

TENTH MEETING OF PARTNERS TO THE PARTNERSHIP FOR EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY
Changjiang, PR China, 10-14 December 2018



Decision 1

EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028

Submitted by the Strategic Plan Task Force through the Management Committee and the EAAFP Secretariat

Summary

- The paper is seeking endorsement by Partners of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2018 (Annex 1);
- The EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2018 has been developed by the Strategic Planning Task Force established by MoP9;
- The Strategic Plan provides guidance for the Partnership to achieve improved and sustainable outcomes over the period 2019-2028 for migratory waterbirds and their habitats;
- The EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-28 will provide a sounder framework for Partners to report on progress in its implementation through the Key Result Areas and Indicators;
- A Reporting Template (Annex 2) has been developed to both assist Partners in assessing their progress in implementing the Strategic Plan and to provide to each MoP an overview of the achievements of the Partnership;
- A Resourcing Plan will be developed to assist in implementing the Strategic Plan over its 10-year life;
- The EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 is now submitted to the Meeting of the Partners for consideration, potential amendment, and adoption.

1. Introduction

The East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership is committed to “*promote...collaboration*” and provides a flyway wide framework to promote dialogue, cooperation and collaboration between a range of stakeholders for the conservation of 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 sector, academe, non-government organisations, community groups and local people.

The key element of the Partnership is the development of the EAAFP Flyway Site Network, to ensure the chain of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds are recognized and sustainably managed into the future. The Partnership also supports a range of activities to increase knowledge and raise awareness of migratory waterbirds, while building capacity for the sustainable management and conservation of migratory waterbird habitats along the EAAF.

2. EAAFP MoP9 Draft Resolution to Develop a New Strategic Plan

At the 9th Meeting of the Partners (MoP9) in Singapore 2017, Partners agreed to establish a Strategic Plan Task Force to review the 2012 – 2016 Implementation Strategy, to develop a new EAAFP Strategic Plan to guide Partners delivery of the Partnership’s goal and objectives, and to seek adoption of the new plan at the 10th Meeting of the Partners.

Partners agreed that the Strategic Plan Task Force should work inter-sessionally to develop a 10 year Strategic Plan. The Task Force, comprising 14 Partners, was requested to develop a draft document and then consult within the Partnership and have the final draft circulated with the papers for MoP10.

The draft resolution also stated that the financial implications of preparing a new strategy should be minimised by working via electronic communication. If financial resources were available, face-to-face meeting(s) and engaging a suitable consultant to assist the task force achieve its objective should be considered.

3. Consideration of Key Elements in Framing the new Strategic Plan

The EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 builds on the promotion of collaboration to facilitate ongoing planning processes that will enable Partners to identify opportunities for strategic collaborations. EAAFP-led actions should involve international collaboration, and international technical support for national actions at designated Flyway Network Sites and where intervention will have flyway-wide benefits; and actions that are essentially domestic responsibilities should be led by the Government Partners, with assistance from IGO and INGO Partners, and other relevant organizations.

It is vital that the distinction between national government responsibilities, including funding for domestic level actions, and the role of the EAAFP be kept clear.

The Strategic Plan provides guidance for the Partnership to achieve improved and sustainable outcomes over the period 2019-2028. It provides a coherent and strategic framework to guide implementation planning by Partners, the Secretariat, EAAFP bodies (Management Committee, Finance Sub-Committee, Technical Sub-Committee, working groups and task forces) in their endeavours to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.

In developing the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028, a review of both previous Implementation Strategies was conducted and it was noted that both contained outcome statements and guidance points – in the 2007 – 2011 Implementation Strategy, 14 Outcome statements with 52 points to guide Partners in planning implementation activities; and in the 2012-2016 Implementation Strategy, 11 Outcome statements and 31 guidance points.

The five Objectives of the Partnership have been used to reaffirm and set the strategic directions over the ten year life of the Strategic Plan. Each of the five Objectives has a strategic direction to reflect what is expected to be the guiding directions for it over the ten year period. Under each Objective, Key Result Areas and Indicators are detailed. A “Key Result Area” approach has been used rather than seeking to prescribe “targets” for the Partnership. In a voluntary partnership, the level of achievement within each Key Result Area will depend on Partner priorities and the available resources and expertise.

4. Operation of the Strategic Plan Task Force

Electronic communication was the primary means of engaging with the Task Force in line with the MoP9 resolution. There were three main phases of consultation and engagement of the Task Force. Phases 1 and 2 were conducted by electronic means and Phase 3 provided for face to face interaction and discussion in the planning process.

Phase 1 - Task Force Questionnaire

A 15 page background paper on the MoP9 Discussion and Resolution on the new EAAFP Strategic Plan was circulated on 10 May 2017 to Task Force members together with a two page questionnaire seeking Task Force member feedback on the EAAFP Implementation Strategy 2012 – 2016. The questionnaire sought evidence of performance and views of the level of success of the current Implementation Strategy to enhance the development of the new Strategic Plan. The Chair of the Task Force advised that understanding what worked, and what didn't work, would be critical to developing a new framework aimed at advancing the Partnership's goal and objectives.

Phase 2 - Discussion Document and Recommendations

Given the limited number of Task Force members that fully engaged in the first phase, a document was developed to seek Task Force members' response to potential recommendations on the key issues that needed to be addressed in developing the new Strategic Plan. The document "**Discussion Document and Recommendations**" was circulated in December 2017 to Task Force members for consideration and comment to assist in preparation of a first draft of the Strategic Plan.

Phase 3 - Draft Workshop Document

In view of the limited engagement of Task Force members in both Phases 1 and 2, it was resolved subsequently to hold a workshop for Task Force and other interested Partners as an essential way of gaining engagement and support for the planning of the new Strategic Plan. This proposal was endorsed by the Management Committee as an effective means of achieving more effective engagement. The Chair of the Strategic Plan Task Force noted that, in line with the MoP 9 draft resolution, funds were available for holding a workshop if needed.

