

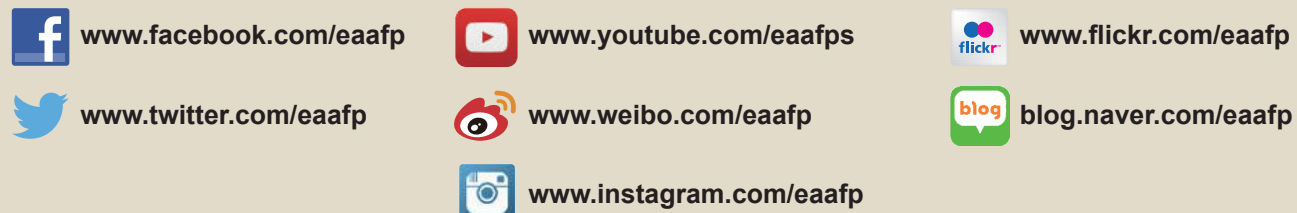


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The EAAFP Secretariat is hosted by the Republic of Korea and Incheon Metropolitan City.



EAST ASIAN-AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

EAAFP Information Brochure November 2017



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East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership

Adopted in the list of the World Summit on Sustainable Development as a Type II initiative which is informal and voluntary, the Partnership was launched on 6 November 2006 and aims to protect migratory waterbirds, their habitat and the livelihoods of people dependent upon them. There are currently 35 Partners including 17 countries, 6 intergovernmental agencies, 11 international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 1 international private enterprise.

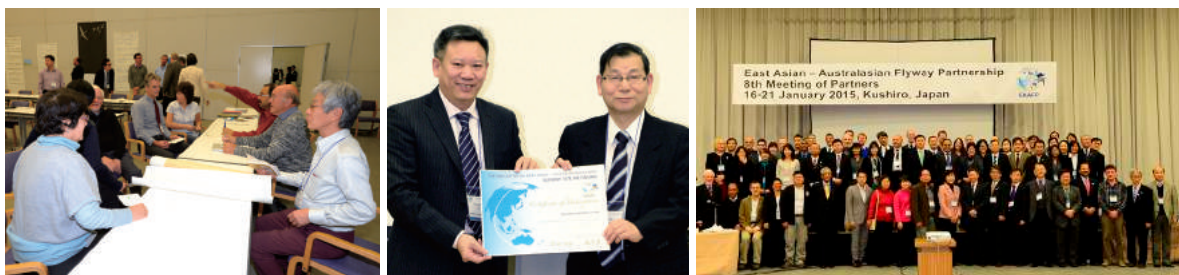
Membership is open to governments, international NGOs, inter-governmental organisations and members of the international business sector upon application and agreeing to endorse the text and support the objectives and actions under this Partnership. Partners will be advised of application for membership out of session. If no issues are raised within one month, the applicant will be added to the list of Partners.

THE PARTNERSHIP

Chronology

Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable Use of Their Habitats in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway
(Partnership for the East Asian-Australasian Flyway)

- 1996 • Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy established
- 2002 • The East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership was adopted in the list of the World Summit on Sustainable Development as a Type II initiative.
- 2006 • Launch of the Partnership and First Meeting of Partners – Bogor, Indonesia
- 2007 • Second Meeting of Partners – Beijing, China
- 2008 • Third Meeting of Partners – Incheon, Republic of Korea
- 2009 • The Memorandum of Understanding on hosting the Secretariat of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership was signed by the Chair of the EAAF Partnership, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea and the Metropolitan City of Incheon.
 - Inauguration of EAAF Partnership Secretariat in Incheon, Republic of Korea (July)
 - Fourth Meeting of Partners – Incheon, Republic of Korea
- 2010 • Fifth Meeting of Partners – Siem Reap, Cambodia
- 2012 • Sixth Meeting of Partners – Palembang, Indonesia
- 2013 • Seventh Meeting of Partners – Anchorage, Alaska, USA
- 2015 • Eighth Meeting of Partners – Kushiro, Hokkaido, Japan
- 2017 • Ninth Meeting of Partners – Singapore



