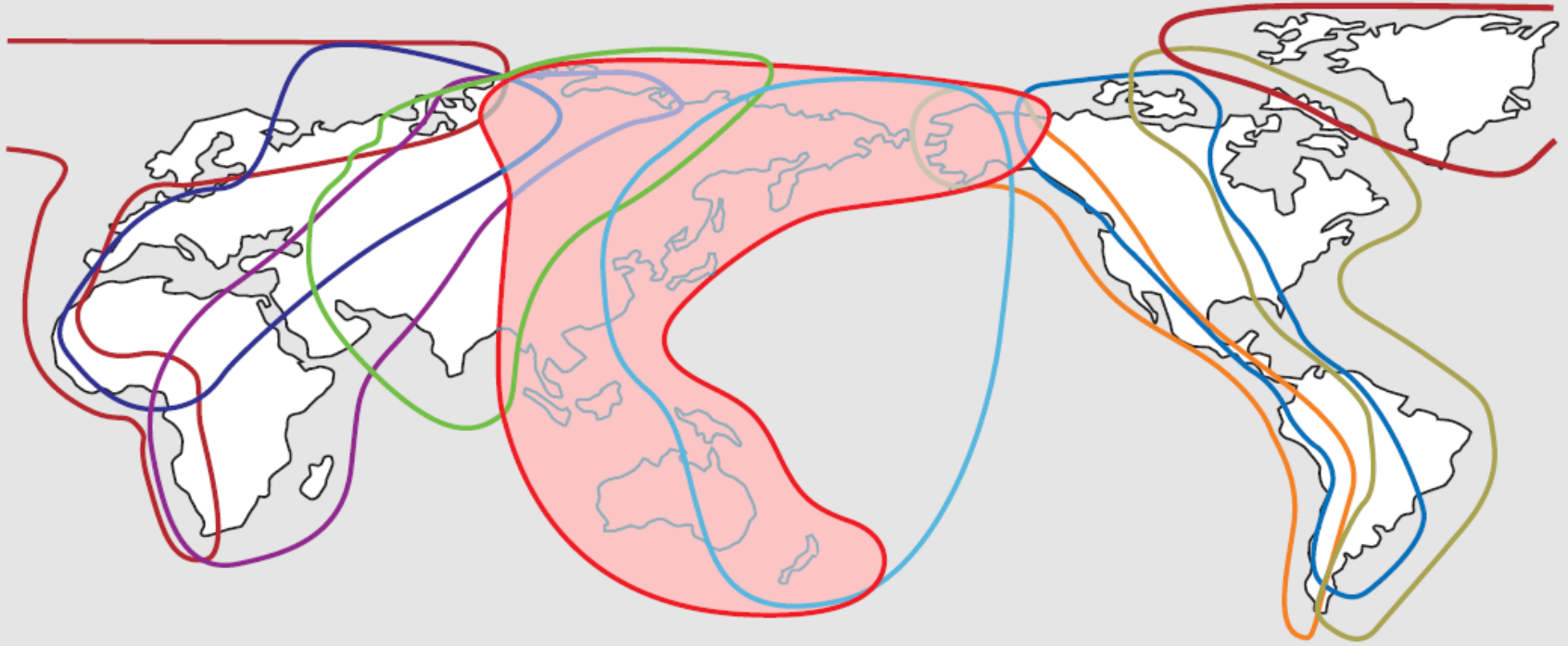


International Cooperation for a Shared Biodiveristy Resource: Migratory Waterbirds and intertidal habitats in Yellow Sea, Importance of Ganghwa as migratory bottleneck



