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Page 2: General Information

Q1

Name of Reporting Group

Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Q2**National Governments (Govt)**

Reporting Group

Q3

Designated EAAFP Focal Point

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Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (Optional)

Q5**Respondent skipped this question**

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Q6

Report compiler

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Page 3: Reporting on the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022

Q7

RQ1. (Govt) Do you have a publicly accessible list of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in your country? If yes, please provide the web link or the reference in the below box. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners to develop such a list (please let us know your opinion in the box right below)?

No,

Additional information:

Myanmar would like to learn how to develop a publicly accessible list of internationally important sites for migratory water birds by learning experiences from EAAF partners. After learning experiences, Myanmar may also need the technical assistance and support from other partners.

Q8

RQ2. (Govt) Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country (for background, see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013)? If yes, please provide details on these sites.

Planned,

Additional information::

Myanmar has many important and significant sites for the migratory water birds. However, we have insufficient human resources and financing resources to do further processes.

Q9

RQ3. (Non-Government Partners) Have you documented any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in the EAAF (see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013)? If yes, please provide details on these sites.

Respondent skipped this question

Q10

RQ4. (Govt) Have high priority candidate sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details on these sites. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners?

Planned,

Additional information::

Myanmar has high priority candidate sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network. For the preparation of Site Information Sheets (SIS), Myanmar needs data support from local organizations like local NGOs, state and regional governments and some technical assistance from experts.

Q11

RQ5. (Govt) Have any additional sites been nominated for the Flyway Site Network since MoP10 (December 2018)? If yes or planned, please provide the names of these sites.

Yes,

Additional information::

Two new sites (Pyu Lake and Paleik Inn in Mandalay Region, Myanmar) are already nominated to the EAAFP Secretariat in August 2022.

Q12

RQ6. (INGO, Corporate) Have you supported Government Partners with their identification of high priority candidate sites for the potential nomination of the new Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details of your support and the associated sites.

Respondent skipped this question

Q13

RQ7. (Govt) How many additional Flyway Network Sites do you anticipate there will be in your country by 2025?

The number of expected new FNS

6-8

Additional information:

Ongoing process

Page 5

Q14

RQ8. (Govt) Which Flyway Network Sites (FNS) in your country have a Management Plan and when is it due to be updated?

Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary, Meinmahla Kyun Wildlife Sanctuary, Moeyungyi Wildlife Sanctuary have their management plans. Other EAAFP site like Inlay Lake Protected area also has the annual plan for the site conservation and management.

Q15

RQ9. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Please provide examples of how the "Flyway Site Network" brand is being recognized.

not yet

Q16

RQ10. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Have any public consultation processes been implemented when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds could be adversely impacted by a proposed development? If yes, please provide brief details on the site/s and if the development was approved.

No,

Additional information::

There is no proposed development plan which might change the land use of flyway network sites (protected areas in Myanmar) so far.

Q17

RQ11. (Govt, INGO, IGO) Please provide brief details on any sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that may be adversely impacted by a proposed development and the assessment process that was used or is anticipated to be applied.

no proposed development project that may adversely impact to flyway network sites

Q18

RQ12. (Govt, INGO) In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network sites that are dependent on the sites natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods? If yes, please provide details on the site/s and the use of natural resources.

Yes,

Additional information::

The use of natural resources: fish resources, water resources, collections of medicinal plants, animal grazing in the Moeyungyi Wetland, Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary and Inlay Wildlife Sanctuary! For Meinmahla Kyun, fuel wood and fish and shrimp collections are also threats to our flyway network sites in Myanmar.

Q19

RQ13. (Govt, INGO, Sec.) Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are currently under threat? If yes, please provide details.

No,

Additional information::

No serious problems at wetland protected areas of Myanmar. However, hunting and unsustainable fishing practices are the potential threats.

Q20

RQ14. (Sec.) Please provide a list of new Partners since the last MoP (December 2018).

Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary (EAAF 147) : Date of Joining: 2 February 2020

Q21

RQ15. (Partners, TF/WG) Does your country/organisation have a CEPA Program addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide brief details of the program.

Yes,

Planned,

Additional information (website links if any)::

Awareness raising programs about wetlands and migratory waterbird conservation are frequently practiced in wetland protected areas. Forest department also cooperate with the local partner organizations (like BANCA, NCS) for CEPA program in other wetlands that are not designated as PA yet.

Q22

RQ16. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your country/organisation made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2019-2024 when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?

