an enhanced East Asian - Australasian Waterbird Monitoring Programme, building on existing national and regional activities under the EAAF Waterbird Monitoring Task Force.

The Programme will support:

- a) flyway-wide strengthening and implementation of national waterbird monitoring schemes,
- b) data sharing, collaborative analyses and dissemination to support decision-making and ongoing prioritization for management of important sites (including EAAF Network Sites, Ramsar sites, World/ASEAN Heritage Sites and other important wetlands), and
- c) **generation and dissemination of up-to-date flyway level information on waterbird populations and trends.**

Key Outcomes:

- a) Enhanced national level information on waterbird numbers and distribution generated and widely available.
- b) **Improved and up-to-date flyway level information generated on waterbird populations and trends to support decision making for conservation of species and management of sites.**

Coordination:

The programme could be coordinated and delivered by a coalition of interested agencies and organisations and involved in waterbird monitoring and wetland management, including:

- Partners of the EAAFP
- Organisations in the EAAF that coordinate the International Waterbird Census nationally (see Table 1) and Wetlands International that coordinates the AWC regionally

The EAAF Waterbird Monitoring Task Force be mandated to establish and support running of the Programme. For practical and efficiency of operation, it may be necessary for the TF to establish a coordination group with fewer members, the composition and number of which could be determined.

Potential roles and responsibilities of Partners:

The programme aims to build on the strengths of partners working together in a collaborative manner.

While the details need to be worked out, the potential roles could include:

- Strategic development of flyway level waterbird monitoring – all Government Partners, Key INGO Partners and other interested Partners.
- Supporting capacity building at national level through building of national monitoring partnerships – e.g. BirdLife International (and national partners), International Crane Foundation, [Wetlands International](#), Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wide Fund for Nature.
- Regional coordination of Asian Waterbird Census/database and WPE updates – [Wetlands International](#)
- Flyway research analysis – research groups and institutions involved in flyway scale research (e.g. Queensland University, Chinese Academy of Sciences, WI/IUCN SSC Waterbird Specialist Groups and others)
- Long term sustainable funding of flyway level activities – all Partners
- Promotion and communications – to be identified

Mode of operation:

It is proposed that EAAF Waterbird Monitoring Task Force (TF) will conduct its work through email communication.

Meetings of the TF may be organised back-to-back with EAAFP MOPs or at other locations, subject to available resources.

Interaction with and support to national implementation will be organised and facilitated through regular communication with national coordinators and key partners. Meetings of the national coordinators and partners may be organised at or back-to-back with EAAFP MOPs or at other locations, subject to available resources.

Reporting:

The data gathered in the EAAF Waterbird Monitoring Programme would be made accessible through various international information services/outputs, to enable it to be used in:

- EAAF Partner Reports and Plans,
- EAAF Population Conservation Status Review process (to be established)
- Flyway Network Site Information Sheets,
- Ramsar Site Information Sheets,
- Implementation of Single Species Action Plans,
- Waterbird Population Estimates,
- Important Bird Area updates, and
- Research reviews and publications on species and sites. Others to be identified

The TF will report to each MOP on overall progress in strengthening monitoring of FSN, Ramsar and other key sites, status and trends of waterbird populations.

Task Force coordination support:

It is proposed that Wetlands International who coordinate the International Waterbird Census be invited to provide coordination support to the Monitoring Programme.

Resourcing:

The programme aims to build on existing national-level support for waterbird monitoring that is being resourced by government and private funds and extensive volunteer-based schemes. All partners are encouraged to engage and increase support for their national waterbird monitoring schemes. This provides the data for the flyway level collation and outputs. Species Action Plans are being implemented with support of a range of donors, and these need to be enhanced.

Currently the Ministry of the Environment of Japan contributes annually to the regional coordination of the Asian Waterbird Census and database management by Wetlands International, with additional resources provided by Wetlands International.

Additional resources will be required for the development and delivery of the programme to:

1. Support delivery and strengthening of the programme on an ongoing basis.
2. Support coordination of the TF
3. Organisation of an annual meeting of the TF (it is anticipated that a few meetings will be required to establish the group during the first two years)
4. Organisation of a regular meeting of the national coordinators and key partners.

