

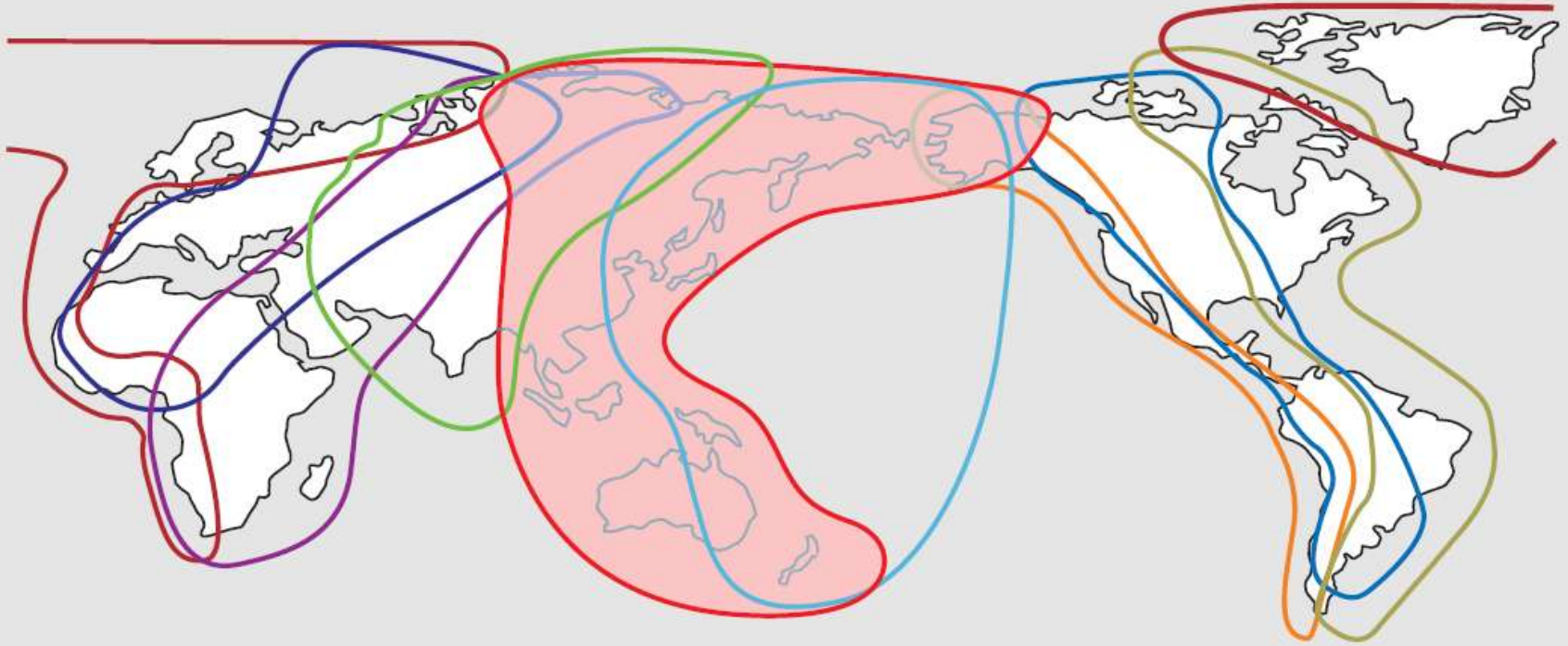


International Cooperation for a Shared Biodiversity Resource: Migratory Waterbirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway

Spike Millington, Chief Executive, 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

