EAAFP MOP12 Reporting Template for Government Partners

Dear Partners,

To report on the progress of the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028, a Reporting Template was developed at the 10th Meeting of Partners (MOP10) in Hainan, China which was subsequently used to gather progress from Partners for MOP11 held in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

The EAAFP Secretariat has amended the reporting template to account for the feedback gathered at MOP11 as well as the MOP11 decisions specifically Key Results Areas 1.2 and 1.6. To streamline the process and reduce the length of the reporting document, three separate templates have been created: for (1) Government Partners, (2) Non-Government Partners, and (3) Working Groups, Task Forces, and the Technical Sub-committee.

The "Reporting Questions" are linked to Key Result Areas to enable an assessment of progress with the implementation of each element of the Strategic Plan. Indicators have been provided to facilitate reporting and assess our achievements.

As this Reporting Template was developed in alignment with the Strategic Plan, some questions may appear to overlap. However, completing them all will provide comparability with the previous Partner Reports submitted for MOP11.

While the total number of questions for Government Partners is 50, the number of questions for each Partner Group, and each mechanism of the Partnership, is shown below:

Government	50 Questions
Non-Government	43 Questions
Working Groups, Task Forces & Technical Sub-committee	27 Questions

This Reporting Template has been sent to the Focal Point of each Partner, the Chair and Vice-Chair of each Working Group and Task Force, and the Chair of the Technical Sub-committee.

Thank you,
Jennifer **George**
Chief Executive, EAAFP Secretariat

The EAAFP Reporting Questions

General Information

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Reporting on the implementation of the EAAFP Strategic Plan

Reporting Period: 2023 - 2025

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. (FSN page: https://www.eaaflyway.net/the-flyway/flyway-site-network/)

- Supplementary information: EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013, EAAFP Strategic Plan 2019-2028

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 a national Protected Area.

1. Do you have a publicly accessible list of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds in your country? If yes, please provide the web link or the reference in the below box. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners to develop such a list?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Planned
Additional information: The Philippines, through the Biodiversity Management Bureau (BMB), maintains the Caves and Wetlands Information System (CWIS), where information on wetlands is being consolidated and gradually made accessible online.	

2. Have any additional internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds been identified in your country since MOP11 (March 2023)? (for background, see EAA Flyway Network Sites Overview Report 2013, MOP11 Partner Report) If yes, please provide details on these sites.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: Sibugay Wetlands, Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, and Lake Mainit, Manila bay, Bangrin, Bani Pangasinan, Cabusao Wetlands, Camarines. These sites were highlighted in recent technical discussions due to their ecological importance and the presence of significant populations of migratory waterbirds.	

3. Have high-priority sites been identified for potential nomination to join the Flyway Site Network? If yes, please provide details on these sites. If not, would you like assistance from other Partners?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: Sibugay Wetlands, Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, and Lake Mainit have been flagged as high-priority nominations. These were identified based on AWC results and the ecological values they provide as staging and wintering sites along the East Asian–Australasian Flyway.	

4. Have any additional sites been designated or are currently going through the nomination process for the Flyway Site Network since MOP11 (March 2023)? If yes, please provide the names of these sites.	☒ Yes ☐ No
Additional information: The nominations for Sibugay Wetlands, Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, and Lake Mainit are currently being reviewed by Technical Sub-Committee of the EAAFP Secretariat.	

5. How many designated Flyway Network Sites would you like to have by 2028?		site(s) 6
Additional information: The Philippines is aiming to designate at least 6 additional sites by 2028 at the moment, namely: Sibugay Wetlands, Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary, and Lake Mainit, Manila Bay, Cabusao Wetlands, Bangrin, Bani, Pangasinan.		

KRA 1.2 National and Site Partnerships have been developed to coordinate the implementation of the EAAFP at national and local levels.
Indicator 1.2.2 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.

6. Have you supported a national meeting of your existing and potential Flyway Network Site managers? If yes, please indicate the number of meetings you held since MOP11 below.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: A Technical Writeshop with Flyway Site Managers was conducted from July 1 to 4, 2025 brought together managers from existing Flyway Network Sites (NOCWCA, Naujan Lake NP, Olango Island, and Tubbataha) and representatives from priority candidate sites (Sibugay Wetlands, Agusan Marsh, Lake Mainit). The purpose of the writeshop is to harmonize the updating of Site Information Sheets, ensure consistency with the EAAFP Strategic Plan 2023–2028, and strengthen the reporting linkages between site managers and the national focal point.	

