



# EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP



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## East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership

The EAAFP is made up of Partners comprising Governments, Inter-Governmental Organisations, International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and International Private Enterprise, that agree to endorse the text and support the objectives and actions under this Partnership.

Membership is open to other Governments, International NGOs, Inter-Governmental Organisations and members of the international business sector upon application and agreeing to endorse the text and support the objectives and actions under this Partnership. Partners will be advised of application for membership out of session. If no issues are raised within one month, the applicant will be added to the list of Partners.

Launched in November 2006, the Partnership is an informal and voluntary initiative, aimed at protecting migratory waterbirds, their habitat and the livelihoods of people dependent upon them. There are currently 27 partners including 14 countries, 3 intergovernmental agencies, 9 international non-governmental organisations and 1 international private enterprise.



# THE PARTNERSHIP

## Chronology

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

- 1996 • Asia – Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy established
- 2002 • The East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership was adopted in the list of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) as a Type II initiative.
- 2006 • Launch of the Partnership and First Meeting of Partners – Bogor, Indonesia
- 2007 • Second Meeting of Partners – Beijing, China
- 2008 • Third Meeting of Partners – Incheon, Republic of Korea
- 2009 • The five year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on hosting the Secretariat of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership was signed by the Chair of the EAAF Partnership, the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea and the Metropolitan City of Incheon.
  - Inauguration of EAAF Partnership Secretariat in Incheon, Republic of Korea (July)
  - Fourth Meeting of Partners – Incheon, Republic of Korea
- 2010 • Fifth Meeting of Partners – Siem Reap, Cambodia
- 2012 • Sixth Meeting of Partners – Palembang, Indonesia



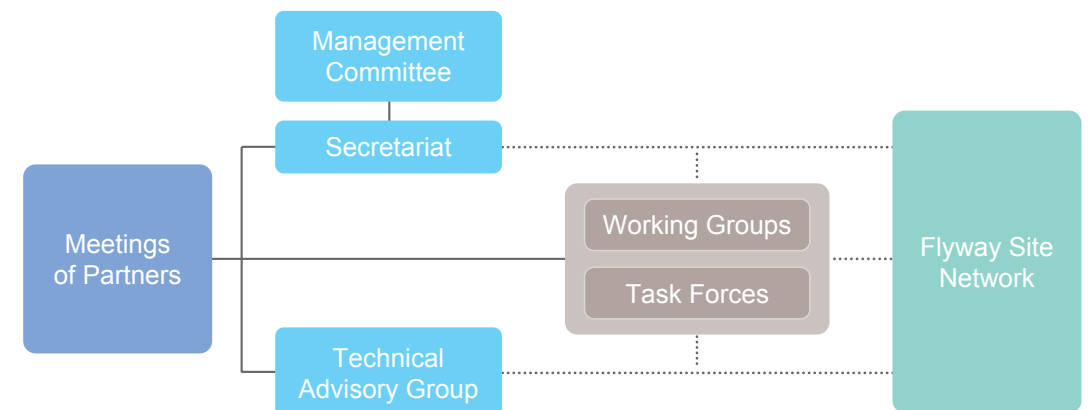
## Purpose

The purpose of this Partnership is 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-governmental organisations, community groups and local people to conserve migratory waterbirds and their habitats. Migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway are to be recognised and conserved for the benefit of people and biodiversity.

EAAFP Objectives:

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

## Organisation Structure



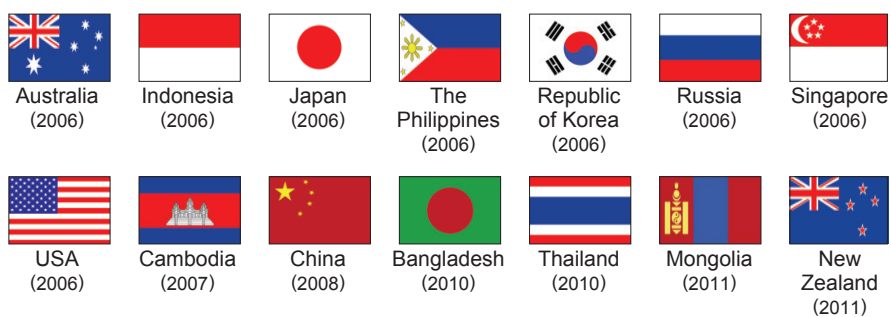


The 22 countries in the flyway:

- USA (Alaska)
- Russia
- Mongolia
- China
- North Korea
- South Korea
- Japan
- The Philippines
- Vietnam
- Lao
- Cambodia
- Thailand
- Myanmar
- Bangladesh
- Malaysia
- Brunei
- Singapore
- Indonesia
- Timor Leste
- Papua New Guinea
- Australia
- New Zealand

Partners

■ Governments (14)



■ Inter-Governmental Organisations (3)



■ International Non-Governmental Organisations (9)



■ International Private Enterprise (1)



(Year of Joining)

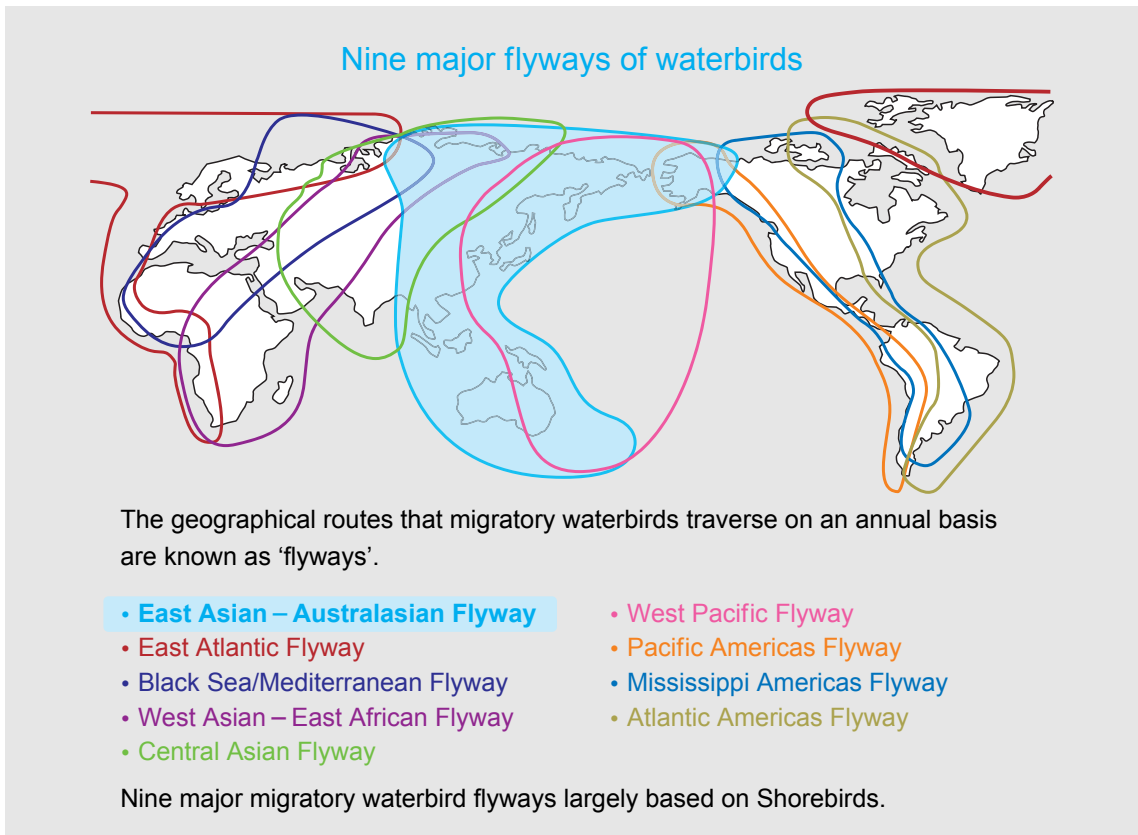




# FLYWAY SITE NETWORK

## The Flyway

The geographical routes that migratory waterbirds traverse on an annual basis are known as 'flyways'. There are nine major flyways around the world. 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 and encompasses 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 wetlands 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.



