

EAST ASIAN – AUSTRALASIAN FLYWAY PARTNERSHIP



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EAAFP Information Brochure
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CONTENTS

THE PARTNERSHIP

- 04 CHRONOLOGY
- 05 PURPOSE
- 05 ORGANISATION STRUCTURE
- 06 PARTNERS

FLYWAY SITE NETWORK

- 08 THE FLYWAY
- 10 NETWORK SITE CRITERIA AND PROCESS
- 12 LIST OF FLYWAY NETWORK SITES

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- 14 WORKING GROUPS & TASK FORCES
- 15 NATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS
- 15 WORLD MIGRATORY BIRD DAY
- 16 GLOBAL WATERBIRD FLYWAY WORKSHOP
- 16 IUCN RESOLUTION 28
- 17 SISTER SITE ARRANGEMENTS

CONTACT INFORMATION



East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership

Adopted in the list of the World Summit on Sustainable Development as a Type II initiative which is informal and voluntary, the Partnership was launched on 6 November 2006 and aims to protect migratory waterbirds, their habitat and the livelihoods of people dependent upon them. There are currently 31 Partners including 15 countries, 5 intergovernmental agencies, 10 international non-governmental organisations and 1 international private enterprise.

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.

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 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 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
- 2013 • Seventh Meeting of Partners – Anchorage, Alaska, USA



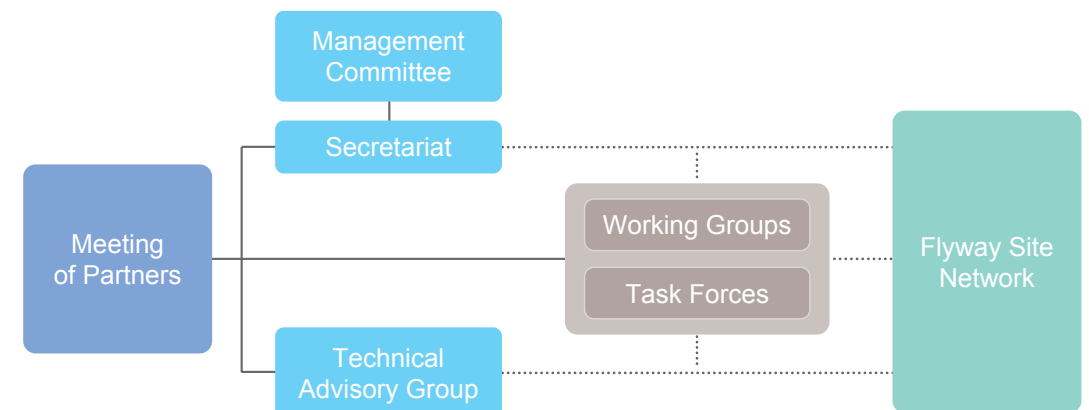
Purpose

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 environmental 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 Site Network of international importance for the conservation of migratory waterbirds.
2. Enhance communication, education and public awareness of the values of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.
3. Enhance flyway research and monitoring activities, build knowledge and promote exchange of information on waterbirds and their habitats.
4. Build the habitat and waterbird management capacity of natural resource managers, decision makers and local stakeholders.
5. Develop, 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
- Laos
- Cambodia
- Thailand
- Myanmar
- Bangladesh
- Malaysia
- Brunei
- Singapore
- Indonesia
- Timor Leste
- Papua New Guinea
- Australia
- New Zealand

Partners

■ Governments (15)



■ Inter-Governmental Organisations (5)



■ International Non-Governmental Organisations (10)



■ International Private Enterprise (1)