7. Please indicate the stakeholders involved in the national meetings.	☐ Universities/Research Institutes ☐ NGOs ☒ Site Managers ☒ Researchers/Experts ☒ Private Sector ☐ Others (please indicate below)
Additional information: Participated by representatives from BMB, the four (4) existing Flyway Network Sites in the country: Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Naujan Lake National Park, Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands and Conservation Area, and Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park and representatives on the DENR Regional Office concerned and at the site level for the following areas: Bani Mangrove Farm, Manila Bay (Bataan, Bulacan, Pampanga, Manila, and Cavite), Cabusao Wetlands Critical Habitat, Sibugay Wetlands, Carmen and Panabo Wetlands, Lake Mainit Natural Biotic Area, and Agusan Marsh Wildlife Sanctuary. The meeting/workshop is to be facilitated by Biodiversity Management Bureau and Wetlands International Philippines.	

8. Have the Site Managers reported to the national meeting on their work plans related to the EAAFP Strategic Objectives?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: During the Technical Writeshop with Flyway Site Managers held on July 1–4, 2025, the Site Managers presented updates on their conservation and management initiatives within their respective areas of jurisdiction. Each Flyway Network Site highlighted its management plan, reported on ongoing monitoring activities (such as biodiversity and waterbird counts), and shared progress on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) campaigns.	

9. Has a regional cooperation or network contributed to developing a National Partnership? e.g. North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental (NEASPEC), ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), Indo-Burma Regional Ramsar Initiative (IBRRI), Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI)	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: The Philippines through the Biodiversity Management Bureau has been participating and contributing to the ASEAN Flyway Network. At the site level, cooperation mechanisms are already in place. For example, NOCWCA is governed by the Negros Occidental Coastal Wetland Area Management Alliance (NOCWAMA), which pools resources and expertise from ten LGUs, DENR, BFAR, and NGOs. Similarly, NLNP and OIWS is supported by its PAMB, which includes LGUs, local fishers, and other stakeholders.	

10. How many of your Flyway Network Sites have a Site Partnership (e.g. 3 out of 5 Sites)?	Site(s) 4 out of 4
Additional information: Currently, site partnerships exist in varying degrees: -NOCWCA has a strong multi-stakeholder partnership through NOCWAMA, Central Negros Council for Coastal Resources Development (CENECCORD), and other local councils. -Naujan Lake NP has partnerships through its Protected Area Management Board (PAMB). -Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park operates under a PAMB with strong NGO and academic partnerships. -Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary collaborates with local communities, academe, and NGOs. All four existing FNS have partnership structures, though these differ in formality and scope.	

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.

11. Which Flyway Network Sites in your country have a Management Plan and when was it last updated? * Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: All four Flyway Network Sites (Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Naujan Lake National Park, Negros Occidental Coastal Wetlands and Conservation Area, and Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park) have updated and currently implemented management plans.

Indicator 1.3.2 At least 50% of Flyway Network Sites recognise the Flyway Site Network as a brand for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the EAAF.

12. Please provide examples of how the “Flyway Site Network” brand is being recognised (e.g. installing signages). * Please provide the web links if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: All Flyway Network Sites (FNS) display signage featuring the East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF) and are officially recognized in all relevant documents. -At NOCWCA, visitor facilities such as the bird hides in Bago City and Pulupandan feature signage that acknowledges its international importance and Flyway designation. -At Naujan Lake National Park, the FNS designation is incorporated into education and outreach materials, including posters, brochures, and mascots used in awareness campaigns.

-At Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary, the site's Flyway recognition is promoted through its visitor center and interpretation programs, which highlight its role as a critical stopover site for migratory shorebirds.

-At Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park, the FNS designation is showcased in site communication materials, park interpretation programs, and international recognition campaigns, reinforcing its global importance as both a World Heritage Site and a Flyway Network Site.

Nationally, inclusion in the Flyway Site Network has been consistently highlighted in DENR-BMB communications, press releases, and international events, reinforcing the Philippines' commitment to the EAAFP.

Indicator 1.3.3 All Partners are using and complying with International standards (International Finance Cooperation or equivalent) for development within and adjacent to FNS and other internationally important waterbird sites.

13.
Please provide brief details on any sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that may be adversely impacted by a proposed development and describe the assessment process that was used or is anticipated to be applied.
* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:

-NOCWCA is threatened by aquaculture expansion, coastal reclamation, and urban encroachment. An ongoing plan for an offshore wind energy development has

-Naujan Lake NP is vulnerable to pollution, agricultural runoff, and illegal resource use.

-Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary faces risks from tourism-related development, illegal fishing, and shoreline alteration, which may disturb critical mudflats used by migratory shorebirds.

-Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park is highly protected but still under pressure from shipping traffic, oil spills, and potential marine resource exploitation.

All proposed developments in or near these sites undergo environmental assessments, with DENR-BMB and regional offices working closely with site managers to mitigate potential impacts on wetlands and migratory waterbirds.

14. Have any public consultation processes been implemented when a site of international importance for migratory waterbirds could be adversely impacted by a proposed development? If yes, please provide brief details on the site/s and if the development was approved.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned ☒ Not known

Additional information: Yes. Public consultation is a legal requirement under the Philippine Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) system, and it is actively practiced at the site level. While exact records of consultations are not readily available for all Flyway Network Sites, site management bodies such as the Protected Area Management Boards (PAMB), the local DENR, and other local management alliances provide platforms where communities, local governments, and stakeholders can raise concerns and participate in decision-making.

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.

15. In your country, are there examples of local communities at Flyway Network Sites that are dependent on the Site's natural resources to support subsistence livelihoods? If yes, please provide details on the site/s and the use of natural resources.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned ☐ Not known
Additional information: In NOCWCA, communities rely on fishing, shellfish collection, nipa harvesting, and mangrove resources, with some involved in bird guiding and ecotourism as alternative livelihoods. Around Naujan Lake NP, communities depend heavily on fisheries and small-scale agriculture, making the lake critical for food security. On Olango Island, subsistence fishing and gleaning are vital livelihoods, alongside community-managed ecotourism ventures that promote birdwatching.	

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.

16. Are you aware of any Flyway Network Sites or other sites of international importance for migratory waterbirds that are under threat? If yes, please provide details about those threats and what response have you or your local stakeholders undertaken.	☒ Yes ☐ No
Additional information: NOCWCA – threatened by aquaculture expansion, solid waste pollution, and habitat loss due to urbanization. Naujan Lake NP – at risk from pollution, invasive species, and agricultural runoff. Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary – vulnerable to tourism-related disturbance, illegal fishing, and shoreline modification.	

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.

17. Is your country interested in establishing relationships and/or formal Sister Site Partnerships with Flyway Network Sites in other countries? If applicable, what challenges are you facing in trying to connect with and/or establish a formal partnership with other Flyway Network Sites?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Planned
Additional information: Yes. The Philippines is interested in exploring Sister Site relationships with other Flyway Network Sites along the EAAF. For example, Tubbataha Reefs could benefit from partnerships with other marine Flyway Sites to exchange best practices on reef and seabird conservation, while Olango Island could link with migratory shorebird sites in East Asia.	

18. Were there any collaborative activities for waterbird conservation between sites in your country and those in other countries during the reporting period (2023-2028)?	☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: None have been formally recorded during this reporting period. However, the Philippines actively contribute to the Asian Waterbird Census (AWC), which serves as a collaborative regional activity. Beyond the AWC, the Philippines also engages in broader regional initiatives. The country participates in the ASEAN Flyway Network (AFN), which strengthens collaboration among Southeast Asian countries for migratory waterbird and wetland conservation. In addition, the Philippines has been involved in discussions under the Regional Flyway Initiative (RFI) led by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), BirdLife International, and the EAAFP, which seeks to mobilize large-scale investments for wetland conservation across the EAAF.	

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

KRA 2.1 The achievement of the elements in the EAAFP CEPA Strategy and Action Plan (2023-2028).

Indicator 2.1.1 The CEPA Action Plan has been monitored, reviewed and updated as necessary to inform the EAAFP.

19.	☒ Yes

Does your country have a CEPA Programme addressing migratory waterbirds and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide brief details of the programme.	☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information (website links if any): The DENR implements CEPA programmes nationwide as part of its mandate. National activities include World Wetlands Day, World Migratory Bird Day, and Wildlife Month, which are observed across the country through campaigns, school-based activities, exhibits, and media engagement. At the site level, Flyway Network Sites integrate CEPA into their local management plans through festivals, visitor centers, education materials, and ecotourism activities.	

20. Has your country made use of the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023-2028 when planning and implementing the CEPA activities?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Planned
Additional information (give examples of how the Action Plan was reflected e.g. in Flyway Network Sites, targeting the public, etc.): Partially. While the DENR's nationwide CEPA programmes on biodiversity and wetlands predate the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan 2023–2028, many of the strategies already align with its objectives, such as raising awareness through national events, engaging youth and schools, and promoting community participation. Moving forward, DENR plans to explicitly integrate the EAAFP CEPA Action Plan into national and site-level CEPA initiatives.	

