



EAST ASIAN- AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP (EAAFP)

We are all part of the East Asian–Australasian Flyway!



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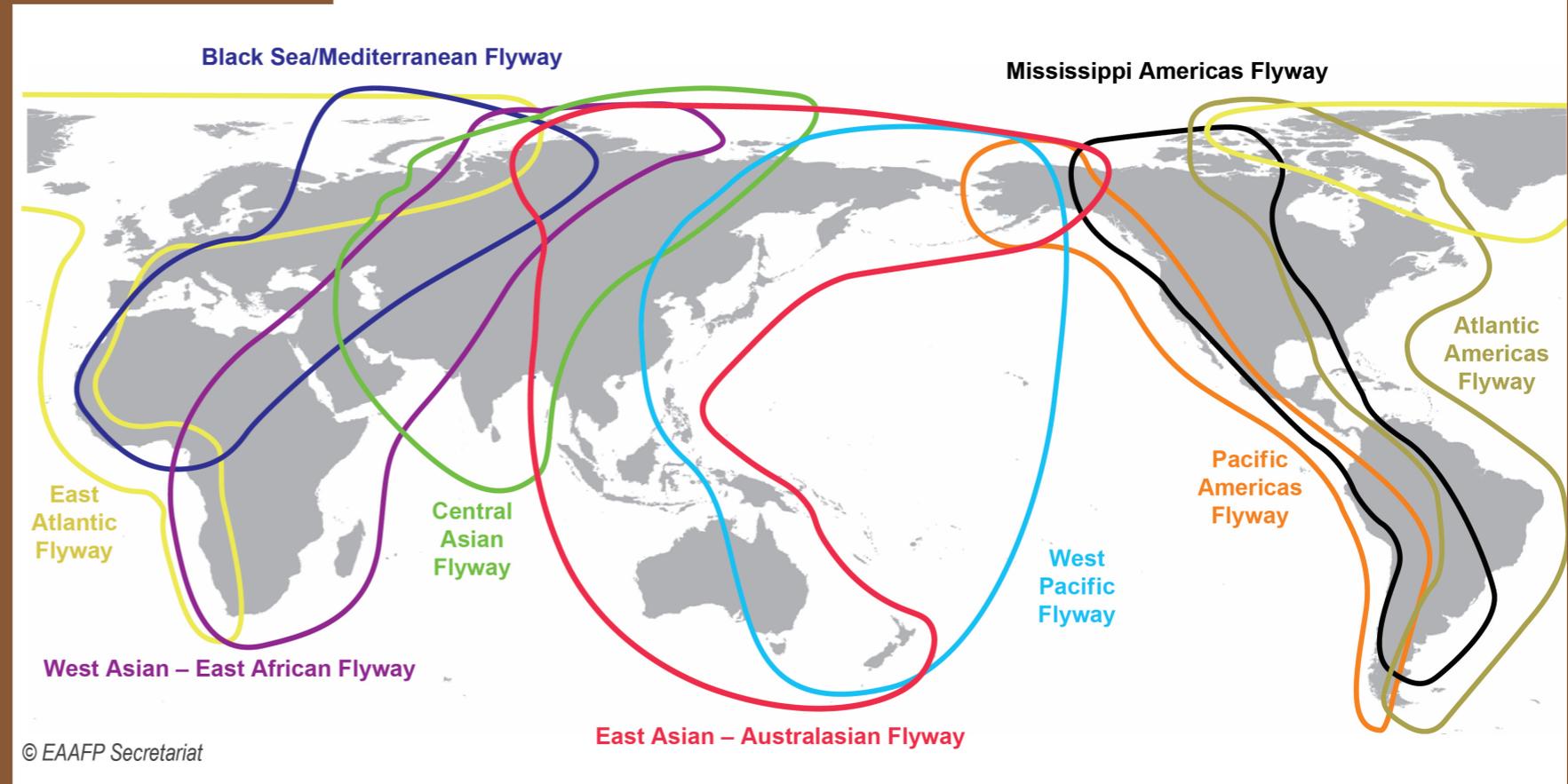
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The Nine Major Flyways



East Asian–Australasian Flyway

Migratory waterbirds are defined broadly as migratory birds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands to rest, feed, and breed. Each year, these birds travel hundreds of kilometres between their breeding and non-breeding grounds. The regular cyclical and seasonal movement of entire (or almost all) population of a species from one region to another is called migration.