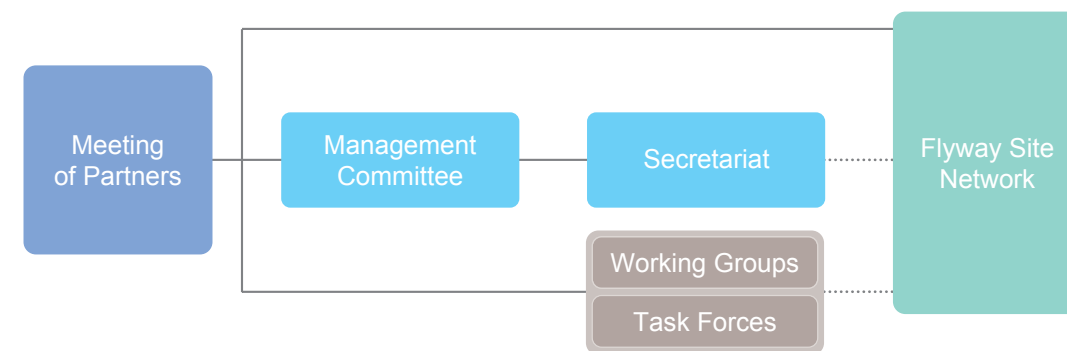
Purpose

The purpose of this Partnership is to provide a flyway-wide framework to promote dialogue, cooperation and collaboration between a range of stakeholders, including all levels of governments, site managers, multilateral environmental agreements, technical institutions, UN agencies, development agencies, industrial and private sector, academe, non-governmental organisations, community groups and local people to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats, considering both people and biodiversity of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

EAAFP Objectives:

1. Develop the Flyway Site Network of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds.
2. Enhance communication, education and public awareness of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.
3. Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.
4. Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.
5. Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

Organisation Structure



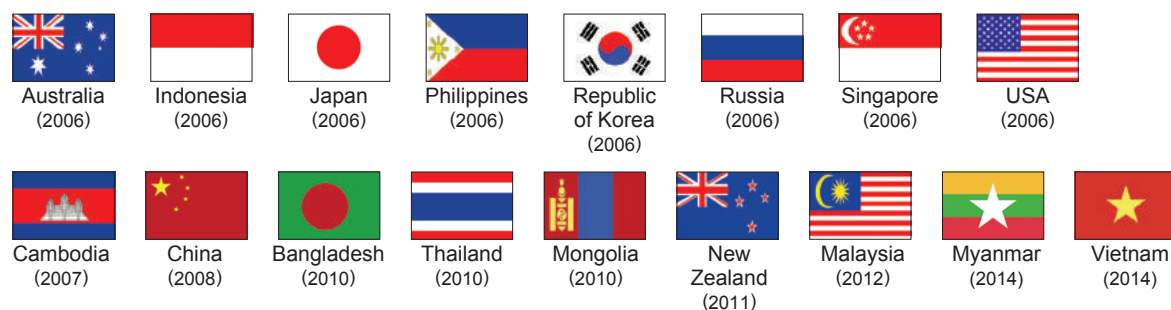


The 22 countries in the flyway:

- USA (Alaska)
- Russia
- Mongolia
- China
- Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- Republic of Korea
- Japan
- Philippines
- Vietnam
- Laos
- Cambodia
- Thailand
- Myanmar
- Bangladesh
- Malaysia
- Brunei
- Singapore
- Indonesia
- Timor-Leste
- Papua New Guinea
- Australia
- New Zealand

Partners

National Governments (17)



Inter-Governmental Organisations (6)



International Non-Governmental Organisations (11)



International Private Enterprise (1)



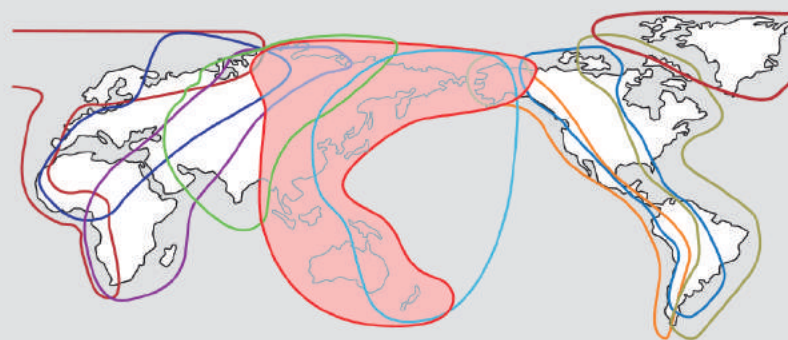
(Year of Joining)

