



EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

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EAAFP MoP11 Reporting Template

Dear Partner,

At EAAFP MoP 10 in Hainan, China (2018), the Partnership adopted the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028. The Paper (Decision 1) included the proposed Reporting Template for MoP11. The purpose of the Reporting Template is to assess the achievement of specific actions identified in the [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#).

The “Reporting Questions” are linked to Key Result Areas to enable an assessment of progress with the implementation of each element in the Strategic Plan. Indicators have been provided to facilitate reporting and access our achievements.

The Strategic Plan has the following attributes:

- 5 Objectives (as listed in the Partnership Document),
- 23 Key Result Areas (KRAs),
- 35 Indicators.

The reporting template has headings in three colors: Red (Partnership Objectives), Green (Key Result Areas identified in the Strategic Plan) and Blue (Indicators). The wording of the Objectives, Key Result Areas and Indicators were all accepted at MoP10.

Different Partner Groups, Working Groups, Task Forces, the Technical Sub-Committee and the Secretariat have differing roles and responsibilities. As such, each question identifies the Partner groups that are requested to respond to each question. Please focus on the questions that relate to the Reporting Group you are representing.

While the total number of questions is 53, the number of questions for each Partner Group, and each mechanism of the Partnership, is shown below:

Government	46 Questions (87%)
IGO	30 Questions (57%)
INGO	40 Questions (75%)
Corporate	29 Questions (55%)
Task Forces and Working groups	29 Questions (55%)
Technical sub-Committee	11 Questions (21%)
Secretariat	15 Questions (28%)

This Reporting Template has been sent to the Focal Point of each Partner, the Chair and Vice-Chair of each Working Group and Taskforce, the Chair of the Technical sub-Committee and the Secretariat.

Thank you,

Doug Watkins, Chief Executive, EAAFP Secretariat

The EAAFP Reporting Questions

General Information

1. Name of Reporting Group	Shorebird Working Group	
2. Reporting Group	<input type="checkbox"/> National Governments (Govt) <input type="checkbox"/> Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGO) <input type="checkbox"/> International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) <input type="checkbox"/> International Corporate (Corporate) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Forces and Working Groups (TF/WG) <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Sub-Committee (TsC) <input type="checkbox"/> Secretariat (Sec.) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify:) 	
3-1. Designated EAAFP Focal Point	Name and title	Richard Lanctot, Chair
	Affiliation	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
	P.O. Box/Street address	1011 East Tudor Road, MS 201 Anchorage, Alaska 99503 U.S.A.
	Postal Code	99503
	E-mail address	Richard_lanctot@fws.gov
	Telephone	+1 907-440-9733 (cell) +1 907-312-4859 (wk cell)
	Website	
3-2. Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (<i>Optional</i>)	Name and title	David Li, Monitoring Coordinator
	Affiliation	Senior Manager, Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, National Parks Board, Singapore:
	P.O. Box/Street address	301 Neo Tiew Crescent Singapore
	Postal Code	718925
	E-mail address	David_li@nparks.gov.sg
	Telephone	+65 67941404
	Website	:
3-3. Additional Designated EAAFP Focal Point (<i>Optional</i>)	Name and title	Phil Straw, CEPA Coordinator
	Affiliation	Avifauna Research & Services
	P.O. Box/Street address	12 Speers Street, Speers Point, NSW 2284, Australia
	Postal Code	:
	E-mail address	philstraw@avifaunaresearch.com
	Telephone	+61 (0) 2 9567 9743
	Website	:
4. Report compiler	Name and title	Same as Chair
	Affiliation	:
	P.O. Box/Street address	:
	Postal Code	:
	E-mail address	:
	Telephone	:
	Website	:

Reporting on the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022

*Note: In the Reporting Template the term “Partners” includes Government, IGO, INGO, and Corporate Partners.

Objective 1 Develop the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, building on the achievements of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, with the ultimate goal of establishing a sufficient and efficient network of sites with sustainable management. (FNS page: <https://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>)

- Supplementary information: [EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013](#), [EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028](#)

KRA 1.1 A comprehensive and coherent Flyway Network of Sites is developed for migratory waterbirds, including sites that are not currently Protected Areas.

