

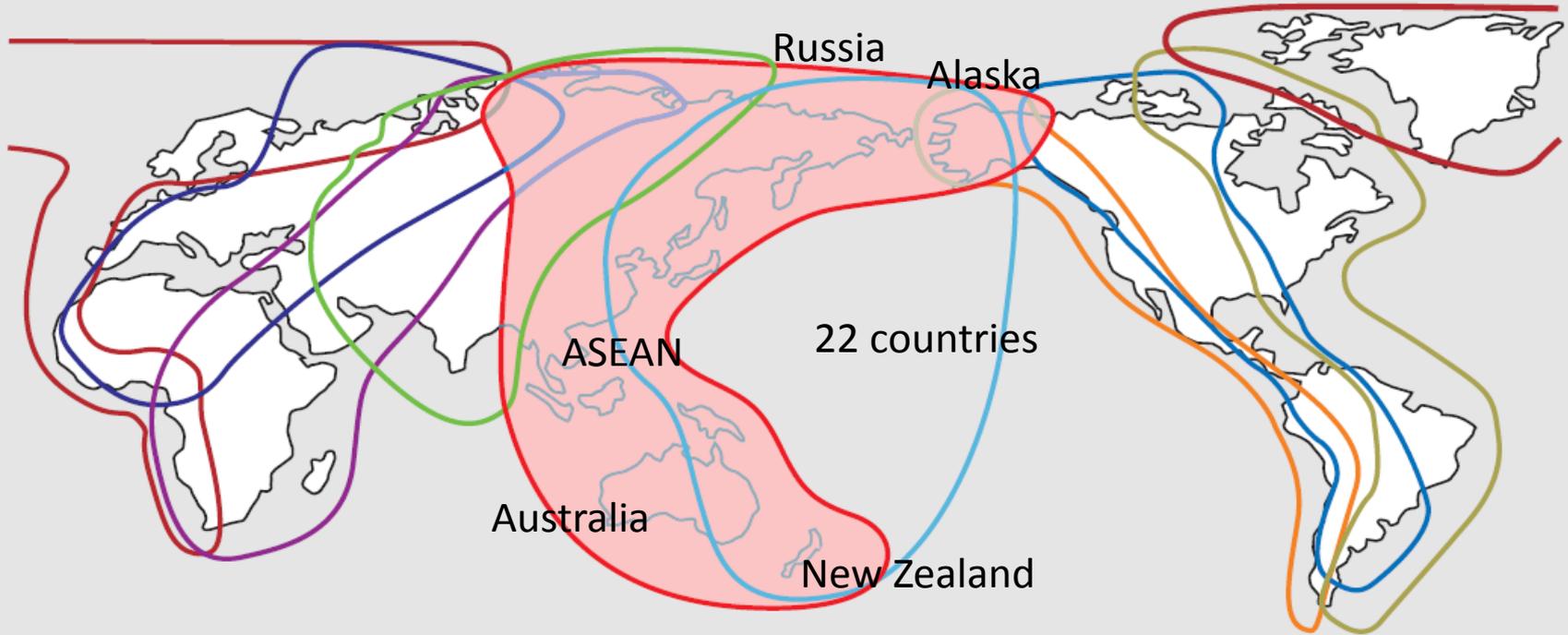


International Cooperation for a Shared Biodiversity Resource: Migratory Waterbirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway



Prepared by
Spike Millington, EAAFP

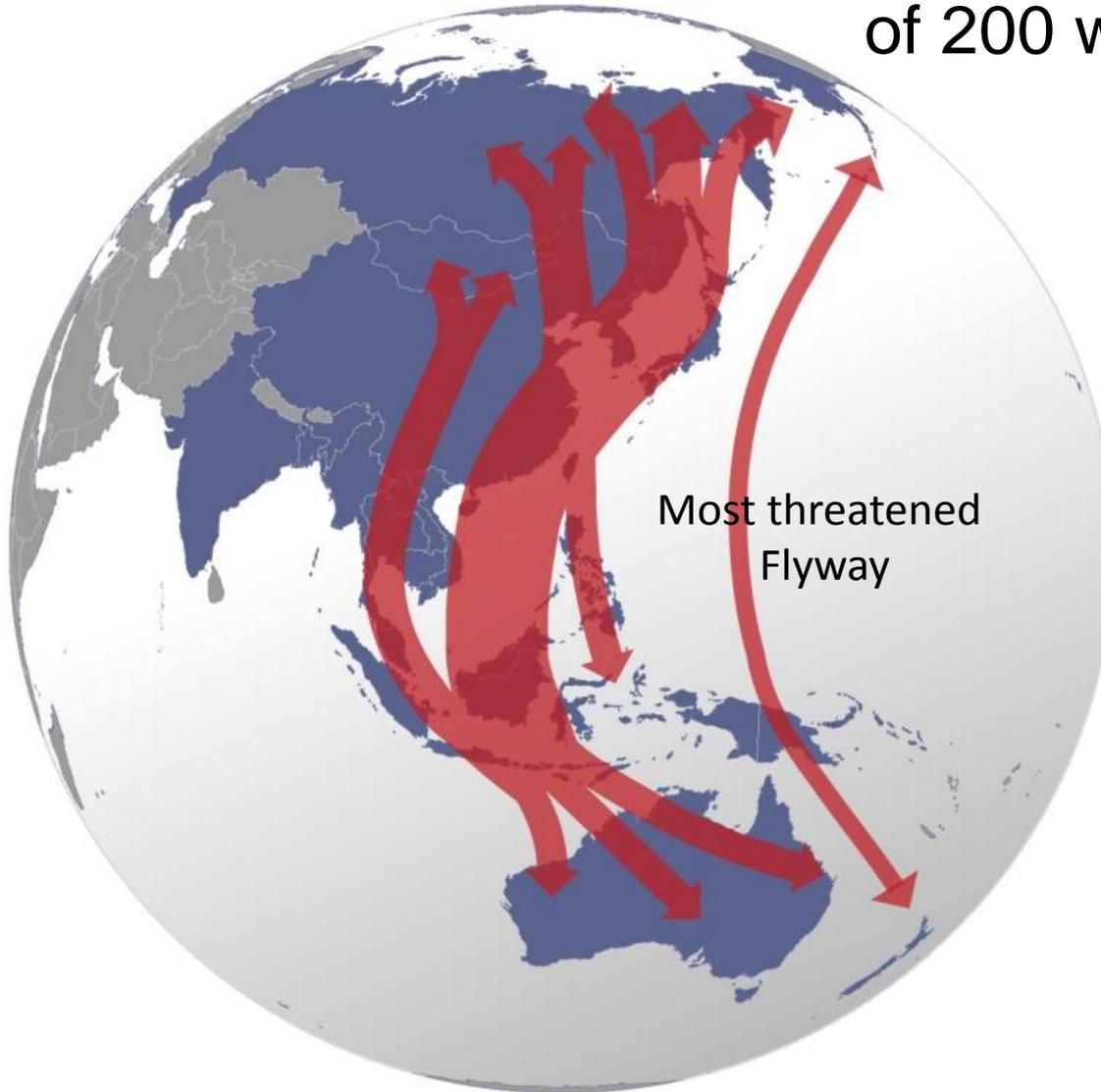
Nine global flyways of migratory waterbirds



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

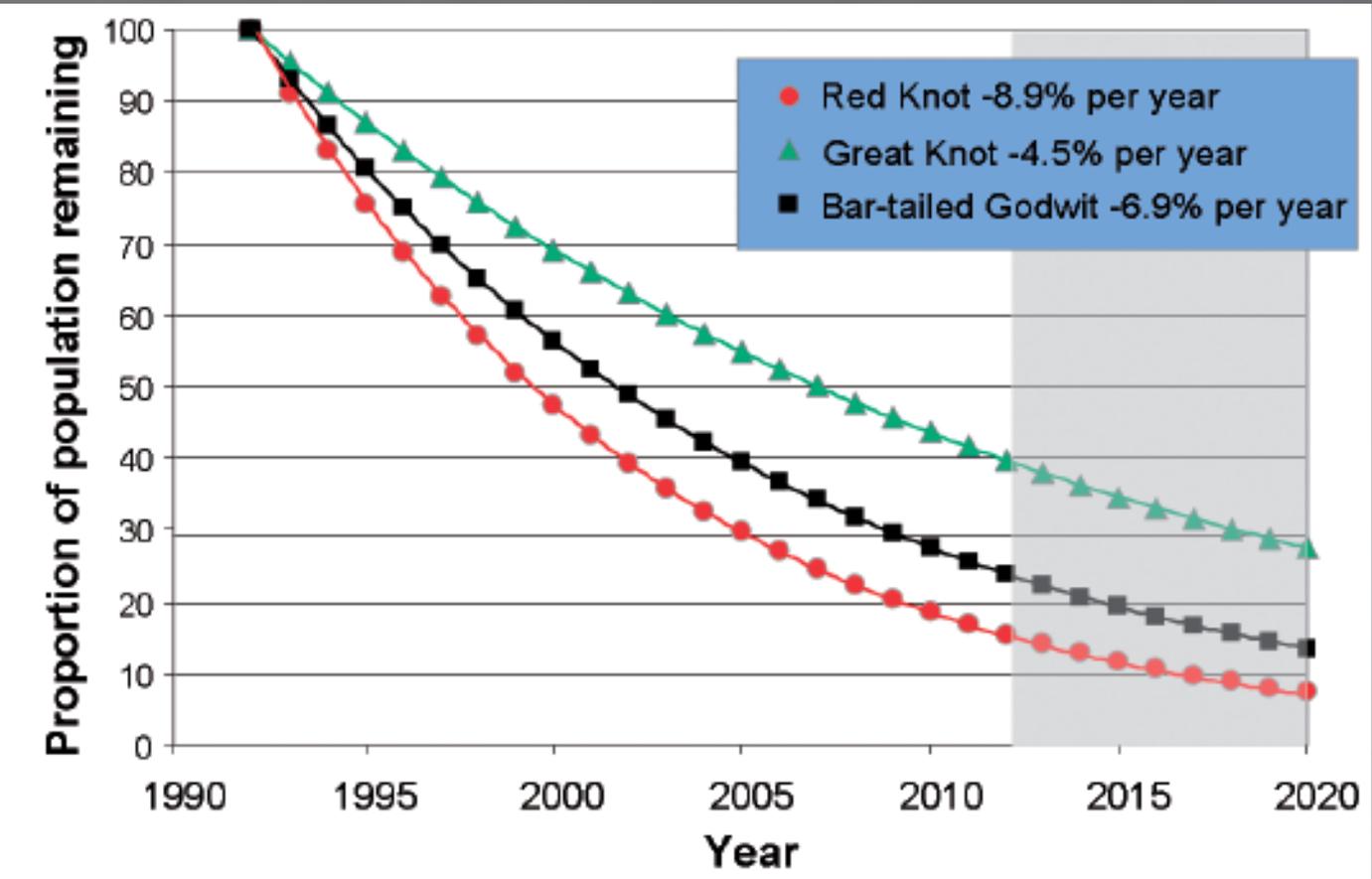
Minimum 50 million individuals
of 200 waterbirds species