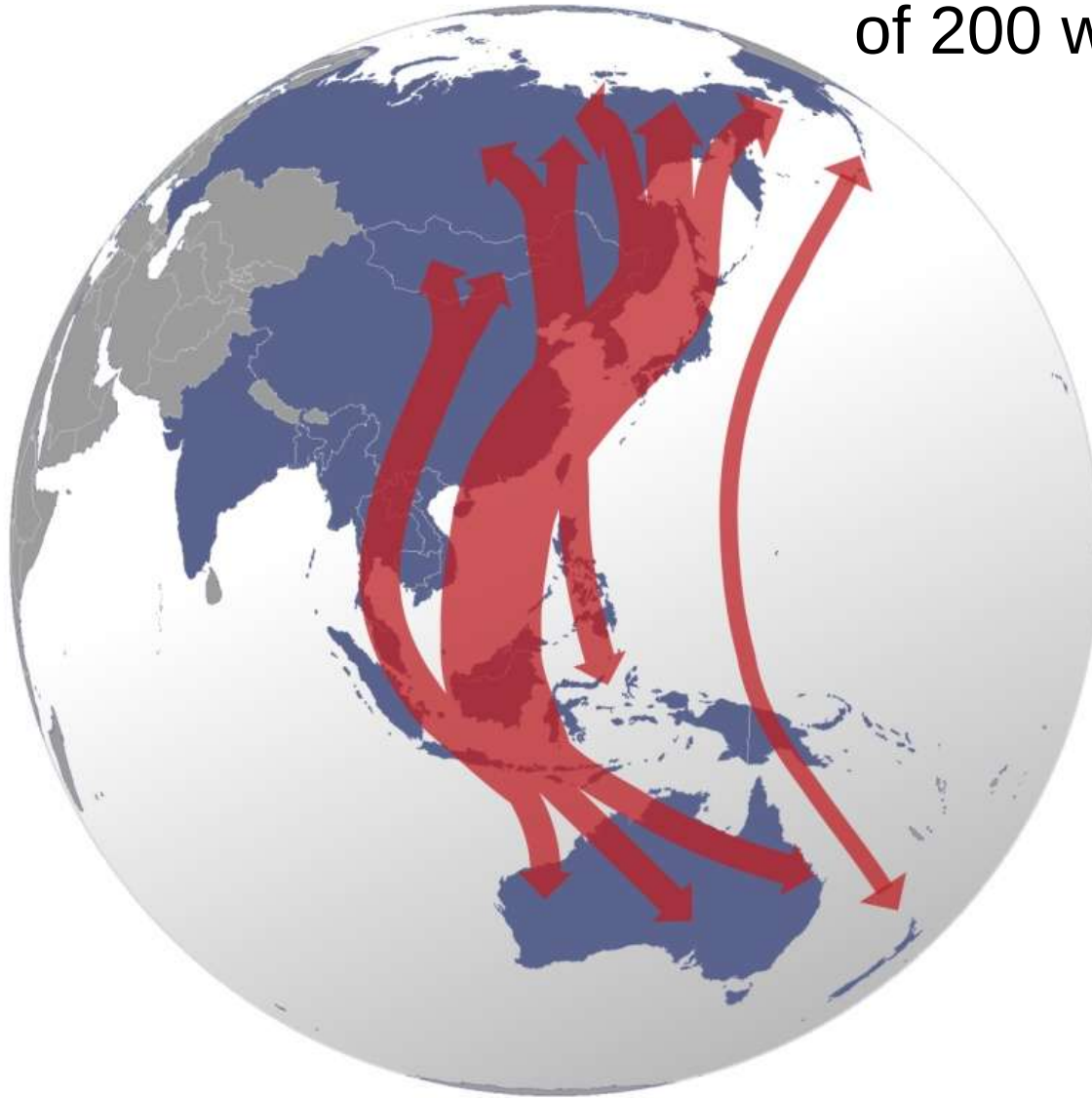
West Asian–East African FW

Mississippi Americas FW

East Atlantic FW

