



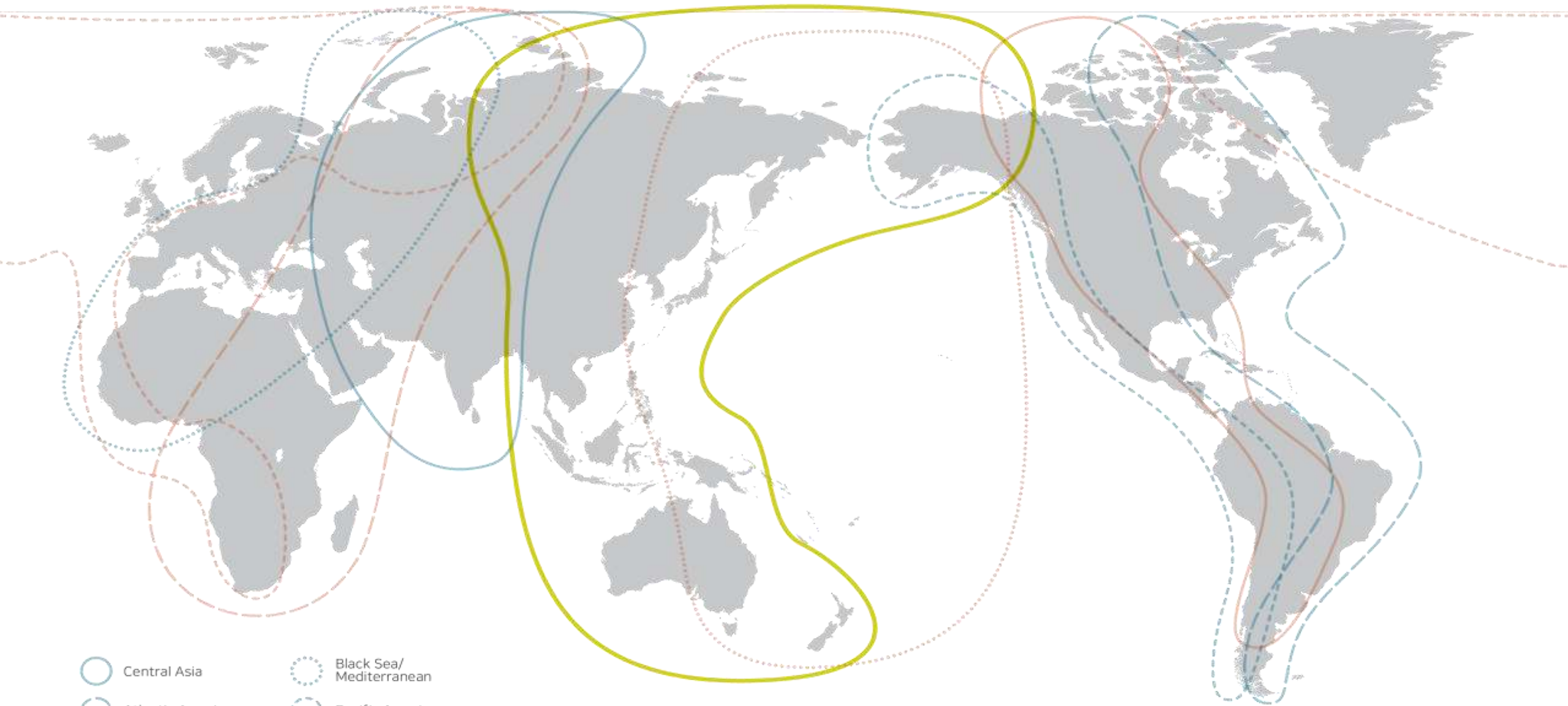
EAST ASIAN-AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP

Aligning NEAMPAN with the East Asian- Australasian Flyway Strategy

NEAMPAN Workshop on Advancing Marine Protected Areas
for Climate Action, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development