Indicator 1.1.1 The Flyway Site Network has expanded to include at least 40 additional strategic internationally important sites for migratory waterbird conservation, some of which may not currently be a national Protected Area.

<p>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)?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p>	

<p>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.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information:</p>	

<p>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.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
<p>Additional information: The Shorebird Working Group can support a review of additional internationally important sites for the flyway, however resource would required for dedicated effort for such a review. Under the ASEAN Flyway Network project, one off funding has been made available to survey potential network sites in ASEAN, report on the survey results is to be published under the 2nd phase of the AFN project expected to be carried out in 2023.</p>	

<p>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</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
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other Partners?	
Additional information:	

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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information:	

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

KRA 1.2 National and Site Partnerships have been developed to coordinate the implementation of the EAAFP at national and local levels.

Indicator 1.2.1 Guidelines for the establishment and operation of national and site partnerships have been developed and agreed.

Indicator 1.2.2 At least 50% of Government Partners have an active National Partnership and site partnerships have been developed for at least 50% of the Flyway Network sites.

Guidelines on National and Site Partnership will be presented for adoption at MoP11. As such reporting on this KRA will start for MOP12.

KRA 1.3 Flyway Network Sites are valued by the community and sustainably managed.

Indicator 1.3.1 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites have current management plans that address specific objectives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats and that are being adequately implemented. Management plans have stakeholder participation and are approved by relevant agencies.

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

Indicator 1.3.2 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites recognize the Flyway Site Network as a brand for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.

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

Your Response:

Indicator 1.3.3 All Partners are using and complying with International standards ([International Finance Cooperation](#) or equivalent) for development within and adjacent to FNS and other internationally important waterbird sites.

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.

- Yes
- No
- Planned
- Not known

Additional information:

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.

Your Response:

KRA 1.4 Where appropriate, Flyway Network Sites are being sustainably used to support subsistence livelihoods of the local community.

Indicator 1.4.1 Where local communities at Flyway Network Sites depend on the natural resources of the site to support subsistence livelihoods, this is occurring without adverse impacts on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

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
- No
- Planned
- Not known

Additional information:

KRA 1.5 Partners and local stakeholders are engaged in responding to activities which may threaten Flyway Network sites.

Indicator 1.5.1 The level of engagement of EAAFP Partners and local communities in responding to threats to Flyway Network Sites is reflected in the number of meetings and events held and the participants attending.

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.

- Yes
- No
- Planned

Additional information:

KRA 1.6 The EAAFP Sister Site Programme has expanded.

Indicator 1.6.1 At least five new EAAFP Sister Site relationships have been developed.

Guidelines on Sister Site will be presented for adoption at MoP11. As such reporting on this KRA will start for MOP 12.

KRA 1.7 The membership of the EAAFP has expanded to deliver stronger outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Indicator 1.7.1 Membership has increased.

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

Your Response:

Objective 2 Enhance communication, education, participation and public awareness (CEPA) of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

KRA 2.1 The achievement of the elements in the EAAFP CEPA Strategy and Action Plan (2019-2024).

Indicator 2.1.1 The CEPA Action Plan has been monitored, reviewed and updated as necessary to inform the EAAFP.

RQ15. **(Partners, TF/WG)** Does your country/organization have a CEPA Program addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds?

If yes, please provide brief details of the program.

- Yes
- No
- Planned

Additional information (website links if any):

Jimmy Choi: I heard that PR China government is planning on this, and the Shenzhen Mangrove Wetlands Conservation Foundation (MCF) was asked to lead this exercise.

Rick Lanctot: The ornithological community of Alaska has formed a group called ABOG that focuses on 1) advancing consumption of bird friendly coffee, 2) development of an AK Birding Trail, 3) simple actions to help reverse declines in migratory birds, 4) Bird banding with youth, and 5) Marine debris outreach.

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
- No
- Planned

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

Rick Lanctot: Casey Burns, who works at the Bureau of Land Management, is the Chair of the CEPA working group for EAAF and his experience led to the activities in RQ15.