Atlantic Americas FW

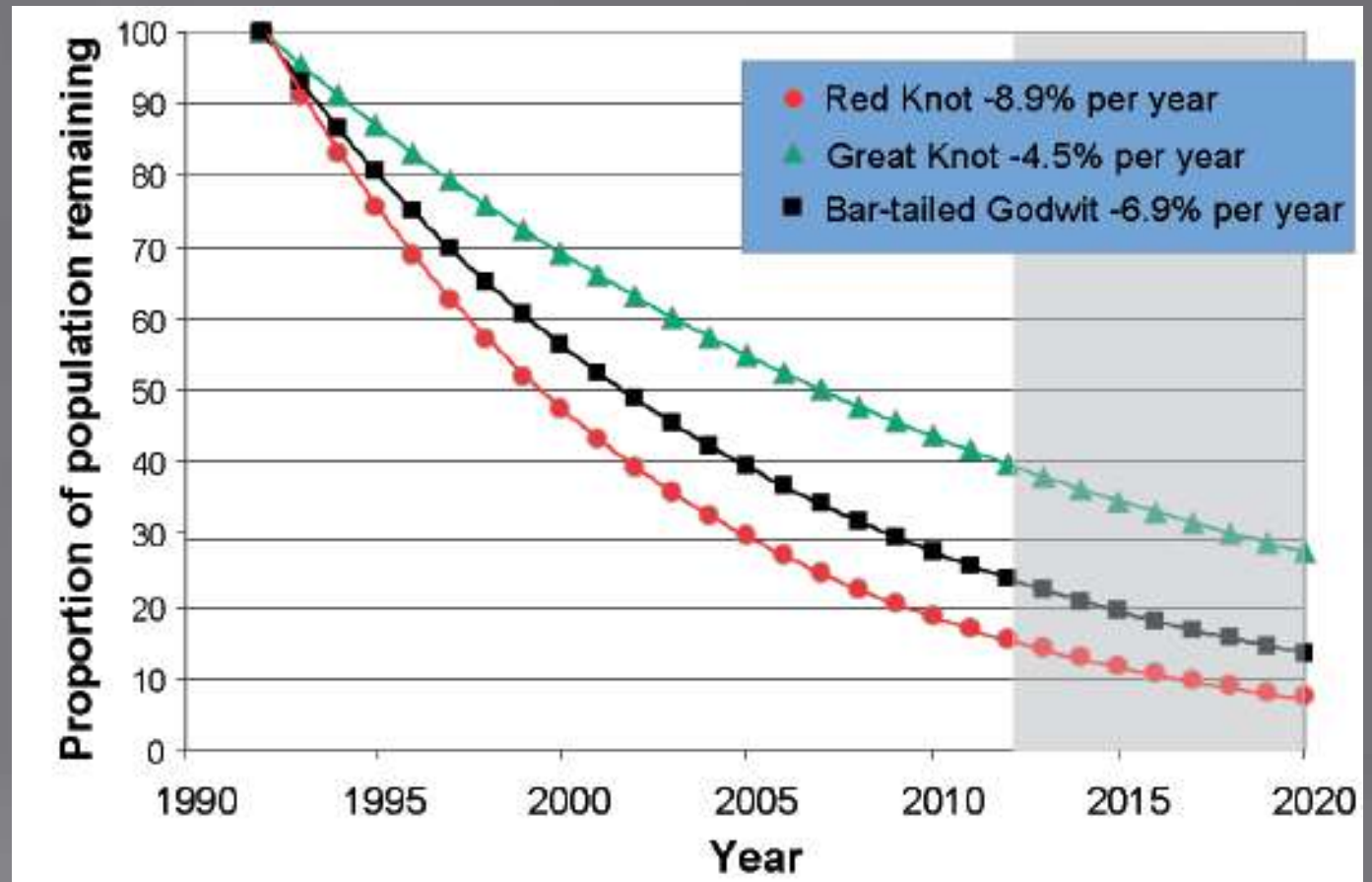
Minimum 50 million individuals
of 200 waterbirds species