the highest number
of IUCN threatened
bird species: 33

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

Projected population losses of three shorebird species given current rates of decline of 5-9% per year



after Amano *et al.* 2010 and Wilson *et al.* 2011

Slipping Away ..

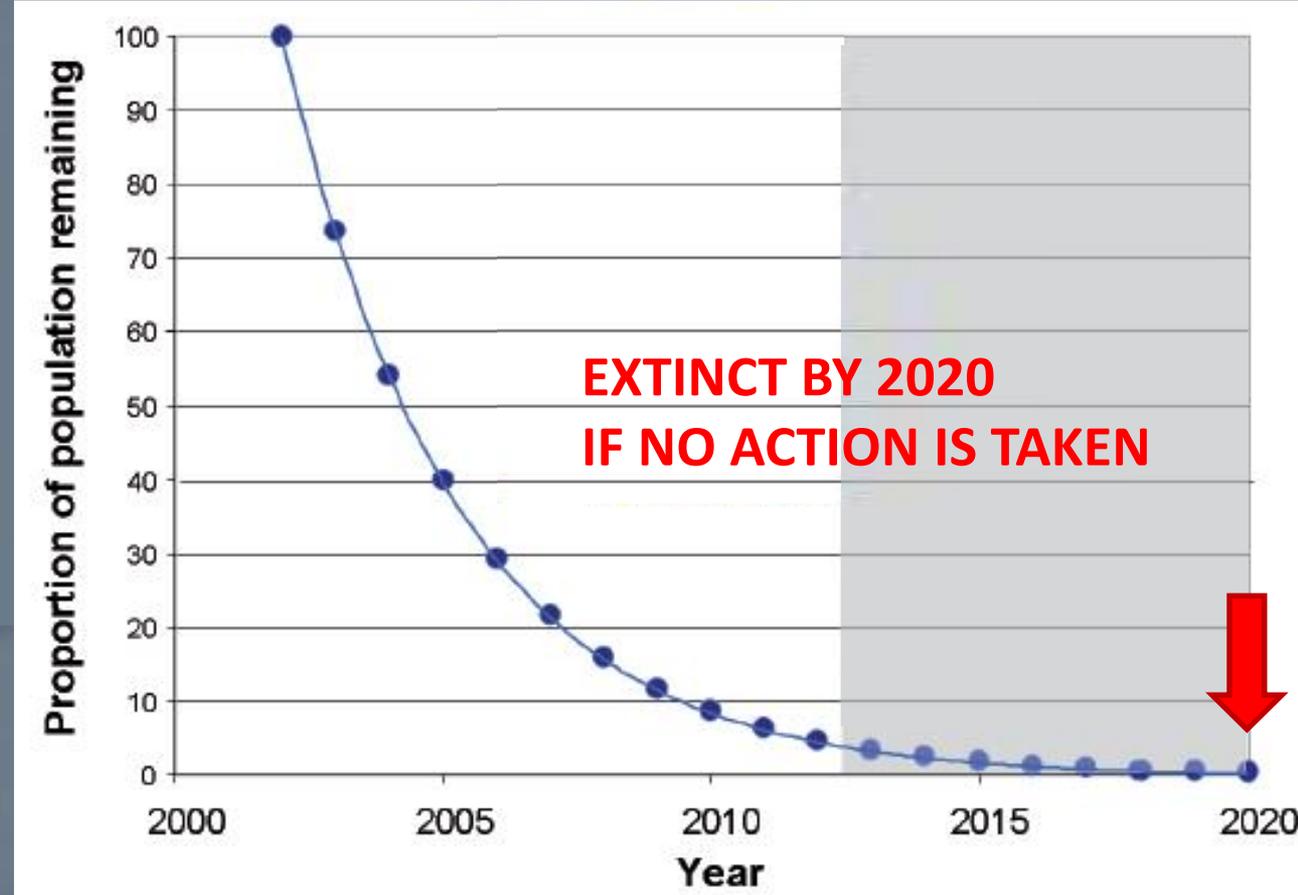


