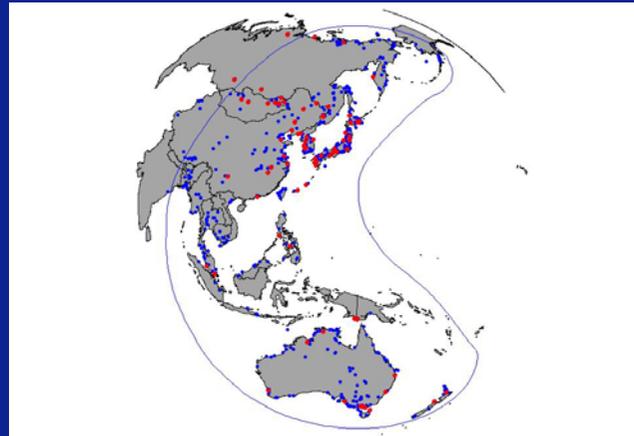
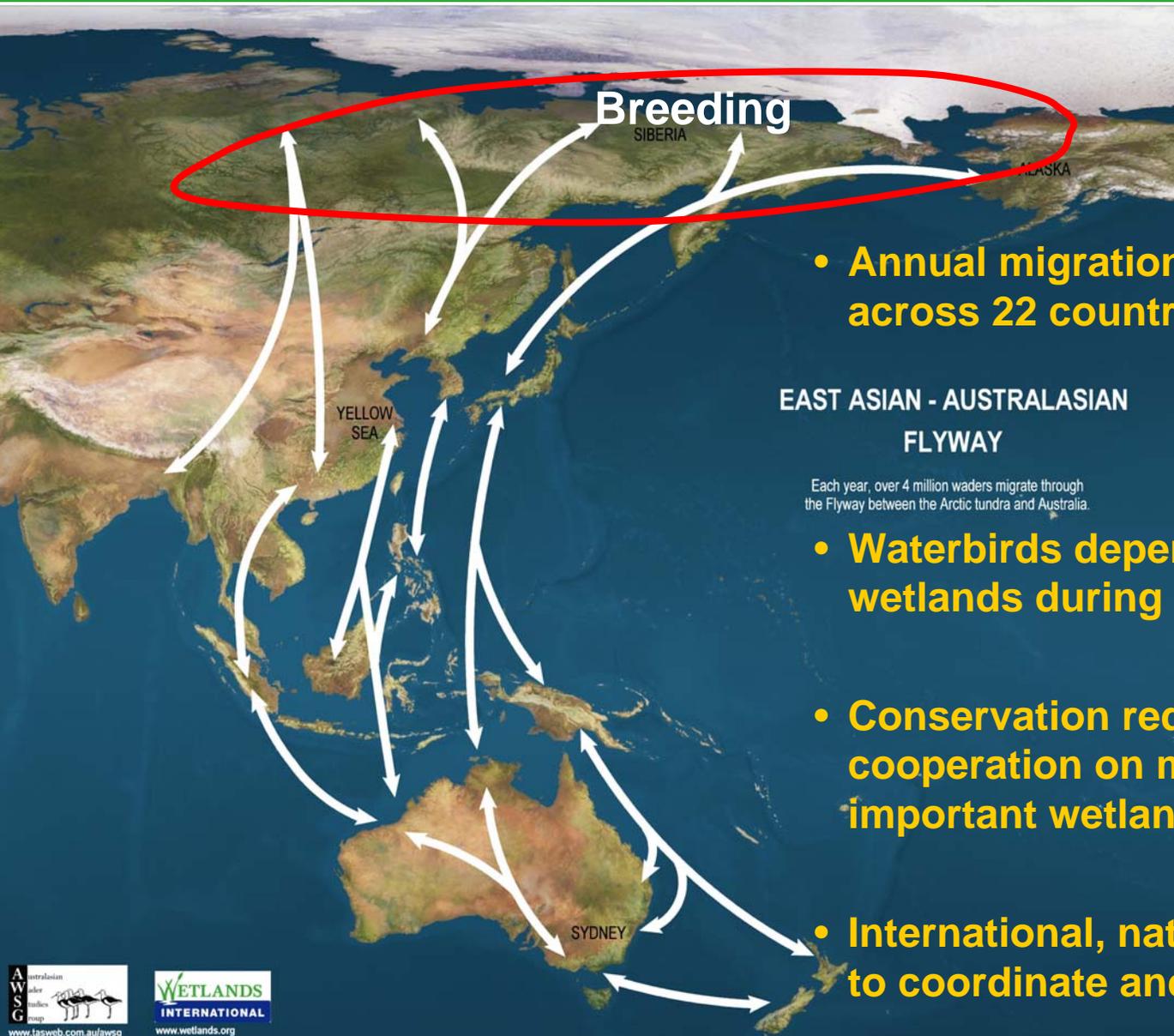