Wetlands International is establishing a global waterbird fund that may provide an additional mechanism to route international resources to support waterbird monitoring and conservation efforts in the EAAFP region.

Proposed actions:

1. Organisation of a meeting of the Monitoring TF and interested Partners at MOP9 to agree on a future plan of action
2. Seek endorsement of MOP9 for establishment of the programme and coordination arrangements.
3. Invite all Partners to identify a focal point for the programme-related activities
4. Finalise a plan for development and implementation of the programme for 2017-2020
5. Secure resources for development and implementation.
6. Report on progress to MOP10 and future MOPs.

Table 1. Coordination and network implementing waterbird monitoring in the EAAFP region as implemented under the Asian Waterbird Census (as at Sept 2016)

Country/region*	Coordinator(s)**	National network, including	
		Individuals	Government
Australia	BirdLife Australia***	+	
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Bird Club	+	
Brunei Darussalam	Panaga Natural History Society	+	
Cambodia	Wildlife Conservation Society	+	+
China: mainland	Wetlands International – China	+	+

China: Hong Kong	Hong Kong Bird Watching Society***	+	
China: Taiwan	Chinese Wild Bird Federation (CWBF)***	+	
India (focussed on the North East and Andaman & Nicobar islands)	Wetlands International - South Asia & Bombay Natural History Society***	+	+
Indonesia	Wetlands International – Indonesia	+	+
Japan	Ministry of the Environment	+	+
Laos	Currently no coordinator or counts		
Malaysia	Malaysian Nature Society***	+	+
Mongolia	National University of Mongolia & Mongolian Ornithological Society	+	+
Myanmar	Myanmar Bird and Nature Society	+	
New Zealand	Ornithological Society of New Zealand	+	
Philippines	Department of Environment and Natural Resources	+	+
Russian Federation	Currently no coordinator or counts	+	
Singapore	Nature Society***	+	
Democratic Peoples Republic Korea	Currently no coordinator		
Republic of Korea	National Institute of Biological Resources, Ministry of the Environment		+
Thailand	Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP) and Bird Conservation Society of Thailand***	+	+
Timor Leste	Currently no coordinator	+	
Vietnam	Viet Nature Conservation Centre	+	

*Countries/regions of the EAAF limiting inclusion to "species known to migrate through coastal East Asia"

** For full details see <https://www.wetlands.org/our-network/iwc-national-coordinators/>

*** BirdLife International Partner

The AWC programme is regionally coordinated by Wetlands International

DOCUMENT 1.7.10

4.10 Definition of Migratory Populations (Japan)

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.10

DOCUMENT 1.7.11

4.11 Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 (Ramsar and CEPA Working Group)

Discussion agenda is Document 1.7.11

DOCUMENT 5

5. Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative

Prepared and submitted by CAFF Chair

DOCUMENT 5.1

5.1 Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative



The Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative in the East Asia-Australasian Flyway

Proposal: Time allotment in the agenda for MOP9 country representatives attending the AMBI East Asian Australasian Flyway technical workshop to give a summary report

Submitted by: Reidar Hindrum, CAFF Chair

Background: The Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI), administered by the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) working group of the Arctic Council, is designed to improve the conservation status and secure the long-term sustainability of declining Arctic breeding migratory bird populations. In the East Asian-Australasian Flyway, AMBI efforts are guided by a work plan that prioritizes five Arctic- breeding migratory bird species and three conservation issues (see below and AMBI attached fact sheet). The work plan is guided by a flyway working group with representatives from: Russian Federation, United States of America, BirdLife International, the East Asian Australasian Flyway Partnership Secretariat, the People's Republic of China, Japan, Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Singapore, under the guidance from an AMBI Steering Group.

AMBI EAA Objectives:

- **To identify and protect key breeding and staging areas within Arctic Russia and the United States**
- To protect and sustainably manage intertidal habitats, especially at migration staging sites in the Yellow and East China seas of China and South Republic of Korea, and wintering areas in south- east Asian countries.
- To prevent the illegal killing and regulate the unsustainable legal harvest of migratory birds along the flyway.