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The critically endangered Spoon-billed Sandpiper is one of the Flyway's most threatened birds



Population time to extinction in Spoon-billed Sandpiper given current rate of decline of 26.4% per year



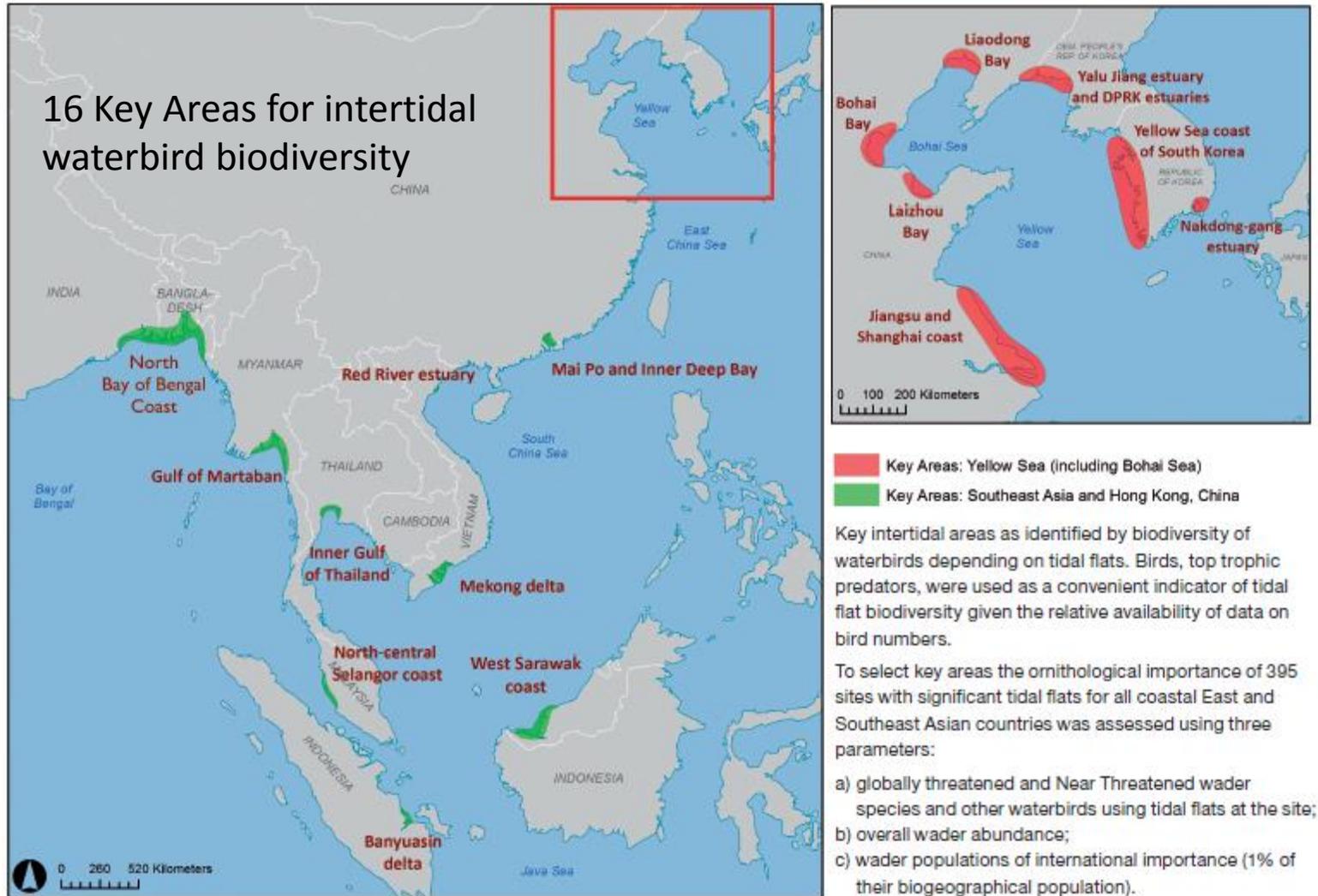


Habitat loss and degradation is the major factor responsible for waterbird declines in EAAF