A draft document was developed to assist the workshop. The key theme was promoting collaboration to facilitate ongoing planning processes that will enable Partners to identify opportunities for strategic collaborations. It provided the framework to operationalise the Goal and five Objectives set out in the Partnership Document and comprised:

- An Overview,
- Strategic Directions for the Partnership Objectives over the 10 year lifespan of the Plan,
- Targets and indicators, and
- A possible reporting template to promote discussion about an effective mechanism for Partners to report on the new strategic plan.

The strategic planning workshop was held in Singapore from 13-15 June 2018 with good representation from the Partnership. The workshop provided a very productive opportunity for

interaction and discussion about the new strategic plan, strategic directions that could guide the Partnership Objectives, and targets and indicators for each Objective.

5. Setting Key Result Areas and Indicators for the Partnership Objectives

Following the Singapore Workshop, the draft document considered at the workshop guided the drafting of the first full draft EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028. This articulated Key Result Areas (KRA) and Indicators under each objective of the Partnership together with Means of Verification and Reporting Entities. These Indicators provide the basis for reporting on progress on achievements within the Key Result Areas.

The redrafted EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 was circulated to members of the Task Force for comment in July 2018 and subsequently recirculated, following further redrafting, to Partners, Working Groups, Task Forces and the Finance and Technical Sub-Committees for comment by end August 2018.

Substantial feedback on the July 2018 document was provided by Australia, the Chair of the CEPA Task Force, the Thai Government Focal Point and the EAAFP Technical Sub-Committee and this has been taken into account in the finalization of the Draft Strategic Plan 2019-2028. Some elements of the input from the workshop and the final comments from Partners were conflicting and the final draft seeks to best represent the overall input.

The EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 is now submitted to the Meeting of the Partners for consideration, amendment where necessary and adoption.

6. Reporting on progress with implementation of the Strategic Plan 2019-2028

The Reporting Template has been developed as an integrated component of the development of the Strategic Plan. It has been developed to both assist Partners in assessing their progress in implementing the Strategic Plan and to provide an overview of the achievements of the Partnership to each MoP.

Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces are encouraged to develop their own Work Plans in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

7. Resourcing the Implementation of the Strategic Plan 2019-2028

It is proposed that a Resourcing Plan be developed to assist implementation of the Strategic Plan.

The Resourcing Plan will establish the priorities for funding for the first 2 years of the Strategic Plan and will be developed by the Finance Sub-Committee with the support of the Secretariat following MoP10.

8. Conclusion

The process of developing the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 for the Partnership demonstrated that this is a complex and time consuming task as the Partnership grows and matures. Encompassing a wide geographic region, with a vast range of essential habitats for migratory waterbirds, the East

Asian – Australasian Flyway is set in a complex social, environmental and economic framework. It presents a very challenging task for developing a Strategic Plan for the Partnership that will guide us in our work to achieve the Partnership's goal of maintaining migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

To look ahead over the next 10 year timeframe also requires a retrospective view on what has been accomplished by the Partnership to-date. However, the lack of measurable outcomes has meant that the Partnership has not had a meaningful way to track its progress towards achieving its Goal and Objectives.

The new EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-28 will provide a sounder framework for Partners to report on progress in its implementation through the Key Result Areas and Indicators and it is anticipated that reporting over the 10 year timeframe will see quantifiable measures being reported. Quantifiable outcomes are especially important for successful fund raising.

9. Decisions

Following appropriate consideration/amendment of the Draft Strategic Plan 2019-2028, the 10th Meeting of Partners to the EAAFP is requested to:

- Adopt the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-28;
- Note the draft Reporting Template proposed for reporting on implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-28 for MoP11 updated by the Task Force in consultation with all Partners and Technical Sub-Committee by December 2019;
- Note that the Finance Sub-Committee, with the support of the Secretariat, will develop an EAAFP Resourcing Plan by December 2019 that will identify priority areas for funding and develop a fund raising strategy in the first two years of the EAAFP 2019-28 Strategic Plan; and
- Request Partners to the EAAFP to advise the Finance Sub-Committee and the Secretariat of priority areas for funding that they consider should be included in the first two years of the EAAFP 2019-29 Strategic Plan.

Annex 1

East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership 2019-2028 Strategic Plan



Introduction

The East Asian-Australasian Flyway (the Flyway) stretches from the Russian Far East and Alaska, southwards through East Asia and South-east Asia, to Australia and New Zealand encompassing 22 countries. The East Asian – Australasian Flyway is home to over 50 million migratory waterbirds from over 250 different populations, including 28 globally threatened species. During migration, waterbirds rely on a chain of highly productive habitats to rest and feed, building up sufficient energy to fuel the next phase of their journey. International cooperation across their migratory range is therefore essential to conserve and protect migratory waterbirds and the habitats on which they depend.

In 2002, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, the Governments of Japan and Australia, together with Wetlands International, successfully proposed as an informal and voluntary Type II Partnership for the conservation and sustainable use of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds in East Asia, South East Asia and Australasia. The EAAF Partnership builds on the achievements of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Committee, the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy (APMWCS), and its Action Plans for Anatidae, Cranes and Shorebirds. The Strategy and Action Plans have enhanced and guided international cooperation and coordination and activities to conserve and protect internationally important habitat for migratory waterbirds since 1996.

In November 2004, representatives from twenty-one Governments, Inter-Governmental organizations and non-government organizations met in Seosan in the Republic of Korea to discuss future regional cooperation for conservation of migratory waterbirds using the Type II Partnership model. They agreed that this Partnership would enhance collaboration between Governments, Inter-governmental organizations and non-government organizations and contribute towards achieving the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals.

The East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) was agreed in late 2006 in Bogor, Indonesia, when nine national Government, two International Government Organisations (IGO) and six International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGO) signed up to collaborate for the conservation of migratory waterbirds populations in the Flyway. Today the Partnership membership is 37 including 18 national Governments, eight IGOs, ten INGOs and one Corporate Partner.

Contribution to International Waterbird Conservation Efforts

The Partnership Document recognises that building and promoting the site network for migratory waterbirds, and delivering capacity building at a local level to ensure sustainable delivery of ecosystem services will enhance the conservation status of the migratory waterbirds. The Partnership also recognises that a flyway wide approach to the conservation of migratory waterbirds is the most effective way to enhance their conservation status.