"Flyways" are routes that migratory waterbirds traverse on an annual basis around the globe. There are nine major flyways around the world. The East Asian–Australasian Flyway (EAAF) is one of the largest flyways, and it stretches from the Russian Far East and Alaska, southwards through East and Southeast Asia, to Australia and New Zealand. The EAAF encompasses 22 countries, and is home to over 50 million migratory waterbirds of more than 210 species.



Spoon-billed Sandpiper © Baz Scampton



MoP11 group photo in Brisbane, Australia

About the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership

Recognizing that no single site or country can protect all the migratory waterbirds along the flyway, international collaboration is vital. In 2002, the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) was adopted in the list of the World Summit on Sustainable Development as a Type II initiative, which is informal and voluntary. In 2006, the Partnership was officially launched, aiming to conserve migratory waterbirds, their habitats and the livelihoods of people who depend on them.

Chronology

- 1996 Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy established
- 2002 Adopted in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) list as as a Type II initiative
- 2005 Adopted as a Ramsar Regional Initiative
- 2006 Launch of the EAAFP and First Meeting of Partners — Bogor, Indonesia
- 2007 Second Meeting of Partners — Beijing, China
- 2008 Third Meeting of Partners — Incheon, Republic of Korea
- 2009 Inauguration of the EAAFP Secretariat in Incheon, hosted by Republic of Korea
- 2010 Fourth Meeting of Partners — Incheon, Republic of Korea
- 2010 Fifth Meeting of Partners — Siem Reap, Cambodia
- 2012 Sixth Meeting of Partners — Palembang, Indonesia
- 2013 Seventh Meeting of Partners — Alaska, USA
- 2015 Eighth Meeting of Partners — Kushiro, Japan
- 2017 Ninth Meeting of Partners — Singapore
- 2018 Tenth Meeting of Partners — Changjiang, China
- 2023 Eleventh Meeting of Partners — Brisbane, Australia

Vision & Purpose of the EAAFP

Vision

Migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the East Asian–Australasian Flyway are conserved for the benefit of people and biodiversity.

Purpose

The Partnership provides a flyway-wide framework to promote dialogue, cooperation and collaboration among a range of stakeholders at all levels to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats. Stakeholders include all levels of governments, site managers, multilateral environment agreements, technical institutions, UN agencies, development agencies, industrial and private sectors, academe, non-government organisations, community groups and local people.



Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park © rommelm.cruz

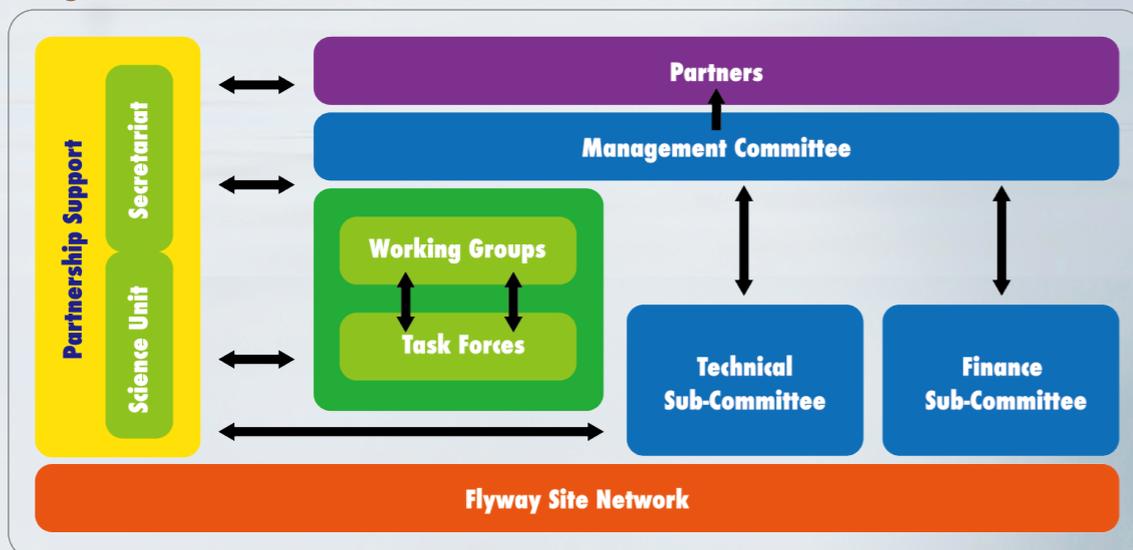
Objectives

To ensure that migratory waterbirds and their habitats are recognized and effectively conserved, the Partnership developed the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019–2028 and the CEPA Action Plan. These plans encourage Partners and collaborators to work together to achieve our goals.