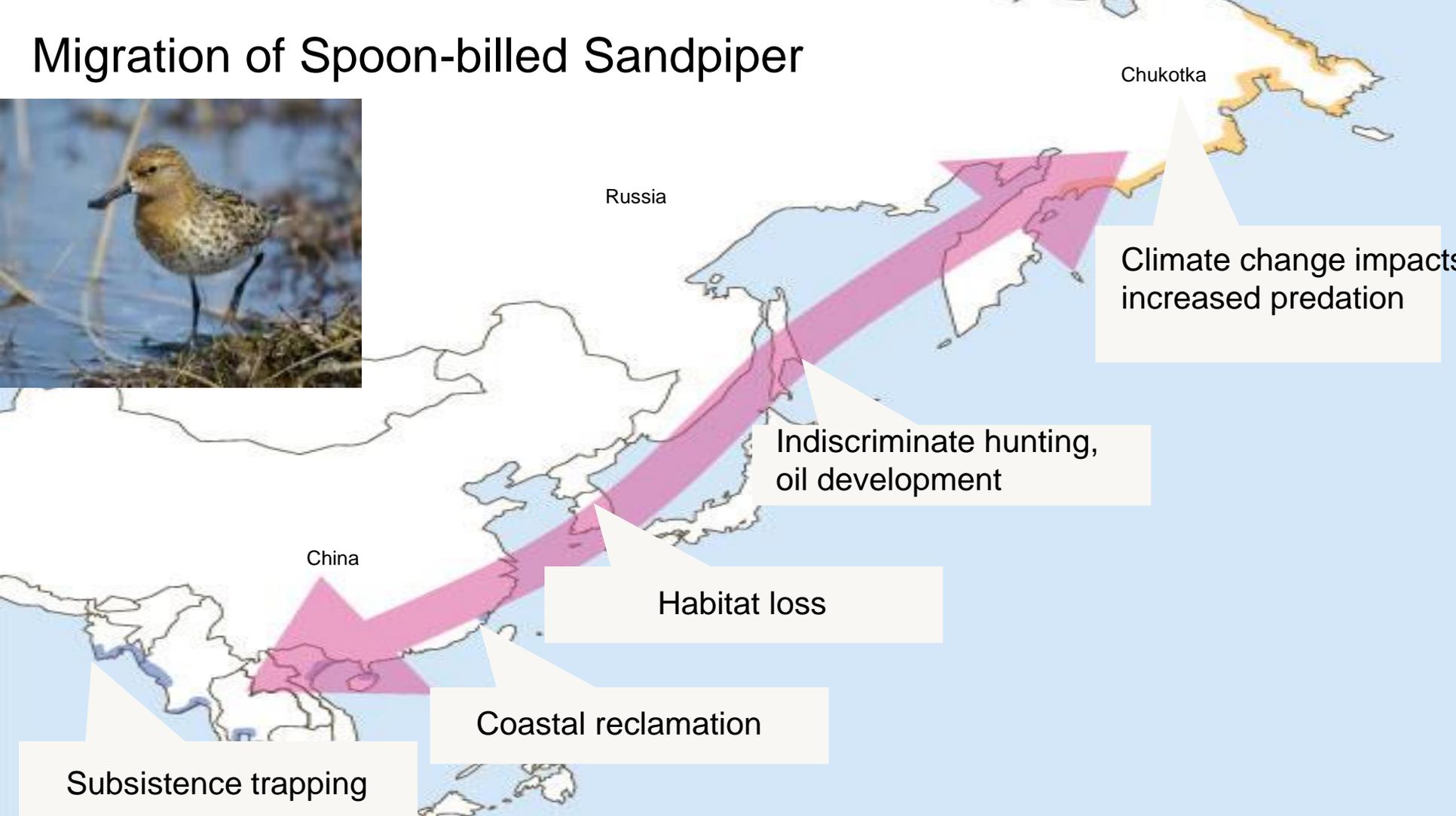


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Figure 5. The 16 key areas for intertidal waterbird biodiversity in the East Asian-Australian Flyway. See Appendix 2 for detailed information on internationally important shorebird sites covered by the key areas and data on biodiversity values and threats.