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
- Not applicable
- Planned

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

RQ18. **(Partners)** Has your country/organisation developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programs,

- National and local governments
- Education Department/Ministry

particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Site managers <input type="checkbox"/> General public <input type="checkbox"/> Schools/students <input type="checkbox"/> Local communities <input type="checkbox"/> Native/indigenous communities <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the program(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements):	

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)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information (list of events and any news/report links):	

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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Website of your organization/group <input type="checkbox"/> Newsletter of your organization/group <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social media (e.g., Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Weibo, YouTube, and others) <input type="checkbox"/> Contribution to EAAFP eNewsletter <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify:) <input type="checkbox"/> No
Additional information (links to media channels of your organization/group, the number of posts, and the number of views): The SWG created a facebook group "East Asian – Australasian Flyway Shorebird Conservation Network" to share information and promote shorebird conservation. Rick Lanctot: I maintain the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Shorebird Listserv, the Alaska Shorebird Group listserv, and the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Listserv. Information is frequently exchanged between members in these three groups. Other members of the SWG do social media posts regularly but it is difficult to quantify.	

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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site managers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government officers <input type="checkbox"/> Educators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Citizen <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify:) <input type="checkbox"/> No
Additional information (please provide the number of events and participants, and describe any materials or other resources about the capacity building): David Li: At Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, a monthly Wader Watch Workshop for public has been carried during the migratory Bird season from September to March.	

Jimmy Choi: We have trained selected site managers, government officers, and citizens.

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

Your Response:

Objective 3 Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.

KRA 3.1 National monitoring systems to assess the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats are established, maintained and further enhanced.

Indicator 3.1.1 A standardized monitoring methodology for migratory waterbirds and their habitat is developed and used in nationally coordinated monitoring programmes.

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
- No
- Planned

Additional information:

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).

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Australia | <input type="checkbox"/> Cambodia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Indonesia | <input type="checkbox"/> China |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Philippines | <input type="checkbox"/> Thailand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Republic of Korea | <input type="checkbox"/> Mongolia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic People's Republic of Korea | <input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Russia | <input type="checkbox"/> Malaysia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Singapore | <input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> United States of America | <input type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> None |

Additional information:

Indicator 3.1.2 All country partners have nationally-coordinated monitoring programs in place.

KRA 3.2 Conservation status reviews for waterbird populations are produced and updated to set and adapt priorities for action.

Indicator 3.2.1 Data describing waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions are available to the Partnership.

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

Your Response: [The SWG does not have a database on shorebird status, although individual members have contributed to Asian Waterbird Census coordinated by Wetlands International for population estimates and status overview.](#)

Jimmy Choi: Multiple organizations within mainland China are having different monitoring data. It's going to be important to merge them together in the future to facilitate the monitoring effort.

Diana Solovyeva: Long-term monitoring of shorebirds at Chaun-delta.

Rick Lanctot: We conduct monitoring of breeding shorebirds in Arctic and Subarctic areas during most summers. We are finalizing a paper for publication on the population sizes of shorebirds on the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, which is a EAAF network site. We have also surveyed parts of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (2019, 2022) and will be surveying parts of the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska this summer. These sites host populations of Bar-tailed Godwit, Dunlin, and other shorebirds that migrate along the EAAF.

Indicator 3.2.2 Two updates of waterbird population estimates have been produced and published.

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

Your Response: [SWG members have made feedback to Wetlands International on the findings and status of waterbirds that they are familiar with.](#)

Micha Jackson: Following a request for input from the Shorebird Working Group Chair, provided input using the comments process and by liaising with the authors directly. In particular, I provided updated information on the following species based on The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2020. (Eds ST Garnett and GB Baker). CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne: Grey Plover (*squatarola + tomkovichi*), Common Greenshank, Lesser Sand Plover (*mongolus + stegmanni*), Greater Sand Plover, Whimbrel, Bar-tailed Godwit (*anadyrensis + baueri + menzbieri*), Great Knot, Red Knot (*piersmai + rogersi*), Latham's Snipe.