Workshop held prior to EAAFP MOP9: AMBI's East Asian Australasian Flyway working group, with support from the Norwegian Embassy in Singapore and the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will host a technical workshop to discuss how to implement actions to address conservation priorities in the flyway. This workshop will be held from January 8-10, 2017. The workshop will be attended by national representatives from the EAAFP, NGOs, academic institutions and CAFF representatives.

EAAFP MOP9 Request: We are requesting the opportunity for representations from the AMBI meeting to present a summary of the discussions from the workshop During the MOP9. During the MOP9, country representatives will provide a summary of discussions from the workshop and may report on national efforts to address AMBI actions. Importantly, the specific topics and ideas that will be presented will come from the workshop itself, and thus the content of the summary to MOP9 will be updated just prior to the MOP9.

Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative



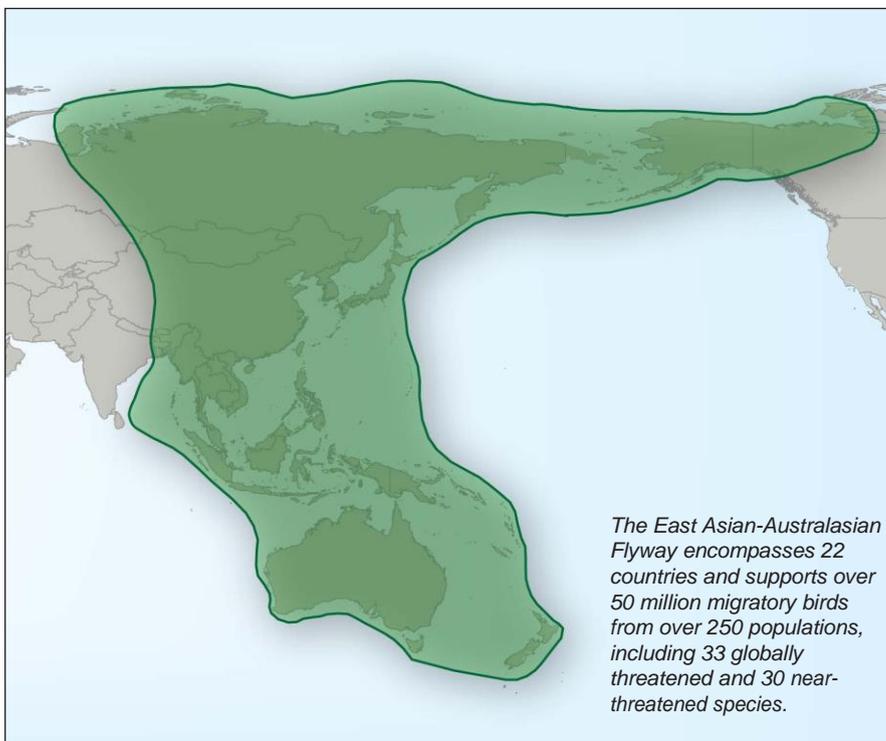
Spoon-billed Sandpiper, a priority species for AMBI 2015-2019. Photo: Jochen Dierschke



Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative

East Asian-Australasian

Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI): protecting Arctic lifestyles and peoples through migratory bird conservation is a project designed to improve the status and secure the long-term sustainability of declining Arctic breeding migratory bird populations. AMBI has developed the [Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative Work Plan 2015-2019](#) to identify priorities and guide actions.



The East Asian-Australasian Flyway encompasses 22 countries and supports over 50 million migratory birds from over 250 populations, including 33 globally threatened and 30 near-threatened species.

Flyway Issues

Important breeding and staging sites for **Spoon-billed Sandpiper**, **Bar-tailed Godwit** and **Dunlin** need to be identified and protected in **Arctic Alaska** and **Russia**.

Intertidal habitats along the entire flyway, especially along the **Yellow and East China Seas of China**, **Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea** and the **Republic of Korea**, and **Southeast Asia** need protection and sustainable management.

Along the entire flyway, but especially in **Southeast Asia** many shorebird species are threatened by **overharvest** including the **Spoon-billed Sandpiper**.

Relevant Regional Initiatives

The [East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership](#) including the [Spoon-billed Sandpiper Task Force](#), the [Shorebird Working Group](#), the [Yellow Sea Ecoregion Task Force](#) and the [Anatidae Working Group](#).