The Partnership contributes to the implementation of a number of Inter-Governmental agreements and other international frameworks, including the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention on Biological Diversity (Resolutions 7.4 and 7.28), the UNDP and UNEP Project Priorities and Guidelines, the UNEP Water Policy and the Portfolio of Water Actions compiled at 3rd World Water Forum. Endorsement of the Partnership as a regional initiative within the framework of the Ramsar Convention as stated in Resolution 9.7 is a significant recognition of the importance of this Partnership in the Flyway.

Strategic Action to Protect Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitat

Over the past 12 years, collaboration with the EAAF Partnership has been fostered under two Implementation Plans (2007-2011 and 2012-2017).

In recognition that migratory waterbirds and their coastal and inland habitats are still under increasing pressure from rapid population growth and economic development, particularly in East and South East Asia, the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 has been developed to build on and enhance the previous efforts to address the pressures that impact on the migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

The Strategic Plan also recognises the importance of achieving effective outcomes for economic development for communities that share important sites with migratory waterbirds, whilst ensuring the availability and quality of habitats required to maintain populations of migratory waterbirds.

As cited in the Partnership Document, the Purpose and Goal of the EAAF Partnership are:

- Purpose - to provide a flyway wide framework to promote dialogue, cooperation and collaboration between a range of stakeholders including all levels of governments, site managers, multilateral environment agreements, technical institutions, UN agencies, development agencies, industrial and private sector, academe, non-government organisations, community groups and local people to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats; and,
- Goal - to see that migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway are recognised and conserved for the benefit of people and biodiversity.

Purpose and Goal of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028

The Purpose and Goal of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership Strategic Plan 2019-2028 pursues the Purpose and Goal of the Partnership document. This reflects the efforts that have already been undertaken in the previous two Implementation Plans (2007-2011 and 2012-2018) but aims to build on and progress the objectives of the Partnership with significant outcomes being achieved over the next 10 years.

Structure of the EAAFP 2019 – 2028 Strategic Plan

The five Objectives prescribed in the Partnership Document have guided development of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019 – 2028 to provide the Partnership with 10-year strategic directions.

The five Objectives of the Partnership as cited in the EAAF Partnership Document are:

- Objective 1** - Development of the Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds along the East Asian- Australasian Flyway, building on the achievements of the APMWCS networks.
- Objective 2** - Enhance communication, education and public awareness 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.

The Plan has been developed to provide a coherent and strategic framework that will guide implementation by the Partners, the Secretariat and EAAFP bodies (Management Committee, Finance Sub-Committee, Technical Sub-Committee, Working Groups and Task Forces) in their endeavours to conserve and sustainably manage migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.

A core element of the Partnership is the development of the EAA Flyway Site Network to ensure a chain of internationally important wetland sites are recognized and sustainably managed into the future. Migratory waterbird populations are dependent on this chain of sites to enable them to complete their life cycles across the EAA Flyway. The Partnership also supports a range of activities to increase knowledge and raise awareness of migratory waterbirds, while building capacity for the sustainable management and conservation of migratory waterbird habitats along the EAA Flyway.

The Strategic Plan provides the framework to operationalise the five Objectives set out in the EAAF Partnership Document. Under each Objective, the broad strategic directions are outlined to set the scene for the development of Key Result Areas, their Indicators, the Means of Verification and Responsible Reporting Entities.

The Key Result Areas (KRAs) will provide guidance to the Partnership in achieving improved and sustainable outcomes over the period 2019-2028 for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Evaluation and Review

The reporting by Partners to MoPs on the implementation activities is an essential component of assessing progress with the implementation of the Strategic Plan. It is important that this is available sufficiently prior to each MoP to enable the Secretariat to compile an overview of the work of the Partnership.

The Strategic Plan may be periodically reviewed if deemed necessary, in order to reflect updates on progress made at the KRA or Indicator level. However, the Strategic Plan is

meant to provide a long-term perspective on EAAFP functioning, which should be reflected in its validity throughout its period.

The Strategic Plan and Partner Report enable easy reporting as well as monitoring of progress with achieving KRAs set in the Strategic Plan. Partners are invited to develop their own implementation plans of this Strategic Plan at their level.

In addition, a Secretariat work plan will be prepared to accompany the Strategic Plan. The Secretariat work plan will link the KRAs set in the Strategic Plan to clear, measurable activities, including timing, budget, and responsible persons. The Secretariat work plan may then be regularly revised as the MOP deems it necessary, while the Strategic Plan continues to provide the long-term context within which the EAAFP operates.

The Reporting Template will provide each MoP over the 10 year period with information on progress in implementing the Strategic Plan.

Partnership Resourcing Plan

The EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028 is aimed at optimising the implementation of the EAAFP in a realistic way. Implementation can be ensured only when the appropriate means, both financial and in terms of human capacity, are available to the Partnership. Mobilising the required resources for implementation of the Strategic Plan will be a high priority for the Partnership.

The Partnership Resourcing Plan will assist in funding agreed activities in the Strategic Plan, the CEPA Action Plan and other priority activities over its 10-year life. The Resourcing Plan establishes priorities for funding of the Strategic Plan and its development is a priority task for the Finance Sub-Committee with the support of the Secretariat.

2.0 Details of the EAAFP 2019 – 2028 Strategic Plan

Partnership Objective 1 - Develop the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, building on the achievements of the Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy, with the ultimate goal of establishing a sufficient and efficient network of sites with sustainable management.

Partners have progressed building the Flyway Site Network in number and significance. Flyway Network Sites are managed to maintain their international importance for migratory waterbirds. Significant progress has been made to avoid adverse impacts on internationally important sites. International standards (International Finance Corporation (IFC) or equivalent) are used within and adjacent to Flyway Network Sites and other internationally important waterbird sites. Good progress in the development of national and site partnerships is underway. The Flyway Site Network brand has been developed to increase the recognition and visibility of the internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. The Flyway Site Network is providing benefits to local communities and site management.