Rick Lanctot: I provided input on the numbers and distribution of Bar-tailed Godwit and Dunlin.

Jimmy Choi: I was involved a few publications recently, showing that the current protected areas in mainland China often fail to cover the key areas and habitats used by migratory waterbirds on a local scale. Nonetheless, the latest Ecological Conservation Redline policy in China offered a new opportunity to conserve the remaining important coastal wetlands. It is of critical importance to improve the management of wetlands using the latest available monitoring tools to safeguard the ecosystem services that these areas provide and the wildlife that they support.

Choi C-Y, Peng H-B, He P, Ren X-T, Zhang S, Jackson MV, . . . Ma Z. (2019). Where to draw the line? Using movement data to inform protected area design and conserve mobile species. *Biological Conservation*, 234, 64-71. doi:10.1016/j.biocon.2019.03.025

Choi C-Y, Shi X, Shi J, Gan X, Wen C, Zhang J, . . . Gibson L. (2022). China's Ecological Conservation Redline policy is a new opportunity to meet post-2020 protected area targets. *Conservation Letters*, e12853. doi:10.1111/conl.12853

Choi C-Y, Xiao H, Jia M, Jackson MV, Lai Y-C, Murray NJ, . . . Fuller RA. (2022). An emerging coastal wetland management dilemma between mangrove expansion and shorebird conservation. *Conservation Biology*. doi:10.1111/cobi.13905

KRA 3.3 Updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritization.

Indicator 3.3.1 An updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritization will be maintained by the Partnership.

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

Your Response:

KRA 3.4 A stronger understanding is developed on the anticipated impacts of climate change on waterbirds and their habitats and this is informing planning and site management.

Indicator 3.4.1 Improved knowledge about threats, including climate change impacts, on waterbirds and their habitats is shared and appropriate action taken where possible.

RQ28. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) Please provide details on key research on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MoP 10 (December 2018).

Your Response (please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications):

Rick Lanctot:

Saalfeld, S.T., B.L. Hill, C.M. Hunter, C.J. Frost, and R.B. Lanctot. 2021. Warming Arctic summers unlikely to increase productivity of shorebirds through renesting. *Nature Scientific Reports* 11, 15277. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-021-94788-z>.

Shaftel, R., D.J. Rinella, E. Kwon, S.C. Brown, H.R. Gates, S. Kendall, D.B. Lank, J.R. Liebezeit, D.C. Payer, J. Rausch, S.T. Saalfeld, B.K. Sandercock, P.A. Smith, D.H. Ward, and R.B. Lanctot. 2021. Predictors of invertebrate biomass and rate of advancement of invertebrate phenology across eight sites in the North American Arctic *Polar Biology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00300-020-02781-5>

McGuire, R.L., R.B. Lanctot, S.T. Saalfeld, D.R. Ruthrauff, and J.R. Liebezeit. 2020. Shorebird reproductive response to exceptionally early and late springs varies across sites in Arctic Alaska. *Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution* 8:577652. DOI: 10.3389/fevo.2020.577652.

Kwon, E., E.L. Weiser, R.B. Lanctot, S. Brown, H.R. Gates, H.G. Gilchrist, S.J. Kendall, D.B. Lank, J.R. Liebezeit, L. McKinnon, E. Nol, D.C. Payer, J. Rausch, D.J. Rinella, S.T. Saalfeld, N.R. Senner, P.A. Smith, D. Ward, R.W. Wisseman, and B.K. Sandercock. 2019. Geographic variation in the intensity of warming and phenological mismatch between Arctic shorebirds and invertebrates. *Ecological Monographs* 89(4), e01383.

Saalfeld, S.T., D.C. McEwen, D.C. Kesler, M.G. Butler, J.A. Cunningham, A.C. Doll, W.B. English, D.E. Gerik, K. Grond, P. Herzog, B.L. Hill, B.J. Lagassé, and R.B. Lanctot. 2019. Phenological mismatch in Arctic-breeding birds: impact of snow melt and unpredictable weather conditions on food availability and chick growth. *Ecology and Evolution* 9:6693-6707.

