迁飞保护网络
Flyway
Conservation Network

UNDP- GEF Strengthening the Protected Area Network for Migratory Bird Conservation Along the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) in China

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September 29, 2021

gef | UNDP | 中华人民共和国国际湿地公约履约办公室 | 国家林业和草原局调查规划设计院

01 Development Challenges

Threats and Root Causes

Populations of globally significant waterbird species in the EAAF are declining at alarming rates. The following factors have been identified as contributors among others:

- Loss and degradation of habitat
- Unsustainable fishing, mariculture and aquaculture
- Water pollution
- Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
- Hunting, utilization and trade of birds
- Climate change

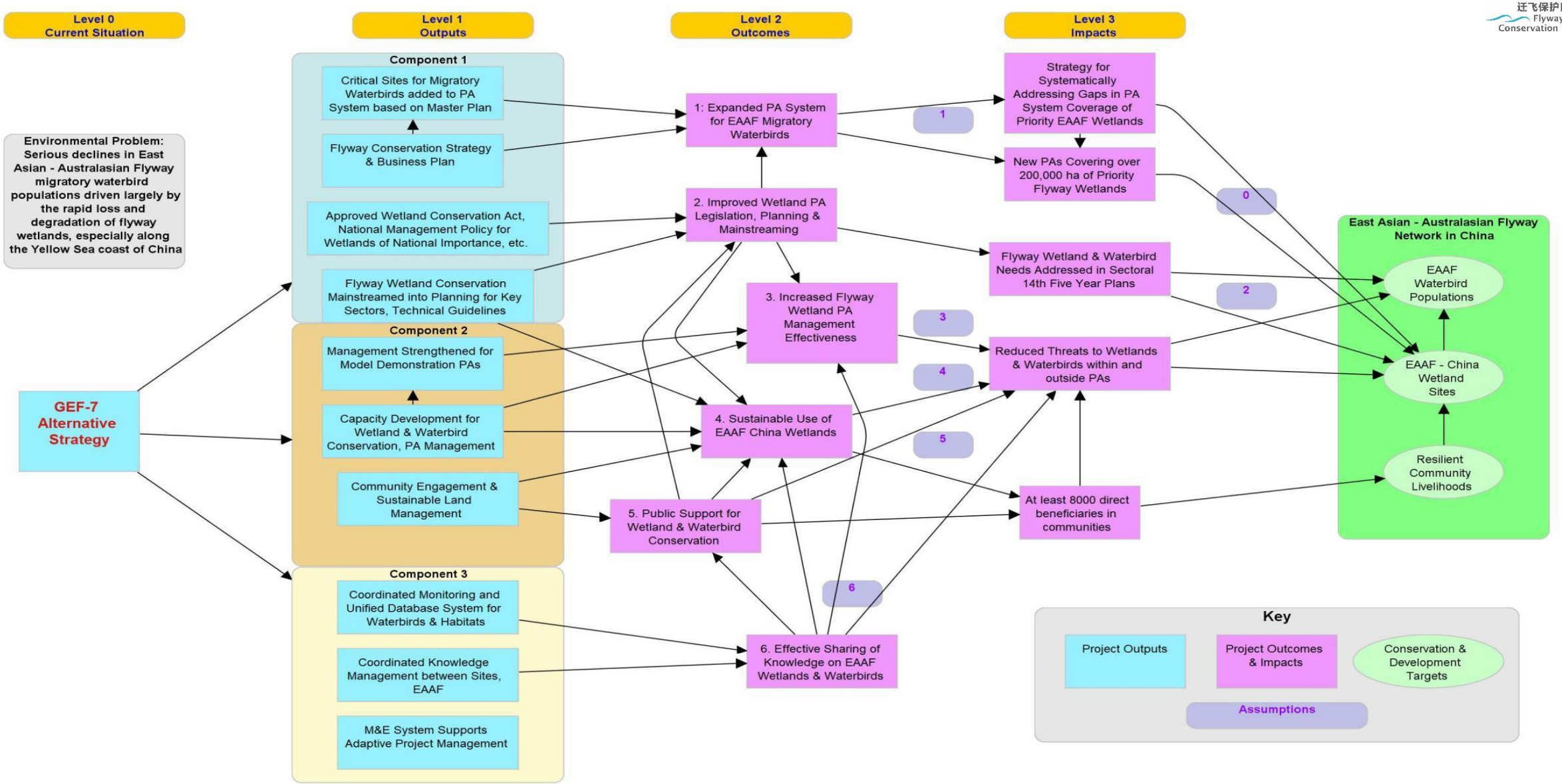
Three barriers are currently hindering the achievement of the vision:

Barrier 1: Absence of a strategic approach towards migratory waterbird conservation with inadequate representation of critical functional sites in the PA system, and insufficient sustainable financing.