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

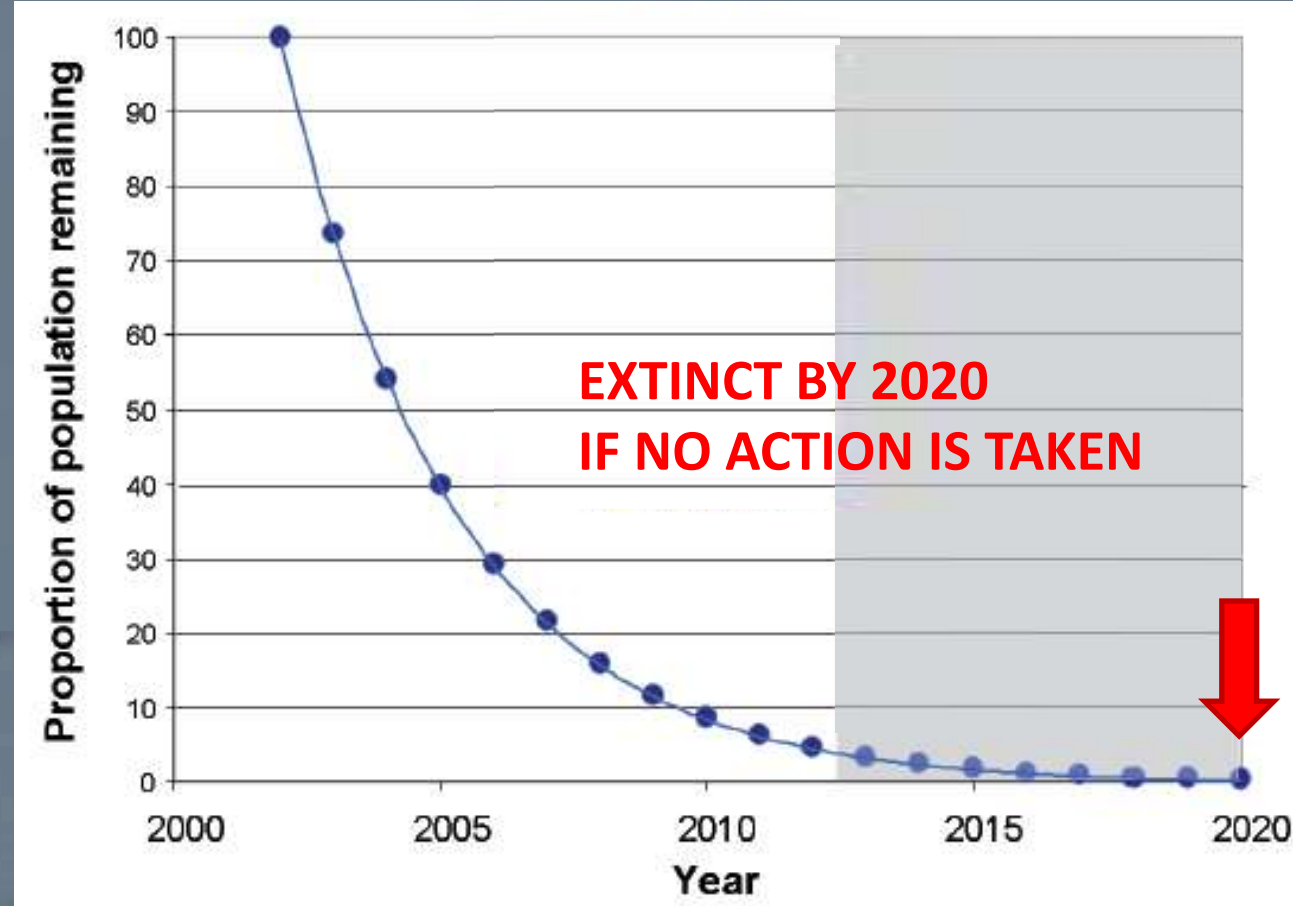
Slipping Away ..



