















East Asian-Australasian Flyway - Regional Flyway InitiativeOverview

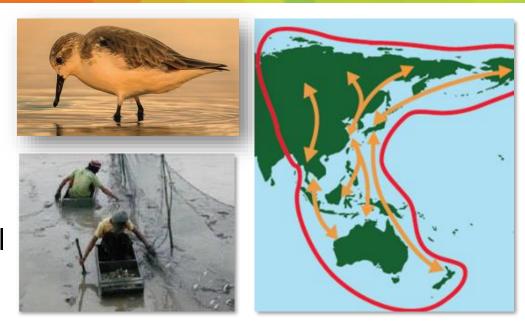
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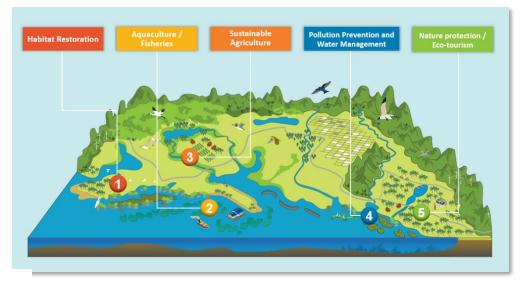
Asian Development Bank

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Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI) - AIM to mobilize \$3 billion of investment in wetland protection and management to have flyway level impact

- Aligned with EAAFP Strategic Plan, UNCBD, Paris Agreement, Ramsar, UNESCO
- \$100 Billion Climate Commitment ADB target cumulative investment by 2030 Nature will be key to deliver climate adaptation and resilience
- Regional. East, Central, Southeast Asia and Pacific. Initial focus on 8 countries including the PRC.
- RFI timeframe. Phase 1 (2021–2024): project development, Phase 2 (2023–2033+): implementation
- Goal. Improved management of 50 wetlands (>2 million ha) → a network of habitats with species numbers maintained or enhanced
- Co-benefits. Healthy wetlands: natural capital and ecosystem services; nature-based solutions; livelihoods.





RFI Development Phase – Grant Details

- **Status and Schedule** ADB Knowledge Sharing Technical Assistance (TA) Grant 55056-001 'Scaling Up the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Initiative':
 - Approved on 14 July 2021. Delivery period from July 2021 December 2024
 - Launch events at CBD COP15 and UNFCCC COP26 both in 2021
- Financing
 - ADB grant financing of \$1.7 million to facilitate development phase
 - USG in-kind contribution \$100,000
- **Development Phase Delivery** TA to be administered by ADB and implemented by consortium led by BirdLife International with an international team including Wetlands International, Paulson Institute, NUS, James Cook University, University of Southampton amongst others.

Grant Delivery
Schedule to
Dec 2024:

December 2021 -Inception Workshop with DMCs May 2022 - Site Selection Framework Endorsed May 2022 – Mar 2023 DMC engagement on site selection

June 2023 -Consensus on 50 priority sites

Nov 2022 – Dec 2024 Develop Project Concepts

RFI – Phased Approach

Development Phase 2021 - 2024

- Needs assessment and capacity building,
- Identify highest priority sites and develop early project concepts for 50,
- Develop granting mechanism.

Implementation Phase 2024 – 2034+

- Develop investment projects at RFI priority sites,
- Establish partnership to monitor and verify delivery of the RFI and support project preparation and scaling up.
- Implement granting mechanism to complement investment projects