Barrier 2: Limited integration of flyway wetland conservation priorities into the policies, plans and operations of other sectors, and a lack of technical mechanisms and skills to support wetland-compatible co-management at site levels.

Barrier 3: Lack of awareness of the value of wetland ecosystem services and management needs, and limited knowledge and information exchange on waterbird population status and best practice management techniques.

02 Theory of Change



03 Expected Results

The **Project Objective** is to secure the conservation of globally significant migratory waterbirds through the establishment of a robust, resilient and well-managed network of protected wetlands across the East Asian - Australasian Flyway (EAAF) in China.

The project adopted a strategy with the following **three integrated components** to remove the barriers aforementioned and the GEF funding will be used to achieve the objective through achievement of key results under the following **components & outcomes**:

Component 1: Flyway PA network planning, expansion, financial sustainability and mainstreaming

- **Outcome 1**: Expanded and more representative PA system for migratory waterbird conservation wit sustainable financing
- **Outcome 2**: Flyway wetland conservation advanced through strengthened legislation, planning and sector mainstreaming

Component 2: Site-based demonstrations of adaptive habitat management and rehabilitation for migratory waterbird conservation

- **Outcome 3**: Increased management effectiveness over 305,505 ha of flyway wetland protected areas
- **Outcome 4**: Threats to migratory waterbirds arising from unsustainable land uses reduced over 600,000 ha.

Component 3: Knowledge management, awareness, gender mainstreaming and monitoring & evaluation

- **Outcome 5**: Strong public support for wetland and migratory bird conservation
- **Outcome 6**: Effective sharing of knowledge supports learning across the project, China and EAAF Partnership

05 Four Demonstration Sites

Liaohe River Estuary National and Provincial Nature Reserves

Ramsar Site number: 1441
NNR Area: 80,000 ha & PNR Area: 29,150 ha

Global Biodiversity Significance

1） Listed as a Ramsar site in 2005;
2） Listed in the East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Site Network as a key stopover site in 1996 and upgraded to EAAF Network Site in 2006;
3） Key stopover sites for cranes including red-crowned crane and Siberian crane; largest breeding population of Saunders's gull in the world; at least 18 species of waterbirds occur in numbers exceeding 1% of their global population.

Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve

Ramsar Site number: 2187
Area: 153,000 ha

Global Biodiversity Significance

1) Listed as a Ramsar site in 2013;
2) Listed in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Network in 1996 and upgraded to EAAF Network Site in 2006;
3) The largest breeding site for Oriental white stork; At least 2,000 nests for the breeding of Saunders's gull are found annually, representing the second largest breeding site; 38 species of waterbirds occur in numbers exceeding 1% of their global population.

06 Four Demonstration Sites

Chongming Dongtan Birds National Nature Reserve

Ramsar Site number: 1144
Area: 24,151 ha

Global Biodiversity Significance

1）Listed as a Ramsar site in 2002;
2）Listed in the East Asian-Australasian Shorebird Site Network in 1999 and upgraded as EAAF Network Site in 2006;
3）Over a million individuals of migratory birds stay or pass through the site each year; 11 species of waterbirds reach or exceed 1% of flyway population.