Diana Solovyeva:

<http://www.arcticbirds.net/info20/ru9ru28520.html> (Chaun delta report for 2020)

<http://www.arcticbirds.net/info19/ru337ru28519.html> (Chaun delta report for 2019)

KRA 3.5 Collaborative research programs are established to provide effective support for conservation and sustainable management efforts, particularly the sustainable use of resources for local livelihoods benefits.

Indicator 3.5.1 Research programs on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes have increased.

RQ29. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG) 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.

Your Response:

Phil Straw: The need for the establishment a site management training facility for the EAAF has been recognised in line with other major global flyways for example, the well-established AEWA Wings Over Wetlands “The flyway approach to the conservation and wise use of waterbirds and wetlands: A Training Kit”.

Discussions with the authors of the WOW Training Kit took part at the Ramsar COP14, and other meetings, about using that resource on which to base the EAAFP model.

A proposal is being prepared as an agenda item for EAAFP MOP11 in Brisbane for implementation at MOP12.

Part of the resources will be the production of ‘The Guidelines for the Management of Wetland Habitats for Migratory Waterbirds, specifically for site managers. The first of these is the ‘Coastal hightide shorebird habitat management guidelines’ (Micha Jackson & Philip Straw, 2021), translated into seven EAA Flyway languages by the Australasian Wader Studies Group (available on the EAAF Partnership website).

(SWG Member, and Australian Wader Studies Group EAAF Liaison Officer).

The above proposal fits within Objectives 1 and 4 as listed in the Partnership Document

Objective 1 Develop the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, building on the achievements of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, with the ultimate goal of establishing a sufficient and efficient network of sites with sustainable management.

Objective 4 Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.

Indicator 3.5.2 Knowledge generated is being applied in at least 50% of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

RQ30. **(Partners, TsC, TF/WG)** 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.

Your Response:

David Li: Through monitoring and radio tracking carried out at Singapore between Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve and the feeding habitat at Mandai Mudfalt, more than 70% of the migratory shorebirds has been confirmed to use the Mandai Mudfalt for feeding. The Mandai Mudflat has therefore been designated as a Nature Park in October 2018 and being managed by the Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve.

KRA 3.6 Best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation programs, including the incorporation of traditional knowledge, are developed and made available.

Indicator 3.6.1 Best practice guidelines are available on the EAAFP website.

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)?

Your Response:

Phil Straw: Part of the resources mentioned under RQ29 above is the production of ‘The Guidelines for the Management of Wetland Habitats for Migratory Waterbirds, specifically for site managers. The first of these is the

'Coastal hightide shorebird habitat management guidelines' (Micha Jackson & Philip Straw, 2021), translated into seven EAA Flyway languages by the Australasian Wader Studies Group (available on the EAAF Partnership website). Phil Straw, SWG Member/Australian Wader Studies Group EAAF Liaison Officer.

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

Your Response:

Objective 4 Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.

KRA 4.1 EAAFP promotes the use of the range of available training tools and provides assistance to address challenges at Flyway Network Sites.

Indicator 4.1.1 All Partners and Secretariat have mechanisms for capacity building in place to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, tools and experience.

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

Your Response: [see SQ29 and 31 above.](#)

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

No

Planned

Additional information:

[David Li: Singapore is working with ACB to develop a Capacity Building programme for site managers in the ASEAN region under the ASEAN Flyway Network project. See also under SQ29 and SQ31 above](#)

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

If yes, please provide some details.

Yes

No

Planned

Additional information:

[SWG members conduct training and talks whenever opportunity arise.](#)

[Jimmy Choi: I gave talks in workshops or trainings to wetland reserve managers and volunteers in China.](#)

RQ36. **(Partners, TsC, TF/WG, 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?

Your Response:

[Same as above.](#)

Indicator 4.1.2 Partners and the Secretariat include capacity building assessment in project proposals.

RQ37. **(Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.)** Have you considered a training needs assessment in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MoP10

Yes

No

(December 2018)? If yes, please provide some additional information.	<input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: David Li: Currently the AFN phase II project are still pending for final approval. The training needs and training material development will be part of the project output.	