Five objectives of the EAAFP Strategic Plan are:

- Objective 1** Develop the Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway;
- Objective 2** Enhance Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats;
- Objective 3** Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats;
- Objective 4** Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision-makers and local stakeholders;
- Objective 5** Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway-wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

Organisation Structure



*The Secretariat will provide support to all the bodies in this structure which was adopted in MoP10.



Red Knot © Bill Howard

Guidelines of National Partnerships, Site Partnerships and Sister Site Programme

During MoP11, the new Guidelines of National Partnerships, Site Partnerships and Sister Site Programme were adopted. The documents aim to describe how these mechanisms might support and mobilize the people and relationships at national and sub-national levels, as well as across the Flyway, to enhance the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

National Partnership

A National Partnership is a network of stakeholders who cooperate to support the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan and its mission within their country. The National Focal Point acts as a bridge between MoP, the in-country Flyway partners and the Secretariat. A balance between a representative structure, a leadership structure and a technical structure needs to be considered in the early development of a National Partnership.

Site Partnership

A Site Partnership is a local network of stakeholders supporting the conservation of migratory waterbirds at the Flyway Network Site level. It serves as the mechanism to foster and facilitate increased engagement and appreciation in the local community to support common conservation efforts. It also allows the public to be more informed and engaged in educational and relevant activities.

Sister Site Program

EAAFP Sister Site Program offers a chance for Flyway Network Sites or potential sites in different areas of the Flyway to collaborate through joint activities on shared species and site with similar specifications. This exchange can mutually and/or multilaterally benefit different stakeholders with shared values, foster a sense of the importance of the site to their local communities, and raise the national and international profile of the Flyway Network Site, thus aligning with EAAFP's mission.



EAAFP Strategic Plan

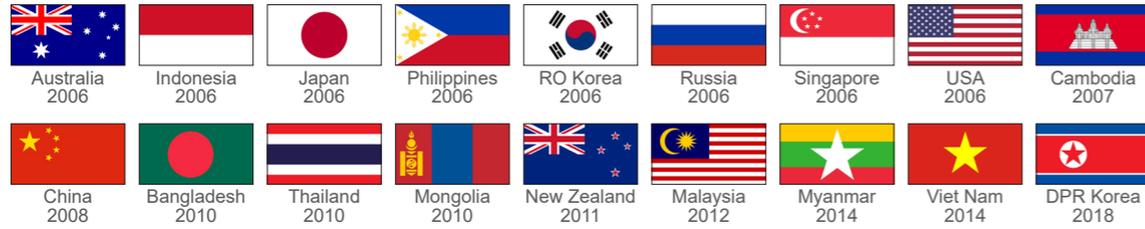


CEPA Action Plan

Partners

As of 2023, the EAAFP is made up of 40 partners and it continues to expand. This is a unique partnership that includes partners in all sectors. The partners usually meet every two years during the Meetings of Partners (MoP) to discuss conservation issues of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

National Governments (18)



Inter-Governmental Organizations (6)



International Non-Government Organizations (14)



International Organization (1)



International Private Enterprise (1)