11 November 2024, Qingdao China





Central Asia

Atlantic Americas

Mississippi Americas

West Asian-
East African

Black Sea/
Mediterranean

Pacific Americas

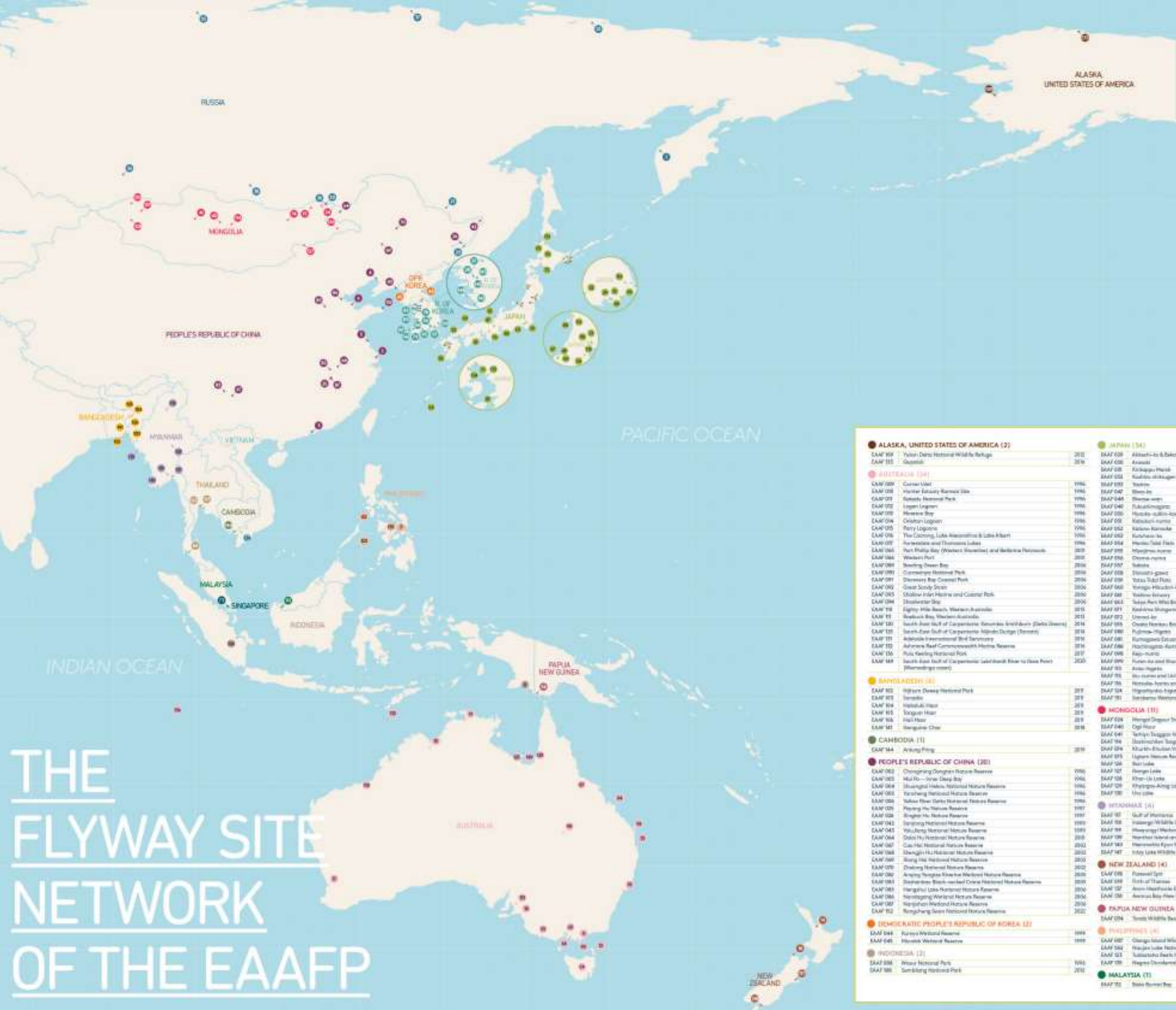
West Pacific

East Atlantic

East Asian-
Australasian

FLYWAY SITE NETWORK

155 Flyway Network Sites
19 countries with FNS
1000+ Important sites for migratory waterbirds



Country	Site Name	Year		
ALASKA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (2)	EAAP 009 Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	2010		
	EAAP 105 Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	2010		
	BANGLADESH (4)	EAAP 087 Curlew Island	1996	
		EAAP 028 Haver Hill Sanctuary Site	1996	
		EAAP 073 Kaptai National Park	1996	
		EAAP 072 Lagan Lagoon	1996	
		EAAP 070 Mowson Bay	1996	
		EAAP 074 Okotai Lagoon	1996	
		EAAP 075 Puri Lagoon	1996	
		EAAP 076 The Charonia, Lake Manowath & Lake Kaptai	1996	
		EAAP 027 Ratanak and Thumras Lufas	1996	
		EAAP 066 Sun Philip Bay (Warren's Sanctuary) and Bekhara National	2010	
EAAP 068 Wadswell Park		2010		
EAAP 089 Wadswell Park		2010		
BENGLADESH (4)	EAAP 092 Hillyard Dewey National Park	2010		
	EAAP 093 Jamuna	2010		
	EAAP 094 Jamuna	2010		
	EAAP 095 Jamuna	2010		
	CAMBODIA (1)	EAAP 044 Arlung Phing	2010	
		PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (20)	EAAP 063 Chongming Donghai National Reserve	1996
			EAAP 065 Muji Do - Inan Daog Bay	1996
			EAAP 064 Shuangchi Island National Nature Reserve	1996
			EAAP 062 Yancheng National Nature Reserve	1996
			EAAP 029 Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve	1996
			EAAP 028 Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve	1996
			EAAP 043 Jingjiang National Nature Reserve	1996
EAAP 045 Yalujiang National Nature Reserve			1996	