21. What CEPA activities have taken place at Flyway Network Sites?	☒ Communication ☒ Education ☒ Participation ☒ Awareness
Additional information (list of events and/or news/report links): A wide range of CEPA activities are conducted across the country's Flyway Network Sites, complementing DENR's nationwide biodiversity campaigns. NOCWCA: Hosts World Wetlands Day, World Wildlife Day, World Migratory Bird Day, etc. celebrations, bird festivals, and operates bird hides and viewing decks in Bago and Pulupandan that double as education hubs. Naujan Lake NP: Uses educational posters, mascots, and brochures, and integrates CEPA into school-based programs and community events. Along with innovative outreach like "Bangklase" (floating classrooms on boats) that bring environmental education directly to lakeshore communities. Olango Island Wildlife Sanctuary: Implements community-based ecotourism and birdwatching tours, often in partnership with local guides and NGOs, raising awareness while supporting local livelihoods.	

Tubbataha Reefs Natural Park: Integrates CEPA into its interpretation programs for divers, international campaigns, highlighting its role as both a World Heritage Site and Flyway Network Site.

22. Has your country developed, and/or been implementing awareness-raising programmes, particularly at Flyway Network Sites, with the following groups (check all that apply)?	☒ National and local governments ☒ Education Department/Ministry ☒ Site Managers ☒ General public ☒ Schools/students ☒ Local communities ☒ Indigenous communities ☐ None ☐ Planned
Additional information (please provide a detailed description of the programme(s) including target groups, aims, and major achievements): CEPA programmes at Flyway Network Sites are designed to reach a broad range of audiences.	

23. Has your country hosted events for World Migratory Bird Day, World Wetlands Day or other international awareness-raising events since MOP11 (March 2023)?	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information (list of events and any news/report links): Yes. The Philippines actively and regularly participates in these international observances nationwide.	

24. Please add below, the success stories you would like to share (e.g. promoting bird friendly livelihoods, active involvement of Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), youth groups, citizen scientists, etc.). * Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response:

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 standardised monitoring methodology for migratory waterbirds and their habitat is developed and used in nationally coordinated monitoring programmes.

25. Is there a programme in your country to monitor migratory waterbird numbers? If yes, please provide details on the programme, the role of volunteer counters and the monitoring efforts since MOP11 (March 2023).	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: The Philippines participates annually in the AWC, coordinated nationally by DENR-BMB in partnership with the Regional Offices and local organizations. At the site level, regular monitoring is conducted in Protected Areas such as NLNP, TRNP, and OIWS with counts also carried out in NOCWCA. These efforts are complemented by the active involvement of NGOs and academic institutions.	

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.

26. Please report briefly on data management in relation to migratory waterbird population estimates, trends and distributions. * Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: Data generated from the AWC and site-level monitoring are compiled by DENR-BMB with inputs from Regional Offices and local partners. For example, NLNP uses the Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS) and Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring System (BAMS) to track trends, while TRNP conducts long-term seabird population monitoring. OIWS and NOCWCA contribute regular counts through AWC and site-based surveys. These data are shared with national databases and international partners such as Wetlands International, ensuring that population estimates contribute to global assessments.

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

27. Please report on your planned contribution to the migratory waterbird Conservation Status Review II. Please see the CSR I Report for further reference.
Your Response: The Philippines intends to contribute site-level datasets, particularly AWC results and BMS/BAMS outputs, to the upcoming Conservation Status Review II (CSR II). The inclusion of records from NOCWCA, NLNP, OIWS, and TRNP will strengthen regional population assessments and highlight the significance of Philippine wetlands in supporting globally threatened species such as the Far Eastern Curlew, Great Knot, and Chinese Egret. DENR-BMB will coordinate with site managers to consolidate these data for timely submission.

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

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.

28.
Please provide details on key research your country is involved in on climate change impacts on migratory waterbirds and wetlands in the EAAF, published since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.
*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:
Ongoing research and monitoring activities under DENR-BMB and partner institutions have highlighted that climate change poses increasing risks to Philippine wetlands. These include sea-level rise, stronger typhoons, flooding, and coastal erosion, which directly affect wetland habitats and the migratory waterbirds that depend on them. Findings from site-level monitoring and vulnerability assessments are being used to inform management planning and adaptation strategies in protected areas and coastal wetlands.