Priority Species

Spoon-billed Sandpiper
Red Knot
Dunlin
Bar-tailed Godwit
Great Knot
Lesser White-fronted Goose

Priority Conservation Actions

Secure important breeding and staging habitats of key AMBI East Asian-Australian Flyway (EAAF) migratory bird species in Arctic Russia and Alaska, with a focus on Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Bar-tailed Godwit and Dunlin

- Improve conservation work on Spoon-billed Sandpiper in the breeding grounds.
- Document existence of important staging areas in coastal areas of Russia for priority species, and where possible encourage and assist their nomination as EAAF Partnership Network Sites with follow-up conservation actions.
- Encourage and assist in the nomination of important breeding and staging areas used by priority species in Alaska as part of the EAAF Partnership Flyway Site Network.
- Share experience and methodologies for surveying shorebird distribution, monitoring population size and trends, conducting demographic studies, and managing habitats of priority species and other migratory birds.

Secure intertidal and associated habitat for Arctic waders at key staging and wintering sites in the EAAF

- Ensure protection of northwest Sakhalin and West Kamchatka coast, notably intertidal areas.
- Gather better information on spring and fall staging sites and requirements of Dunlin and Bar-tailed Godwits along western Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, coastal Bristol Bay, and northern side of Alaska Peninsula.
- Ensure protection of Jiangsu Coast ecosystem, especially Rudong and Dongtai areas (including Tiaozini), for Spoon-billed Sandpiper and other Arctic shorebirds.
- Ensure protection of Luannan Coast especially Nanbao, Tanshan for Red Knot and other Arctic shorebirds
- Ensure protection at Yalu Jiang, Liaoning for Bar-tailed Godwit, Dunlin, Great Knot and other Arctic shorebirds
- Support conservation of the intertidal areas on the west coast of the Republic of Korea for the Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Great Knot, and Dunlin.
- Coordinate the implementation of actions related to the conservation of intertidal habitats in the EAAF and support to secure more resources for the operation of the EAAFP Secretariat based in Republic of Korea.

Evgeny Syroechkovskiy

AMBI East Asian-Australasian Flyway

representative Arctic Biodiversity Conservation Advisor at the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the Russian Federation, "VNIIEcology" The Estate "Usadba Znamenskoe-Sadki"

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*Dunlin, a priority species for AMBI 2015-2019.
Photo: Richard Chandler*

Prevent illegal harvest and regulate unsustainable legal harvest of Arctic migratory birds, with a focus on Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Lesser White-fronted Goose, Bar-tailed Godwit, and other priority species

- Support development and implementation of national and regional strategies and action plans for elimination of illegal harvest of birds in Russia.
- Conduct outreach; assess the magnitude and impacts of legal subsistence harvest on priority birds in Alaska, with a focus on Bar-tailed Godwits.
- Support development and implementation of national and regional strategies and action plans for elimination of illegal harvest of birds in China.
- Support Singapore in its aim to help develop capacity for management of wetland and migratory birds in the region.
- Cooperate with Singapore on the development of wide-scale International dialog focused on the conservation of Arctic migratory birds in South-East Asia.
- Initiate a dialog with Japan to promote cooperation on the conservation of Arctic migratory birds with focus on conservation of Spoon-billed Sandpiper in the Flyway, and building on existing bilateral migratory bird agreements.
- Initiate a dialog with India as Arctic Council observer with an aim to plan and implement actions to mitigate, reduce or eliminate illegal harvest of Arctic-migratory birds in India.
- To ensure implementation of actions on illegal killing and unsustainable harvest, raise funds to hire a full-time coordinator in the Singapore office of BirdLife-Asia
- Support cooperation of Secretariats of the EAAFP and African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreements (see AMBI African-Eurasian work plan for further details) to coordinate the work on Lesser White-fronted Goose conservation on East Asian Flyway via EAAFP Anatidae Working Group.



ARCTIC COUNCIL

DOCUMENT 7

7. Working Groups and Task Forces: Break-out Session B

Explanatory notes:

Break-out session A, B and C for all Working Groups and Task Forces have been scheduled on Day 1, Day 2 and Day 4 respectively. The small meetings in parallel each session are prepared to discuss emerging issues and future plans and develop recommendations for Partners to endorse on Day 5.