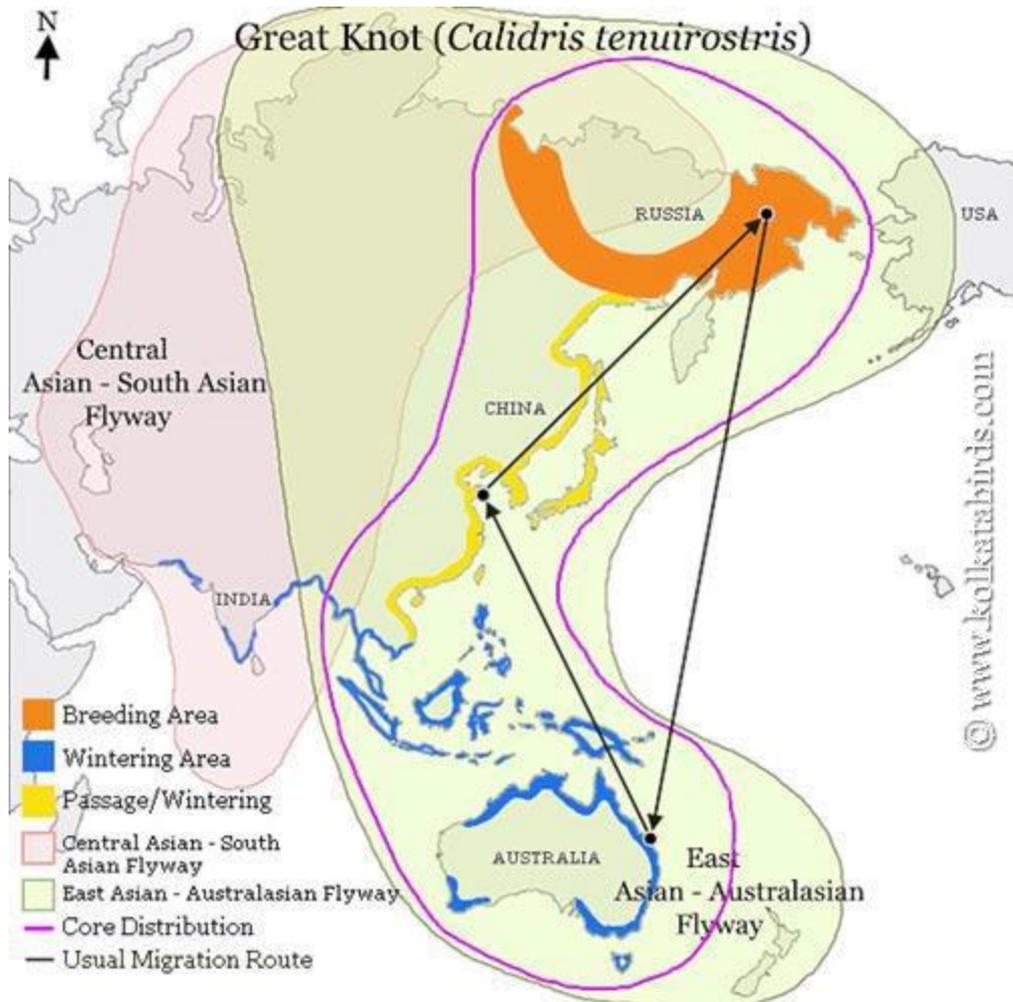


Migration of Spoon-billed Sandpiper



Migratory shorebirds are our shared heritage, belonging to us all. They connect countries, sites and people. A recent study showed only 7% of migratory birds are adequately protected through their ranges, making migratory birds the most vulnerable among all groups.