Yes,

Additional information (any example of how the Action Plan was reflected)::

Use as a main reference for performing CEPA activities in wetland protected areas of Myanmar

Q23

RQ17. (Govt, INGO, Corporate) What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites and with which groups? If applicable (under a Sister Site agreement), please describe what have you done and who have you worked with.

Applicable,

Planned,

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

Forest Department Webpage, forest department journals, social media like Facebook!

Q24

RQ18. (Partners) Has your country/organisation developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programs, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?

National and local governments,

Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the program(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements)::

Cooperation with the relevant stakeholders especially local communities and indigenous people

Q25

RQ19. (Partners) Has your country/organisation hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since the last MOP (December 2018)?

Yes,

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

Organizing World Migratory Bird Day twice a year in Flyway Network Sites of Myanmar! Commemoration of World Wetlands Day on 2nd February every year in wetland protected areas of Myanmar (EAAF sites and Ramsar Sites as well)

Q26

RQ20. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your organisation/group been engaging the public regularly through any media channels, including social media, to promote the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the wetlands they use? If yes, please specify the type of media channels by marking boxes that apply.

Newsletter of your organization/group,

Additional information (links to media channels of your organization/group, the number of posts, and the number of views):

Writing articles and dissemination in Forestry journals and newspapers about wetland conservation, migratory bird conservation, world wetlands Day, Migratory Bird Days

Q27

RQ21. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG) Has there been any training or capacity building delivered to stakeholders involved in the conservation of migratory birds and wetlands? If yes, please specify the audience/participants by marking the boxes that apply.

Site managers,

Additional information (please provide the number of events and participants, and describe any materials or other resources about the capacity building):

At least twice per year (World Migratory Bird Days) and World Wetlands Day Awareness programs with public presentations: handouts, pamphlets Targeted participants: Primary School, Middle School and High School Students, local communities who are residing in and around wetland protected areas and other EAAF sites

Q28

RQ22. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG) Please add below if your country/organisation has any other information regarding CEPA to report.

organizing public awareness programs in wetland protected areas of Myanmar

Page 7

Q29

RQ23. (Govt) Is there a program in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers? If yes, please provide details on the program, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MoP10 (December 2018).

Yes,

Additional information::

Monitoring migratory and resident bird species in wetland protected areas of Myanmar! Counting have been carried out in wetland protected areas monthly. In the January of every year, Myanmar also joined in Asian Waterbird Census and shared the data.

Q30

RQ24. (INGO) In what countries is your organisation involved in migratory waterbird and/or site monitoring (select all that apply)? Please provide details on the monitoring program(s) and monitoring efforts since MoP10 (December 2018).

Respondent skipped this question

Q31

RQ25. (Govt, INGO, TF/WG, Sec.) Please report briefly on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions.

Activities (like counting residents and migratory birds every month, data reporting to headquarters, data assessment and monitoring) are only done in wetland protected areas of Myanmar.

Habitat restoration plans are practicing in wetland protected areas. One of the objectives is to monitor the population of bird species in wetland protected areas.

- Restoring pastureland for birds
- Building artificial resting places for birds
- Conserving pastureland and nesting sites for birds

For other wetland areas in Myanmar, there are potential plans in the cooperation with local NGOs.

Q32

RQ26. (Partners, TF/WG, Sec.) Please report on your contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review.

plans and ongoing process

Q33

RQ27. (Partners, Monitoring TF, Sec.) If you are aware of significant new information on internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, please provide brief details.

The spoon-billed sandpiper *Calidris pygmaea*, a migratory Arctic-breeding shorebird, is one of the rarest birds and its population has declined since the 1970s. We surveyed its most important known wintering area in the Upper Gulf of Mottama in Myanmar to estimate recent (2009–2016) changes in its numbers there. The total number of small shorebirds present in the Upper Gulf was counted and the proportion of them that were spoon-billed sandpipers was estimated from sample scans. These two quantities were multiplied together to give the estimated number of spoon-billed sandpipers in each of 4 years. Total numbers of combined small shorebird species tripled from 21,000 to 63,000 between 2009 and 2016, coincident with efforts to reduce hunting pressure on waterbirds. However, the proportion of small shorebirds that were spoon-billed sand pipers declined and their estimated absolute numbers fell by about half, from 244 to 112 individuals. It is probable that loss of intertidal habitat and shorebird hunting elsewhere on the migration route of the spoon-billed sandpipers wintering at Mottama is causing a continued decline, although this is occurring at a less rapid rate than that recorded from Arctic Russia before 2010. The number of spoon-billed sandpipers wintering on the Upper Gulf of Mottama remains the highest single-site total for this species from any known wintering site. Preventing resurgence of illegal shorebird hunting and ensuring long-term protection of the intertidal feeding habitats and roost sites in the Gulf are high priorities if extinction of this species is to be averted (Aung, 2020).