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



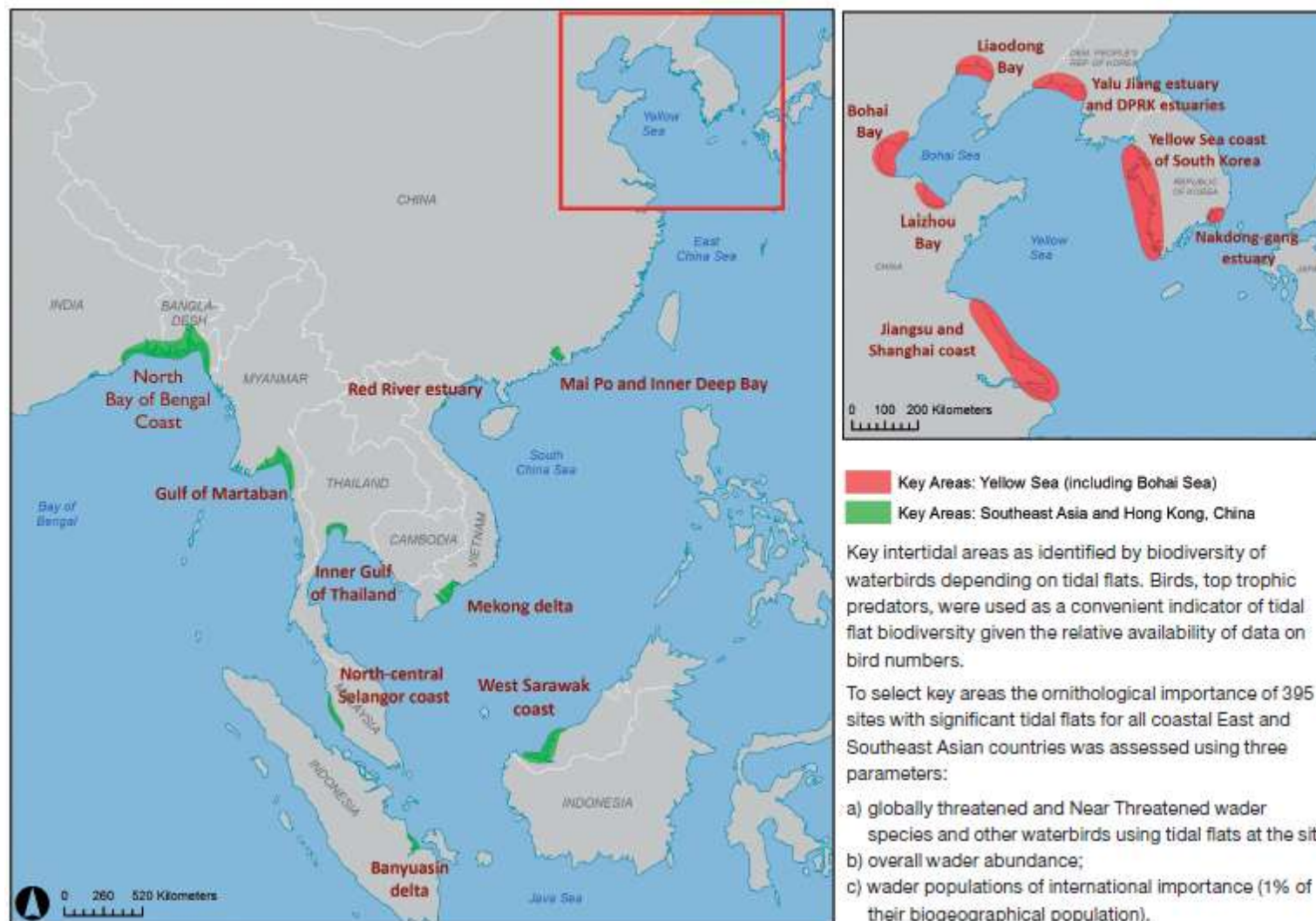


Habitat loss and degradation is the major factor responsible for waterbird declines in EAAF



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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



Spoon-billed Sandpiper

CR

- China: Rudong (S. Jiangsu) **unprotected**
- China: Xitou (**Guangdong**) **unprotected**
- DPRK: **unknown**
- RoK: Yubu-do **unprotected**
- Myanmar: Gulf of Mottama **unprotected**
- Vietnam: Xuan Thuy NP **protected**
- Thailand: Inner Gulf **unprotected**
- Bangladesh: Sonadia **unprotected**