Partnership for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and the Sustainable Use of their Habitats in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway

“Partnership for the East Asian – Australasian Flyway”



Waterbird Migration in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway



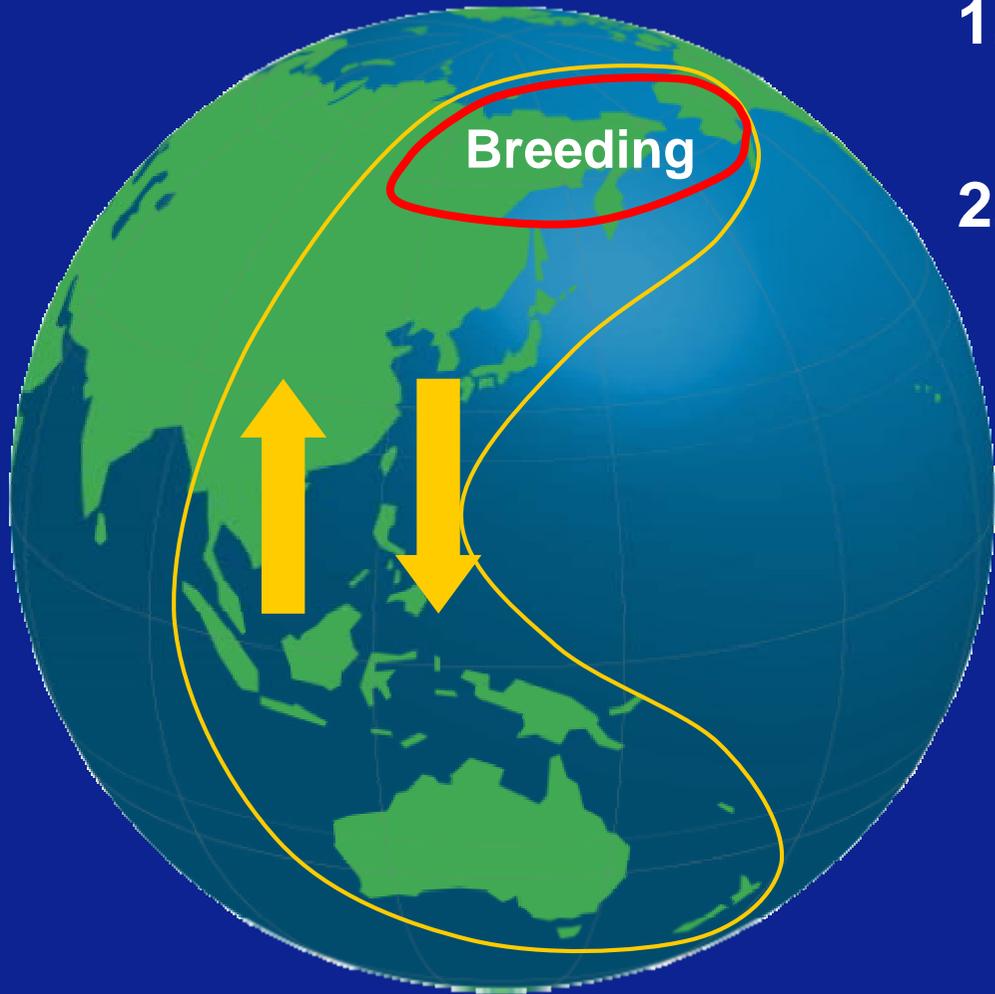
- Annual migration of millions of waterbirds across 22 countries

EAST ASIAN - AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

Each year, over 4 million waders migrate through the Flyway between the Arctic tundra and Australia.