Great Knot



- 7.4% of breeding grounds protected

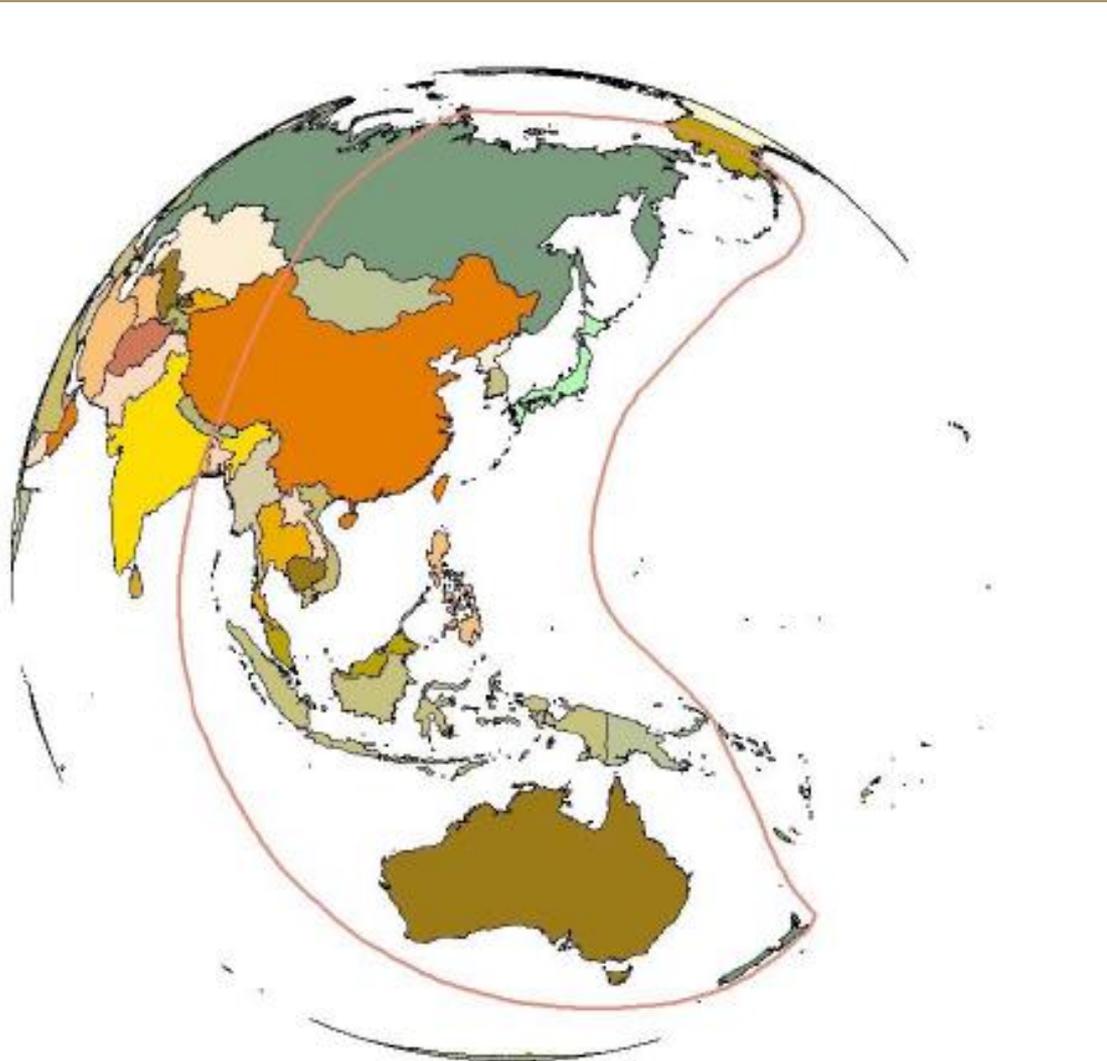
- 11.5% of non-breeding grounds

But only

- 0.03% of stopover sites



A transboundary issue requiring an international response



Russia
USA (Alaska)
Mongolia
China
North Korea
South Korea
Japan
Philippines
Bangladesh
Thailand
Cambodia
Indonesia
Laos
Myanmar
Vietnam
Malaysia
Singapore
Brunei Darussalam
East Timor
Papua New Guinea
Australia
New Zealand

AN-AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

EAA Flyway Partnership

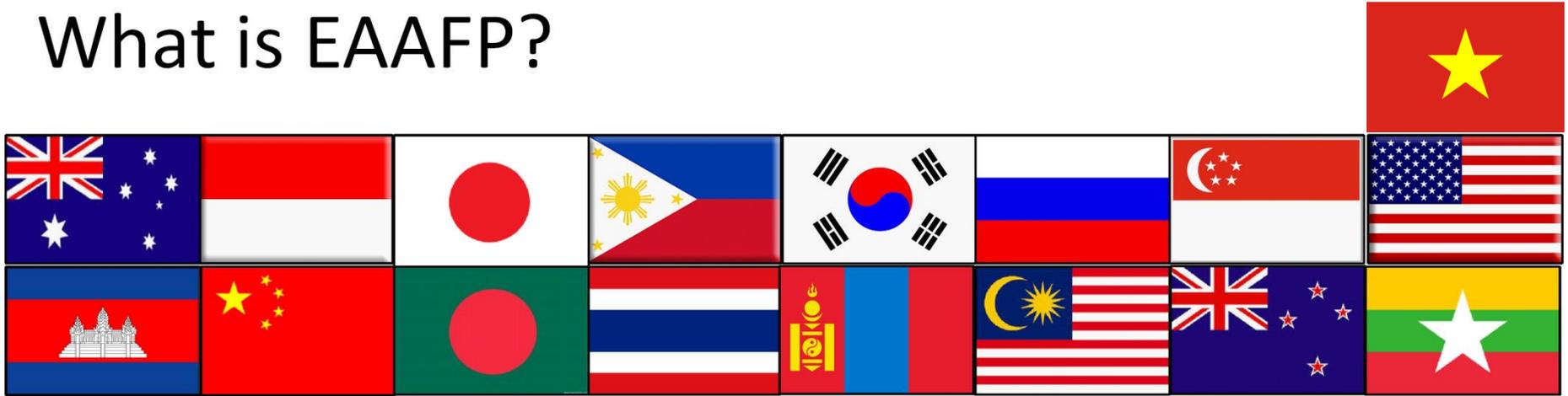
Launched in Indonesia in Nov. 2006

- **Voluntary (non-binding)** arrangement
- Open to Governments, international non-government and intergovernmental organisations, private sector
- Based on 5 Objectives, 5-year Strategic Plan statements
- Secretariat is based on Incheon, South Korea and supported by the Government of Korea and Incheon City Government



PARTNERSHIP for the EAST ASIAN-AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

What is EAAFP?