Yellow Sea Ecoregion

China: 1.87% protected

DPRK: 0.01% protected

ROK: 1.44% protected

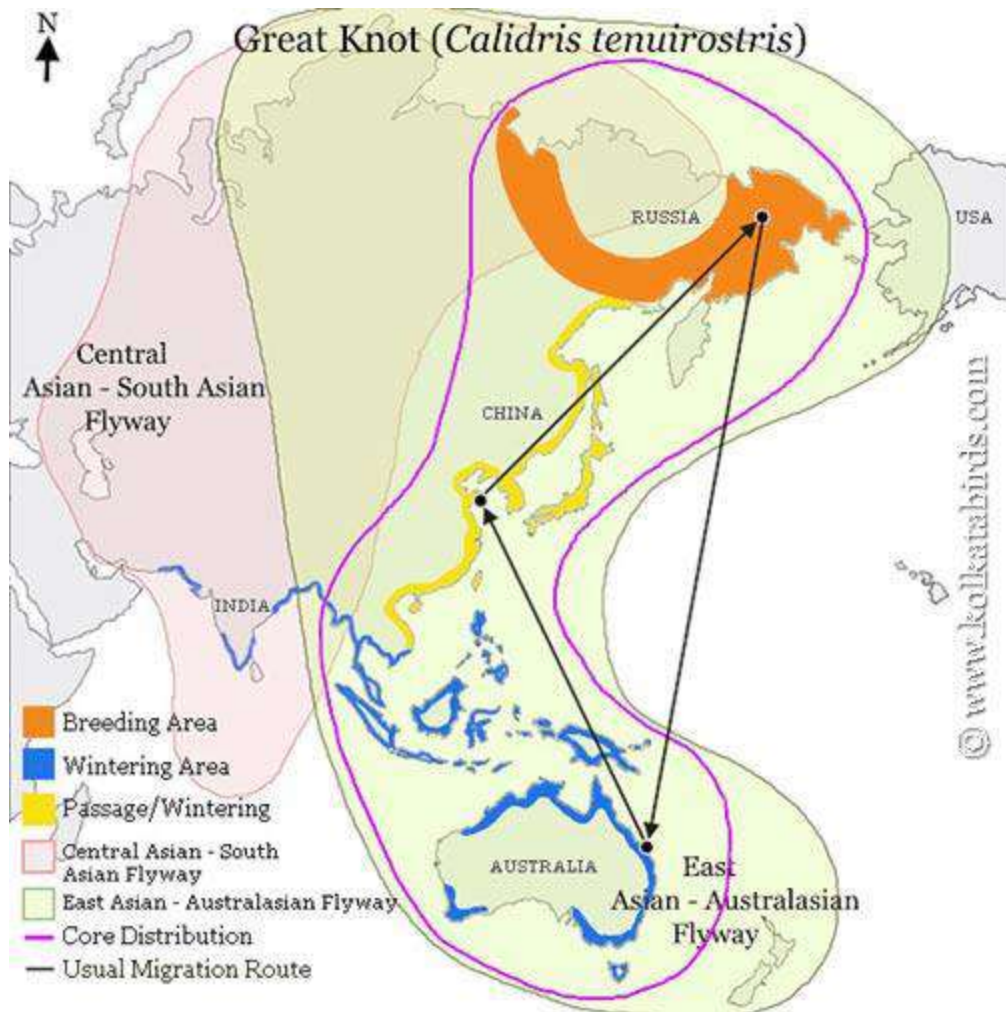
Other Intertidal Areas

Myanmar: N Bay of Bengal 0.22% protected



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Great Knot



- 7.4% of breeding grounds protected

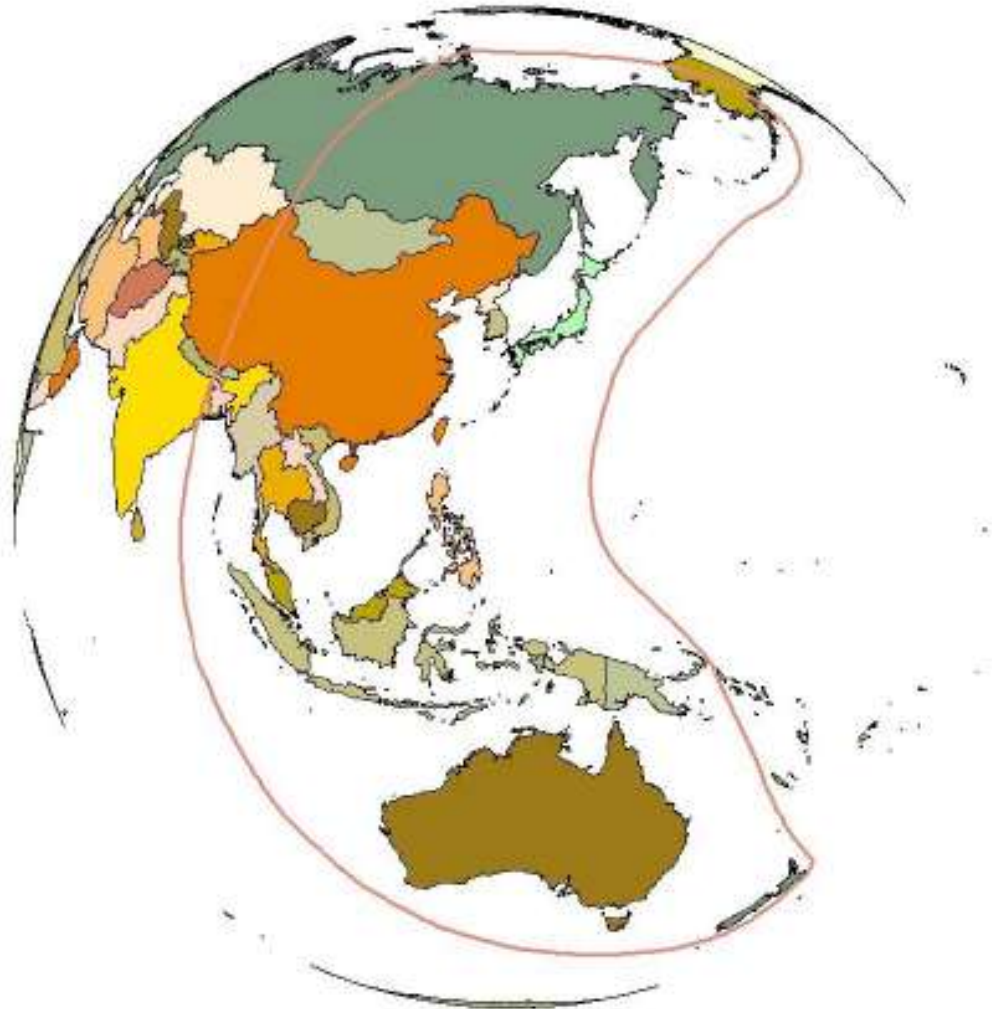
- 11.5% of non-breeding grounds

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



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What is EAAFP?



RioTinto

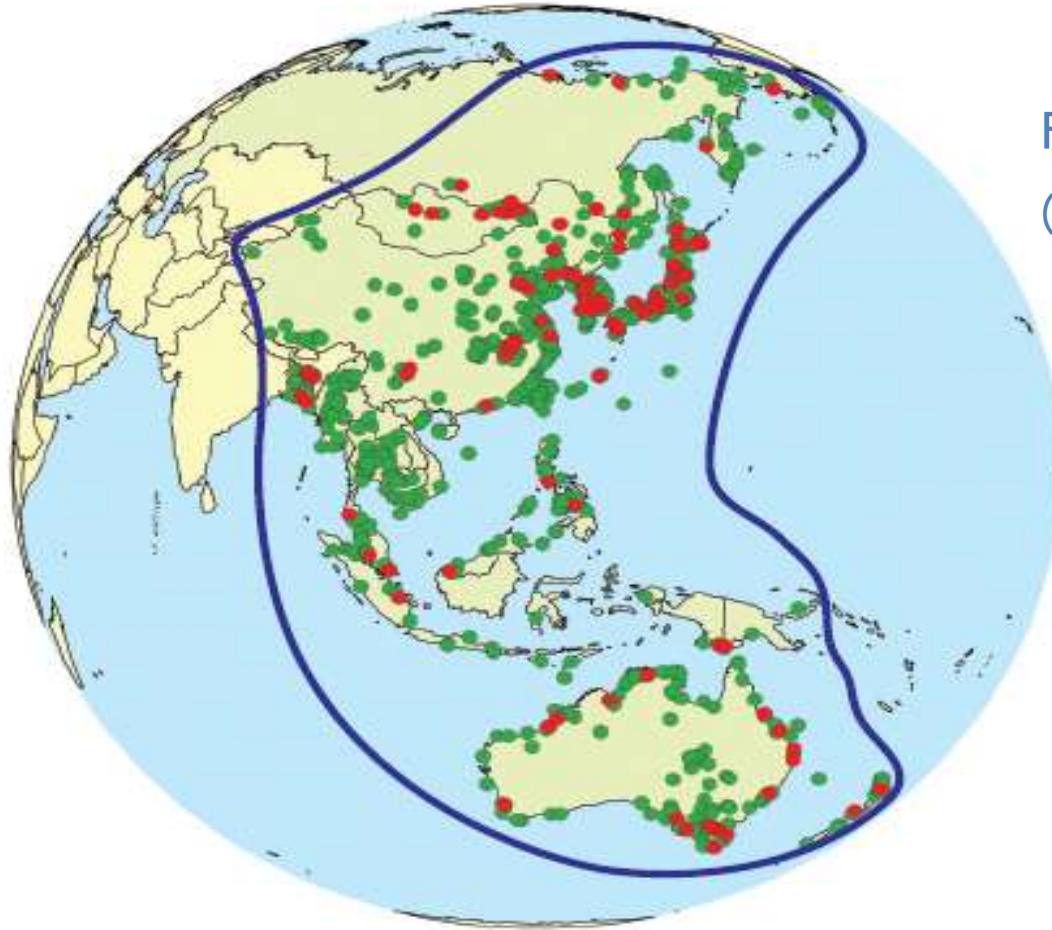
The Partnership's Objectives

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.



PARTNERSHIP for the EAST ASIAN-AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY

Flyway Site Network



Flyway Network Sites ●
(123)

Important Potential
sites (Approx. 950) ●

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.



Target 11: By 2020, min. 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes



Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained



Thank you for your attention



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