Output 1: Capacity Development - Activities

Profile Raising



Building Support



Knowledge Dissemination



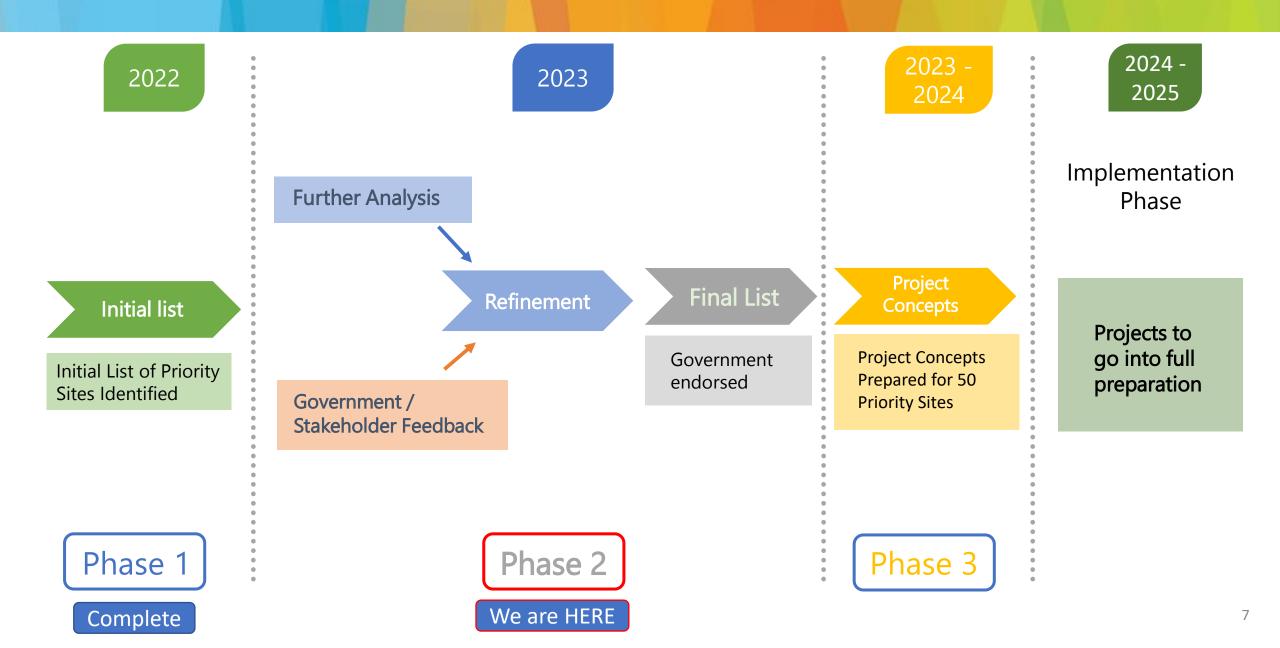


Capacity Building





Output 2: Site Selection Process – Phased Approach



Phase 1 - The Priority Sites Selection Process — initial findings

Phase 1

Country	No. of Priority Sites (Totals)	No. of Coastal	No. of Inland
Cambodia	9	1	8
Bangladesh	8	5	3
Indonesia	17	16	1
Thailand	12	9	3
Philippines	12	9	3
Malaysia	6	6	0
Vietnam	9	8	1
Lao PDR	3	0	3
PRC	60	37	23
Mongolia	11	0	11
TOTAL	147	91	56

Development Asia Site Selection Data Room - Now Live



^{*}Indicative only – Stakeholder Engagement and Ecosystem Services Assessment to be completed before site confirmation.

Phase 2: Site Selection

Further Analysis

- Carbon Stock Assessment
- Livelihoods Support
- Ecosystem Services Delivered
- Principles such as equity, readiness, etc.
- Provide information on government priorities, focusing on international commitments through NBSAP, Ramsar, CBD and EAAFP

We are HERE.



Initial list of sites identified of international importance for migratory waterbirds

- 1) Further Analysis
- 2) Government Input

Final List of Investment Sites selected, and no objection / endorsement provided by Government

Project Concept Development

Government / Stakeholder Dialogue

Investment Opportunities
 Identified (Agri/Aqua/Tourism etc.)

Phase 2: Project Concepts – what they deliver



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



Investment
conceptualization /design
(drawing from meaningful
stakeholder engagement,
technical expertise and
analysis)



NON-COMMITAL but ANCHORED ON SHARED GOALS



Recommendations only but founded on shared objectives



RAPID APPRAISAL

Identify what needs to be done and initial cost estimates



Opens door to more opportunities for finance



MULTI-LEVEL

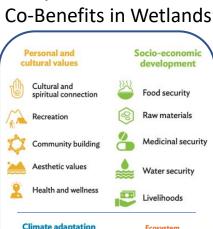
RFI will deliver multiplelevel benefits (e.g., climate, livelihood and nature)



Allowing exploration of opportunities with Non-traditional government partners

What RFI projects may look like – 5 indicative models

Ecosystem Services and



Climate adaptation and resilience Species habitat

Nutrient cycling

Photosynthesis

Soil formation/Soil integrity

Disease and pest regulation

Air quality regulation

Climate regulation

Water regulation

Erosion regulation

Water purification

extreme events

Source: ADB adapted from TEEB Europe





RFI Investments in restoring ar mangroves and mudflats) can lead to compounding co-benefits for local nunities, nature and climate along the East Asia- Australasian Flyway

estoration, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, reforestation, regeneration and plantation. Mangrove restoration based on best practices can help ensure food security, ecotourism and other income generating opportunities. As a cost-effective intervention or ecosystems management for climate adaptation and mitigation, it can delive nature-based coastal protection.