Key Result Areas	Indicators	Means of Verification	Reporting Entity
KRA 1.1 A comprehensive and coherent Flyway Network of Sites is developed for migratory waterbirds, including sites that are not currently Protected Areas.	Indicator 1.1.1 The Flyway Site Network has expanded to include at least 40 additional strategic internationally important sites for migratory waterbird conservation, some of which may not currently be in the national Protected Area.	<i>Partner Reports, Appendix V Partnership Document</i>	<i>All Partners.</i>
KRA 1.2 National and Site Partnerships have been developed to coordinate the implementation of the EAAFP at national and local levels.	Indicator 1.2.1 Guidelines for the establishment and operation of national and site partnerships have been developed and agreed.	<i>The guidelines.</i>	<i>Secretariat, Partners</i>
	Indicator 1.2.2 At least 50% of Government Partners have an active National Partnership and site partnerships have been developed for at least 50% of the Flyway Network sites.	<i>Partner reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat.</i>
KRA 1.3 Flyway Network Sites are valued by the community and sustainably managed.	Indicator 1.3.1 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites have current management plans that address specific objectives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats and that are being adequately implemented. Management plans have stakeholder participation and are approved by relevant agencies.	<i>Partner reports.</i>	<i>Partners.</i>
	Indicator 1.3.2 At least 50% of Flyway sites recognise the Flyway Site Network as a brand for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF	<i>Partner reports, Secretariat Reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat</i>

	Indicator 1.3.3 All Partners are using and complying with International standards (IFC or equivalent) for development within and adjacent to FNS and other internationally important waterbird sites.	<i>Partner reports, Monitoring Task Force.</i>	<i>Partners.</i>
KRA 1.4 Where appropriate, Flyway Network Sites are being sustainably used to support subsistence livelihoods of the local community.	Indicator 1.4.1 Where local communities at Flyway Network Sites depend on the natural resources of the site to support subsistence livelihoods, this is occurring without adverse impacts on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.	<i>Partners Reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Secretariat, Partners.</i>
KRA 1.5 Partners and local stakeholders are engaged in responding to activities which may threaten Flyway Network sites.	Indicator 1.5.1 The level of engagement of EAAFP Partners and local communities in responding to threats to Flyway Network Sites is reflected in the number of meetings and events held and the participants attending.	<i>Partner reports, relevant Working Groups and Task Forces Reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Relevant Working Groups and Task Forces.</i>
KRA 1.6 The EAAFP Sister Site Programme has expanded.	Indicator 1.6.1 At least five new EAAFP Sister Site relationships have been developed.	<i>Partner and Secretariat reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat.</i>
KRA 1.7 The membership of the EAAFP has expanded to deliver stronger outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.	Indicator 1.7.1 Membership has increased	<i>Appendix I of the Partnership Document</i>	<i>Secretariat, Management Committee.</i>

Partnership Objective 2 - Enhance communication, education, participation and awareness (CEPA) of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Partners recognise the importance of stakeholder engagement in CEPA in the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats. Partners plan and actively implement effective communication, education and awareness-raising activities and initiate collaborations to secure effective conservation of migratory waterbirds and the sustainable management of their habitats. This will be achieved through ong-term support for wetland guardianship, including by local communities,. Partners develop a flyway knowledge network to share information, skills and knowledge, including traditional environmental knowledge of good practices through their CEPA activities.

Key Result Areas	Indicators	Means of Verification	Reporting Entity
KRA 2.1 The achievement of the elements in the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan (2019-2024).	Indicator 21 The CEPA Action Plan has been monitored, reviewed and updated as necessary to inform the EAAFP.	<i>Partner Reports, WG and TF and Secretariat reports.</i>	<i>Partner Reports, WG and TF and Secretariat reports.</i>

Partnership Objective 3 - Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.

Partners, Working Groups and Task Forces have put in place effective programs and collaboration mechanisms that are contributing to knowledge of the effects of climate change and sustainable use on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats. Research programs are relevant and providing valuable support for conservation and sustainable management efforts (particularly sustainable use of resources for local livelihoods benefits). Research draws on and uses as appropriate traditional and local knowledge and information generated through research activities and case studies, and the results are shared and used to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats. The list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds will be updated and prioritized for conservation management. Data describing waterbird population trends and distributions will be maintained by the Partnership. Monitoring, including the use of citizen science, is valued as a tool to drive research and support decision making to identify and rectify causal drivers of declines of migratory waterbirds and the conservation of their habitats.

Key Result Areas	Indicators	Means of Verification	Reporting Entity
KRA 3.1 National monitoring systems to assess the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats are established, maintained and further enhanced.	Indicator 3.1.1 A standardized monitoring methodology for migratory waterbirds and their habitat is developed and used in nationally coordinated monitoring programmes.	<i>Partner reports, Report of Monitoring Task Force.</i>	<i>Partners, Monitoring Task Force.</i>
	Indicator 3.1.2 All country partners have nationally-coordinated monitoring programs in place.	<i>Partner reports</i>	<i>Partners, Monitoring Task Force.</i>
KRA 3.2 Conservation status reviews for waterbird populations are produced and updated to set and adapt priorities for action.	Indicator 3.2.1 Data describing waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions are available to the Partnership.	<i>Partners Reports, Conservation Status Review.</i>	<i>Partners, Wetlands International, Technical Sub-Committee, relevant Working Groups.</i>
	Indicator 3.2.2 Two updates of waterbird population estimates have been produced and published.	<i>Technical Sub-Committee Reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Wetlands International, Technical Sub-Committee, Secretariat.</i>
KRA 3.3 Updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritization.	Indicator 3.3.1 An updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritization will be maintained by the Partnership.	<i>Partner Reports, relevant working group reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Partners, Technical Sub-Committee, relevant Working Groups, Secretariat.</i>