The Secretariat has encouraged preparation of reports and workplans as much in advance of MOP9 as possible (at least before the end of October), to be able to focus discussions and development of recommendations during MoP9. The Secretariat has also encouraged chairs and/or coordinators to organise a pre-meeting before MoP9, if needed. The pre-meetings for [Shorebird WG](#), [Far Eastern Curlew](#), [Seabird WG](#), [Anatidae WG](#), [Baer's Pochard TF](#) and [Scaly-sided Merganser TF](#) and [CEPA WG](#) have been scheduled on 10th January.



Action required by Partners:

To participate in meetings for discussions and contribute to development of recommendations

DOCUMENT 7.1

7.1 Yellow Sea Ecoregion Task Force meeting

Prepared and submitted by TF Chair

Agenda is required.

DOCUMENT 7.2

7.2 Anatidae Working Group meeting and Scaly-sided Merganser Task Force meeting

Prepared and submitted by TF Chair/Coordinator & Prepared and submitted by WG Chair/Coordinator

Agenda is required.

DOCUMENT 7.3

7.3 Seabird Working Group meeting

Prepared and submitted by WG Chair/Coordinator

Agenda is required.

DOCUMENT 7.4

7.4 South East Asia Network

Prepared and submitted by Cambodia and ACB

Agenda is required.

9. Brief report on EAAFP Work Plan 2017-2018

Prepared and submitted by the Chief Executive of the EAAFP Secretariat, Mr. Spike Millington

Explanatory notes:

In this session, the Secretariat, Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces will briefly report on their workplan for 2017-2018.

DOCUMENT 9.1

9.1 Secretariat's Work Plan and Budget

Draft work plan provided by the Chief Executive of the EAAFP Secretariat, Mr. Spike Millington

**EAAFP Secretariat Workplan 2017-2018
Draft Activities and indicative budget**

Action No.	Five Objectives	Description of activity required		2017 Budget USD	2018 Budget USD
1	Objective 1: Develop Flyway Network Sites	Activity 1.1 Provide advice and technical support to new Flyway Network Site nomination and completion of SIS forms and update info on all FNS for MOP10, e.g. through local workshops and consultancies	Led by Partners	20000	20000
3	Objective 2: CEPA	Activity 2.1 Maintain and update website, including different language pages, and social media, including website maintenance and software, newsletter distribution, international interns support for translation	Secretariat	10000	10000
4		Activity 2.2 Update and produce CEPA materials, including updating, producing and distributing videos, brochures, posters and other awareness raising materials.	Secretariat	10000	10000
5		Activity 2.3 Promote World Migratory Bird Day events and global campaigns in Flyway countries, including videos, posters, flyers and other materials for EAAF and providing WMBD Small Grants to Flyway site managers and CEPA collaborators in EAAF	Partners, Secretariat	25000	25000
6		Activity 2.4 Staff travel and costs to participate in international forums, such as Ramsar and CMS COPs, through presentations, partner meetings, side-event and CEPA promotion	Secretariat	15000	15000
7		Activity 2.5 Hold Flyway-wide Youth Forum bringing together young people from Flyway countries around specific themes, and developing flyway conservation leadership skills and knowledge: the activity will try to leverage funds from Partner and other organizations	Led by Partners/Secretariat		40000
8	Objective 3: Research, monitoring, knowledge generation and exchange	Activity 3.1 Consultancy to develop technical training manual, starting with on-line materials at different levels, that can be adapted to needs of general public, site managers and trainers, linked to species and site pages in 2016, some translation in 2017	Secretariat	40000	10000
9		Activity 3.2 Small grant support for EAAFP Working Groups and Task Forces, e.g. for meetings, surveys, materials, etc.	Led by WG/TFs	30000	30000