Minseon Kim, Programme Officer, EAAFP

Nine global flyways of migratory waterbirds



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

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

East Asian-Australasian Flyway

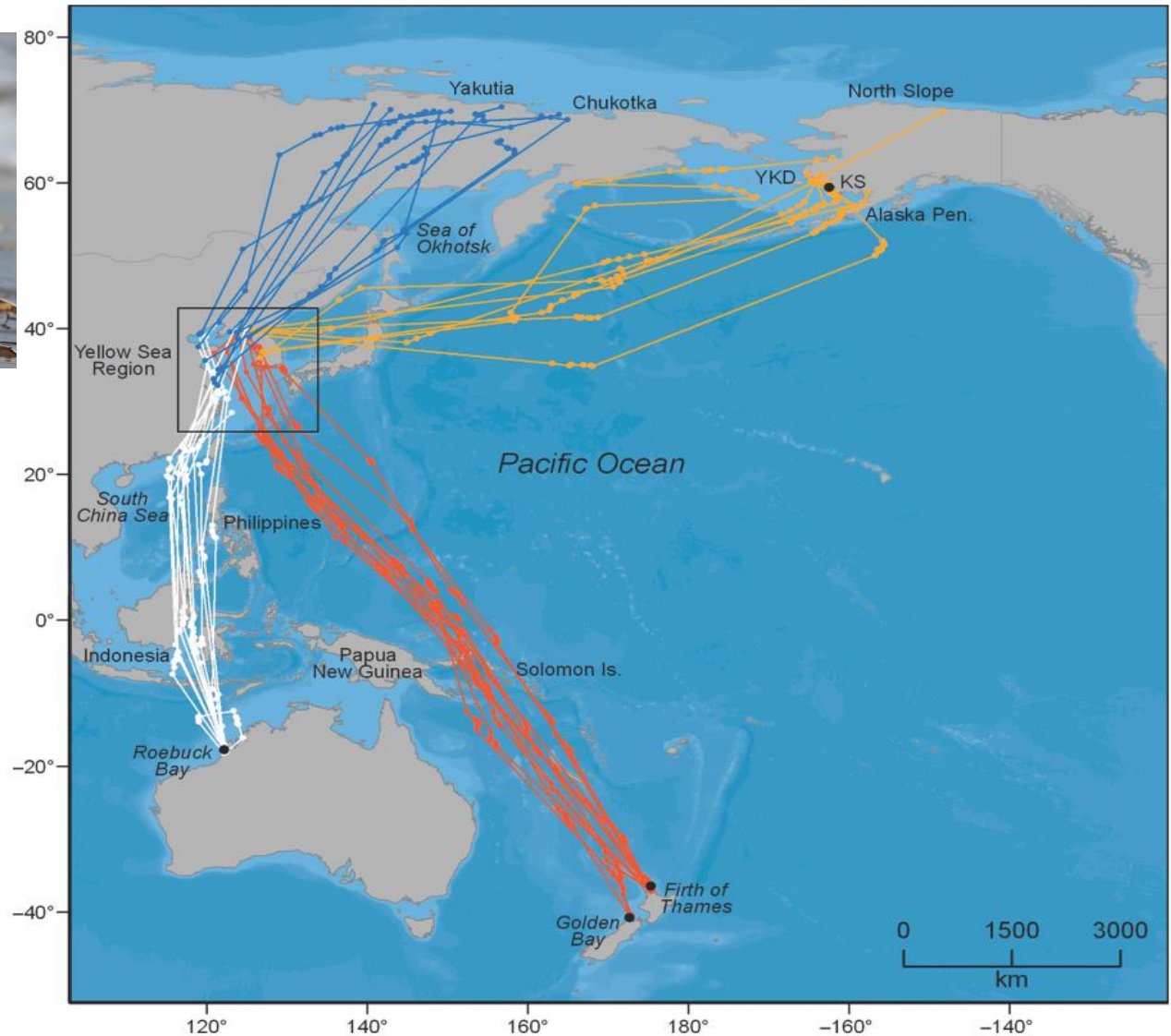
Minimum 50 million individuals
of 200 waterbirds species