KRA 3.5 Collaborative research programmes are established to provide effective support for conservation and sustainable management efforts, particularly the sustainable use of resources for local livelihood benefits.

Indicator 3.5.1 Research programmes on improving conservation and sustainable management outcomes have increased.

29.
Please provide brief information on areas of collaborative research programmes your country is involved in since MOP11 (March 2023) about the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.
*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:
Collaborative research on wetlands and migratory waterbirds in the Philippines is carried out through partnerships between DENR-BMB, universities, NGOs, and local organizations. These studies focus on themes such as waterbird monitoring, habitat quality, fisheries, and water quality. While most efforts are site-based, the outputs contribute to national understanding of wetland management and inform strategies for the sustainable use of natural resources.

Indicator 3.5.2 Knowledge generated is being applied in at least 50% of internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds.

30.
Please give examples of how knowledge generated through research programmes on the improvement of conservation and sustainable management outcomes is being applied at internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds you are aware of regionally or globally.
* Please provide the weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:
Research findings are applied at both the site and national levels to strengthen conservation measures. Results from biodiversity monitoring, water quality assessments, and ecological surveys guide management

planning, habitat restoration, and policy decisions.

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.

31.
Please provide brief details on the development and application of national-level best practice guidelines your country is involved in for waterbird and habitat conservation, including the application of traditional knowledge, published/made available since MOP11 (March 2023). Please also share any recent similar research programmes, both regionally and globally, that you are aware of.
*Please provide weblinks if available online or references for relevant publications.

Your Response:
The Philippines continues to apply existing national guidelines for the management of wetlands and protected areas, including the Expanded National Integrated Protected Areas System (ENIPAS) and the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act (RA 9147). At the technical level, DENR-BMB promotes best practices such as the Biodiversity Monitoring System (BMS), the conduct of the AWC, and the integration of wetland conservation in management planning. While no new national guidelines specific to migratory waterbirds have been developed since MOP11, these existing frameworks provide consistent direction for site managers and partners.

32.
In what ways have you considered, or already included traditional knowledge, Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), or citizen science in your work?

Additional information:
Traditional knowledge and community participation are incorporated through Protected Area Management Boards (PAMB), where indigenous peoples and local communities are sometimes represented. Practices such as sustainable resource use are taken into account in site planning. Citizen science also plays an important role, particularly through participation in the AWC, where volunteers, NGOs, and birdwatching groups contribute valuable monitoring data.

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

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.

33. Have you been involved in identifying/developing capacity building activities and materials related to the EAAFP? If yes, please provide some details.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: The Philippines has identified the need for capacity-building in areas such as waterbird monitoring, habitat management, law enforcement, and CEPA. Workshops and training modules are developed by DENR-BMB in collaboration with NGOs and academic institutions, and these are aligned with the objectives of the EAAFP. Materials include manuals, posters, and other tools that support site managers and local stakeholders.	

34. Have you implemented capacity building activities and materials for migratory waterbirds and the management of their habitats? If yes, please provide feedback on their values.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: Capacity-building activities have been carried out for site managers, local government staff, and community members. These include training in bird identification, ecological monitoring, CEPA delivery, and protected area management.	

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

35. Have you included a training needs assessment or survey in projects you have developed, funded, and/or implemented since MOP11 (March 2023) related to EAAFP? If yes, please provide some additional information.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable ☐ Planned
Additional information: The Philippines holds annual planning workshops with AWC Regional Coordinators primarily to prepare for the conduct of the AWC. However, these workshops also serve as a platform to identify training needs and capacity gaps. Through these discussions, areas such as bird identification skills, data collection methods, reporting, and community engagement are highlighted, ensuring that future capacity-building activities remain relevant and responsive to the requirements of both site managers and local stakeholders.	

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.

36. Have you used the EAAFP online technical training materials for Flyway Site management? Please provide some additional information on the usefulness of materials.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Planned
Additional information: Not yet. The Philippines has not systematically used the EAAFP online technical training materials for Flyway Site management. However, DENR-BMB recognizes their potential value and plans to incorporate them into	

future capacity-building programmes for site managers and staff, especially for biodiversity monitoring, CEPA delivery, and site planning.

KRA 4.2 Capacity of Partner Focal Points and site managers to pursue the EAAFP objectives has increased.

Indicator 4.2.2 At least one meeting of Partner Focal Points, including Site managers, is held per annum.