Citation: Aung, Pyae-Phyo, Saw Moses, Nigel A. Clark, Guy QA Anderson, Geoff M. Hilton, Graeme M. Buchanan, Christoph Zöckler, and Rhys E. Green. "Recent changes in the number of spoon-billed sandpipers *Calidris pygmaea* wintering on the Upper Gulf of Mottama in Myanmar." *Oryx* 54, no. 1 (2020): 23-29.

Q34

RQ28. (Partners, TsC, TFWG) Please provide details on key research on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MoP 10 (December 2018). (Please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications)

No publications with climate change impacts on migratory waterbird so far!

However, other researches was done and published for improving wetland conservation and management in the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary in Myanmar.

Q35

RQ29. (Partners, TsC, TFWG) Please provide brief information on areas of research programs since the last MoP (2018) about improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

1. Aung, Hsu Sandar, Hankyu Kim, and Yohan Lee. "Characteristics of Wintering Bird Communities in the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary, Myanmar." *Journal of Forest and Environmental Science* 38, no. 3 (2022): 195-206.
 2. Aung, Hsu Sandar, 2022, Valuing Ecosystem Services in Myanmar: Biodiversity, Water Quality, Provision of Food and Recreation, Ph.D Dissertation, Yeungnam University, Republic of Korea
 3. Hnin, Su Yi, 2019, Preferences of local communities for wetland conservation: a case study of Moeyungyi wetland wildlife sanctuary, Master Thesis, Yeungnam University, Republic of Korea
 4. Hantun, Zin Phyoo, 2018, Attitudes of Local Communities towards the Conservation of a Wetland Protected Area: a Case Study from the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary in Myanmar , Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Norway
The Valuation study in a wetland protected area demonstrated the importance of wetlands for human well-being. According to the research result, local communities valued one of the wetland attributes: Biodiversity (especially threatened bird species) and expressed their willingness to pay for improving biodiversity in wetland areas.
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Q36

RQ30. (Partners, TsC, TFWG) Please give examples of how knowledge generated through research programs on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

However, some find of the research (Master Thesis) highlighted the important of natural habitat areas rather than rice field in Moeyungyi wetland of Myanmar. These research outputs are partially applied in the development of reestablishing natural habitats in the Moeyungyi wetland of Myanmar.

Q37

RQ31. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please provide brief details on the development and application of best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MoP10 (December 2018)?

1. Re-establishing Natural Habitats in the Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary (From 2019-2020 To 2028-2029)
2. Re-establishing Natural Habitats in the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (From 2019-2020 To 2028-2029)
3. Re-establishing Natural Habitats in the Meinmahla Kyun Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (From 2019-2020 To 2028-2029)
4. Re-establishing Natural Habitats in the Inlay Lake Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (From 2019-2020 To 2028-2029)
5. Management Plan for Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (Ramsar Site) in Myanmar (From 2019-2020 To 2023-2024)
6. National Wetland Policy and Strategic Actions (2019 January)
7. Technical Document-17 / Standard Operating Procedure for Re-establishing Natural Habitats-RNH
8. Waterbirds in the Indawgyi, Inlay and Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (2022)
9. Fish Species in the Indawgyi, Inlay and Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (2022)
10. Plant Biodiversity in the Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary (2022)
11. Forest Department, NWCD 2021, Republic of the Union of Myanmar: National Wetland Inventory. Vol.2: The wetlands of Myanmar, Naypyitaw, Myanmar

*** Please note that some publications are only available in the Myanmar language.

Q38

RQ32. (Sec.) What are the best practice guidelines that are available on the EAAFP website?

1. EAAFP CEPA Strategy (2012)
2. EAAFP COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA) ACTION PLAN 2019-2024

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Q39

RQ33. (Sec.) Please provide updates on identifying/developing internet-based approaches for capacity building for migratory waterbird conservation.

no internet-based approaches for capacity building for migratory waterbird conservation yet!