FLYWAY SITE NETWORK

The Flyway

The routes that migratory waterbirds traverse on an annual basis are known as 'flyways.' There are nine major flyways around the world. The East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) stretches from the Russian Far East and Alaska, southwards through East Asia and South-east Asia, to Australia and New Zealand and encompasses 22 countries. The EAAF is home to over 50 million migratory waterbirds from over 250 different populations, including 32 globally threatened species and 19 Near Threatened species. During migration, waterbirds rely on a system of highly productive wetlands to rest and feed, building up sufficient energy to fuel the next phase of their journey. International cooperation across their migratory range is therefore essential to conserve and protect migratory waterbirds and the habitats on which they depend.

Nine major migratory flyways of waterbirds



The routes that migratory waterbirds traverse on an annual basis are known as 'flyways.' This map is largely based on Shorebird routes.

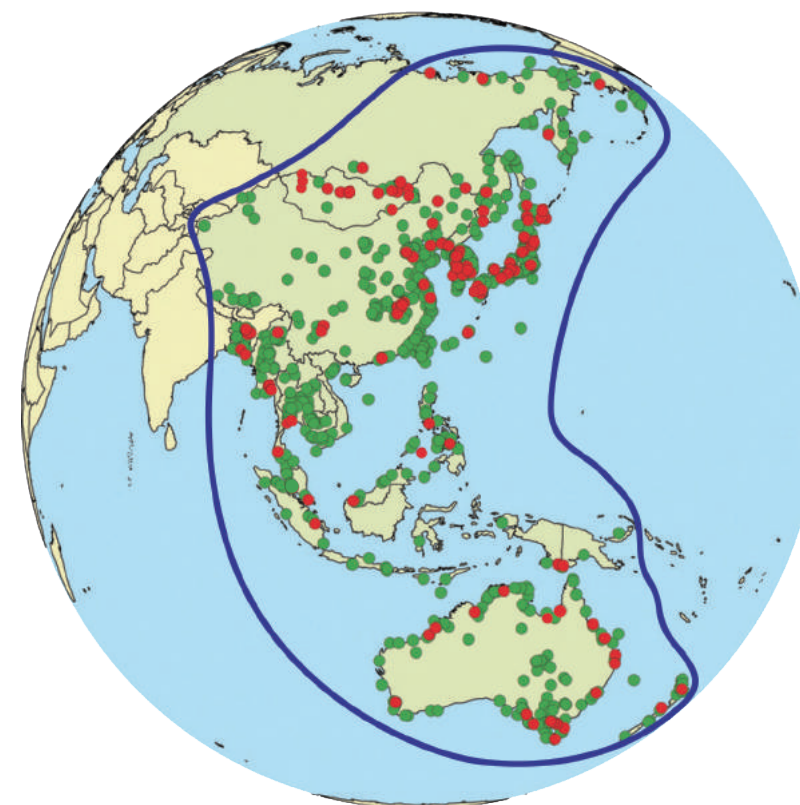
Central Asian FW East Asian-Australasian FW West Pacific FW
Black Sea/Mediterranean FW Pacific Americas FW
West Asian-East African FW Mississippi Americas FW
East Atlantic FW Atlantic Americas FW

Flyway Site Network

Establishment of an East Asian-Australasian Flyway Waterbird Site Network is a critical element of the Partnership and will ensure that a network of internationally important sites are sustainably managed to support the long-term survival of migratory waterbirds within the EAAF. The 'Flyway Site Network' draws attention to the interconnectedness of migratory waterbird sites through shared species and populations throughout the EAAF.