KRA 3.4 A stronger understanding is developed on the anticipated impacts of climate change on waterbirds and their habitats and this is informing planning and site management.	Indicator 3.4.1 Improved knowledge about threats, including climate change impacts, on waterbirds and their habitats is shared and appropriate action taken where possible.	<i>Partner Reports, research institution reports, relevant Working Group and Task Force reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Partners, Technical Sub-Committee, relevant Working Groups and Task Forces, Secretariat.</i>
KRA 3.5 Collaborative research programs are established to provide effective support for conservation and sustainable management efforts, particularly the sustainable use of resources for local livelihoods benefits.	Indicator 3.5.1 Research programs on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes have increased.	<i>Partner Reports, research institution reports, Working Group reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Partners, Technical Sub-Committee, relevant Working Groups and Task Forces, Secretariat.</i>
	Indicator 3.5.2 Knowledge generated is being applied in at least 50% of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.		
KRA 3.6 Best practice guidelines for waterbird and habitat conservation programs, including the incorporation of traditional knowledge, are developed and made available.	Indicator 3.6.1 Best practice guidelines are available on the EAAFP website.	<i>Partner reports, Working Group reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Secretariat, Partners, Technical Sub-Committee, relevant Working Groups and Task Forces.</i>

Partnership Objective 4 - Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.

Building of skills in the Flyway is recognised as a priority. Partners and the Secretariat have provided necessary training tools and assistance to site managers, resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders. A sound understanding of migratory waterbird conservation, wetland management issues, sustainable management of sites and local livelihood issues have been accepted as an integral part of effective skills building. Partners share successful and innovative skills building experiences and tools.

Key Result Areas	Indicators	Means of Verification	Reporting Entity
KRA 4.1 EAAFP promotes the use of the range of available training tools and provides assistance to address challenges at Flyway Network Sites.	Indicator 4.1.1 All Partners and Secretariat have mechanisms for capacity building in place to facilitate the sharing of knowledge, tools and experience.	<i>EAAFP Focal Point Manual, Secretariat reports.</i>	<i>Secretariat.</i>
	Indicator 4.1.2 Partners and the Secretariat include capacity building assessment in project proposals.	<i>Partner Reports, Secretariat reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat</i>

	Indicator 4.1.3 The EAAFP online technical training manual for Flyway Site management is supported and used by at least 50% of Flyway Site Managers.	<i>Partner Reports, Secretariat reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat</i>
KRA 4.2 Capacity of Partner Focal Points and site managers to pursue the EAAFP objectives has increased.	Indicator 4.2.1 The EAAFP implementation manual for Focal Points is produced and distributed, providing a set of resource materials for EAAFP implementation and awareness.	<i>Partner Reports, EAAFP Newsletter, training reports, Secretariat reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat.</i>
	Indicator 4.2.2 At least one meeting of Partner Focal Points, including site managers, is held per annum.	<i>Partner Reports, EAAFP Newsletter, training reports, Secretariat reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat.</i>
	Indicator 4.2.3 All Partner Focal Points are submitting their partner reports prior to each MoP.	<i>Partner Reports, Secretariat Report.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat.</i>
KRA 4.3 Corporates with operations impacting on migratory waterbirds are engaged in delivering better outcomes for the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats.	Indicator 4.3.1 An increased number of internationally important sites and programmes, in which Corporates are contributing to positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.	<i>Partner Reports, Secretariat Reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Secretariat.</i>

Partnership Objective 5. Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected from threats and populations are increasing. Threats to migratory waterbirds' habitats are reduced. Information about these efforts is shared with the Flyway Partnership. Partners are also actively collaborating and pursuing measurable action to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF. Partners are using the relevant multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms, as well as to mainstream conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats into national policy instruments including adaptation to the impacts of climate changes. The Partnership is committed to better collaboration and information sharing with other Flyway initiatives.

Key Result Areas	Indicators	Means of Verification	Reporting Entity
KRA 5.1 Partners are actively collaborating to develop approaches to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF across national boundaries.	Indicator 5.1.1 At least 50% of Partners are collaborating across national boundaries initiatives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds, particularly for threatened migratory waterbirds.	<i>Partner reports, relevant Working Group and Task Force reports, Technical Sub-Committee reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Partners, relevant Working Group and Task Forces, Technical Sub-Committee, Secretariat.</i>
KRA 5.2 Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected from	Indicator 5.2.1 The Partnership, with leadership from IUCN, BirdLife International & Wetlands	<i>Partner reports, relevant Working Group and task Force reports,</i>	<i>Partners, Technical Sub-Committee,</i>

threats and populations are stable or increasing.	International, is updating and maintaining a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations and encouraging Government Partners to protect these threatened populations under national legislation.	<i>Technical Sub-Committee reports, Conservation Status Review, Waterbird Population Estimates and IUCN Red List.</i>	<i>relevant Working Group and Task Forces.</i>
	Indicator 5.2.2 Single Species Action Plans are developed and implemented for threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF.	<i>Partner reports, relevant Task Force reports.</i>	<i>Partners, relevant Task Force.</i>
	Indicator 5.2.3 Populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are either stable or increasing.	<i>Partner reports, relevant Working Group and Task Force reports, Technical Sub-Committee reports; Conservation Status Review, Waterbird Population Estimates and IUCN Red List.</i>	<i>Partners, Technical Sub-Committee, relevant Working Group and Task Forces.</i>
KRA 5.3 Regional Action Plans are developed and implemented for priority geographic regions of the EAAF.	Indicator 5.3.1 Development and implementation of Regional Action Plans for geographical regions with common critical threats in the EAAF.	<i>Relevant Task Force reports.</i>	<i>Partners, Relevant Task Forces.</i>
KRA 5.4 Measures to reduce and, as far as possible eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds are developed and implemented.	Indicator 5.4.1 All Government Partners have mechanisms in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds.	<i>Partner reports, Illegal Hunting, Take and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds Task Force reports, EAAFP Website and Newsletter.</i>	<i>Illegal Hunting Take and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds Task Force, Partners, Secretariat.</i>
KRA 5.5 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is mainstreamed into national legislation and/or policy instruments including adaptation to the impacts of climate changes.	Indicator 5.5.1 All Government Partners have relevant national legislation and/or policy instruments include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.	<i>Partner Reports.</i>	<i>Government Partners.</i>
KRA 5.6 The conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is integrated into relevant multilateral and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms.	Indicator 5.6.1 Relevant environmental agreements recognise the EAAFP as an effective regional framework to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats.	<i>Decisions adopted by relevant MEAs and BAs.</i>	<i>Secretariat, Partners.</i>

Annex 2

Draft Reporting Template for EAAFP MoP11

Key to abbreviations for the reporting entities in relation to the reporting Questions (RQ):

Corporate	Corporate Partners
G	Government Partners
IGO	Inter-governmental Organisations Partners
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation Partners
Partners	all Partners (Corporate, Government, IGO, INGO)
WGs-TFs	Working Groups and Task Forces

Objective 1. Develop the Flyway Network of sites of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds.