EAAP 044 Daliao National Nature Reserve			1996	
EAAP 047 Cao-Hai National Nature Reserve			1996	
EAAP 048 Zhongji National Nature Reserve			1996	
EAAP 049 Wangji National Nature Reserve	1996			
EAAP 070 Daming National Nature Reserve	1996			
EAAP 089 Anqing National Nature Reserve	1996			
EAAP 088 Shanhaihe Black-necked Crane National Nature Reserve	1996			
EAAP 086 Hongyuan Lake National Nature Reserve	1996			
EAAP 085 Hongyuan Lake National Nature Reserve	1996			
EAAP 087 Hongyuan Lake National Nature Reserve	1996			
EAAP 084 Hongyuan Lake National Nature Reserve	1996			
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (2)	EAAP 046 Rurye Wetland Reserve	1996		
	EAAP 045 Rurye Wetland Reserve	1996		
	INDONESIA (2)	EAAP 086 Uluwatu National Park	1996	
		EAAP 085 Uluwatu National Park	1996	
	JAPAN (54)	EAAP 026 Akitsushima Island	1996	
		EAAP 027 Akitsushima Island	1996	
		EAAP 028 Akitsushima Island	1996	
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		EAAP 030 Akitsushima Island	1996	
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THE FLYWAY SITE NETWORK OF THE EAAFP

- The most vulnerable
- 50 million migratory waterbirds
- More than 210 species
- 200 million people rely on these sites for food, medicine, fuel, livelihood, climate resilience, and other economic benefits.

40 Partners of EAAFP

National Governments (18)



Inter-Governmental Organisations (6)



International Organisation (1)



International Non-Government Organisations (14)



International Private Enterprise (1)



Contribution to Global Biodiversity Agenda

How Wetlands Support Achievement of the SDGs

SDG 17 – PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The Ramsar Convention works in partnership with other MEAs to support governments in achieving the SDGs.