Each site meets criteria for nomination that demonstrate its international importance for migratory waterbirds. More than 950 wetlands are known to meet one or more of the criteria and so far 135, spread over 18 countries, have been included in the Flyway Site Network.

Only government partners can nominate new sites to the Network. The Partnership's Secretariat and other experts advise on candidate sites and criteria met and the Secretariat administers and promotes the Network.



Green dots indicate important sites for migratory waterbirds and red dots indicate sites in the Flyway Site Network.

Flyway Network Site Nomination Criteria

To be considered for inclusion in the Flyway Site Network, this Partnership adopts the following criteria:

A. Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) criteria for internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. That is:

Criterion 2: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered species or threatened ecological communities.

Criterion 5: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.

Criterion 6: A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

B. Staging criteria as applied under the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy. That is:

I. A staging site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 0.25% of individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbirds on migration.

II. A staging site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 5,000 or more waterbirds at one time during migration.

C. Under exceptional circumstances a site can be nominated if it supports migratory waterbirds at a level or stage of their life cycle important to the maintenance of flyway populations. Justification of such nominations will be considered by the Partnership on a case by case basis.



Flyway Network Site Nomination Process

1 Government/Management Authority, NGOs and Academe

- Identification of potential sites for the Network, by reviewing available data and determining which sites meet the Criteria

2 Government Partner

- For the selected site, preparation of a Site Information Sheet including a boundary map

3 Local Government/Management Authority

- Consultation on site nomination at the local scale, with stakeholders including site managers, management authorities and relevant organisations

4 National Government Partner

- Consultation on site nomination at the state/national scale with stakeholders including scholars and relevant authorities
- Finalizing the Site Information Sheet and boundary map for the site nomination
- Submission of Site Information Sheet and map to the EAAFP Secretariat with a letter requesting that the site be included in the Network

5 EAAFP Secretariat

- Secretariat conducts an in-house review, then refers the nomination to the Working Group chairs and/or at least three relevant experts (for 14 days) to seek comments on the provided justification of the criteria met and other scientific aspects of the nomination

6 EAAFP Secretariat & nominating National Government Partner

- Communication to finalize the Site Information Sheet with further clarification or additional information as dictated by outcomes of the referral

7 EAAFP Chair

- The Secretariat advises the Chair of the Partnership on the nomination, showing the results of the review process, and requests the Chair to endorse the nomination by writing formally to the nominating Partner about the official inclusion of the site in the Network

8 EAAFP Secretariat

- The Certificate of Participation for the new Network Site is prepared and delivered to the nominating Partner at around the same time as the notification
- Notification to all Partners about the inclusion of the site in the Network

9 National Government Partner & Local Government/Management Authority

- Announcement of the inclusion of the site in the Network
- Delivery of the Certificate to the local government and/or management authority, with a small presentation ceremony where possible



List of Flyway Network Sites

(135 sites as of November 2017)