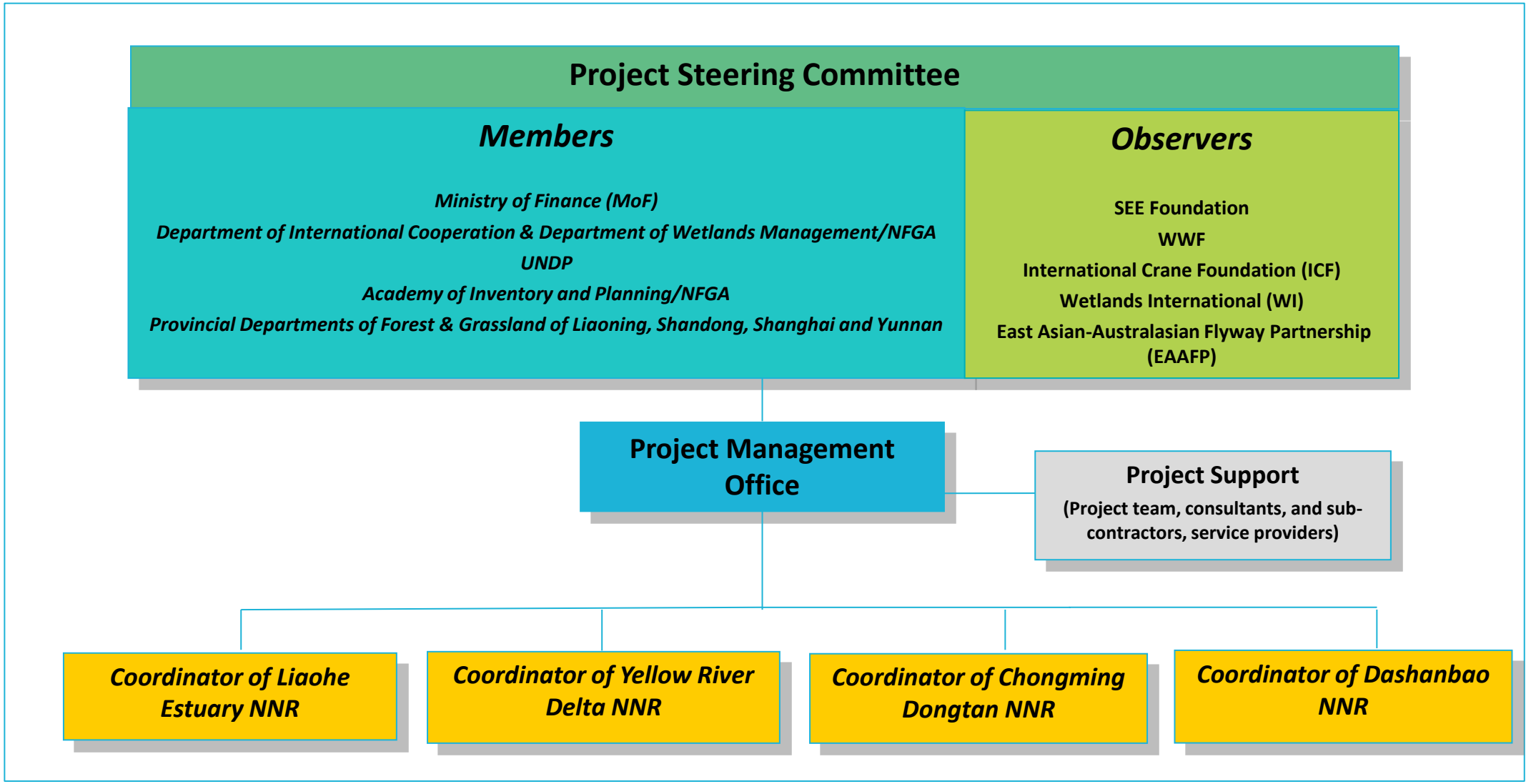
Dashanbao Black-necked Crane National Nature Reserve