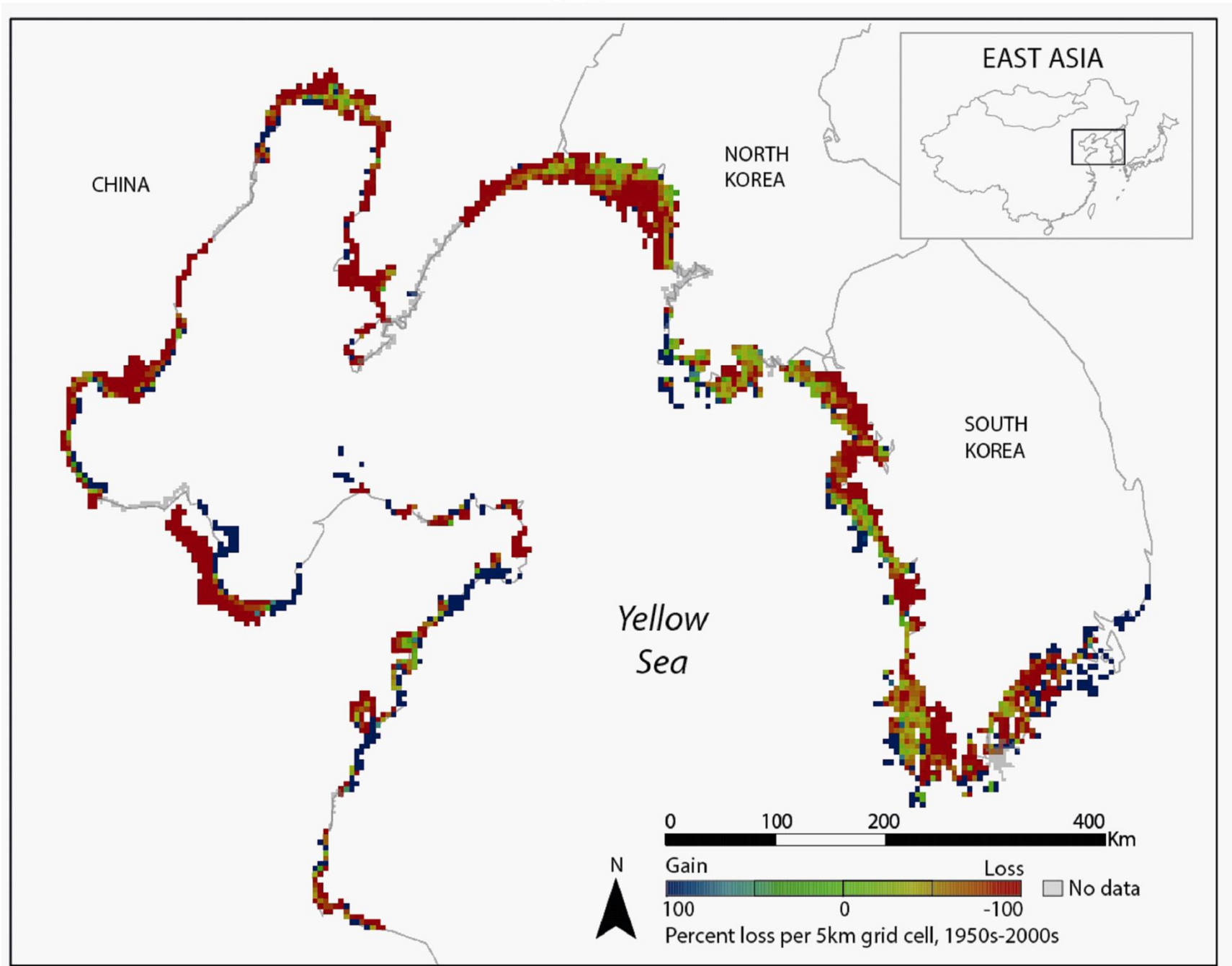
the highest number
of IUCN threatened
bird species: 33

Highest number of
declining species
(annual declines of
9% for some
shorebirds)