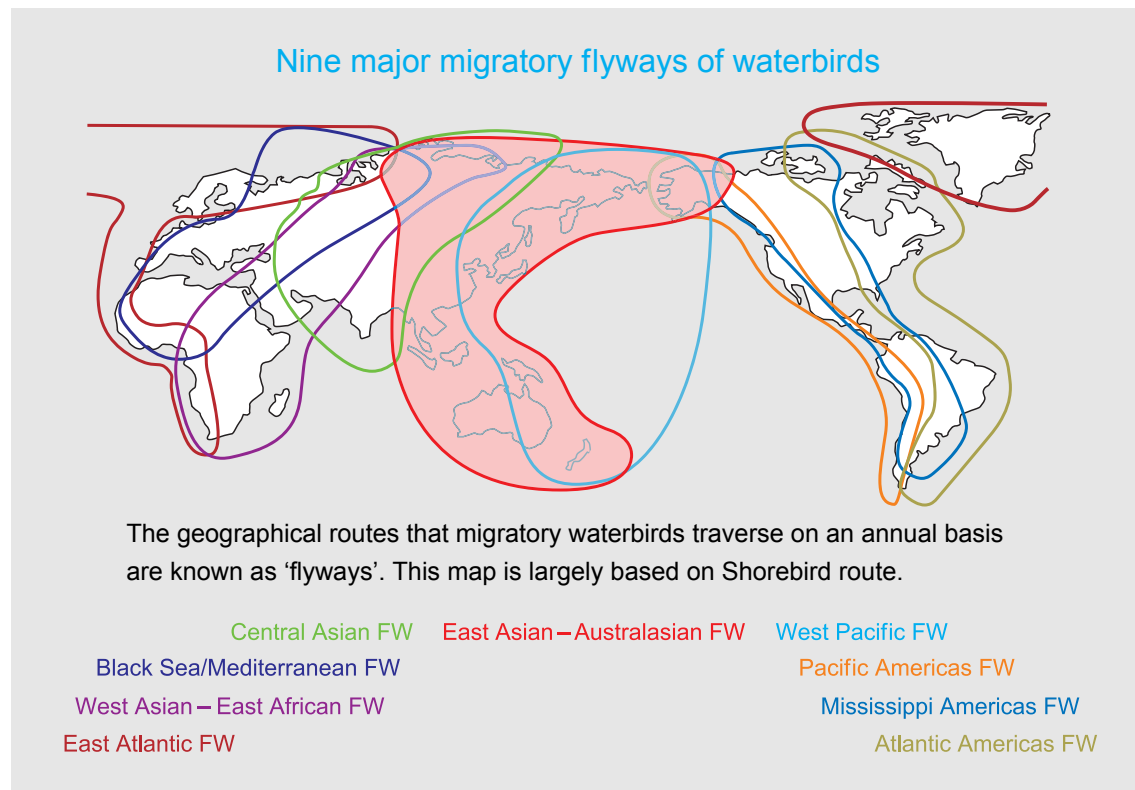
(Year of Joining)



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 33 globally threatened species and 13 Near 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.

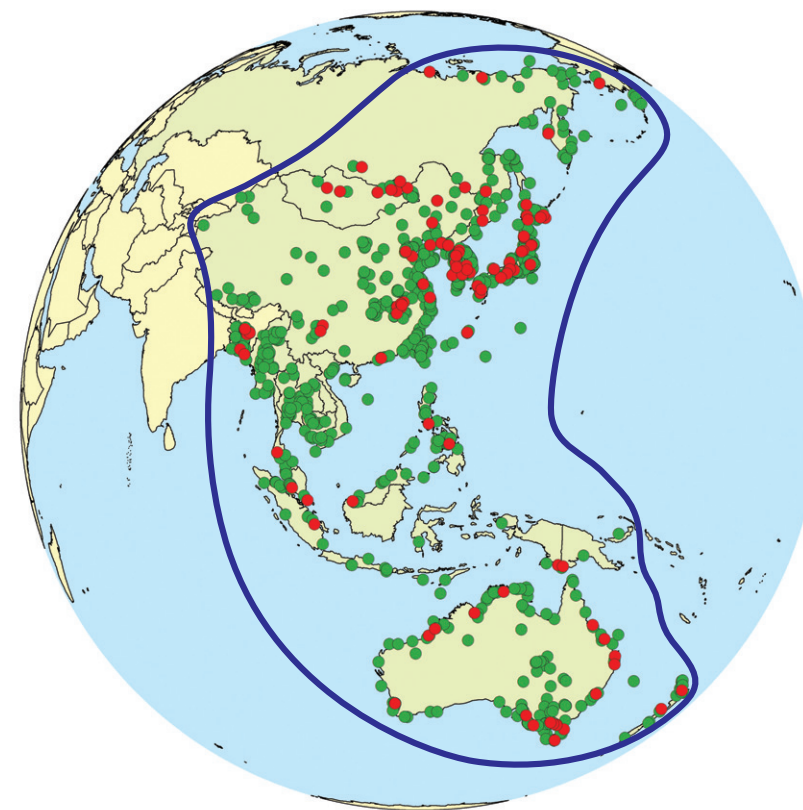


Flyway Site Network

Establishment of an East Asian – Australasian Flyway Waterbird Site Network 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 113, spread over 16 countries, have been included in the Flyway Site Network.

Only Government Partners can 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.



Green dots indicate important sites for migratory waterbirds and red dots indicate sites in the Flyway Site Network.

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 according to IUCN criteria.