Country	Code	Name of site	Year of joining
Russia (10)	EAAF001	Moroshechnaya Estuary	1996
	EAAF020	Daursky Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF021	Khingansky Nature Reserve and Ganukan Game Reserve	1997
	EAAF022	Kytalyk Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF023	Lake Khanka Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF035	Biosphere Reserve and Zapovednik "Taimyrski"	1999
	EAAF036	Ulug-kol in Khakasskiy Zapovednik	1999
	EAAF037	Lena Delta	1999
	EAAF038	Selenga Delta in Lake Baikal	1999
	EAAF039	Torey Lakes	1999
Alaska, USA (2)	EAAF109	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	2012
	EAAF133	Qupaluk	2016
Mongolia (11)	EAAF024	Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area	1997
	EAAF040	Ugii Nuur	1999
	EAAF041	Terkhiin Tsagaan Nuur	1999
	EAAF074	Khurkh-Khuiten Valley	2003
	EAAF075	Ugtam Nature Reserve	2003
	EAAF114	Dashinchilen Tsagaan Wetlands	2014
	EAAF126	Buir Lake	2016
	EAAF127	Ganga Lake	2016
	EAAF128	Khar-Us Lake	2016
	EAAF129	Khyargas-Airag Lake	2016
	EAAF130	Uvs Lake	2016
China (19)	EAAF002	Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF003	Mai Po - Inner Deep Bay	1996
	EAAF004	Shuangtai Hekou National Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF005	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF006	Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF025	Poyang Hu Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF026	Xingkai Hu Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF042	Sanjiang National Nature Reserve	1999
	EAAF043	Yalujiang National Nature Reserve	1999
	EAAF064	Dalai Hu National Nature Reserve	2001
	EAAF067	Cao Hai National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF068	Shengjin Hu National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF069	Xiang Hai National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF070	Zhalong National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF082	Anqing Yangtze Riverine Wetland Nature Reserve	2005
	EAAF083	Dashanbao Black-necked Crane National Nature Reserve	2005
	EAAF085	Hengshui Lake National Nature Reserve	2006
	EAAF086	Nandagang Wetland Nature Reserve	2006
	EAAF087	Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve	2006
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2)	EAAF044	Kumya Wetland Reserve	1999
	EAAF045	Mundok Wetland Reserve	1999
Republic of Korea (11)	EAAF027	Cheolwon Basin	1997
	EAAF028	Han River Estuary	1997
	EAAF046	Cheonsu Bay	1999
	EAAF078	Gumi Haepyeong Wetland	2004
	EAAF079	Suncheon Bay	2004
	EAAF095	Junam Reservoir	2008
	EAAF096	Upo Wetland	2008
	EAAF097	Nakdong Estuary	2009
	EAAF100	Geum River Estuary	2010
	EAAF101	Yubu-do Tidal Flat	2011
	EAAF107	Chilbaldo Islet	2011
Japan (33)	EAAF029	Akkeshi-ko and Bekambeushi-shitsugen	1997
	EAAF030	Arasaki	1997
	EAAF031	Kiritappu Marsh	1997
	EAAF032	Kushiro-shitsugen	1997
	EAAF033	Yashiro	1997
	EAAF047	Biwa-ko	1999
	EAAF048	Biwase-wan	1999
	EAAF049	Fukushimagata	1999
	EAAF050	Hyouko-suikin-koen	1999
	EAAF051	Kabukuri-numa	1999
	EAAF052	Katano Kamoike	1999
	EAAF053	Kutcharo-ko	1999
	EAAF054	Manko Tidal Flats	1999
	EAAF055	Miyajima-numa	1999
	EAAF056	Otomo-numa	1999

see <http://www.eaaflyway.net/about/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>