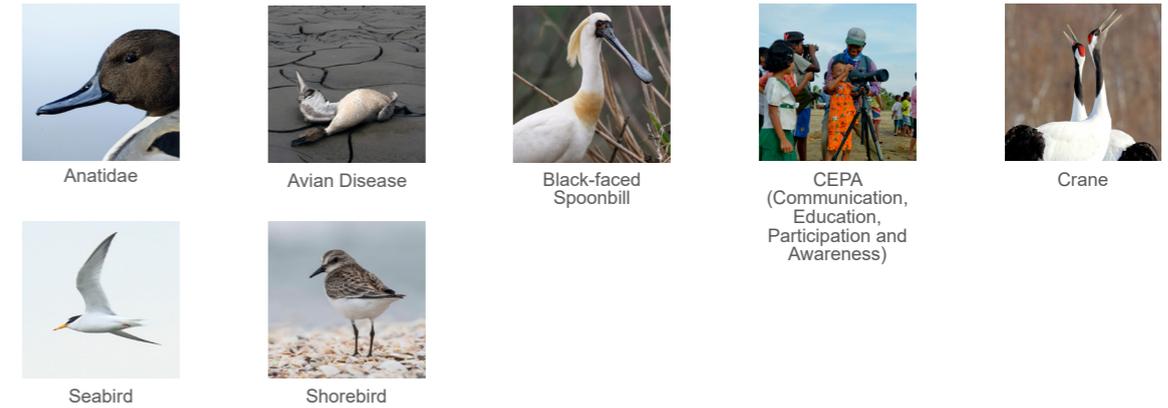


EAAFP Partners

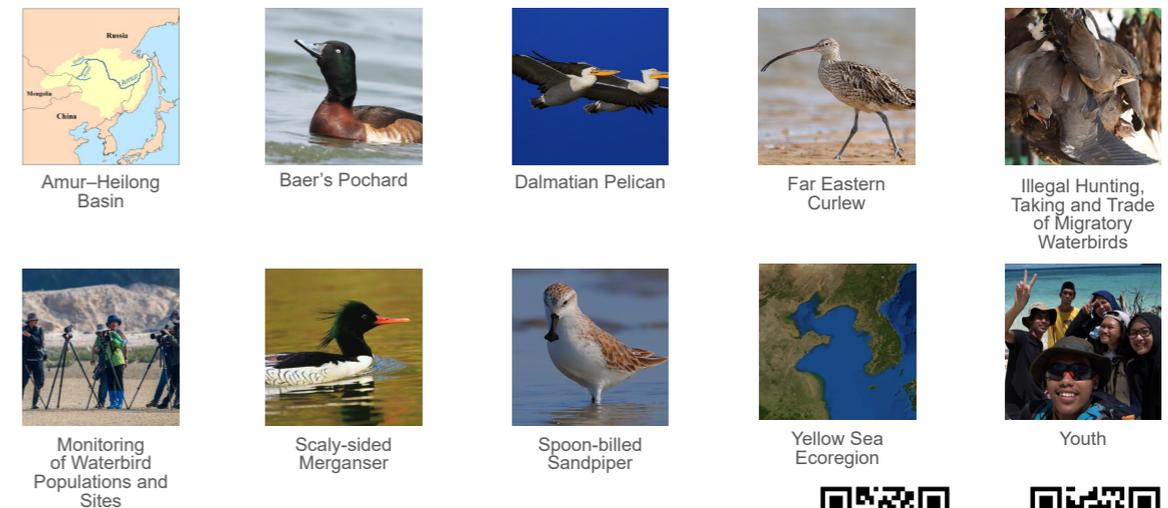
Working Groups and Task Forces

Scientists, researchers, and birdwatchers collaborate and join the EAAFP Working Groups and Task Forces to help address particular conservation issues, such as the "Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds" Task Force, or focus on regional issues like the Yellow Sea Ecoregion; and develop conservation action(s) for globally threatened species such as Spoon-billed Sandpiper, Baer's Pochard, Scaly-sided Merganser, Black-faced Spoonbill, Far Eastern Curlew, and Dalmatian Pelican.

Working Groups (7)



Task Forces (10)



If you are interested in any of the Working Groups and Task Forces, please contact the Chairs or Coordinators of the respective Working Group or Task Force.



Working Groups



Task Forces

Flyway Site Network

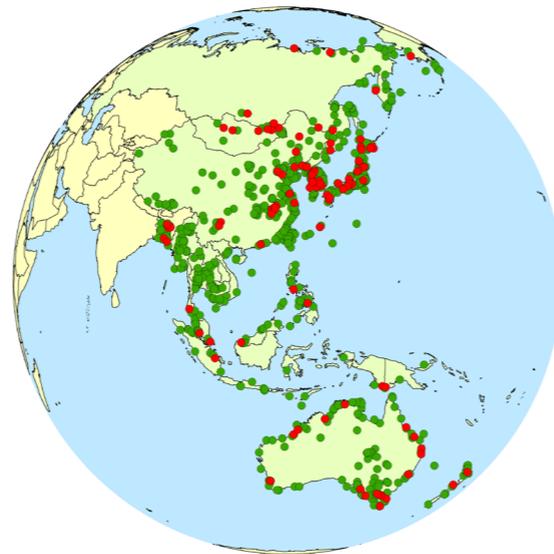
It is critical to ensure that a network of internationally important sites is sustainably managed to support the long-term survival of migratory waterbirds across the EAAF. Thus, the "Flyway Site Network" was established. Of the 1,000 sites that were identified as internationally important sites to migratory waterbirds, at least 152 sites were nominated by Government Partners and designated as a "Flyway Network Site" (FNS). Site managers of each FNS have a key role in safeguarding these important sites. A new guideline for National and Site Partnerships was adopted at MoP11 in 2023. As of February 2023,