SDG 16 – PEACE, JUSTICE & STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Effective management of transboundary wetlands contributes to peace and security.

SDG 15 – LIFE ON LAND

40% of all the world's species live and breed in wetlands.

SDG 14 – LIFE BELOW WATER

Healthy and productive oceans rely on well functioning coastal and marine wetlands.

SDG 13 – CLIMATE ACTION

Peatlands cover only 3% of global land but store twice as much carbon as the entire world's forest biomass.

SDG 12 – RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION

Wetland areas properly managed can sustainably support increased demands for water in all sectors.

SDG 11 – SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES

Urban wetlands play a vital role in making cities safe, resilient and sustainable.

SDG 10 – REDUCED INEQUALITY

Healthy wetlands mitigate the risk to an estimated 5 billion people living with poor access to water by 2050.

SDG 9 – INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

Healthy wetlands form a natural buffer against the increasing number of natural disasters.

SDG 1 – NO POVERTY

More than a billion people depend on wetlands for a living.

SDG 2 – ZERO HUNGER

Rice, grown in wetland paddies, is the staple diet of 3.5 billion people.

SDG 3 – GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING

Half of international tourists seek relaxation in wetland areas, especially coastal zones.

SDG 4 – QUALITY EDUCATION

Safe water access enhances educational opportunities, especially for girls.

SDG 5 – GENDER EQUALITY

Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water.

SDG 6 – CLEAN WATER & SANITATION

Almost all of the world's consumption of freshwater is drawn either directly or indirectly from wetlands.

SDG 7 – AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY

Sustainable upstream water management can provide affordable and clean energy.

SDG 8 – DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH

Wetlands sustain 266 million jobs in wetland tourism and travel.



FIGURE #1

The Network of 155 Flyway Sites is Contributing To:



- Protecting coastal and freshwater fisheries.