- Waterbirds dependent on a chain of wetlands during migration
- Conservation requires international cooperation on management of a network of important wetlands
- International, national and local frameworks to coordinate and facilitate priority action

Conservation of migratory waterbirds

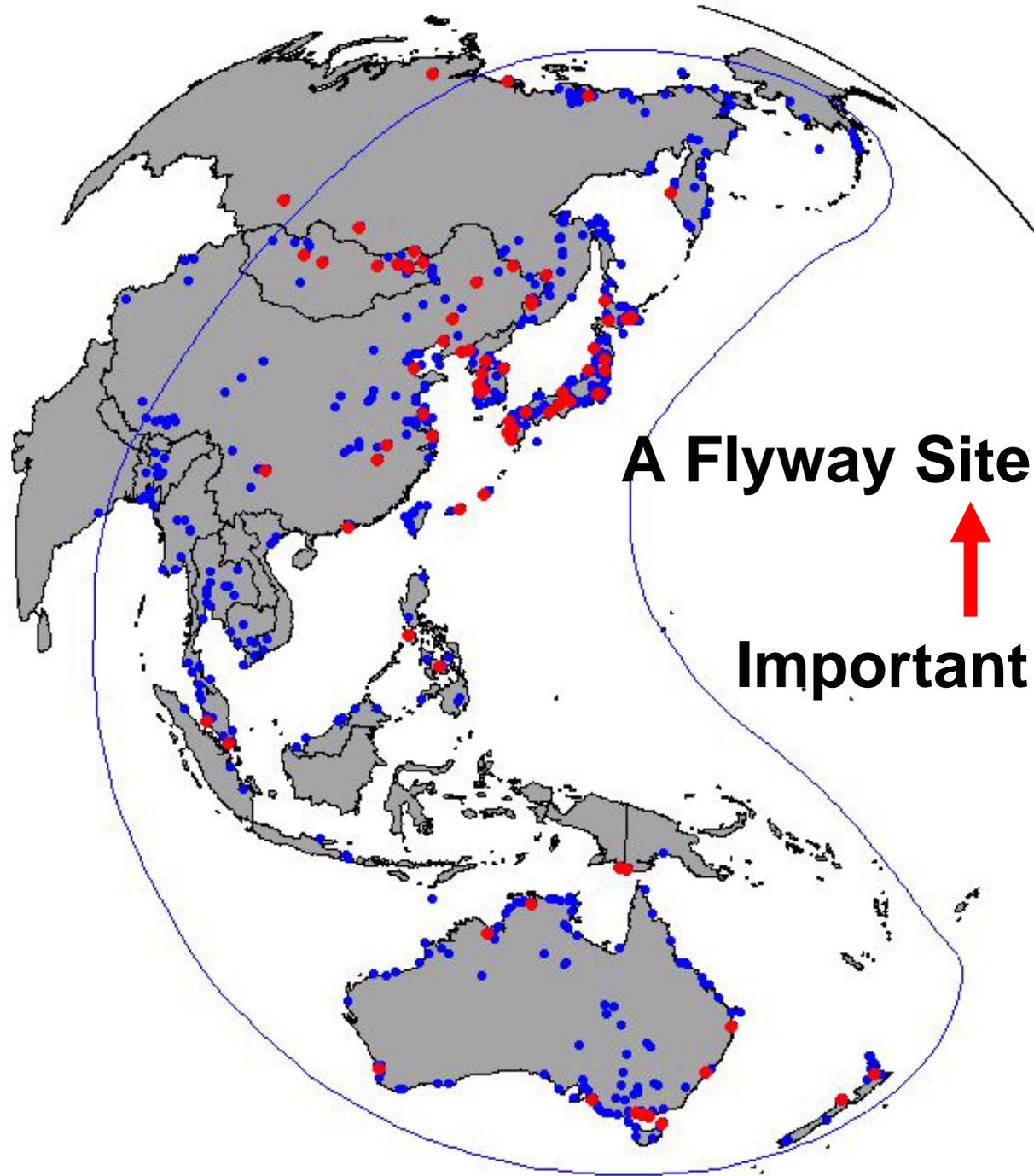


1. Efforts in each country
2. Integration among countries, with a Whole-of-Flyway approach



**Conserving Migratory
Waterbirds:**

**A Strategic Focus on
Internationally Important Sites**



A Flyway Site Network: ●



Important Sites: ●

Existing Network Sites: Cranes, Anatidae, Shorebirds



Country	Important Sites	Network Sites
USA	7	
Russian Federation	81	10
Mongolia	16	5
Korea, D.P.R.	6	2
Korea, Republic of	44	6
Japan	176	26
China	100	16
Vietnam	8	
Cambodia	4	
The Philippines	10	2
Thailand	16	1
Myanmar	8	
Bangladesh	19	
Malaysia	19	1
Brunei	3	
Singapore	1	1
Indonesia	7	1
Papua New Guinea	2	1
Australia	124	15
New Zealand	16	2
Totals: (20 countries)	671	89

14 countries; 89 sites participating in the Migratory Waterbird Site Networks for Cranes, Anatidae and Shorebirds

Migratory Waterbird Groups



<u><i>Taxonomic Group</i></u>	<u><i>English Name</i></u>
Gaviidae	Loons
Podicipedidae	Grebes
Phalacrocoracidae	Cormorants
Pelecanidae	Pelicans
Ardeidae	Hérons, Egrets and Bitterns