- **Number of countries that have joined the Flyway Site Network:** 19
- **Number of Flyway Network Sites (within the Flyway Site Network):** 152
- **Number of Flyway Network Sites within each country:** Russia 10, USA 2, Mongolia 11, China 20, Democratic People's Republic Korea 2, Republic of Korea 18, Japan 34, Bangladesh 6, Myanmar 6, Philippines 4, Thailand 3, Viet Nam 1, Malaysia 1, Singapore 1, Indonesia 2, Papua New Guinea 1, Australia 25, New Zealand 4, Cambodia 1
- **The total surface area of designated sites (hectares):** 23,085,439

Criteria

One or more of the following criteria need to be met for a site to be considered internationally important for migratory waterbirds to be listed in the Flyway Site Network:

- it regularly supports > 20,000 migratory waterbirds; or,
- it regularly supports > 1 % of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of migratory waterbird; or,
- it supports appreciable numbers of Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered species of migratory waterbird; or,
- it is a "staging site" supporting > 5,000 waterbirds, or > 0.25% of a population stage at the site.



- Green dots indicate important sites for migratory waterbirds
- Red dots indicate Flyway Network Sites

List of Flyway Network Sites

Country	Code	Name of site	Year of joining
Russia (10)	EAAF001	Moroshechnaya Estuary	1996
	EAAF020	Daursky Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF021	Khingansky Nature Reserve and Ganukan Game Reserve	1997
	EAAF022	Kytalyk Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF023	Lake Khanka Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF035	Biosphere Reserve and Zapovednik "Taimyrski"	1999
	EAAF036	Ulug-kol in Khakaskiy Zapovednik	1999
	EAAF037	Lena Delta	1999
	EAAF038	Selenga Delta in Lake Baikal	1999
	EAAF039	Torey Lakes	1999
USA (2)	EAAF109	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	2012
	EAAF133	Qupaluk	2016
Mongolia (11)	EAAF024	Mongol Daguur Strictly Protected Area	1997
	EAAF040	Ogii Nuur	1999
	EAAF041	Terhiyn Tsaggan Nuur	1999
	EAAF074	Khurkh-Khuiten Valley	2003
	EAAF075	Ugtam Nature Reserve	2003
	EAAF114	Dashinchilen Tsagaan Wetlands	2014
	EAAF126	Buir Lake	2016
	EAAF127	Ganga Lake	2016
	EAAF128	Khar-Uls Lake	2016
	EAAF129	Khyargas-Airag Lake	2016
	EAAF130	Uvs Lake	2016
People's Republic of China (20)	EAAF002	Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF003	Mai Po - Inner Deep Bay	1996
	EAAF004	Shuangtai Hekou National Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF005	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF006	Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF025	Poyang Hu Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF026	Xingkai Hu Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF042	Sanjiang National Nature Reserve	1999
	EAAF043	YaluJiang National Nature Reserve	1999
	EAAF064	Dalai Hu National Nature Reserve	2001
	EAAF067	Cao Hai National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF068	Shengjin Hu National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF069	Xiang Hai National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF070	Zhalong National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF082	Anqing Yangtze Riverine Wetland Nature Reserve	2005
	EAAF083	Dashanbao Black-necked Crane National Nature Reserve	2005
	EAAF085	Hengshui Lake National Nature Reserve	2006
	EAAF086	Nandagang Wetland Nature Reserve	2006
	EAAF087	Nanjishan Wetland Nature Reserve	2006
	EAAF152	Rongcheng Swan National Nature Reserve	2022
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (2)	EAAF044	Kumya Wetland Reserve	1999
	EAAF045	Mundok Wetland Reserve	1999