- Part of the irrigation infrastructure for agriculture



- Role of wetland education centres at FNS



- Tourism



- Urban wetlands improve quality of life, mental and physical health



- Peatlands, mangroves (carbon storage)
- Disaster Risk Reduction

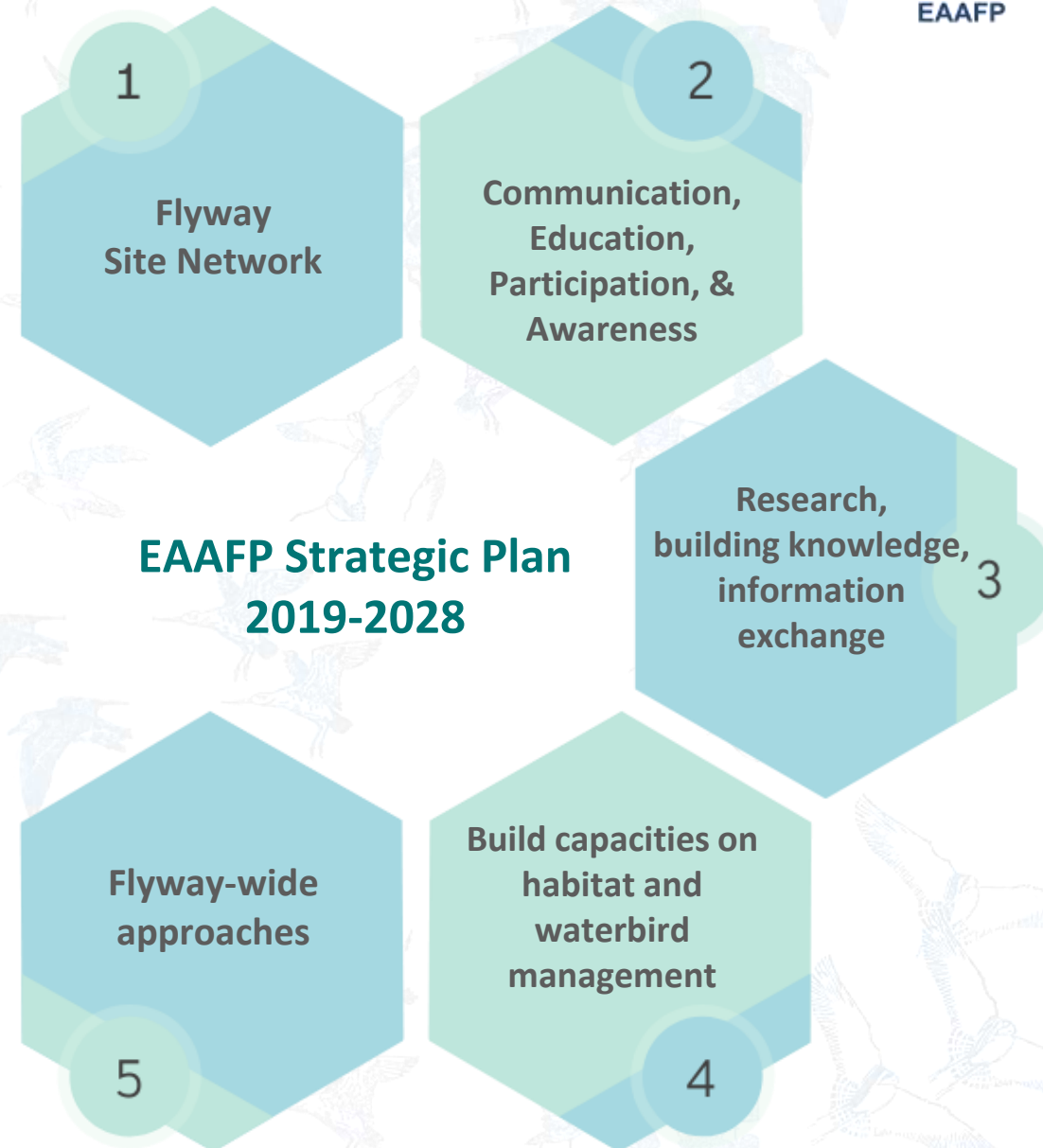


- Broader biodiversity

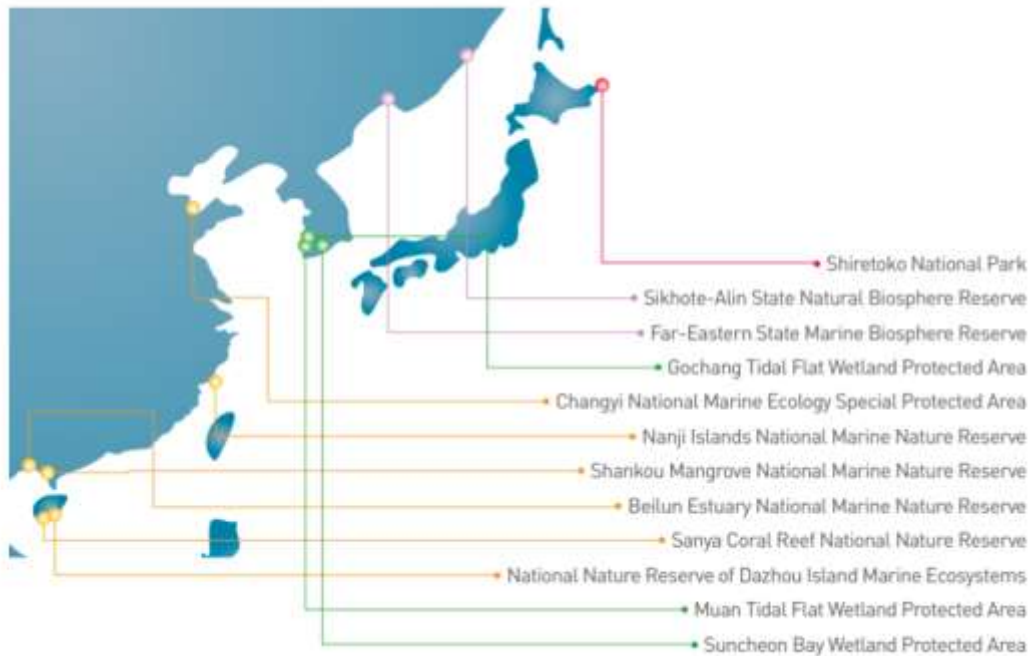


Understanding the Flyway Partnership

safeguarding ecological connectivity across EAAF



Importance of the EAAFP to MPAs in North East Asia



© NEAMPAN

1. Protection of Key Habitats for Migratory Waterbirds
 2. EAAFP's governance structure
 3. Capacity Building and Knowledge Exchange for Site Managers and the National Focal Points
 4. Integration with Regional and Global Frameworks
 5. Contributing to Climate Action and Ecosystem Resilience
- Ultimately benefiting the entire marine ecosystem!**

Levels of Cooperation

Global Level

- World Migratory Bird Day
- African – Eurasian Waterbird Agreement
- Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
 - Central Asian Flyway
 - Wetland Link International
- Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

National Level

- National Partnership
- Site Partnership



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Convention on Wetlands
Convention sur les zones humides
Convención sobre los Humedales



Flyway Level

- Flyway Site Network
- EAAFP Meetings of Partners
- Working Groups and Task Forces
 - Sister Sites Partnership

Subregional Level

- NEASPEC
- ASEAN Flyway Network
- Indo-Burma Ramsar Regional Initiative
- Ramsar Regional Center - East Asia
- Arctic Migratory Bird Initiative
- Yellow Sea Region (PRC, ROK, DPRK)
 - Regional Flyway Initiative

7 Working Groups and 10 Task Forces

Working Groups



ANATIDAE WORKING GROUP



AVIAN DISEASE WORKING GROUP



BLACK-FACED SPOONBILL WORKING GROUP



CEPA WORKING GROUP



CRANE WORKING GROUP



SEABIRD WORKING GROUP



SHOREBIRD WORKING GROUP

Task Forces



AMUR-HEILONG BASIN



BAER'S POCHARD TASK FORCE



FAR EASTERN CURLEW TASK FORCE