37. Have you been able to participate in any meetings of EAAFP Partner Focal Points? (e.g. Science Symposium, AFN workshops, CMS COP, etc.) If yes, have any new collaborations with other EAAFP Partners been developed from these meeting(s)? Please provide details.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: The Philippines has participated in EAAFP Focal Point meetings, as well as related workshops and events under Ramsar, CMS, CBD, AFN workshops, etc.	

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.

38. Please provide details you have on corporate engagement at internationally important sites and in programmes to develop positive outcomes for migratory waterbirds and their habitats. * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: Limited information.

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 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.

39. Please provide brief details on your transboundary involvement in international collaborative initiatives for threatened migratory waterbirds (e.g. NEASPEC, AFN, bilateral agreements, AMBI, Sister Sites etc.). * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: Limited information.

40. What do you consider to be the key innovative and/or improved approaches to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats particularly across national boundaries since MOP11 (March 2023)? * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: Since MOP11, the Philippines has strengthened its participation in regional monitoring and planning initiatives such as the AWC, AFN, and RFI. Improvements include the standardization of waterbird monitoring protocols, expanded CEPA activities aligned with EAAFP priorities, and increased regional dialogue through ASEAN and EAAFP platforms.

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

41. Which populations of threatened migratory waterbirds are protected under legislation in your country? * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: All migratory waterbirds in the Philippines are protected under the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act (RA 9147). In addition, DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2019-09 provides the updated list of threatened Philippine fauna, which includes several migratory waterbird species recorded in the country's wetlands. The following migratory waterbirds are listed as threatened under DAO 2019-09: Critically Endangered (CR): Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), Chinese Crested Tern (*Thalasseus bernsteini*) Endangered (EN): Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*), Great Knot (*Calidris tenuirostris*), Nordmann's Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*) Vulnerable (VU): Chinese Egret (Egretta eulophotes), Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), Asian Dowitcher (*Limnodromus semipalmatus*), Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)

42. Has your country been involved in taking actions to reduce threats to migratory waterbirds? If yes, please provide some examples of measures taken (e.g. addressing negative impacts of renewable energy, habitat restoration, etc.)	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: Actions include law enforcement patrols, mangrove rehabilitation, habitat restoration, water quality monitoring, and CEPA activities. These are implemented at Flyway Network Sites and other wetlands nationwide.	

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

43. Please outline the contribution your country has made to the development and implementation of Threatened Species Action Plans since MOP11 (March 2023) (e.g. Far Eastern Curlew, Masked Finfoot, Black-faced Spoonbill, Spoon-billed Sandpiper). * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: The Philippines contributed to the development of the Christmas Island Frigatebird (*Fregata andrewsi*) Single Species Action Plan, which was adopted at MOP11 of the EAAFP. As one of the confirmed Range States, the Philippines participated in consultations and is encouraged to implement provisions of the plan, particularly in relation to the bird's occurrence in Philippine waters. While implementation is still in its early stages, this reflects the country's role in supporting regional and international frameworks for the conservation of threatened seabirds and migratory species.

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

44. Has your country been involved in any programme(s) to assess changes in the status of populations of threatened waterbirds? If yes, please provide details.	☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Planned
Additional information: Yes, mainly through the AWC, site-based monitoring, and biodiversity assessments coordinated by DENR-BMB and conducted by the respective DENR Regional Offices.	

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.

45. What has been your involvement in the development and implementation of Regional Action Plans (e.g. SPREP, AFN, AMBI)? * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.
Your Response: The Philippines regularly participates in AFN workshops.

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.

46. What mechanisms are in place to reduce and, as far as possible, eliminate, illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory waterbirds? * Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:
Mechanisms include the enforcement of RA 9147 (Wildlife Act), regular patrols and surveillance activities conducted by the DENR Enforcement Divisions in partnership with the Philippine National Police, and community awareness campaigns.

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 including provisions on the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

47.
In your country, what are the current key national legislation and policy instruments that have provisions that cover the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats?
* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:
RA 9147 – Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act
RA 7586 / RA 11038 – National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, as amended by ENIPAS
RA 8550 / RA 10654 – Philippine Fisheries Code (with provisions on habitat protection)
DAO 2019-09 – Updated list of threatened Fauna Species

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.

48.
In 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?
* Please provide weblinks if available online or reference for relevant publications.

Your Response:
Ramsar Convention, Convention on Biological Diversity, Convention on Migratory Species, ASEAN Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biodiversity, ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment, Coral Triangle Initiative, EAAFP,...

Others

49.
Please provide any feedback you have on this Partner Reporting Template.

Your Response: -

50.
Please add any additional information you would like to share with us.

Your Response: -