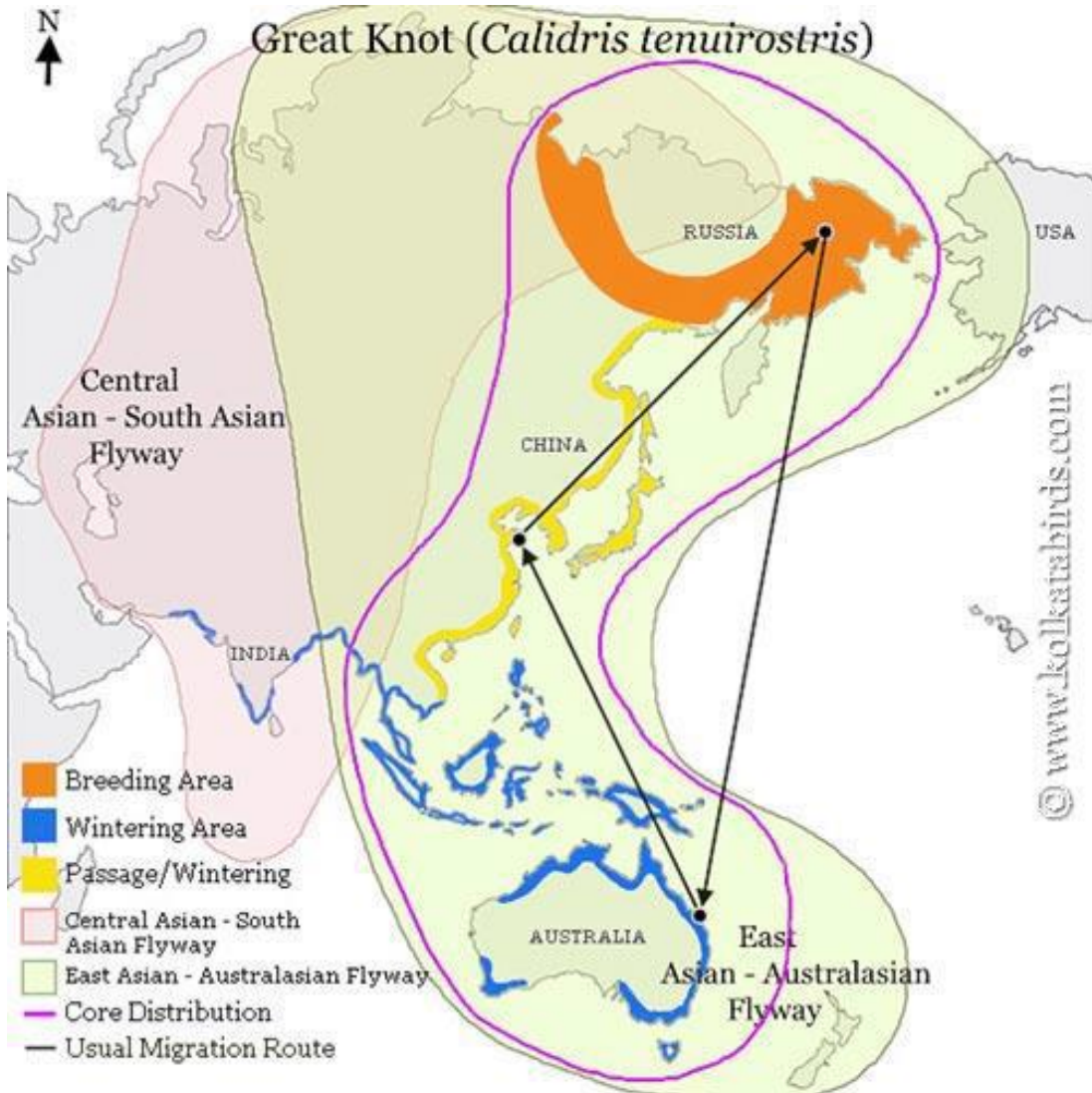
Yellow Sea is a migratory bottleneck



Tidal flats have disappeared in the Yellow Sea



Protection of Intertidal Habitats?