MONITORING OF WATERBIRD POPULATIONS & SITES TASK FORCE



SCALY-SIDED MERGANSER TASK FORCE



SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER TASK FORCE



YELLOW SEA ECOREGION TASK FORCE



DALMATIAN PELICAN TASK FORCE



ILLEGAL HUNTING, TAKING & TRADE OF MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS TASK FORCE



YOUTH TASK FORCE

EAAFP Seabird Working Group

- Established in 2007 to assist in the coordination of conservation activities across the flyway through promoting, facilitating, coordinating and harmonizing seabird conservation, education, and research activities across the EAAF.
- Cooperates with all Partners, scientists, and land managers interested in seabird conservation and helps to improve communication among these groups.

Chair: Robb Kaler


US Fish & Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Management

Coordinator: Yat-tung Yu

The Hong Kong Bird Watching Society




Marine Flyways - UNEP/CMS/Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP14)



UNEP
environment
programme

CMS



CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES

UNEP/CMS/Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP14)
Original: English

FLYWAYS

Adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 14th Meeting (Samarkand, February 2024)

Recalling Recommendation 7.7 America Pacific Flyway Programme, Resolution 10.10 Guidance on Global Flyway Conservation and Options for Policy Arrangements, and Resolution 11.14 Programme of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways¹ relating to flyways,

Recognizing that a flyways approach is necessary to ensure adequate conservation of migratory birds throughout their ranges and that any use of migratory birds is sustainable, combining species- and ecosystem-based approaches and promoting international cooperation and coordination among States, the private sector, multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), United Nations institutions, non-governmental organizations, local communities and other stakeholders,