## Flyway Site Network

Establishment of an East Asian – Australasian Flyway Waterbird Site Network (Flyway Site Network) is a critical element of the Partnership and will ensure that a chain of internationally important sites are sustainably managed to support the long-term survival of migratory waterbirds within the flyway. The 'Flyway Site Network' draws attention to the interconnectedness of migratory waterbird sites through shared species and populations throughout the Flyway. Each site meets criteria for nomination, that demonstrate its international importance for migratory waterbirds. More than 700 wetlands are known to meet one or more of the criteria and so far 100, spread over 15 countries, have been included in the Flyway Site Network. Only Government Partners may nominate new sites to the Network. The Partnership's Secretariat and other experts advise on candidate sites and criteria met and the Secretariat administers and promotes the Network.



Blue dots indicate important sites for migratory waterbirds and red dots indicate sites in the Flyway Site Network. Illustration: Maki Koyama ©2008 EAAFP



## Flyway Site Network Criteria

To be considered for inclusion in the Flyway Site Network, this Partnership adopts the following criteria:

A. Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) criteria for internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. That is:

Criterion 2 : A wetland should be considered internationally important if it supports vulnerable, endangered, or critically endangered species or threatened ecological communities.

Criterion 5 : A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 20,000 or more waterbirds.

Criterion 6 : A wetland should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbird.

B. staging criteria as applied under the Asia – Pacific Migratory Waterbird Conservation Strategy. That is:

I. A staging site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 0.25% of individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of waterbirds on migration.

II. A staging site should be considered internationally important if it regularly supports 5,000 or more waterbirds at one time during migration.

C. Under exceptional circumstances a site can be nominated if it supports migratory waterbirds at a level or stage of their life cycle important to the maintenance of flyway populations. Justification of such nominations will be considered by the Partnership on a case by case basis.



## Flyway Site Network Nomination Process

### 1 Local Government/Management Authority, NGO, non-government Partner, Government Partner

- Identification of potential sites for the Network, by reviewing available data and determining which sites meet the Criteria

### 2 Local Government/Management Authority, NGO, non-government Partner, Government Partner

- For the selected site, preparation of a Site Information Sheet (SIS) including a boundary map

### 3 Local Government/Management Authority

- Consultation on site nomination at the local scale, with stakeholders including site managers, management authorities and relevant organizations

### 4 Government Partner

- Consultation on site nomination at the state/national scale with stakeholders including scholars and relevant authorities
- Finalizing the SIS and boundary map for the site nomination
- Submission of SIS and map to the EAAFP Secretariat with a letter requesting that the site be included in the Network

### 5 EAAFP Secretariat

- Science Officer conducts an in-house review, then refers the nomination to the Working Group chairs and/or at least three relevant

experts (for 14 days) to seek comments on the provided justification of the criteria met and other scientific aspects of the nomination.

### 6 EAAFP Secretariat & nominating Government Partner

- Communication to finalize the SIS with further clarification or additional information as dictated by outcomes of the referral

### 7 EAAFP Chair

- The Secretariat advises the Chair of the Partnership on the nomination, showing the results of the review process, and requests the Chair to endorse the nomination by writing formally to the nominating Partner about the official inclusion of the site in the Network.