Flyway Site Network

Country	Code	Name of site	Year of joining
Republic of Korea (18)	EAAF027	Cheorwon Basin	1997
	EAAF028	Han River Estuary	1997
	EAAF046	Cheonsu Bay	1999
	EAAF078	Gumi Haepyung Wetland	2004
	EAAF079	Suncheon Bay	2004
	EAAF095	Junam Reservoir	2008
	EAAF096	Upo Wetland	2008
	EAAF097	Nakdong Estuary	2009
	EAAF100	Geum River Estuary	2010
	EAAF101	Yubu-do Tidal Flat	2011
	EAAF107	Chilbaldo Islet	2011
	EAAF142	Hwaseong Wetlands	2018
	EAAF143	Janghang Wetland	2019
	EAAF145	Incheon Songdo Tidal Flat	2019
	EAAF146	Aphaedo Tidal Flat	2019
	EAAF148	Daebudo Tidal Flat	2020
	EAAF150	Ulsan Taewha River	2021
	EAAF153	Gochang Getbol	2022
Japan (34)	EAAF029	Akkeshi-ko & Bekambeushi-shitsugen	1997
	EAAF030	Izumi (formerly named "Arasaki")	1997
	EAAF031	Kiritappu Marsh	1997
	EAAF032	Kushiro-shitsugen	1997
	EAAF033	Yashiro	1997
	EAAF047	Biwa-ko	1999
	EAAF048	Biwase-wan	1999
	EAAF049	Fukushimagata	1999
	EAAF050	Hyouko-suikin-koen	1999
	EAAF051	Kabukuri-numa	1999
	EAAF052	Katano Kamoike	1999
	EAAF053	Kutcharo-ko	1999
	EAAF054	Manko Tidal Flats	1999
	EAAF055	Miyajima-numa	1999
	EAAF056	Otomo-numa	1999
	EAAF057	Sakata	1999
	EAAF058	Shiroishi-gawa	1999
	EAAF059	Yatsu Tidal Flats	1999
	EAAF060	Yonago-Mizudori-koen	1999
	EAAF061	Yoshino Estuary	1999
	EAAF063	Tokyo Port Wild Bird Park	2000
	EAAF071	Kashima Shingomori	2002
	EAAF072	Utonai-ko	2002
	EAAF076	Osaka Nankou Bird Sanctuary	2003
	EAAF080	Fujimae-Higata	2004
	EAAF081	Kumagawa Estuary	2004
	EAAF088	Hachirogata-Kantakuchi	2006
	EAAF098	Kejo-numa	2010
	EAAF099	Furen-ko and Shunkuni-tai	2010
	EAAF113	Arao-higata	2013
	EAAF115	Izu-numa and Uchi-numa	2014
	EAAF116	Notsuke-hanto and Notsuke-wan	2014
	EAAF124	Higashiyoka-higata	2016
	EAAF151	Sarobetsu Wetland	2021
Cambodia (1)	EAAF144	Anlung Pring Protected Landscape	2019

Country	Code	Name of site	Year of joining
Myanmar (6)	EAAF117	Gulf of Mottama	2014
	EAAF118	Indawgyi Wildlife Sanctuary	2014
	EAAF119	Moeyungyi Wetland Wildlife Sanctuary	2014
	EAAF139	Nanthar Island and Mayyu Estuaries	2018
	EAAF140	Meinmahla Kyun	2018
	EAAF147	Inlay Lake Wildlife Sanctuary	2020
Bangladesh (6)	EAAF102	Nijhum Dweep National Park	2011
	EAAF103	Sonadia	2011
	EAAF104	Hakaluki Haor	2011
	EAAF105	Tanguar Haor	2011
	EAAF106	Hail Haor	2011
	EAAF141	Ganguirar Char	2018
Viet Nam (1)	EAAF134	Tram Chim National Park	2016
Philippines (4)	EAAF007	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary	1996
	EAAF062	Naujan Lake National Park	1999
	EAAF123	Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park	2014
	EAAF135	Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands Conservation Area	2016
Thailand (3)	EAAF084	Krabi Estuary and Bay	2005
	EAAF121	Pak Thale - Laem Phak Bia	2014
	EAAF122	Khok Kham	2015
Malaysia (1)	EAAF112	Bako Buntal Bay	2013
Singapore (1)	EAAF073	Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve	2002
Indonesia (2)	EAAF008	Wasur National Park	1996
	EAAF108	Sembilang National Park	2012
Papua New Guinea (1)	EAAF034	Tonda Wildlife Reserve	1998
Australia (25)	EAAF009	Corner Inlet	1996
	EAAF010	Hunter Estuary Ramsar Site	1996
	EAAF011	Kakadu National Park	1996
	EAAF012	Logan Lagoon	1996
	EAAF013	Moreton Bay	1996
	EAAF014	Orielton Lagoon	1996
	EAAF015	Ord River Floodplain	1996
	EAAF016	The Coorong, Lake Alexandrina & Lake Albert	1996
	EAAF017	Forrestdale and Thomsons Lakes	1996
	EAAF065	Port Phillip Bay (Western Shoreline) and Bellarine Peninsula	2001
	EAAF066	Western Port	2001
	EAAF089	Bowling Green Bay	2006
	EAAF090	Currawinya National Park	2006
	EAAF091	Discovery Bay Coastal Park	2006
	EAAF092	Great Sandy Strait	2006
	EAAF093	Shallow Inlet Marine and Coastal Park	2006
	EAAF094	Shoalwater Bay	2006
	EAAF110	Eighty-Mile Beach, Western Australia	2013
	EAAF111	Roebuck Bay, Western Australia	2013
	EAAF120	South East Gulf of Carpentaria: Karumba Smithburne (Delta Downs)	2014
	EAAF125	South-East Gulf of Carpentaria: Nijinda Durlga (Tarrant)	2016
	EAAF131	Adelaide International Bird Sanctuary	2016
	EAAF132	Ashmore Reef Commonwealth Marine Reserve	2016
	EAAF136	Pulu Keeling National Park	2017
	EAAF149	South-East Gulf of Carpentaria: Leichhardt River to Gore Point (Wernadinga Coast)	2020
New Zealand (4)	EAAF018	Farewell Spit	1996
	EAAF019	Firth of Thames	1996
	EAAF137	Avon-Heathcote Estuary / Ihutai	2018
	EAAF138	Awarua Bay-New River Estuary	2018