Also recognizing that there are specific threats of particular significance to migratory birds along flyways, as identified in *A Review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for Management CMS Technical Series No. 27*, that continue to have an impact on these species and their habitats including: inland wetland reclamation; destruction of coastal and inter-tidal habitats (Resolution 12.25 Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species); loss of forests and grasslands; agricultural intensification and habitat modification through desertification and overgrazing (Resolution 11.17 (Rev.COP14) Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region (AEMLAP)); inappropriate wind turbine development (Resolution 11.27 (Rev.COP13) Renewable Energy and Migratory Species); collisions with power lines and electrocutions (Resolution 10.11 (Rev.COP13) Power Lines and Migratory Birds); illegal and/or unsustainable killing, taking and trade (Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14) The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds); overfishing and the bycatch of seabirds (Resolution 6.2, Recommendation 7.2, Resolutions 8.14, 9.18 and 10.14²); lead shot and other poisoning (Resolution 11.15 (Rev.COP14) Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds); invasive alien species (Resolution 11.28 Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species) and avian influenza and other disease (Resolutions 8.27, 9.8 and 10.22 on wildlife disease³ and Resolution 14.18 Avian Influenza); and marine debris (Resolution 11.30 Management of Marine Debris⁴),

Recognizing that flyways are to be considered as ecological networks, since although there may be no direct physical links between their component parts, the populations of birds using them provide an ecological link themselves, as recognized in Resolution 14.16,

Acknowledging the work of the ASEAN Center for Biodiversity in collaborating with non-Parties in the ASEAN for the establishment of the ASEAN Flyway Network fostering regional cooperation for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the wetlands that support them,

¹ All consolidated in Resolution 12.11 (Rev.COP14) Flyways
² All consolidated in Resolution 12.22 Bycatch
³ All consolidated in Resolution 12.6 (Rev.COP14) Wildlife Health and Migratory Species
⁴ Consolidated as Resolution 12.20 Management of Marine Debris

1.Strengthening Marine Conservation through Regional Cooperation

2.Promoting Collaborative Conservation Efforts

3.Developing Conservation Guidelines



CONVENTION ON MIGRATORY SPECIES
COP 14
SAMARKAND
UZBEKISTAN 12-17 FEBRUARY 2024

Importance of Seabird Conservation in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway

Diverse Use of the Flyway: Seabirds utilize the flyway in complex ways, differing from other waterbirds:

- **Breeding Sites:** Seabirds breed in small, discrete island sites, unlike waterfowl and shorebirds that nest on larger continental landscapes.
- **Wide-Ranging Dispersal:** Seabirds have extensive, less defined non-breeding dispersal patterns, often using vast oceanic areas for foraging.