Ciconiidae	Storks
Threskiornithidae	Ibises and Spoonbills
Anatidae	Swans, Geese and Ducks
Gruidae	Cranes
Rallidae	Rails, Gallinules and Coots
Heliornithidae	Finfoots
Jacanidae	Jacanas
Haematopodidae	Oystercatchers
Recurvirostridae	Stilts and Avocet
Glareolidae	Pratincoles
Charadriidae	Plovers
Scolopacidae	Sandpipers
Laridae	Gulls, Terns and Skimmer

Updating the approach



New key elements in the framework for international commitment & cooperation:

1. Link shorebird conservation activities more strongly to “sustainable development and new global agendas” (eg Millennium Development Goals)
2. Be more relevant to the priorities of developing countries
3. Develop greater commitment from all countries in the Flyway, and
4. Build on the strengths developed in the Action Plans to deliver a program for all migratory waterbirds, recognising overlaps in the delivery of capacity building and conservation activities.

EAA Flyway Partnership



Philosophy of the Partnership

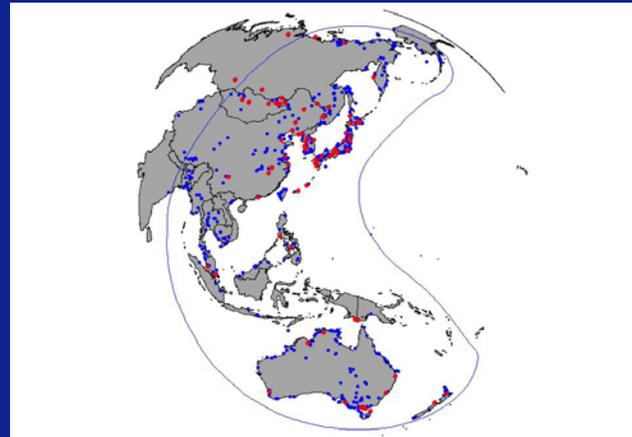
Biodiversity + *Sustainable
Development*

Partnership

(Flyway and National)

'Flyway Partnership'

A East Asian-Australasian 'Flyway Partnership' - recognised under the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) and as a regional initiative under the Ramsar Convention.