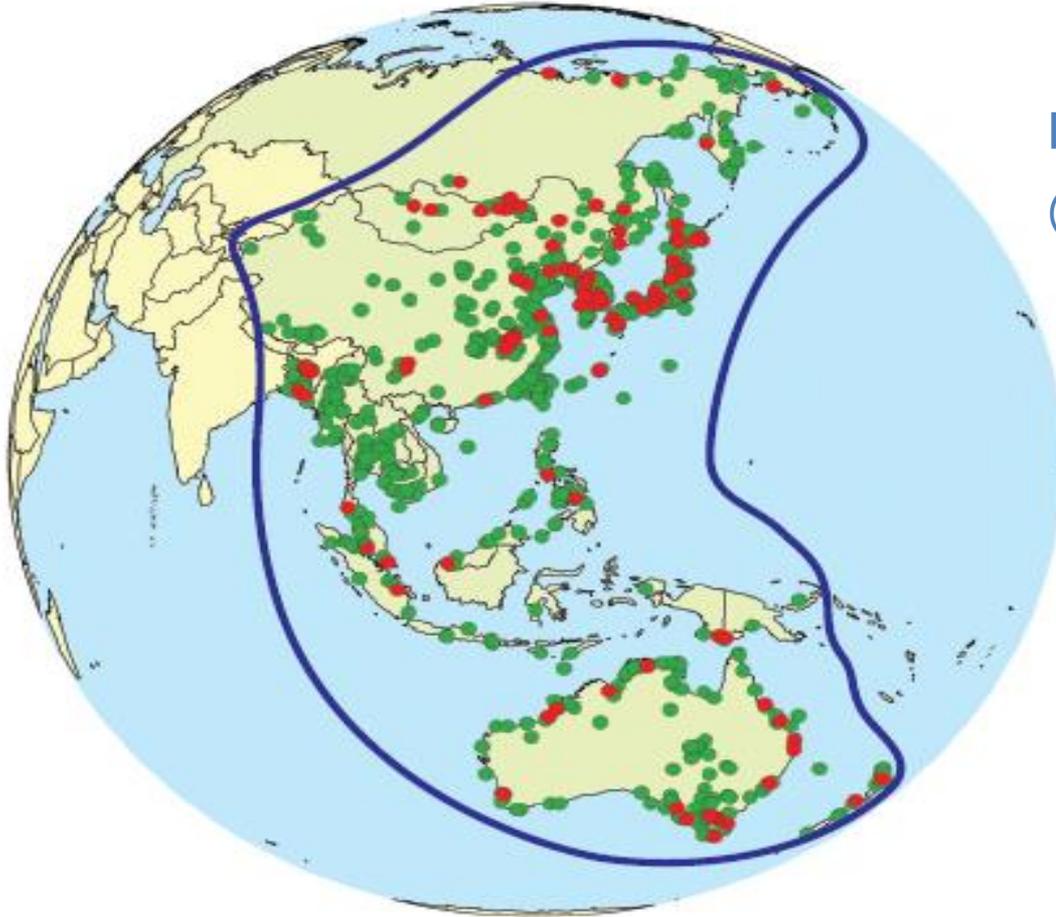


The Partnership's Objectives

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



Flyway Site Network



Flyway Network Sites ●

(123)

Important Potential sites ●

(Approx. 950)

CMS Single Species Action Plans

Black-faced Spoonbill

EAAFP Working Group

Siberian Crane

EAAFP Crane WG

Spoon-billed Sandpiper

EAAFP Task Force

Baer's Pochard

EAAFP Task Force

Chinese Crested Tern

EAAFP Seabird WG



CMS Program of Work on Migratory Birds and Flyways

World Migratory Bird Day

EAAFP Focus on migratory waterbirds, but recent Flyway-wide also on land birds

COP11 - 4 Concerted Action Species: Great Knot, Red Knot, Eastern Curlew, Bar-tailed Godwit



PARTNERSHIP for the EAST ASIAN-AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

The countries along the EAAF have made commitments to global biodiversity targets under several key multilateral environmental agreements,

but it will only be possible for the countries to meet these commitments **if they halt the declining trends in species populations and habitat availability and quality.**



Thank you for your attention



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