\$100,000/year

o removal of

BENEFITS OF MANGROVE AND OTHER WETLAND HABITATS

WHY MANGROVE RESTORATION MATTERS

climate regulatio

in wetlands

(Myanmar and

2.4 to 8.4 years

through mangrove

penefits are generated in

perpetuity without additional

through the development of

sustainable premium products. E @ & 2 1 1

WHY SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES MATTE

driver of wetland loss, resulting in habitat degradation, species loss, the spread of invasive species, pollution, and increase: to nutrients and chemical loads.

can drive communities to more

sustainable aquaculture and

fisheries practices, delivering

security and improving nutrition

They could also restore natural

waterways and ecosystems and

long-term sustainable food

the Lower Mekong regi rate for tiger shrimp and milkfish due to is derived from the world's fisheries supported by Lowe

BENEFITS OF WETLAND FISHERIES







Agriculture is one of the greatest threats to wetlands along the Flyway from direct loss as well as from habitat degradation, Wetlands lose their ability to support food security and agriculture when used or managed unsustainably.

RFI Investments in sustainable, climate-smart agriculture can be multifaceted, comprising reduction or elimination of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, integrated crop-livestock systems and introduction of diverse crop rotation, as well as integrated water and waste management. Sustainable agriculture can strengthen long-term food and livelihood security for communities while delivering gains

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WHY SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE MATTERS

wetlands and introducing sustainable agriculture

from wetland products and food security

of arable land will 1.534 million hectares already being exploited

52 million hectares

Data based on People's Republic of China (2011)

BENEFITS OF WETLANDS TO AGRICULTURE

\$5.86 billion/year of marketed commodities

per year if paddy fields contribution of environmental services to total of the wetland area in West

Properly managed wetlands can intercept runoff and transform and store pollutants like sediment, nutrients, coliform and certain heavy metals without being degraded.

RFI INVESTMENT CONCEPT 4

POLLUTION PREVENTION

AND WATER MANAGEMENT

RFI Investments will aim to realize the full potential wetlands have particularly in urban environments for delivering effective pollution and water management using nature-based solutions. This will ensure local wetland communities are less susceptible to flooding and pollution events and will provide financing schemes to ensure wetlands are managed sustainably, over the long-term







\$1.4 million/year

saved

by 220 people

wetlands for

woided cost of constructing artificial wetlands to replace natura \$13 billion

85%-90% organic

in wastewater

pollutants

reduced

cost of implementing agricultura remove an equivalent phosphorus

WHY POLLUTION PREVENTION AND WATER MANAGEMENT MATTERS

BENEFITS OF WETLANDS TO POLLUTION PREVENTION

\$2.9 billion/year

48% reduction

of biological

treated in constructed

demand in

AND ECO-TOURISA





Wetlands along the Flyway possess high untapped ecotourism potential with their biodiversity, spiritual, cultural

and recreational values. nature in wetlands and enhance ecotourism for birdwatching and other activities. These interventions can drive sustainable development and can be strong tools of sustainable development and combine conservation, tourism and education functions, delivering direct jobs, economic opportunities and long-term

livelihood benefits. 3 **8 & .** () (A t) == 1 84 5 E #

WHY NATURE PROTECTION AND ECO-TOURISM MATTERS

potential increase in annual net

revenues from reef and mangrove fisheries and tourism expenditures if reef quality and wetland stewardship is improved (Philippines)

cost of indirect damage to fishers, tourism industry, local people's livelihoods, and lost natural values due to an oil spill (France and Spain)

20% of all birds



10% to 12% growth/year



signaling the need for more sustainable

BENEFITS OF WETLANDS TO ECOTOURISM



of wetland ecosystem services support flood regulation, and (6.7%) local biodiversity (Colombia)

cotourism to the national



site (India)* \$55/visitor willingness to pay to enjoy a

Anmyeondo Island (South Korea)

recreational benefits enjoyed by

Output 3: Sustainable Financing Mechanism

Activities Completed

Consultation

 Detailed consultation regarding the financing mechanism has been undertaken based on more of a dozen interviews with civil society, philanthropic organizations, international finance institutes and multilateral donors.

Desk Study

• Literature review on conservation finance was undertaken and lessons-learned/challenges and opportunities were compiled as key findings.

Options Appraisal

• Three possible mechanism designs are in the final stages of preparation and will be ready to issue for consultation with stakeholders by the end of Q3 2023.

Donor Identification

• Significant interest from donor organizations in various capacities. GEF/GCF particularly have potential.

RFI Key Activities and Next Steps in 2023-2024

Existing Project Opportunities

- Support project teams with existing pipeline projects.
- Continue to support other opportunities, particularly on GEF projects.

Project Concept Development

• Focus on getting endorsement for final list of 50 sites and then developing the early project concepts by the end of 2024. Concepts are critical for taking the RFI forward.

Stakeholder Engagement

• Undertake 3 key workshops in 2023: Philippines (June); Cambodia (September) and Thailand (Q4). These will allow further detailed input for concept development.

Donor / Grant Financing

Continue to explore opportunities for donor / grant financing with key organizations.