The Flyway Partnership provides a 'sign-on' process for government and non-government organisations - to promote greater engagement and commitment to collaborative work across the Flyway.

Flyway Partnership 2006 - 2010



Flyway (WSSD) Partnership

Government, IGO's, NGO's, Research Bodies, Business,
Donors

Implementation Strategy for Conserving Migratory Waterbirds

1. Development and management of Network of Sites
2. Awareness and Communications
3. Increasing Knowledge Base
4. Capacity development
5. Priority Species

Network of Sites, managers,
scientists, NGO's

**International
Collaborative
Framework for
conservation action
by governments,
NGO's and
communities across
the Flyway**

Flyway Partnership: Implementation



Flyway Level

- Flyway Partnership Support Team
(international coordination and support)

National Level

- national partnerships in each country

Site Level

- partnerships of stakeholders surrounding the local sites

What does it mean for you?

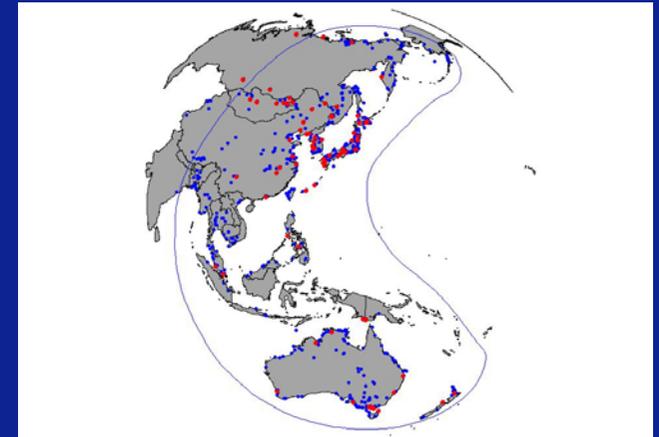


1. Flyway Partnership launch in Nov 2006 - replaces the existing Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy
2. All flyway countries and sites are invited to join and participate in the new Flyway Site Network
3. Existing sites are invited to form the new Flyway Site Network
4. The Flyway Partnership will promote stronger linkages with stakeholders in:
 - Sustainable development and wise use of wetlands
 - Habitat management techniques
 - Education and awareness
 - Waterbird science skills and knowledge

EAA Flyway Partnership

Partnership Launch - Indonesia, November 6-9

- **NEED EVERY COUNTRY TO JOIN (National Government Partners)**
- **IGO and NGO Partners**
- **Corporate and Industry Partners**





5. Potential Role for National Partners

- **Develop and implement Projects nationally & sub-nationally**
- **Coordinate National Partnerships (govt agencies, NGOs, etc.)**
- **Optimise integration with international strategies/ activity**