10	Objective 4: Capacity Building	Activity 4.1 International Flyway Site Manager Workshop, to bring together and share best practice for site management in the Flyway	Secretariat		40000
		Activity 4.2 National Flyway Site Manager Workshop, held jointly with Government Partner, ideally based on interested Government Partner who need to update Site Information Sheet (SIS); *Identified Partners who have high number of missing SISs are Russia (10), Japan (27) and Australia (17). *List of countries who organised national site manager workshops from 2013 to 2016: China, Indonesia, Mongolia, Vietnam and Republic of Korea	Led by Partner	35000	35000
11		Activity 4.3 Mainstream Flyway objectives to Ramsar site managers and related national stakeholders through international and national Site Manager Workshops organized by Ramsar Regional Centre-East Asia, on which Secretariat can "piggyback" for increased cost-effectiveness	Ramsar RRC and Secretariat	20000	20,000
12		Activity 4.4 Support to build Incheon NGO multi-stakeholder partnership, through grants to workshops, training, communication initiatives to Incheon civil society groups	Secretariat	15000	15000
13		Activity 4.5 Organize MOP9 in Jan 2017 and preparation for MOP 10 through 2018	Secretariat	40000	35000
14	Objective 5: Flyway-wide Approaches	Activity 5.1 Support Yellow Sea studies and workshops, building on IUCN Res 28 and 42, World Heritage nomination and other initiatives focused on Yellow Sea, such as China Blueprint	Led by Yellow Sea TF, Partners	25000	25000
16		Activity 5.3 Workshop to develop Strategic Plan	Led by Partners	30000	0
17		Activity 5.4 Support Finance Committee meeting	Led by Partners		30000
18		Activity 5.5 Support SE Asia Network meeting to further develop and follow up on proposals and plan of work	Led by Partners	20000	0
19		Activity 5.6 Follow up with other international projects, e.g. Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative, Northeast Asia Subregional Program for Environmental Cooperation, Yellow Sea Large Marine Ecosystem Project, mainly staff travel and costs	Led by Partners, Collaborators	15000	15000
	Total			350000	375000

DOCUMENT 9.2

9.2 National Partnerships

Prepared and submitted by the Chief Executive of the EAAFP Secretariat, Mr. Spike Millington

From MOP2 in Beijing in 2007, the importance of building National Partnerships has been emphasized to establish a broad understanding of EAAFP among national (and international) stakeholders at country level (attachment). The EAAFP Focal Point should have this responsibility, e.g. to report back on results of MOPs. Frequent turnover of focal points is an issue for continuity and reinforces the need for robust national partnerships. Australia supported national partnership meetings in three countries in the early days of EAAFP (attachment), but currently National Partnerships are in various stages of development.

ANNEX 9.2.1

Annex. Doc 9.2.1_Building National Partnerships

This Annex has been provided by the Secretariat. This is also available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 9.3

9.3 Summary of Partner Workplans

Explanatory notes:

The deadline for Workplan submission was 31 October. Two reports from a Partner and a Task Force were only submitted before the deadline. Out of 35 Partners and 15 Working Groups, Task Forces and Network, 26 Partners and 7 Working Groups and Task Forces below have submitted their workplans to the Secretariat.

The Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces with asterisk (*) have submitted MoP9 Workplan. Those who did not submit should report in this session.

Governments (17)

1. Australia*
2. Indonesia*
3. Japan*
4. The Philippines*
5. Republic of Korea*
6. Russia
7. Singapore*
8. United States of America*
9. Cambodia*
10. People's Republic of China
11. Bangladesh
12. Thailand*
13. Mongolia*
14. New Zealand*
15. Malaysia*
16. Myanmar*
17. Vietnam*

Non-Governmental Organisations (10)

18. Australasian Wader Studies Group – BirdLife Australia
19. International Crane Foundation
20. Wetlands International
21. WWF*
22. IUCN*
23. BirdLife International*
24. Wild Bird Society of Japan*
25. Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust*
26. Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust*
27. Wildlife Conservation Society*

Inter-Governmental Organisations (6)

28. Convention on Migratory Species*
29. Ramsar Convention *
30. Food & Agriculture Organisation UN

- 31. Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna*
- 32. Convention on Biological Diversity
- 33. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity*

Private Sector (1)
34. Rio Tinto

Special Partner (1)
35. Incheon City Government*

Brief report from each Working Groups and Task Forces

Working Groups (7)
36. Anatidae WG*
37. Avian Influenza WG
38. Black-faced Spoonbill WG*
39. Crane WG
40. Seabird WG
41. Shorebird WG*
42. CEPA WG*

Task Forces (7)
43. Amur-Heilong Basin TF
44. Baer's Pochard TF*
45. Far Eastern Curlew TF*
46. Monitoring of Waterbird Populations and Sites TF
47. Scaly-sided Merganser TF*
48. Spoon-billed Sandpiper TF
49. Yellow Sea Ecoregion TF*

50. South East Asia Network



Action required by Partners:

To ask the Secretariat to follow-up with missing workplan from absent Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces by contacting individually after MOP9.