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 Government/Management Authority, NGOs and Academe

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

2 Government Partner

- For the selected site, preparation of a Site Information Sheet 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 Site Information Sheet and boundary map for the site nomination
- Submission of Site Information Sheet 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 Site Information Sheet with further clarification or additional information as dictated by outcomes of the referral

7 EAAFP Chair

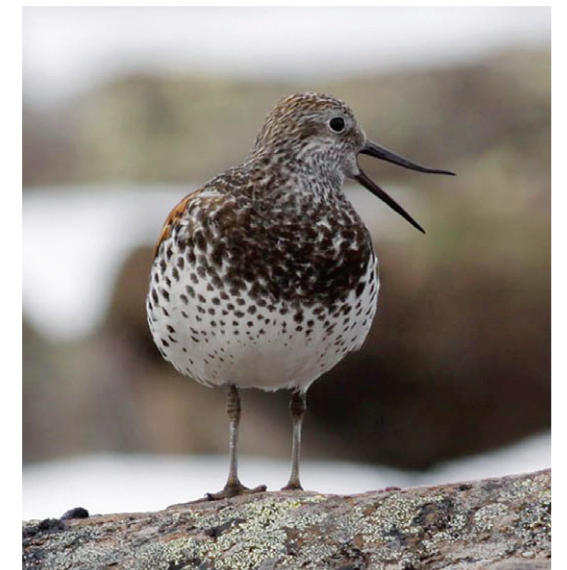
- The Secretariat advises the Chair of the Partnership on the nomination, showing the results of the review process, and requests the Chair to endorse the nomination by writing formally to the nominating Partner about the official inclusion of the site in the Network.

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

(113 sites as of May 2014)

see <http://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/>

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
Alaska, U.S.A. (1)	EAAF109	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	2012
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 Haepyeong 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(30)	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
	EAAF049	Fukushimagata	1999
	EAAF050	Hyouko-suikin-koen	1999

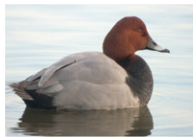
Country	Code	Name of site	Year of joining
	EAAF051	Kabukuri-numa	1999
	EAAF052	Katano Kamoike	1999
	EAAF053	Kutcharo-ko	1999
	EAAF054	Manko Tidal Flats	1999
	EAAF055	Miyajima-numa	1999
	EAAF056	Otomo-numa	1999
	EAAF057	Sakata	1999
	EAAF058	Shiroishi-gawa	1999
	EAAF059	Yatsu Tidal Flats	1999
	EAAF060	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	
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(2)	EAAF077	Kapar Power Station Ash Ponds	2003
	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(19)	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
	EAAF110	Eighty-Mile Beach, Western Australia	2013
	EAAF111	Roebuck Bay, Western Australia	2013
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 seven 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



◀ Black-faced Spoonbill Working Group

Task Forces

There are currently seven 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



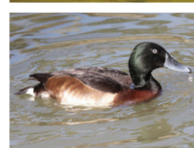
◀ Amur-Heilong Basin



◀ Spoon-billed Sandpiper



◀ Scaly-sided Merganser



◀ Baer's Pochard

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 (e.g. Ramsar guidelines on wetland management). Establishment of a national mechanism for communication among agencies, managers and experts is recommended.



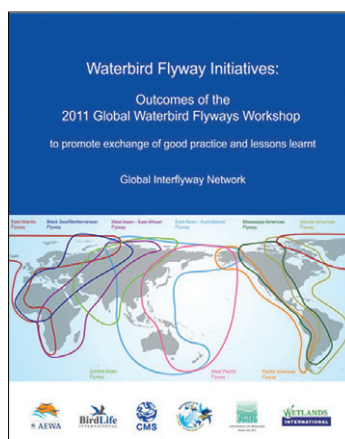
World Migratory Bird Day

World Migratory Bird Day was initiated in 2006 and is coordinated by the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement and the Convention on Migratory Species. It is global awareness-raising campaign highlights 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 and education activities to raise public awareness regarding the importance of waterbirds and their habitats.

For more information, visit at <http://www.eaaflyway.net/our-activities/wmbd/>

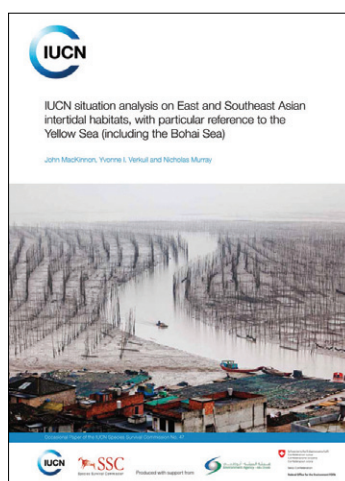


Global Waterbird Flyway Workshop



In October 2011, Global Waterbird Flyway Workshop was convened in Seosan, South Korea by East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership, Ramsar Convention, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, Agreement on the Conservation of African – Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, BirdLife International and Wetlands International. With the aim of reviewing good practice in international initiatives for conservation of migratory birds, 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. The workshop focused 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. (http://www.eaaflyway.net/documents/resources/globalflyway_2011/eaafp-tech-01_GIN-report-sml.pdf)