Q40

RQ34. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building materials and opportunities? If yes, please provide some details.

Yes,

Planned,

Additional information::

Organization of capacity building trainings for wetland protected areas staff in Myanmar by preparing training manuals, handouts, PowerPoint presentations etc

Q41

RQ35. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you implemented activities to share skills building, tools and experience?

Yes,

Planned,

Additional information::

Knowledge sharing programs through online and offline

Q42

RQ36. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Please provide feedback on the use you have made of capacity building materials and activities for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitat?

handouts, posters, bird pictures

Q43

RQ37. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you considered a training needs assessment in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MoP10 (December 2018)? If yes, please provide some additional information.

Not applicable

Q44

RQ38. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you used the EAAFP online technical training materials for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of the materials.

Planned,

Additional information::

1. EAAFP MOP10/D2: EAAFP COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION, PARTICIPATION AND AWARENESS (CEPA) ACTION PLAN 2019-2024 2. EAAFP MOP10/D1: EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP 2019-2028 STRATEGIC PLAN 3. EAAFP Implementation Strategy- 2012-2016 4. Implementation Strategy for the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership: 2007 – 2011 5. CEPA resources published on EAAFP website (<https://www.eaaflyway.net/cepa-resources/>) 6. Training resources (<https://www.eaaflyway.net/programme-training-resources/>) 7. Case Studies (<https://www.eaaflyway.net/case-studies/>) : wetland restoration, local community engagement

Q45

RQ39. (Partners, TsC, TFWG, Sec.) Have you been able to participate in any Meetings of Partner Focal Points? If yes, have any new collaborations with other Partners been developed from the meeting/s? Please provide details.

Yes,

Additional information::

The representatives from Forest Department, Myanmar joined the MOP 10 in China with the support of EAAFP.

Q46

RQ40. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you been able to prepare your Partner report for the MoP? Have you found any difficulties in producing your report?

1. Less accessible to data and information except wetland protected areas in Myanmar, weak cooperations in the circulations of information, reports, research outcomes etc
 2. Myanmar should build a local network (may be like viber group/ facebook group through social media) to share the information between flyway sites protected areas managers, local NGOS, headquarters and experts in Myanmar. However, internet access and availability of electricity become one of the challenges in Myanmar.
-

Q47

RQ41. (Partners, TF/WG) Please provide details you have on corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programs to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Forest Department can share lists of water birds for wetland protected areas of Myanmar

Page 9

Q48

RQ42. (Partners, TF/WG) Please provide brief details on your transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds.

not implemented yet on transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds.

Q49

RQ43. (Partners, TF/WG) What do you consider to be the key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats since MoP10 (December 2018)?

enhancing partnerships (from narrow to wide approaches) :

For example, the establishment of ASEAN Flyway Networks (AFN) under ACB (ASEAN Center for Biodiversity) is a good approach for enhancing partnerships to share information, experiences and support each other in technical challenges.

Q50

RQ44. (INGO, TF/WG, Sec.) Please provide information on the development of a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations in the EAAF in which you have been involved.

National Red List of Threatened Species in Myanmar (2020-June) is already developed.

Q51

RQ45. (Govt) Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country?

Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary is protected the number of Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)(5), Black-billed Tern (*Sterna accuticauda*) (9), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)(11), Sarus Crane (*Antigone Antigone*)(2), Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*)(1), Indian Skimmer(*Rynchops albicollis*)(2), Flacated Duck (*Anas falcate*)(6), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*) (91), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*) (3), Black-headed Ibis(*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)(11), Eurasian Curlew(*Numenius arquata*)(5) in 2019-2020, Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)(4), Black-billed Tern (*Sterna accuticauda*) (4), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)(9), Sarus Crane (*Antigone Antigone*)(2), Flacated Duck (*Anas falcate*)(3), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*) (108), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*) (1), Black-headed Ibis(*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)(9), Eurasian Curlew(*Numenius arquata*)(7) in 2020-2021, Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)(3), Black-billed Tern (*Sterna accuticauda*) (7), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)(11), Sarus Crane (*Antigone Antigone*)(2), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*) (84) in 2021-2022 and Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)(3), Black-billed Tern (*Sterna accuticauda*) (5), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)(7), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*) (79) in 2022-2023.

Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary is protected the number of Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)(5), Black-billed Tern (*Sterna accuticauda*) (10), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)(250), Sarus Crane (*Antigone Antigone*)(23), Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*)(9), Woolly-necked Stork(*Ciconia episcopus*)(15), Flacated Duck (*Anas falcate*)(30), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*)(600), Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus phillippensis*)(170), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*)(180), Northern Lawping(*Vanellus vanellus*)(40), Spot-billed Pelican(*Pelecanus philippensis*)(591) in 2019-2020, Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)(3), Black-billed Tern (*Sterna accuticauda*) (12), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)(230), Sarus Crane (*Antigone Antigone*)(20), Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*)(6), Flacated Duck (*Anas falcate*)(25), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*)(750), Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus phillippensis*)(110), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*)(120), Northern Lawping(*Vanellus vanellus*)(6), River Lapwing(*Vanellus duvaucelii*)(4) in 2020-2021, Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)(11), Black-billed Tern (*Sterna accuticauda*) (20), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)(250), Sarus Crane (*Antigone Antigone*)(20), Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*)(2), Flacated Duck (*Anas falcate*)(30), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*)(900), Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus phillippensis*)(200), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*)(160), River Lapwing(*Vanellus duvaucelii*)(22) in 2021-2022 and Baer's Pochard (*Aythya baeri*)(2), Black-billed Tern (*Sterna accuticauda*) (13), Common Pochard (*Aythya ferina*)(250), Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*)(10), Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*)(600), Spot-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus phillippensis*)(150), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*)(130), River Lapwing(*Vanellus duvaucelii*)(7) in 2022-2023.

Moeyungyi Wildlife Sanctuary is protected the number of Black-headed Ibis(*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)(100) in 2020-2021, Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*) (4) and Black-Tailed Godwit(*Limosa limosa*) (40) in 2021-2022, and Ferruginous Pochard (*Aythya nyroca*) (40), Black-Tailed Godwit(*Limosa limosa*) (38) in 2022-2023.

Mainmahla Wildlife Sanctuary is protected the number of Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*)(4), Woolly-necked Stork(*Ciconia epispus*)(10), Black-headed Ibis(*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)(211), Eurasian Curlew(*Numenius arquata*)(190) in 2020-2021, Nordmann's Greenshank(*Tringa guttifer*)(38), Great Knot(*Calidris tenuirostris*)(26), Lesser Adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*)(3), Woolly-necked Stork(*Ciconia epispus*)(2), Black-tailed Godwit(*Limosa limosa*) (47), Curlew Sandpiper(*Calidris temminckii*)(86), Black-headed Ibis(*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)(137), Red-necked Stint(*Calidris ruficollis*)(48), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*)(3), Eurasian Curlew(*Numenius arquata*)(55) in 2021-2022, and Black-tailed Godwit(*Limosa limosa*) (38), Curlew Sandpiper(*Calidris temminckii*) (86), Black-headed Ibis(*Threskiornis melanocephalus*)(500), Oriental Darter (*Anhinga melanogaster*)(3), River Tern(*Sterna aurantia*) (10), Eurasian Curlew(*Numenius arquata*)(175) in 2022-2023.

Q52

RQ46. (Partners, TFWG) Has your organization been involved in taking actions to reduce direct threats to migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide some examples.

Yes,

Planned,

Additional information::

Local NGOs and INGOs are working with Forest Department. Patrolling activities, sharing information on some social networks like facebook group

Q53

RQ47. (Partners, TF/WG) Please outline the contribution you have made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans.

Spoon bill sandpiper action plan is developed by a Local NGO. The relevant NGO is doing the implementation process.

Q54

RQ48. (Partners, TF/WG) Has your organization been involved in any program(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds? If yes, please provide details.

Planned,

Additional information::

Populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are stable.

Q55

RQ49. (Partners, TF/WG) What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans?

No yet : only participated in the Spoon-Bill Sandpiper Action Plan in the Gulf of Mottama, Myanmar

Q56

RQ50. (Govt, TF on Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds) What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds?

SMART Patrolling activities and awareness programs in wetland protected areas of Myanmar

Q57

RQ51. (Govt) In your country, what are the current key national legislation and policy instruments that have provisions that cover the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

The Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Law (21 May, 2018)

Q58

RQ52. (Govt) In your country, what are the current multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Not applicable at the moment

Q59

RQ53. (Partners, TF/WG) Please provide any suggestions you have on how existing multilateral regional and bilateral agreements, and other regional mechanisms, could be strengthened to deliver better outcomes for migratory waterbirds.

building strong networks between ASEAN countries and EAAFP partners