### 8 EAAFP Secretariat

- The Certificate of Participation for the new Network site is prepared and delivered to the nominating Partner at around the same time as the notification.
- Notification to all Partners about the inclusion of the site in the Network

### 9 Government Partner & Local Government/Management Authority

- Announcement of the inclusion of the site in the Network
- Delivery of the Certificate to the local government and/or management authority, with a small presentation ceremony where possible





## List of Flyway Network Sites

(108 sites as of 20 February 2012)

see [www.eaaflyway.net/list-of-sites.php](http://www.eaaflyway.net/list-of-sites.php)

Country	Code	Name of site	Year of joining
Russia(10)	EAAF001	Moroshechnaya Estuary	1996
	EAAF020	Daurisky Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF021	Khingansky Nature Reserve And Ganukan Game Reserve	1997
	EAAF022	Kytalyk Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF023	Lake Khanka Nature Reserve	1997, 1999
	EAAF035	Biosphere Reserve and Zapovednik "Taimyrski"	1999
	EAAF036	Site Ulug-kol of Hakasskiy Zapovednik	1999
	EAAF037	Lena Delta	1999
	EAAF038	Selenga Delta in Lake Baikal	1999
	EAAF039	Torey Lakes	1999
Mongolia(5)	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
China(19)	EAAF002	Chongming Dongtan Nature Reserve	1996
	EAAF003	Mai Po - Inner Deep Bay	1996, 2001
	EAAF004	Shuangtai Hekou National Nature Reserve	1996, 2002
	EAAF005	Yancheng National Nature Reserve	1996, 1997
	EAAF006	Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve	1996, 1997
	EAAF025	Poyang Hu Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF026	Xingkai Hu Nature Reserve	1997
	EAAF042	Sanjiang National Nature Reserve	2002, 1999
	EAAF043	Yalujiang National Nature Reserve	1999
	EAAF064	Dalai Hu National Nature Reserve	2001, 2005
	EAAF067	Cao Hai National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF068	Shengjin Hu National Nature Reserve	2005, 2002
	EAAF069	Xiang Hai National Nature Reserve	2002
	EAAF070	Zhalong National Nature Reserve	2005, 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
	North Korea(2)	EAAF044	Kumya Wetland Reserve
EAAF045		Mundok Wetland Reserve	1999
South Korea(11)	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
Japan(29)	EAAF029	Akkeshi-ko & Bekambeushi-shitsugen	1997, 1999
	EAAF030	Arasaki	1997
	EAAF031	Kiritappu Marsh	1997
	EAAF032	Kushiro-shitsugen	1997, 1999
	EAAF033	Yashiro	1997
	EAAF047	Biwa-ko	1999
	EAAF048	Biwase-wan	1999

Country	Code	Name of site	Year of joining
	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	
Bangladesh(5)	EAAF102	Nijhum Dweep National Park	2011
	EAAF103	Sonadia	2011
	EAAF104	Hakaluki Haor	2011
	EAAF105	Tanguar Haor	2011
	EAAF106	Hail Haor	2011
Philippines(2)	EAAF007	Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary	1996
	EAAF062	Naujan Lake National Park	1999
Thailand(1)	EAAF084	Krabi Estuary and Bay	2005
Malaysia(1)	EAAF077	Kapar Power Station Ash Ponds	2003
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(17)	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	Parry Lagoons	1996
	EAAF016	The Coorong, Lake Alexandrina & Lake Albert	1996
	EAAF017	Thomsons Lake	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
New Zealand(2)	EAAF018	Farewell Spit	1996
	EAAF019	Firth of Thames	1996

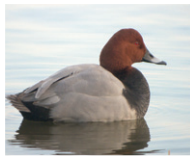


# OTHER ACTIVITIES

## Working Groups

Working Groups advise and support implementation of the Flyway Partnership work plan. Each Working Group has a Chair appointed by the members of the Working Group.

There are currently six working groups:



◀ Anatidae Working Group



◀ Avian Influenza Working Group



◀ Crane Working Group



◀ Seabird Working Group



◀ Shorebird Working Group



◀ CEPA (Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness) Working Group

## Task Forces

There are currently eight task forces that the EAAF Partnership has established to address issues raised during the Meetings of Partners.

- Monitoring of waterbird populations and sites
- Coordination of colour marking
- Yellow Sea Ecoregion
- Amur-Heilong Basin
- Review of Network site criteria and population estimates
- Review of Implementation Strategy
- Spoon-billed Sandpiper
- Scaly-sided Merganser



## National Partnerships

By holding Flyway Site Network Workshops at national level, Government Partners support and assist network site managers in their country to develop and implement site management plans according to relevant internationally agreed guidelines (eg. Ramsar guidelines on wetland management).