Indicator 4.1.3 The EAAFP online technical training manual for Flyway Site management is supported and used by at least 50% of Flyway Site Managers.

RQ38. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, Sec.) Have you used the EAAFP online technical training materials for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of materials.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: The information listed on EAAFP website will be of great value when carry our training by the SWG members.	

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

Indicator 4.2.1 The EAAFP implementation manual for Focal Points is produced and distributed, providing a set of resource materials for EAAFP implementation and awareness.

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

RQ39. (Partners, TsC, TF/WG, 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Additional information: Individual SWG members have been meeting with EAAFP Secretariat and other partners to discuss related matters regularly.	

Indicator 4.2.3 All Partner Focal Points are submitting their Partner reports prior to each MoP.

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?
Your Response: It is difficult to generate a comprehensive report as most SWG members are working full-time in other positions, limiting their ability to respond to inquiries from the chair, let alone carry out activities such as surveys and capacity building programme at national and flyway level.

KRA 4.3 Corporates with operations impacting on migratory waterbirds are engaged in delivering better outcomes for the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.

Indicator 4.3.1 An increased number of internationally important sites and programmes, in which Corporates are contributing to positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

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.
Your Response:

Objective 5 Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

KRA 5.1 Partners are actively collaborating to develop approaches to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF across national boundaries.

Indicator 5.1.1 At least 50% of Partners are collaborating across national boundaries initiatives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, particularly for threatened migratory waterbirds.

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

Your Response:

Jimmy Choi: I have been collaborating with colleagues from South Korea, Mongolia, Vietnam, Bangladesh and Australia in shorebird / waterbird research.

Rick Lanctot: We have collaborated with many partners along the flyway to track the movements of the four subspecies of Dunlin that use the EAAF. Such knowledge is useful for understanding the temporal and spatial patterns of this species' movements during migration and in the winter time, allowing better estimates of population size and also sites of the most importance.

Lagassé, B.J., R.B. Lanctot; M. Barter, S. Brown, C-Y Chiang, C-Y. Choi, Y.N. Gerasimov, S. Kendall, J.R. Liebezeit, K.S. Maslovsky, A.I. Matsyna, E.L. Matsyna, D.C. Payer, S.T. Saalfeld, Y. Shigeta, I.M. Tiunov, P.S. Tomokovich, O.P. Valchuk, and M. Wunder. 2020. Dunlin subspecies exhibit regional segregation and high site fidelity along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. *The Condor: Ornithological Applications* 122:1-15.

Lagassé, B.J., R.B. Lanctot, S. Brown, A.G. Dondua, S. Kendall, C.J. Latty, J.R. Liebezeit, E.Y. Loktionov, K.S. Maslovsky, A.I. Matsyna, E.L. Matsyna, R.L. McGuire, D.C. Payer, S.T. Saalfeld, J.C. Slaght, D.V. Solovyeva, P.S. Tomokovich, O.P. Valchuk, and M.B. Wunder. 2022. Migratory network reveals unique spatial-temporal migration dynamics of Dunlin subspecies along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway. *PLoS ONE* 17(8):e0270957. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0270957>.

There are on-going collaborations among Alaskan, European, and New Zealand researchers to understand the migration ecology of Bar-tailed godwits.

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)?

Your Response:

David Li: The Status overview of migratory waterbird population status in the EAAF provides a good update for migratory waterbird conservation.

Jimmy Choi: High spatial and temporal resolutions tracking devices are providing more detailed shorebird movement patterns than ever before, allowing researchers to gain a much better understanding of habitat requirements and threats to the study species.

Many reserves in China have installed surveillance camera and researchers have started using these tools to monitor the waterbird numbers and species richness (limited to large sized species at the moment). It has a huge potential to be an important mean of waterbird monitoring in the future.

Wu E, Wang H, Lu H, Zhu W, Jia Y, Wen L, Choi C-Y, . . . Jian H. (2022). Unlocking the Potential of Deep Learning for

Migratory Waterbirds Monitoring Using Surveillance Video. Remote Sensing, 14(3), 514.
doi.org/10.3390/rs14030514

Rick Lanctot: Audio Recording Devices are being used on the breeding grounds as an alternative to people surveying birds. Although just being developed, it promises to provide more reliable information on the distribution, and potentially the abundance, of shorebirds.