KRA 1.1 A comprehensive and coherent Flyway Network of Sites is developed and managed for migratory waterbirds, including sites that are not currently Protected Areas.

Indicator 1.1.1 The Flyway Site Network has expanded to include at least 40 additional strategic internationally important sites for migratory waterbird conservation, some of which may not currently be in the national Protected Area.

- RQ 1. (G) How many Flyway Network Sites do you anticipate there will be in your country by 2023 and 2028?
- RQ 2. (G) Do you have a publicly accessible list of international important sites for migratory waterbirds in your country? If not, would you like assistance for other Partners to develop such a list?
- RQ 3. (G) Have any additional internationally important sites (for baseline see Candidate Flyway Network Sites Report) been identified in your country? If so, please provide details on these sites.
- RQ 4. (Partners) Have you documented any additional internationally important sites (for baseline see Candidate Flyway Network Sites) in the EAAF? If so, please provide details on these sites.
- RQ 5. (G) Have high priority candidate sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network? If so, please provide details on these sites. If not, would you like assistance for other Partners?
- RQ 6. (G, INGO, Corporate) Have you supported Government Partners with their identification of high priority candidate sites for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network? If so, please provide details on these sites.
- RQ 7. (G) Have any additional sites been nominated for the Flyway Site Network in your country? If so, please provide details on these sites.
- RQ 8. (INGO, IGO, Corporate) Have you assisted Governments with the nomination of new Flyway Network Sites? If so, please provide details.

KRA 1.2 National and Site Partnerships have been developed to coordinate the implementation of the EAAFP at national and local levels.

Indicator 1.2.1 Guidelines for the establishment and operation of national and site partnerships have been developed and adapted as necessary at the national and site level.

RQ 9. (G, INGO) Have you been involved in the development/adaptation of guidelines for the establishment and operation of national and site partnerships? If so, please provide some details.

Indicator 1.2.2 The number of National and Site Partnerships, frequency of meetings and the outcomes these are generating for migratory waterbirds and local communities at internationally important sites.

RQ 10. (G) Has a National Partnership mechanism been identified or developed in your country?

RQ 11. (G) Did/do the “EAAFP Guidelines on National Site Partnerships” need to be adapted to enhance implementation in your country?

RQ 12. (G) How many times has the “National Partnership” meet?

RQ 13. (G) What percentage of Flyway Network Sites in your country have a “Site Partnership Mechanism”?

RQ 14. (INGO, IGO, Corporate) In what countries are you involved in the National Partnership?

RQ 15. (Partners) What are some examples of how the National Partnership is delivering better outcomes for migratory waterbirds and local communities.

RQ 16. (Partners) What are some examples of how Site Partnerships are delivering better outcomes for migratory waterbirds and local communities.

KRA 1.3 Flyway Network Sites are valued by the community and sustainability managed.

Indicator 1.3.1 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites have current management plans that address specific objectives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and that are being adequately implemented. Management Plans have stakeholder participation and are approved by relevant agencies.

RQ 17. (G) What is the status of Management Plans and their implementation for Flyway Network Sites in your country?

Indicator 1.3.2 Local communities engage in the development of site Management Plans (where appropriate) and make use of available planning and development review processes to promote maintaining the values of Flyway Network Sites.

RQ 18. (INGO, IGO, Corporate) Please provide up to three examples of how local communities value having their local site being recognised for its international importance and being part of the Flyway Network Site.

Indicator 1.3.3 The level of recognition of the Flyway Site Network as a brand for the conservation of migratory waterbirds in the EAAF.

RQ 19. (G, INGO, IGO) Please provide up to three examples of how the “Flyway Site Network” brand is being recognised.

Indicator 1.3.4 Appropriate environmental impact assessment of development proposals is occurring where development may impact on internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

RQ 20. (G, INGO, IGO). Do you have a process to identify when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds may be adversely impacted by a proposed development? If so, please provide brief details.

RQ 21. (G, INGO, IGO). Please provide brief details on any site of international importance for migratory waterbirds that may be adversely impacted by a proposed development and the assessment process that was used or is anticipated to be applied.

KRA 1.4 Where appropriate, Flyway Network Sites are being sustainably used to support subsistence livelihoods of the local community.

Indicator 1.4.1 Where appropriate, local communities at Flyway Network Sites are sustainably using the natural resources of the site to support subsistence livelihoods, whilst avoiding adverse impacts on migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

RQ 22. (G, INGO) In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network sites that are dependent on the sites natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods? If so can you provide some details (for up to three sites).

KRA 1.5 Partners and local stakeholders are empowered to engage in responding to developments which may threaten Flyway Network sites.

Indicator 1.5.1 The level of engagement of EAAFP Partners and local communities in responding to threats to Flyway Network Sites is reflected in the number of submissions, events and participants attending.

RQ 23. (G, INGO) At Flyway Network Sites identified in RQ 21, please provide brief details on the community response.

KRA 1.6 The EAAFP Sister Site Programme has expanded.

Indicator 1.6.1 At least five new EAAFP Sister Site relationships have been developed.

RQ 24. (G, INGO) Have new or expanded EAAFP Sister Site relationships been developed in your country? If so, please provide brief details.

KRA 1.7 The membership of the EAAFP has expanded to deliver stronger outcomes for migratory waterbirds and habitats.