Establishment of a national mechanism for communication among agencies, managers and experts is recommended.



## World Migratory Bird Day

World Migratory Bird Day was initiated in 2006 and is coordinated by the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). It is an annual global awareness-raising campaign highlighting the need for protection of migratory birds and their habitats. To mark World Migratory Bird Day, the EAAFP Secretariat aims to encourage national and local governments to promote waterbird watching & education activities to raise public awareness regarding the importance of waterbirds and their habitats.



[www.worldmigratorybirdday.org](http://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org)

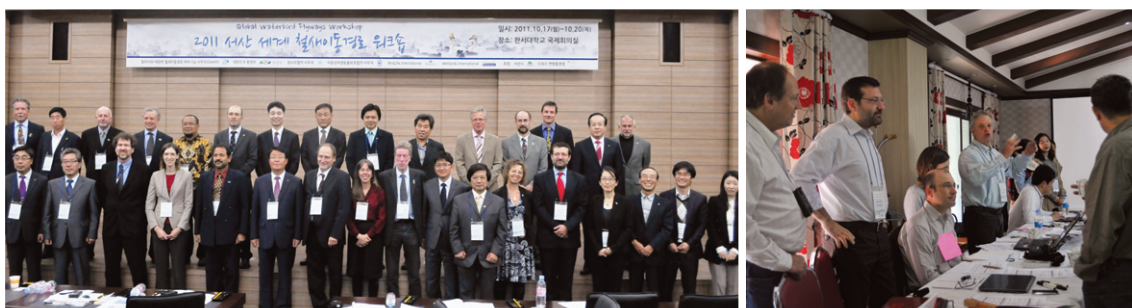


## Global Waterbird Flyway Workshop

Global Waterbird Flyway Workshop to review good practice in international initiatives for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and other migratory birds was convened by the Secretariat of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP), the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), BirdLife International and Wetlands International. The workshop, held from 17-20 October 2011 and attended by 35 representatives and observers from 14 international organizations and seven Korean organizations, was hosted by Seosan City in the Republic of Korea.

This workshop was the first to bring together practitioners from all these flyway initiatives so as to share lessons learned from these different approaches, assess their strengths and weaknesses, and to provide a more global view of our flyway conservation efforts thus far. This first workshop focussed largely on waterbirds, the taxa for which the flyway approach is most widely developed, but it also included representatives from raptor, landbird and seabird flyway initiatives.

The participants were unanimous in their recognition of the value of knowledge and information sharing across flyway initiatives, and agreed to establish an open and inclusive network of flyway-scale initiatives, “Global Interflyway Network (GIN)”, so as to facilitate future networking, collaboration and information-sharing between initiatives and their personnel.



## Sister Site Arrangements

There are sister site arrangements and other collaborative activities across the East Asian – Australasian Flyway (EAAF) in relation to sites in the Flyway Site Network (The Network) of the EAAF Partnership. Being a Network site will offer a better chance to be engaged with other sites in the Network, to conduct collaborative research on shared species and exchange information and experience, which can build the capacity of site managers. The Partnership encourages further cooperation between existing or potential Network sites. The following list may not include all the arrangements and diverse activities in place along the Flyway.

### Yalujiang National Nature Reserve (China) & Firth of Thames (New Zealand)

In 2004 Miranda Naturalists' Trust (MNT) signed a memorandum of understanding which established a sister-site partnership with the Yalujiang National Nature Reserve (NNR). Since then, various programs including surveys, training of staff, speaking to local schools and public awareness have been conducted in Yalujiang NNR as a cooperative program to conserve species common to the two sites.

- Major focus : Shorebirds

### Junam Reservoir (South Korea) & Kejo-numa (Japan)

In 2009, a memorandum of understanding was signed between Changwon city and Osaki city to conserve wetlands and promote international cooperation. Both Kejo-numa and Junam Reservoir comprise a system of water storage wetlands and rice paddy fields. A workshop to promote cooperation between Junam Reservoir and Kabukuri numa was held in November 2009 in Changwon.