IUCN Resolution 28



At MOP6 in Indonesia, EAAFP Partner IUCN presented a “Situation Analysis of East and Southeast Asian Intertidal Habitats, with Particular Reference to the Yellow Sea” and incorporated feedback from participants at the meeting. The Situation Analysis was presented at Ramsar Conference of the Parties and Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties during 2012 and formed the basis for a Motion at the World Conservation Congress in Jeju, Korea in September 2012. Following discussions between representatives of China and Korea, the motion was adopted by consensus (including 100% of the Government vote, representing 126 Governments) as Resolution 28 ‘Conservation of the East Asian – Australasian Flyway and its threatened waterbirds, with particular reference to the Yellow Sea’ (<http://www.eaaflyway.net/documents/resources/SSC-OP-047.pdf>).

Sister Site Arrangements

There are sister site arrangements and other collaborative activities across the East Asian - Australasian Flyway in relation to sites in the Flyway Site Network of the EAAFP. Being a Network sites 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 EAAFP 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. For more information, visit at <http://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/sister-sites/>

1. Yubudo Tidal Flat (South Korea) & Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve (Singapore)

- Management authorities: Seocheon County, South Korea and National Parks Board of Singapore
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2012
- Major focus: sharing knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management
- Focus group: Shorebirds

3. Junam Reservoir (South Korea) & Kejo-numa (Japan)

- Management authorities: Changwon city and Osaki city
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2009
- Major focus: sharing knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management
- Focus group: Anatidae (Greater White-fronted Goose, Thick-billed Bean Goose, Baikal Teal)

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

- Management authorities: Dandong City and Miranda Naturalists' Trust
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2004
- Major focus: sharing knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management and raising awareness on common species between the sister sites
- Focus group: Shorebirds

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

- Management authorities: Qiqihar city and Goyang city
- Memorandum of Understanding signed:
- Major focus: promoting international cooperation to share knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management and public awareness
- Focus group: Cranes (White-naped Crane)



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

- Management authorities: Brisbane City Council and Narashino City
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 1998 for the first five-year plan and 2004 for the second five-year plan
- Major focus: exchanging information and conducting training on conservation and management and running education programs to raise public awareness
- Focus group: Shorebirds

6. Kushiro area (Japan) & Hunter River Estuary Wetlands (Australia)

- Management authorities: Kushiro City Hokkaido and Newcastle City
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 1994 and 2004 (renewal)
- Major focus: promoting conservation and wise use of wetlands and exchanging techniques and knowledge of wetland conservation
- Focus group: Shorebirds (Latham's Snipe)

7. Suncheon Bay (South Korea) & Izumi crane migration grounds* (Japan)

- Management authorities: Suncheon City and Izumi City Kagoshima Prefecture
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2009
- Major focus: exchanging information, promoting activities through international networks, developing eco-tourism and international events and improving environmental policies
- Focus group: Cranes (Hooded Crane)
- *The site not included in the Flyway Site Network

8. Fujimae Tidal Flat (Japan) & Swan Bay Tidal Flats (Australia)

- Management authorities: Nagoya City and Geelong City
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2007
- Major focus: promoting joint activities and sharing knowledge and expertise on the wetland habitat conservation and management (live webcams on both sites allowing people to watch birds in summer and winter habitats - www.geelongaustralia.com.au/wetlands)
- Focus group: Shorebirds

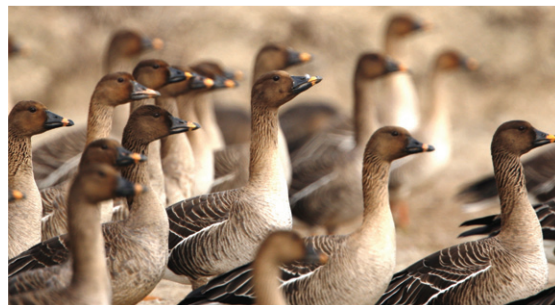
Other activities:

1. Singapore's Sister Wetland Affiliations Programme

- Management authority: Singapore National Parks Board (Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve)
- Purpose: facilitating collaboration of sister wetlands and sister schools in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway region and running the Inter-school Education Programme on wetlands conservation and management
- Inter-school Education Programmes: with Hong Kong schools in 2008 and with Mishima High School, Japan in 2010

2. International Birdwatching Training Programme between Miranda Naturalists' Trust (New Zealand) and Busan City (South Korea)

- Management authorities: Miranda Naturalists' Trust and Busan City
- Memorandum of Understanding signed: 2010
- Purpose: developing and running birdwatching programmes for students, establishing a website to share knowledge and information for teachers



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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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