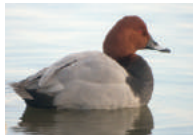
Country	Code	Name of site	Year of joining
Japan	EAAF057	Sakata	1999
	EAAF058	Shiroishi-gawa	1999
	EAAF059	Yatsu Tidal Flats	1999
	EAAF060	Yonago-Mizudori-Koen	1999
	EAAF061	Yoshino Estuary	1999
	EAAF063	Tokyo Port Wild Bird Park	2000
	EAAF071	Kashima Shingomori	2002
	EAAF072	Utonai-ko	2002
	EAAF076	Osaka Nankou Bird Sanctuary	2003
	EAAF080	Fujimae-Higata	2004
	EAAF081	Kumagawa Estuary	2004
	EAAF088	Hachirogata-Kantakuchi	2006
	EAAF098	Kejo-numa	2010
	EAAF099	Furen-ko and Shunkuni-tai	2010
Myanmar (3)	EAAF113	Arao-higata	2013
	EAAF115	Izu-numa and Uchi-numa	2014
	EAAF116	Notsuke-hanto and Notsuke-wan	2014
	EAAF124	Higashiyoka-higata	2016
Bangladesh (5)	EAAF117	Gulf of Mottama	2014
	EAAF118	Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary	2014
	EAAF119	Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary	2014
Vietnam (1)	EAAF102	Nijhum Dweep National Park	2011
	EAAF103	Sonadia	2011
	EAAF104	Hakaluki Haor	2011
	EAAF105	Tanguar Haor	2011
	EAAF106	Hail Haor	2011
Philippines (4)	EAAF134	Tram Chim National Park	2017
	EAAF007	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary	1996
	EAAF062	Naujan Lake National Park	1999
	EAAF123	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	2015
Thailand (3)	EAAF135	Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area	2017
	EAAF084	Krabi Estuary and Bay	2005
	EAAF121	Pak Thale - Laem Phak Bia	2014
Malaysia (1)	EAAF122	Khok Kham	2014
	EAAF112	Bako Buntal Bay	2013
Singapore (1)	EAAF073	Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve	2002
Indonesia (2)	EAAF008	Wasur National Park	1996
	EAAF108	Sembilang National Park	2012
Papua New Guinea (1)	EAAF034	Tonda Wildlife Reserve	1998
Australia (24)	EAAF009	Corner Inlet	1996
	EAAF010	Hunter Estuary Ramsar Site	1996
	EAAF011	Kakadu National Park	1996
	EAAF012	Logan Lagoon	1996
	EAAF013	Moreton Bay	1996
	EAAF014	Orielton Lagoon	1996
	EAAF015	Parry Lagoons	1996
	EAAF016	The Coorong, Lake Alexandrina and Lake Albert	1996
	EAAF017	Thomsons Lake	1996
	EAAF065	Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula	2001
	EAAF066	Western Port	2001
	EAAF089	Bowling Green Bay	2006
	EAAF090	Currawinya National Park	2006
	EAAF091	Discovery Bay Coastal Park	2006
	EAAF092	Great Sandy Strait	2006
	EAAF093	Shallow Inlet Marine and Coastal Park	2006
	EAAF094	Shoalwater Bay	2006
	EAAF110	Eighty-Mile Beach	2013
	EAAF111	Roebuck Bay	2013
	EAAF120	South-East Gulf of Carpentaria: Karumba-Smithburne (Delta Downs)	2014
New Zealand (2)	EAAF125	South-East Gulf of Carpentaria: Nijinda Durlga (Tarrant)	2016
	EAAF131	Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary	2016
	EAAF132	Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Marine Reserve	2016
	EAAF136	Pulu Keeling National Park	2017
	EAAF018	Farewell Spit	1996
	EAAF019	Firth of Thames	1996

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Working Groups

Working groups advise and support implementation of the Flyway Partnership work plan. Each working group has a Chair appointed by the members of the working group.

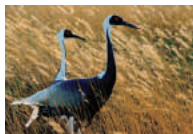
There are currently seven working groups:



◀ Anatidae



◀ Avian Influenza



◀ Crane



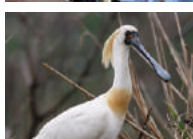
◀ Seabird



◀ Shorebird



◀ CEPA (Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness)



◀ Black-faced Spoonbill

Task Forces

There are currently eight task forces that the EAAF Partnership has established to address issues raised during the Meetings of Partners.



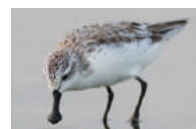
◀ Monitoring of waterbird populations and sites



◀ Yellow Sea Ecoregion



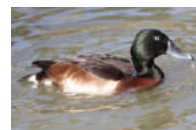
◀ Amur-Heilong Basin



◀ Spoon-billed Sandpiper



◀ Scaly-sided Merganser



◀ Baer's Pochard



◀ Far Eastern Curlew



◀ Strategic Plan

National Partnerships

By holding Flyway Site Network Workshops at national level, government partners support and assist network site managers in their country to develop and implement site management plans according to relevant internationally agreed guidelines (e.g. Ramsar guidelines on wetland management). Establishment of a national mechanism for communication among agencies, managers and experts is recommended.



Southeast Asia Network

Much attention in recent years for migratory waterbirds in the Flyway has been in Northeast Asia, particularly the Yellow Sea for shorebirds in light of precipitous declines at staging sites in this area. Yet Southeast Asia 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, a Southeast Asia Network was approved at MOP8 for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in Southeast Asia. A draft project to strengthen the Flyway Site Network in the region, improve waterbird monitoring and promote capacity building has recently been developed through EAAFP Partner, the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity.