- Major focus : Anatidae (Greater White-fronted Goose, Thick-billed Bean Goose, Baikal Teal)

### Zhalong National Nature Reserve (China) & Janghang Wetland Protected area (South Korea)

Qiqihar city and Goyang city have signed a memorandum of understanding to promote international cooperation between Zhalong National Nature Reserve and Janghang Wetland Protected area (Han River Estuary) with support from UNDP/GEF Korea Wetland Project.

- Major focus : Cranes (White-naped Crane)

### Moreton Bay, Boondall wetlands (Australia) & Yatsu-higata (Japan)

Narashino City and the Brisbane City Council have agreed on the First Five-year plan (1998 - 2003) and also the Second Five-Year Plan (2004 - 2009) for a Wetlands Affiliation Agreement. These plans support conservation initiatives along the East Asian – Australasian Flyway, exchange of information in relation to wetland conservation and the protection of migratory shorebirds in both cities, and training persons involved in wetland conservation. In addition, a Memorandum of Understanding on Education Cooperation (2003 - 2006) was agreed, to exchange information, conduct training, increase awareness in education and encourage visitors to their local communities following the successful 2002 trial exchange.

- Major focus : Shorebirds





### Kushiro area (Japan) & Hunter River Estuary Wetlands (Australia)

Wetlands in the Kushiro area (Kushiro-shitsugen, Akkeshi-ko and Bekanbeushi-shitsugen, and Kiritappu-shitsugen) formed a sister-wetland affiliation with Kooragang Wetland and the surrounding wetlands in the Hunter region, New South Wales, South-eastern Australia, in November 1994. (Since the 2004 renewal of sister wetland affiliation agreements, its name was changed to the Hunter River Estuary Wetlands.) The sister-wetland affiliation aims to promote conservation and wise use of wetlands and exchange techniques and knowledge of wetland conservation.

- Major focus : Shorebirds (Latham's Snipe)

### Suncheon Bay (South Korea) & Izumi crane migration grounds (Japan)

In 2009, Suncheon City, Korea, and Izumi City, Japan, agreed to cooperate for conserving Hooded Cranes and management of their habitats. Suncheon and Izumi will exchange information regarding the internationally important sites for Cranes and promote activities through international networks and improve environmental policies. In addition, the cities will collaborate for developing eco-tourism and international events based on the agreement.

- Major focus : Hooded Cranes

### Fujimae Tidal Flat (Japan) & Swan Bay Tidal Flats (Australia)

On 22 May 2007, a wetland affiliation was signed between Nagoya City, Japan, and Geelong City, Australia. Nagoya manages the Fujimae Tidal Flat and Geelong manages the Swan Bay Tidal Flats. The website with live webcams on both sites is one of a number of actions to come from a joint wetlands agreement between the cities. A web camera in each location will relay live coverage of the wetlands allowing people to watch in real time the summer and winter habitats of birds that migrate between Geelong and Nagoya. The wetlands website can be accessed at ([www.geelongaustralia.com.au/wetlands](http://www.geelongaustralia.com.au/wetlands)).

- Major focus : Shorebirds

### Other activities :

Singapore's Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve (a Network site) operates the Sister Wetland Affiliation Programme (SWAP), which facilitates collaboration of sister wetlands and sister schools in the East Asian – Australasian region for conservation of wetlands and protection of migratory shorebirds. It is an Inter-school Education Programme on Wetland Conservation and Management. Local schools in Singapore conducted an inter-school program with Hong Kong schools in 2008 and with Mishima High School, Japan, in 2010.

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### Chair of the EAAF Partnership

Chair  
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The EAAFP Secretariat encourages Partners to produce translated versions of the brochure to enhance public awareness on migratory waterbirds and their habitat in the flyway. Please note that there are more than ten different languages using by Partners in the East Asian - Australasian Flyway region.

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