KRA 5.2 Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected from threats and populations are stable or increasing.

Indicator 5.2.1 The Partnership, with leadership from IUCN, BirdLife International & Wetlands International, is updating and maintaining a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations and encouraging Government Partners to protect these threatened populations under national legislation.

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.

Your Response:

SWG member is involved in the Red list update.

Jimmy Choi: China has revised the National Key Protected Wild Animal List of China on the first of February 2021, released by the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and the National Park Administration. The status of many shorebird species has been revised based on the latest population trends and IUCN status. I wasn't directly involved but I believe some members of the SWG were involved.

Rick Lanctot: The Alaska Shorebird Group completed the Alaska Shorebird Conservation Plan (version III, https://alaskashorebirdgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ASC_Plan_full_version2019-1.pdf) that has an updated list of species and their conservation status (see Tables 1,4). Also the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service released their list of Birds of Conservation Concern (<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/birds-of-conservation-concern-2021.pdf>).

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

Your Response:

RQ46. **(Partners, TF/WG)** Has your organization been involved in taking actions to reduce direct threats to migratory waterbirds?

If yes, please provide some examples.

- Yes
 No
 Planned

Additional information:

SWG developed an action plan for the priority work to be focused on to promote shorebird conservation. The implementation of the priority work is to be reviewed and enhanced.

Indicator 5.2.2 Single Species Action Plans are developed and implemented for threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF.

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

Your Response:

SWG members intend to work on a conservation plan for the globally endangered Nordmann's Greenshank. Currently information is being collected and discussion on forming a task force will likely happen at MoP11.

Jimmy Choi: I was part of the Spoon billed sandpiper action plan drafting team. Also helped to formulate the national SBS action plan within mainland China.

Indicator 5.2.3 Populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are either stable or increasing.

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.

Yes
 No
 Planned

Additional information:

David Li: I was involved in the national red list review (e.g in Singapore) and contributed to the global review.

Jimmy Choi: Worked closely with NGO (SBS in China) to assess the status of Asian Dowitchers.

Rick Lanctot: We conducted surveys to estimate the number of Bar-tailed Godwit breeding in Alaska.

KRA 5.3 Regional Action Plans are developed and implemented for priority geographic regions of the EAAF.

Indicator 5.3.1 Development and implementation of Regional Action Plans for geographical regions with common critical threats in the EAAF.

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

Your Response:

David Li: I was actively involved in the development of the ASEAN Flyway Network project, the phase focusing on capacity building are expected to be implemented in 2023.

Rick Lanctot: The Alaska Shorebird Group completed the Alaska Shorebird Conservation Plan (version III, https://alaskashorebirdgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/ASC_Plan_full_version2019-1.pdf).

KRA 5.4 Measures to reduce and, as far as possible eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds are developed and implemented.

Indicator 5.4.1 All Government Partners have mechanisms in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds.

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?

Your Response:

KRA 5.5 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is mainstreamed into national legislation and/or policy instruments including adaptation to the impacts of climate changes.

Indicator 5.5.1 All Government Partners have relevant national legislation and/or policy instruments include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

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?

Your Response:

KRA 5.6 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is integrated into relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms.

Indicator 5.6.1 Relevant environmental agreements recognise the EAAFP as an effective regional framework to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

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?

Your Response:

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.

Your Response:

David Li: SWG members need to support relevant agency or groups in charge of various agreement and mechanism for migratory waterbird related issues.

Jimmy Choi: As COVID-related travel restriction is no longer a barrier to meeting, it would be nice to organize more in-person meetings, especially those involving representatives from southeast Asian countries (also DPRK) where major knowledge gaps and lots of work is needed.

Rick Lanctot: Hosting of the 2nd EAAF Shorebird Science Meeting (in-person) would help connect people across the flyway interested in shorebird research, conservation, and outreach.