Ramsar Site number: 1435
Area: 19,200 ha

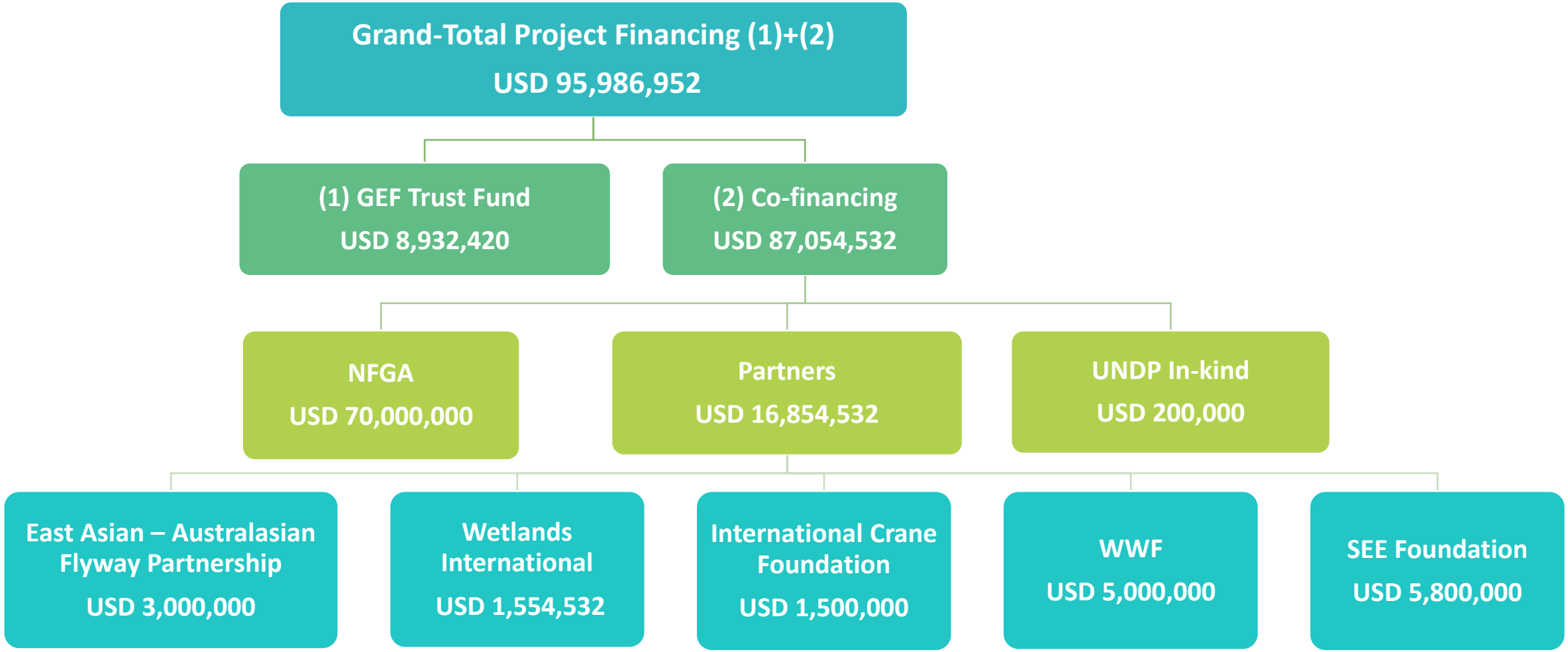
Global Biodiversity Significance

1）Listed as a Ramsar site in 2004;
2）Listed in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Site Network in 2005;
3）An estimated population of 1,200 individuals or 10 percent of the total population of the world’s black-necked crane winter in the reserve.

07 Project Organization Structure



08 Total Budget (USD)



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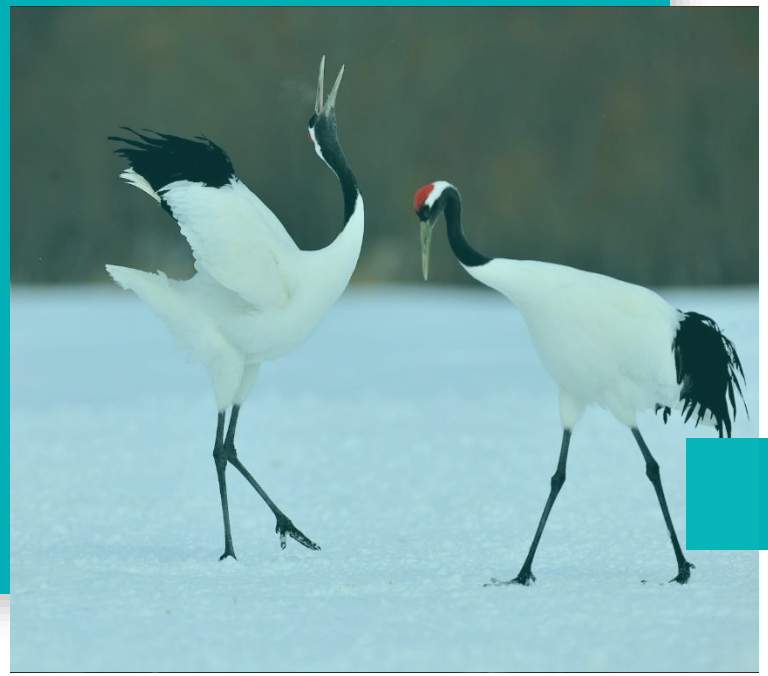

Thank You!