Indicator 1.7.1 Membership has increased, with a particular focus on non-Partner countries of the EAA Flyway (Papua New Guinea, Brunei, Timor-Leste, Lao DPR) and Corporates.

RQ 25. (Partners, Sec.) Have you been involved in securing and/or encouraging the membership of new Partners? If so, please provide some brief details.

Objective 2. Enhance communication, education, participation and public awareness (CEPA) of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats

KRA 2.1 Public engagement at important sites for migratory waterbirds has increased.

Indicator 2.1.1 Promotion of Flyway Network Sites, migratory bird conservation and sustainable management of sites at public events including the community, corporate and philanthropic sectors.

RQ 26. (Partners) Have you been involved in promoting these elements at public events, and if so, please provide some details.

Indicator 2.1.2 Development and marketing of ecotourism opportunities at appropriate Flyway Network Sites and other internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

RQ 27. (G, INGO, Corporate) Have you been involved in developing and marketing of ecotourism opportunities, and if so, please provide some details.

KRA 2.2 The sharing of knowledge about the conservation and sustainable management of migratory waterbirds is enhanced.

Indicator 2.2.1 The EAAFP website has been improved and is maintained, and in particular made more accessible to non-English speaking Partners.

RQ 28. (Partners, Sec.) What have been the improvements to the EAAFP website and has material for non-English speaking countries been increased?

Indicator 2.2.2 The EAAFP newsletter is being published monthly by electronic updates, with regular input from Partners, Task Forces and Working Groups, and translated into multiple languages.

RQ 29. (Sec.) What has been the status of the publication of the EAAFP Newsletter?

RQ 30. (Partners, Corporates, TFs-WGs) In this reporting, what is the number of EAAFP Newsletters to which you have contributed?

Indicator 2.2.3 At least 90% of Partners have developed, and are implementing, awareness raising programmes, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, to inform national and local Governments, Site Managers, the general public, and local and native/indigenous communities about the Flyway Site Network and promote an understanding of migratory waterbird conservation.

RQ 31. (Partners) What are the key elements of your awareness-raising program?

Indicator 2.2.4 The public and Partners are engaging regularly with different media channels, including social media, to promote the value, challenges and successes of the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the wetlands they use.

RQ 32. (Partners) What use have you made of social media channels, including social media, to promote the values, challenges and successes of conservation of migratory waterbirds and the wetlands they use.

Indicator 2.2.5 Networks among National and Regional EAAFP Focal Points and Flyway Site Managers are active and encourage the sharing of knowledge of migratory bird experts as well local traditional knowledge.

RQ 33. (Partners) Please provide examples of your contribution to the sharing of knowledge including local traditional knowledge within the EAAFP networks.

KRA 2.3 Guardianship is recognised as a valuable mechanism to secure conservation and sustainable management of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Indicator 2.3.1 Partners efforts to collaborate with all relevant stakeholders such as Site Managers, local and native/indigenous/aboriginal communities (where relevant) at Flyway Sites are being undertaken to establish long term support for guardianship of Flyway Network Site.

RQ 34. (G, INGO, Corporate) Please provide examples of collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

Indicator 2.3.2 Corporate sector engagement has increased awareness about, and support for, conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitat.

RQ 35. (Partners) Have you been involved in promoting the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitat to corporates, and if so, please provide some details.

KRA 2.4 Migratory waterbirds and conservation of their habitats is included in school curriculums.

Indicator 2.4.1 Partners encourage Education Department/Ministry to include the concept of migratory waterbirds and conservation of their habitats in the school curriculum.

RQ 36. (G, INGO) Have you been involved in encouraging Education Department/ Ministry to include the concept of migratory waterbirds and the conservation of their habitats in the school curriculum, and if so, please provide some details.

Indicator 2.4.2 Progress in establishing long term support for guardianship of Flyway Network Sites and other internationally important wetlands for migratory waterbirds.

RQ 37. (Partners) Have you been involved in establishing long-term support for guardianship of Flyway Network Sites and other internationally important wetlands for migratory waterbirds; and if so please share some examples.

KRA 2.5 The EAAFP CEPA Strategy and Action Plan is monitored and updated.

Indicator 2.5.1 The CEPA Strategy and Action Plan has been monitored, reviewed and updated as necessary to inform the EAAFP.

RQ 38. (CEPA WG) What is the status of the monitoring, review and update of the CEPA Strategy and Action Plan?

Objective 3. Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.

KRA 3.1 National monitoring systems to assess the status of migratory waterbirds and their habitats are established, maintained and further enhanced.

Indicator 3.1.1 A standardized monitoring methodology for migratory waterbirds and their habitat is being used in nationally coordinated monitoring programmes.

RQ 39. (G) Is there a program in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers? If yes, then please provide some details on the program, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MoP10?

RQ 40. (INGO) In what countries is your organisation involved in migratory waterbird and/or site monitoring? Please provide some details on the monitoring program/s and monitoring efforts since MoP10.

KRA 3.2 Conservation status reviews for waterbird populations are periodically produced to set and adapt priorities for action.

Indicator 3.2.1 (Partners) Data on waterbird populations, trends and distributions is maintained by Partners.

RQ 41. (G, INGO, relevant Task Forces, Sec.) Please report on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions.

Indicator 3.2.2 Two updates of waterbird population estimates have been produced and published.

RQ 42. (Monitoring Task Force, INGO, Sec.) Please report on preparations for the 2023 publication of migratory waterbird population estimate update.

KRA 3.3 Updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritization.

Indicator 3.3.1 An updated list of sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds for conservation management and prioritization is being maintained by the Partnership.

RQ 43. (Partners, Monitoring Task Force, Sec.) If you are aware of significant new information on internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, please provide brief details.

KRA 3.4 A stronger understanding is developed on the anticipated impacts of climate change on waterbirds and wetlands and this is informing planning and site management.

Indicator 3.4.1 Improved knowledge about climate change impacts on waterbirds and wetlands is shared and appropriate action taken where possible.

RQ 44. (Partners, TC, TFs-WGs) Please provide details on key research on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MoP 10?