EAAFP's Flyway Network Site Nomination Process

STEP 1 Local Government/Management Authority, NGO, Non-government Partner, Government Partner

- Potential sites for the EAAFP Flyway Site Network are identified by reviewing available migratory waterbird count data and field surveys and determining which sites meet the EAAFP Flyway Site Network Criteria.

STEP 2 Local Government/Management Authority

- Local consultations on the site nomination take place with stakeholders, including community members, site managers, management authorities, and relevant organizations.

STEP 3 Local Government/Management Authority, NGO, Non-government Partner, Government Partner

- The Site Information Sheet (SIS) and boundary map are prepared for the selected site.

STEP 4 Government Partner

- Consultations on the site nomination take place at the state/national level with stakeholders, including scholars and relevant authorities. The SIS and boundary map for the site nomination are finalized.
- The SIS and map are submitted to the EAAFP Secretariat with a letter requesting that the site be included in the EAAFP Flyway Site Network.

STEP 5 EAAFP Secretariat

- EAAFP Secretariat and the Science Unit review the SIS and map, and then refer the nomination to the EAAFP Technical Sub-Committee and relevant Working Group Chairs (for 14 days) to seek comments on the provided justification of the criteria met and other scientific aspects of the nomination.
- Any comments on the SIS or map are referred back to the nominating Government Partners who revise the SIS and/or map as appropriate. This review process continues until all the comments are resolved.

STEP 6 EAAFP Chair

- The Secretariat advises the Chair of Management Committee on the nomination and requests the Chair to endorse the nomination by writing formally to the nominating Partner and notifying them of the site's official inclusion in the EAAFP Flyway Site Network.

STEP 7 Government Partner & Local Government/Management Authority, EAAFP Secretariat

- The Secretariat prepares the Certificate of Participation and delivers the required number of copies to the Government Partner for distribution.
- The Secretariat and the Government Partner agree on a date when the new FNS will be announced publicly, and the finalized SIS and boundary map will be posted on the EAAFP website.
- The nominating Government Partner and relevant stakeholders organize an event at the site to celebrate the designation of the new FNS.
- All Partners are notified of the site's inclusion in the EAAFP Flyway Site Network.

* The above nomination process was presented to EAAFP's 10th Meeting of Partners (MoP10) in December 2018 (EAAFP/MoP10/Document_10_Annex 3).



Become a FNS

Sister Site Programme

Under the EAAFP Flyway Site Network, the Sister Site Program offers a better chance to be engaged with other Flyway Network Sites to conduct collaborative research on shared species and exchange information and experience, which can build the capacity of site managers. There are 12 pairs of Sister Sites in the Network. A new guideline for Sister Site Partnership was adopted at MoP11 in March 2023.

Existing Sister Sites, and other collaborations involving Network Sites, in the EAAF