ANNEX 9.3.1

Annex. Doc 9.3.1 MoP9 Workplans of Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces

This Annex has been provided by the Secretariat. This is available to download on [EAAFP website](#).

DOCUMENT 8

8. Working Groups and Task Forces: Break-out Session C

Explanatory notes:

Break-out session A, B and C for all Working Groups and Task Forces have been scheduled on Day 1, Day 2 and Day 4 respectively. The small meetings in parallel each session are prepared to discuss emerging issues and future plans and develop recommendations for Partners to endorse on Day 5.

The Secretariat has encouraged preparation of reports and workplans as much in advance of MOP9 as possible (at least before the end of October), to be able to focus discussions and development of recommendations during MoP9. The Secretariat has also encouraged chairs and/or coordinators to organise a pre-meeting before MoP9, if needed. The pre-meetings for [Shorebird WG](#), [Far Eastern Curlew](#), [Seabird WG](#), [Anatidae WG](#), [Baer's Pochard TF](#) and [Scaly-sided Merganser TF](#) and [CEPA WG](#) have been scheduled on 10th January.



Action required by Partners:

To participate in meetings for discussions and contribute to development of recommendations

DOCUMENT 8.1

8.1 Monitoring Task Force meeting

Prepared and submitted by TF Chair

Agenda is required.

DOCUMENT 8.2

8.2 Avian Influenza Working Group meeting

Prepared and submitted by TF Co-Chair

Agenda is required.

DOCUMENT 8.3

8.3 Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group meeting

Prepared and submitted by WG Chair/Coordinator

Agenda is required.

DOCUMENT 8.4

8.4 Far Eastern Curlew Task Force meeting

Prepared and submitted by TF Chair

Agenda is required.

DOCUMENT 11

11. Reports and recommendations from Working Groups and Task Forces

Explanatory notes:

The Working Groups and Task Forces will briefly report on discussion results and draft recommendations seeking endorsement of EAAFP Partners on Day 5.

DOCUMENT 12

12. Report and recommendations from Management Committee

Explanatory notes:

The Management Committee will briefly report on discussion results and draft recommendations from its meeting during MOP9 on Day 5.

DOCUMENT 13

13. Report and Approval of Key Decisions from MOP9

Explanatory notes:

Please find *Annex Doc. 1.7.5.1_Current Terms of Reference for the Management Committee* for rules for appointment of new Chair, Vice Chair and Management Committee.

The Decisions seek endorsement of EAAFP Partners. Decisions shall be reached by consensus. If any dissent is voiced and maintained by a Partner, a proposal or recommendation cannot be accepted. However, where a Decision cannot be reached or requires more in-depth discussion,

the chairperson may refer a matter to an *ad hoc* committee that s/he appoints, with report back to Partners either during the course of the Meeting, out-of-session or at the next Meeting.



Action required by Partners:

To examine and endorse each Decision, if there is no objection

1. Election and Appointment of new Chair and Vice Chair
2. Election and Appointment of Management Committee
3. Secretariat's Work Plan and Budget for 2017-2018
4. Development of new EAAFP Strategic Plan (AWSG)
5. Finance Committee (USA)
6. Monitoring the status and management of Flyway Network Sites (Ramsar)
7. New Rules of Procedure for MoPs (Australia)
8. New Terms of Reference for Management Committee (Australia)
9. Technical Committee (Australia)
10. Far Eastern Curlew Task Force (Australia)
11. South East Asia Network (Cambodia, Singapore and ACB)
12. Standardized Waterbird Monitoring (BirdLife International and Wetlands International)
13. Definition of Migratory Populations (Japan)
14. Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness Strategy and Action Plan 2017-2021 (Ramsar and CEPA Working Group)
15. Recommendations from Working Groups and Task Forces

16. Meeting Close