World Migratory Bird Day

World Migratory Bird Day was initiated in 2006 and is coordinated by the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement and the Convention on Migratory Species. It is a global awareness raising campaign that highlights the need for protection of migratory birds and their habitats. To mark World Migratory Bird Day, the EAAFP Secretariat aims to encourage national and local governments to promote waterbird watching and education activities to raise public awareness regarding the importance of waterbirds and their habitats.

(<http://www.eaaflyway.net/our-activities/wmbd/>)



Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative



The **Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI): protecting Arctic lifestyles and peoples through migratory bird conservation** is a project of EAAFP Partner Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF) to improve the status and secure the long-term sustainability of declining Arctic breeding migratory birds. Arctic-breeding birds use as many as eight different flyways to move from Arctic breeding grounds to overwintering or stopover sites at lower latitudes. Of all flyways, EAAF supports by far the highest number of declining, as well as globally threatened species. At the inaugural meeting of AMBI in February 2014, six priority species for the EAAF were identified: Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Bar-tailed Godwit, Dunlin, Great Knot, Red Knot, and Lesser White-fronted Goose.

A Work Plan of AMBI for 2015-2019 was approved in April 2015. It identifies priority actions in all Flyways. For EAAF, 3 main actions are identified: securing important breeding and staging habitats in Arctic Russia and Alaska, securing intertidal and associated habitat for Arctic waders at key staging and wintering sites, and preventing illegal harvest and regulating unsustainable legal harvest of Arctic migratory birds.

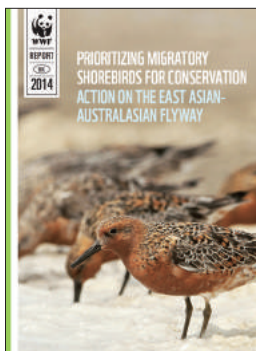
(<http://www.caff.is/arctic-migratory-birds-initiative-ambi/east-asian-australasian-flyway>)

Caring for Coasts

The Caring for Coasts initiative was adopted as a resolution at CBD COP12 in the Republic of Korea to promote restoration of coastal wetlands, critical habitat for migratory waterbirds. A dramatic global acceleration of habitat losses, along with the need to re-plan coasts in light of rising sea levels, now demands innovative and scaled-up efforts to restore lost and degraded systems. Led by a coalition of EAAFP Partners and supported by the Government of Canada, "Caring for Coasts" promotes a new internationally coordinated effort to restore coastal wetlands, through sharing best practice, encouraging raised awareness and strengthening commitments.

(<http://www.eaaflyway.net/our-activities/initiatives/caring-for-coasts/>)

Prioritizing Migratory Shorebirds for Conservation Action on the EAAF



This report is an initiative for regional prioritization of shorebirds that use the EAAF, and is an objective assessment of the conservation status of EAAF populations using the latest available data on population size, trends, and distribution, to determine which populations are most at risk of extinction if measures are not taken. It is designed to stimulate and enable stakeholders in the EAAF to take actions that will effectively minimize further decline and loss of migratory shorebird populations in the flyway. A Collaborative Work Program for the Yellow Sea Ecoregion has been finalized. Many shorebird enthusiasts in the flyway, including members of the Shorebird Working Group, contributed to the report through the donation of personal records, data checking and reviewing drafts.

(http://awsassets.wwf.hk.panda.org/downloads/wwf_prioritization_finalpdf.pdf)

Sister Site Arrangements

Sister site arrangements and other collaborative activities across the East Asian-Australasian Flyway offer a better chance to be engaged with other sites in the Network, to conduct collaborative research on shared species and exchange information and experience, which can build the capacity of site managers. The EAAFP encourages further cooperation between existing or potential network sites. The following list may not include all the arrangements and diverse activities in place along the Flyway.