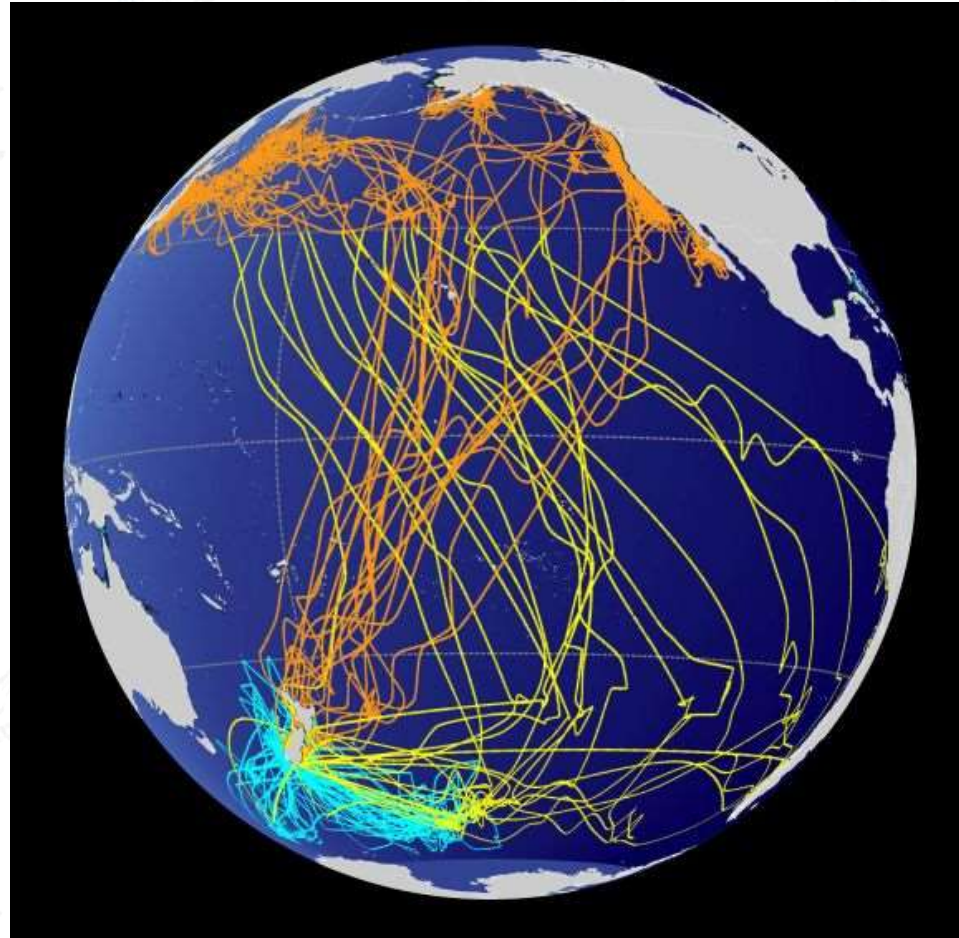
Example: Sooty Shearwaters migrate extensively, breeding near New Zealand, foraging as far as the Antarctic front, and moving across the Pacific Ocean post-breeding.

Sooty Shearwater (*Ardenna grisea*)



© Darren Clark

Sooty Shearwater migration shown by geolocation tracking



Adapted from Shaffer et al. (2006).

Challenges in Seabird Conservation and MPAs

- **Large MPAs Needed:** The wide-ranging nature of seabirds requires very large MPAs, often impractical at the necessary scale.
- **Threats to Breeding Sites:** Invasive species (e.g., rats, cats, ants) threaten island breeding colonies by preying on eggs and chicks.
- **Climate Change Impact:** Difficult to quantify; changes in prey availability and ecosystem dynamics due to climate shifts.
- **Fisheries Impact:** Offshore fishing fleets from China and Korea pose risks through bycatch and competition for prey.
- **Plastic Pollution:** Increasing threats from oceanic plastic waste, impacting seabird health.



© Birdlife International

Recommendations for Seabird Conservation

- **Promote Breeding Site Protection:** Identify breeding locations in NE Asia and assess pest threats.
- **Implement Eradication Projects:** Launch structured pest eradication programs on key breeding islands.
- **Establish Large MPAs:** Advocate for extensive MPAs that cover the full foraging range of seabirds.
- **Enhance Fisheries Management:** Integrate measures like banning set nets, using weighted hooks, and reducing purse seine fishing.
- **Support Regional Fisheries Efforts:** Collaborate with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) to mitigate adverse effects.
- **Reduce Plastic Pollution:** Promote initiatives to reduce ocean plastic, benefiting seabird habitats.

A solid green horizontal bar is positioned above the title.

Responding to the MPA Challenges

- Underfunding
- Governance gaps
- Insufficient protection levels
- Difficulties in integrating local communities and stakeholders in management processes, which limit their overall effectiveness.



Summary

1. Partnership with a good structure
2. Network of experts
3. Working with INGOs
4. Seabird Working Group
5. 155 Flyway Network Sites
6. No answer to the underfunding... yet!



Philippines | November 2025

East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP)



THE 12TH MEETING OF PARTNERS

HOST

Department of
Environment and
Natural Resources
(DENR) of the
Philippines