- 7.4% of breeding grounds protected
- 11.5% of non-breeding grounds

But only

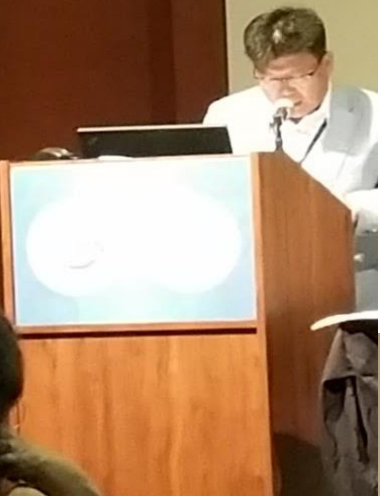
- 0.03% of stopover sites



**IUCN Resolution 26
Conservation of
intertidal habitats and
migratory waterbirds of the
East Asian-Australasian Flyway,
especially the Yellow/West Sea,
in a global context**



WCC Yellow Sea workshop 4 Sept 2016, Hawaii



Recommendations from WCC Yellow/West Sea workshop



IUCN Resolutions, Recommendations
and other Decisions

World Conservation Congress
Honolulu, Hawaii, United States of America
6–10 September 2016



1. Propose draft resolution to Ramsar COP on conservation of Yellow/West Sea intertidal habitats
2. Form a Joint Committee of the countries of the Yellow/West Sea, EAAFP, Ramsar and IUCN to move forward Resolution 26 and outcome from Beijing, with possible first workshop in 2017
3. Create joint Task Forces around a) migratory waterbirds; b) habitat and fisheries; and 3) world heritage designation
4. use the EAAFP as a framework for strengthening the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their habitats



Yellow Sea World Heritage Site ?

A remarkable parallel: Wadden Sea – Yellow Sea



Ganghwa and Xiaoyangkou,

One of the most important habitats for globally endangered species

Opportunity for Flyway Network Site and World Heritage Site

Ganghwa

- Over 40% of Black-faced Spoonbill population breed in Ganghwa (80% in Incheon)
- Critical stopover site for Far Eastern Curlew

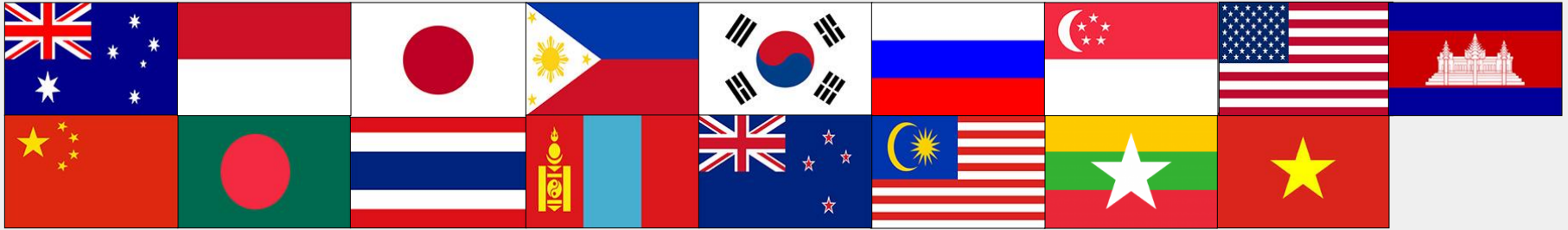
Xiaoyangkou

- Critical stopover site for Spoon-billed Sandpiper (CR)



EAAFP Partners (35)

Governments



Intergovernmental organizations



International NGO



Flyway Site Network

Important Wetlands Across the Flyway



Network Sites

(136 sites)



Important Sites

(Approx. 900 sites)



Benefits of joining Flyway Site Network/EAAFP

- Recognition through engagement in a highly regarded international initiative
- Access to a network of wetland and waterbird specialists
- Opportunities to engage with flyway site managers to share information and expertise
- Opportunities to access international and national funding
- Access to information and knowledge on migratory waterbird conservation
- Access to capacity development opportunities
- Sister sites collaboration (e.g. Yubudo & Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve)