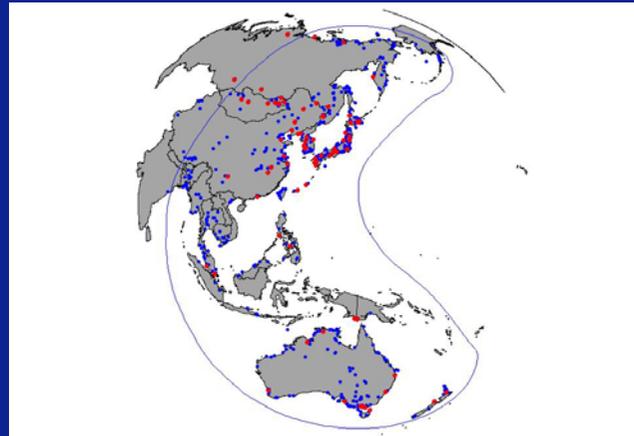
Examples of Flyway collaboration



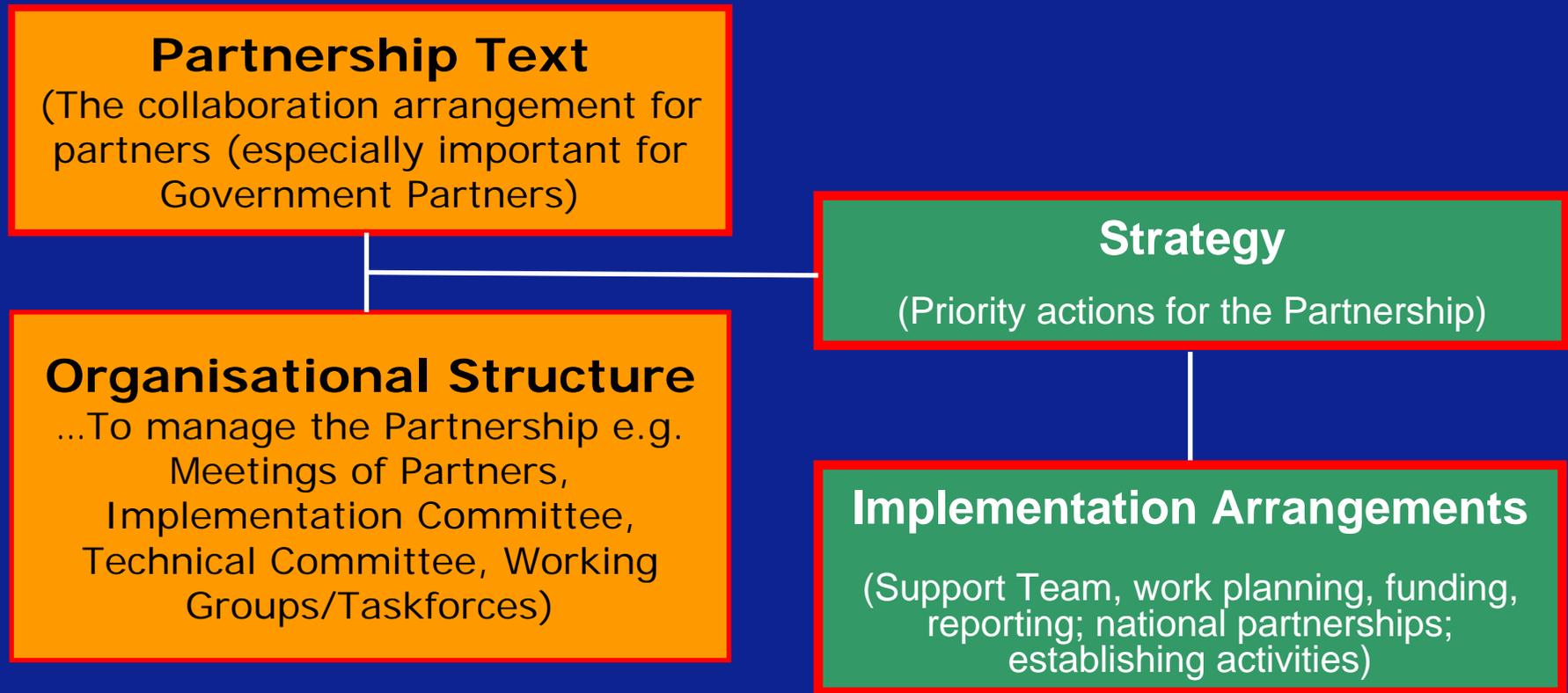
- **Training in waterbird surveys & monitoring**
- **Assisting the Asian Waterbird Census - population estimates & trends**
- **Information exchange – multiple networks, new opportunities**
- **Assistance in Education & Awareness**
- **Sharing in Site Management Techniques**

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Elements of the Flyway Partnership



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