	COUNTRY	CITY OR MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	SITE NAME	SITE NAME	CITY OR MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	COUNTRY
1	People's Republic of China	Dandong City	Yalujiang National Nature Reserve (EAAF043)	Firth of Thames (EAAF019)	Pukorokoro Miranda Naturalist Trust	New Zealand
2	Republic of Korea	Changwon City	Junam Reservoir (EAAF095)	Kejo-numa (EAAF098)	Osaki City, Miyagi Prefecture	Japan
3	People's Republic of China	Qiqihar City	Zhalong National Nature Reserve (EAAF070)	Janghang Wetland Protected area (EAAF143)	Goyang City	Republic of Korea
4	Australia	Brisbane City	Moreton Bay, Boondall wetlands (EAAF013)	Yatsu-higata (EAAF059)	Narashino City, Chiba Prefecture	Japan
5	Australia	Newcastle City	Hunter River Estuary Wetlands (EAAF010)	Kushiro Wetland (EAAF032)	Kushiro City Hokkaido	Japan
6	Republic of Korea	Suncheon City	Suncheon Bay (EAAF079)	Izumi (formerly named "Arasaki") (EAAF030)	Izumi City Kagoshima Prefecture	Japan
7	Japan	Nagoya City	Fujimae Tidal Flat (EAAF080)	Swan Bay Tidal Flats	Greater Geelong City	Australia
8	Republic of Korea	Seocheon County	Yubudo Tidal Flat (EAAF101)	Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve (EAAF073)	National Parks Board of Singapore	Singapore
9	People's Republic of China	Shanghai City	Chongming Dongtan National Nature Reserve (EAAF002)	Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve (EAAF073)	National Parks Board of Singapore	Singapore
10	Republic of Korea	Incheon Metropolitan City	Incheon Songdo Tidal Flat (EAAF145)	Mai Po Inner Deep Bay (EAAF003)	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	People's Republic of China
11	United States of America	Bureau of Land Management Alaska	Qupatuk (EAAF133)	Higashiyoka-higata (EAAF124)	Saga City, Saga Prefecture	Japan
12	China, People's Republic	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	Mai Po Inner Deep Bay (EAAF003)	Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve (EAAF073)	National Parks Board of Singapore	Singapore



Funding Opportunities and Networks with EAAFP

Small Grant Fund for EAAFP Working Groups and Task Forces

The Small Grant Fund was established to provide financial support to members for meetings, research, monitoring, site management actions, training, and CEPA events and materials as part of the implementation of the objectives of the Partnership. Over 40 projects had been supported since 2017. The call for applications is usually made in January every year.

ASEAN Flyway Network

The ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), composed of national focal points, flyway site managers, experts, and other key stakeholders, was established by the ASEAN Member States. It serves as a network to facilitate regional cooperation to ensure the conservation of the migratory waterbirds and the wetlands that support them along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway.

Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative

Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative (AMBI) is a project of an EAAFP Partner, Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), to improve the status and secure the long-term sustainability of declining Arctic breeding migratory birds' populations.



EAAFP Small Grant Funds



World Migratory Bird Day celebration in the Philippines © Society for the Conservation of Philippine Wetlands, Inc.

CEPA Activities

World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) and World Wetlands Day (WWD)

World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) was initiated in 2006 as an annual awareness-raising campaign aimed to highlight the ecological importance of migratory birds and calls for their global conservation through international cooperation. WMBD is now celebrated on the second Saturday of May and October. The EAAFP Small Grant Fund supports WMBD events held within the Flyway. In 2023, EAAFP became WMBD's official partner. World Wetlands Day is celebrated every year on 2 February to raise public awareness about the importance and value of wetlands.



Wetland Link International Asia-Oceania

Wetland Link International (WLI) is a support network for wetland education centres that deliver engagement activities on-site. It is led by Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) and has 350 members over six continents. WLI Asia-Oceania connects members across Asia and the Pacific, and is led by the Ramsar Regional Center – East Asia in collaboration with Hunter Wetlands Centre in Australia and the National Wetland Trust in New Zealand.

Youth Activities

Young people are crucial stakeholders to the Flyway conservation. To connect and empower young people, in 2020, the first ever Flyway Youth Forum, organized by the EAAFP and Youth Engaged in Wetlands (YEW), was held virtually with about 140 participants, and delivered the "Declaration of the 2020 Flyway Youth Forum Participants". In 2021–2022, the "Youth Think Tank Competition for the EAA Flyway" was held to encourage young people to take actions.



Regional Flyway Initiative

The Asian Development Bank launched a Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI) in 2021 with the East Asian–Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) Secretariat and BirdLife International. The Regional Flyway Initiative aims to develop a long-term program to mobilize large-scale financing to support protection, maintenance, and restoration of wetlands which are crucial for the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people and the migratory waterbirds in the region.



EAAFP Foundation

The EAAFP Foundation was established in 2019 in the Republic of Korea as part of the Secretariat. It provides the Partnership as an additional mechanism for sustainable financing and to expand its engagement with various types of organizations for conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF. It operates the Domestic Small Grant Fund and Corporate Champion programmes, as well as other activities to support the work of the EAAFP.



EAAFP Foundation



Regional Flyway Initiative



Corporate Champion Programme



WMBD



EAAFP Campaigns

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP

Explore

Plan visits and discover your local sites

Engage

Snap and share photos on your favourite socials

Evaluate

Advocate for migratory bird conservation with mindful actions

Donate

Scan the "Support Us" QR code below for donation link

Spoon-billed Sandpiper © Rob Robinson/BTO



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