(<http://www.eaaflyway.net/about/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/sister-sites/>)

1. Yubudo Tidal Flat (Republic of Korea) & Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve (Singapore)

- Management authorities: Seocheon County, Republic of Korea and National Parks Board of Singapore
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2012
- Major focus: sharing knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management
- Focus group: Shorebirds

3. Junam Reservoir (Republic of Korea) & Kejo-numa (Japan)

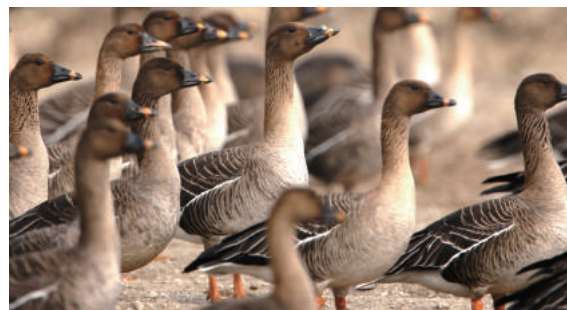
- Management authorities: Changwon City and Osaki City
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2009
- Major focus: sharing knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management
- Focus group: Anatidae (Greater White-fronted Goose, Thick-billed Bean Goose, Baikal Teal)

2. Yalujiang National Nature Reserve (China) & Firth of Thames (New Zealand)

- Management authorities: Dandong City and Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2004
- Major focus: sharing knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management and raising awareness on common species between the sister sites
- Focus group: Shorebirds

4. Zhalong National Nature Reserve (China) & Janghang Wetland Protected area (Republic of Korea)

- Management authorities: Qiqihar City and Goyang City
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2009
- Major focus: promoting international cooperation to share knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management and public awareness
- Focus group: Cranes (White-naped Crane)



5. Moreton Bay, Boondall wetlands (Australia) & Yatsu-higata (Japan)

- Management authorities: Brisbane City Council and Narashino City
- First Memorandum of Understanding signed: 1998
- Major focus: exchanging information and conducting training on conservation and management and running education programmes to raise public awareness
- Focus group: Shorebirds

6. Kushiro area (Japan) & Hunter River Estuary Wetlands (Australia)

- Management authorities: Kushiro City Hokkaido and Newcastle City
- First Memorandum of Understanding signed: 1994
- Major focus: promoting conservation and wise use of wetlands and exchanging techniques and knowledge of wetland conservation
- Focus group: Shorebirds (Latham's Snipe)

7. Suncheon Bay (Republic of Korea) & Izumi crane migration grounds (Japan)

- Management authorities: Suncheon City and Izumi City Kagoshima Prefecture
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2009
- Major focus: exchanging information, promoting activities through international networks, developing eco-tourism and international events and improving environmental policies
- Focus group: Cranes (Hooded Crane)

8. Fujimae Tidal Flat (Japan) & Swan Bay Tidal Flats (Australia)

- Management authorities: Nagoya City and Geelong City
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2007
- Major focus: promoting joint activities and sharing knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management
- Focus group: Shorebirds

Other activities:

1. Singapore's Sister Wetland Affiliations Programme

- Management authority: Singapore National Parks Board (Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve)
- Purpose: facilitating collaboration of sister wetlands and sister schools in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway region and running the Inter-school Education Programme on wetlands conservation and management
- Inter-school Education Programmes: with Hong Kong schools in 2008 and with Mishima High School, Japan in 2010

2. International Birdwatching Training Programme between Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust (New Zealand) and Busan City (Republic of Korea)

- Management authorities: Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalists Trust and Busan City
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2010
- Purpose: developing and running birdwatching programmes for students, establishing a website to share knowledge and information for teachers



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Acknowledgements

Photos: Chang-Yong Choi, Crane Wu, Dick Daniels, Eugene Cheah, Hyun-Young Nam, Jochen Dierschke, Jun-sik Tak, Town of Hamatonbetsu, Nakaumi Waterbird International Fund Foundation, Ki-sup Lee, Lee Tiah Khee-sm, Min-cheol Park, Ministry of the Environment-Japan, Peiqi Liu, Smith Sutibut, Suncheon City, Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve (NParks Singapore), Tim Edelsten (Birds Korea), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Wicha Narungsri, Yatsuhigata Nature Observation Center

Published by EAAFP Secretariat Sponsored by Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea and Incheon Metropolitan City.

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The EAAFP Secretariat encourages Partners to translate this brochure into their other languages to enhance public awareness on migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the flyway. Please note that there are more than fifteen different languages used by Partners in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway region.

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