KRA 3.5 Collaborative research programs are providing valuable support for conservation and sustainable management efforts, particularly the sustainable use of resources for local livelihoods benefits.

Indicator 3.5.1 Research programs on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes have increased in number and the knowledge generated is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

RQ 45. (Partners, TC, TFs-WGs) Please provide brief information on research programs on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

KRA 3.6 Best practice guidelines for waterbird and wetland conservation programs, including the incorporation of traditional knowledge, are developed and made available.

Indicator 3.6.1 Best practice guidelines are available on the EAAFP website.

RQ 46. (Partners, TC, TFs-WGs) Could you please provide brief details on the development and application of best practice guidelines for waterbird and wetland conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MoP 10?

RQ 47. (Sec.) What are the best practice guidelines that are available on the EAAFP website?

Objective 4. Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.

KRA 4.1 Partners and the Secretariat promote the use of the range of available training tools to address challenges at Flyway Network Sites.

Indicator 4.1.1 Mechanisms for capacity building are in place to facilitate the sharing of tools, skills and experience.

RQ 48. (Sec.) Update on identifying/developing internet-based approaches for capacity building for migratory waterbird conservation.

RQ 49. (Partners, TC, TFs-WGs, Sec.) Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building materials and opportunities? If yes, please provide some details.

RQ 50. (Partners, TC, TFs-WGs, Sec.) Have you implemented activities to share skills building, tools and experience? If yes, please provide some details.

RQ 51. (Partners, TC, TFs-WGs, Sec.) Please provide feedback on the use you have made of capacity building materials and activities for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitat?

Indicator 4.1.2 Partners and the Secretariat include capacity building assessment in project proposals.

RQ 52. (Partners, TC, TFs-WGs, Sec.) In projects you developed, funded, and/or implemented since MoP10, was consideration given to the inclusion of a training needs assessment? Please provide some additional information.

KRA 4.2 Building capacity of Partner Focal Points to support the purpose of the Partnership.

Indicator 4.2.1 The EAAFP implementation manual for Focal Points is produced and distributed, providing a set of resource materials for EAAFP implementation and awareness.

RQ 53. (Partners, Sec.) Has the EAAFP implementation manual for Focal Points improved the capacity of your Focal Point. If yes, please provide some examples of improved capacity of your Focal Points.

Indicator 4.2.2 Meetings of Partner Focal Points and collaborations demonstrated through the number and type of meetings and training sessions held to build capacity and number of trainees.

RQ 54. (Partners, TC, TFs-WGs, Sec.) Have you been able to participate in any Meetings of Partner Focal Points? If so, have any new collaborations with other Partners been developed from the meeting/s?

KRA 4.3 Corporates, with operations impacting on internationally important sites, are contributing to better outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Indicator 4.3.1 Number of internationally important sites and programmes in which Corporates are contributing to positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

RQ 55. (Partners, TFs-WGs) Please provide details you have on Corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programs to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

Objective 5. Develop, especially for priority species and habitats, flyway wide approaches to enhance the conservation status of migratory waterbirds.

KRA 5.1 Partners are actively collaborating to develop innovative and improved approaches to conserve migratory waterbirds, and their habitats in the EAAF.

Indicator 5.1.1 The number and diversity of collaborative initiatives for the conservation of migratory waterbird, particularly for threatened migratory waterbirds, are increasing and are being shared.

RQ 56. (Partners, TFs-WGs) Please provide brief details on your involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds.

RQ 57. (Partners, TFs-WGs) What do you consider to be key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats since MoP10?

KRA 5.2 Threatened migratory waterbirds are protected from threats and populations are increasing.

Indicator 5.2.1 The Partnership, with leadership from IUCN, BirdLife International & Wetlands International, is updating and maintaining a list of threatened migratory waterbird populations and encouraging Government Partners to protect these threatened populations under national legislation.

RQ 58. (INGO, TFs-WGs, Sec.) Update on the development of list of threatened migratory waterbird populations of the EAAF.

RQ 59. (G) Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country?

RQ 60. (Partners, TFs-WGs) If you are involved in taking actions to reduce direct threats to migratory waterbirds, please provide some examples.

Indicator 5.2.2 Single Species Action Plans are developed and implemented for threatened migratory waterbird species in the EAAF.

RQ 61. (Partners, TFs-WGs) Outline the contribution you have made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans.

Indicator 5.2.3 Populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are stable or increasing.

RQ 62. (Partners, TFs-WGs) What programs are you involved in to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds? Please provide some details.

KRA 5.3 Regional Action Plans are developed and implemented to address critical threats in specific geographic regions of the EAAF.

Indicator 5.3.1 Development and implementation of Regional Action Plans for geographical regions with common critical threats in the EAAF.

RQ 63. (Partners, TFs-WGs) What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans?

KRA 5.4 Measures to reduce and, as far as possible eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds are developed and implemented.

Indicator 5.4.1 All Government Partners have mechanisms in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds.

RQ 64. (G, Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds) What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, take and trade of migratory waterbirds?

KRA 5.5 The conservation of migratory waterbirds is mainstreamed into national legislation and/or policy instruments including adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

Indicator 5.5.1 All Government Partners have relevant national legislation and/or policy instruments include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

RQ 65. (G) In your country, what are currently the key national legislation and policy instruments that have provisions that cover the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

RQ 66. (G) For your country, what are the current multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

RQ 67. (Partners, TFs-WGs) Do you have any suggestions on how existing multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms, could be strengthened to deliver better outcomes for migratory waterbirds?

KRA 5.6 The conservation of migratory waterbirds is integrated into regional multilateral and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms.

Indicator 5.5.2 The integration of migratory waterbird conservation into regional multilateral and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms.

RQ 68. (G) For your country, what are the current multilateral regional and bilateral agreements and other regional mechanisms that include provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

RQ 69. (Partners, TFs-WGs) Please provide any suggestions you have on how existing multilateral regional and bilateral agreements, and other regional mechanisms, could be strengthened to deliver better outcomes for migratory waterbirds?