Interim Review of the Single Species Action Plan for the Far Eastern Curlew

Action	Sub-action	Priority	Time Scale	Organizations responsible	*Implementation of Actions* 2017 - 2025	*Action on track*
Objective 1: Protect all important habitats for Far Eastern Curlew across its range.						
1.1 All important staging and non-breeding sites along the EAAF are adequately protected and, where possible, managed.	1.1.1 Important non-breeding areas are identified Applicable to: **All Range States** that support staging and non-breeding habitat	Essential	Short	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	In 2020, **Australia** and **BirdLife Australia** developed a Directory of Important Habitat for Migratory Shorebirds in Australia (Weller et al. 2020). The report identified 16 internationally important sites (>1% of population) and 63 nationally important sites (>0.1% of population) for Far Eastern Curlew. The report was updated in 2025. Identification of important sites is based on data from **BirdLife Australia's** special interest group and the Queensland Wader Study Group. Numerous spatial and temporal gaps remain in the national database, particularly the remote, sparsely populated areas of Western Australia and the Northern Territory. A project in **Malaysia**, *Exploratory surveys to clarify the status of the Endangered Far Eastern Curlew on the Sarawak coastline in Borneo, Malaysia,* was implemented from 2022-2023 through a small-scale funding agreement between the **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)** and the Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch, thanks to voluntary contributions from the Government of Australia. The results of the study are presented in UNEP/CMS/COP14/Inf.28.5.1a. The Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch reported that Bako Buntal Bay Important Bird Area is an important habitat for wintering, with roosting and	**Action effective and should be continued**

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					feeding sites, for 1.78% of the population in the EAAF. One of the sites is artificially made but important for high tide roosting and had a peak count of ~2.57% of the flyway population. There were two additional sites identified as requiring future surveys to determine their usage by Far Eastern Curlew. A project in **Malaysia**, focusing on assessing coastal wetland sites for shorebirds on the Sabah coastline, co-led by **BirdLife International** and the Malaysian Nature Society Sabah Branch, with support from **Malaysia** (Sabah State Government), was implemented from 2022 to 2023. This survey covered seven coastal wetlands in Sabah, and identified two that are of potential importance to Far Eastern Curlew, including Tinagat-Tawau coast and Marudu Bay coast. In the **Republic of Korea**, National Institute of Biological Resources (NIBR) published "Key habitats for waterbirds and seabirds in Korea" (NIBR, 2020). The **Republic of Korea** identified 8 sites for 1% global population and 9 sites for 1% national population. https://www.eaaflyway.net/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Key-Habitats-for-Waterbirds-and-Seabirds-in-Korea-1.pdf Since the Action Plan was published there has been a significant amount of inventory work for Far Eastern Curlew in the **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** (Riegen et al. 2016[1]; Riegen et al	

[1]Riegen, A et al 2016. Coastal shorebird survey in the provinces of North and South Pyongan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, April 2016. Stilt 69-70

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					2018a[2],b[3]; Riegen et al. 2020[4]).	
	1.1.2 Important non-breeding areas are adequately managed Applicable to: **All Range States** that support staging and non-breeding habitat	Essential	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	Between 2020 and 2024**, BirdLife Australia** developed nine site action plans (SAPs) for five sites of international and three sites of national significance for Far Eastern Curlew in Australia. Whilst SAP implementation varies with resourcing and is not monitored by **BirdLife Australia**, stakeholders have advised these have proven useful to advance conservation action. From the survey findings in Sarawak, **Malaysia**, Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch promoted further study of site utilization and hands-on management with Sarawak Energy Berhad. The project is done in collaboration with Sarawak Forestry Corporation and there will be continued community engagement to support conservation efforts and site management.	**Action effective and should be continued**
	1.1.3 Important non-breeding areas are adequately protected Applicable to: **All Range States** that support staging and non-breeding habitat	Essential	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	Twelve Australian Ramsar Sites are linked with nationally or internationally significant numbers of Far Eastern Curlew. **BirdLife Australia** is currently reviewing Flyway Population Estimates and the Directory of Important Shorebird Habitat, the results will inform Ramsar and other international obligations.	**Action effective and should be continued**

[2] Riegen, A et al. 2018. Coastal Shorebird Survey in the province of North Pyongan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, April 2017. Stilt 72: 15-20
[3] Riegen, A et al. 2018. Coastal shorebird survey in the province of North Pyongan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, April 2018. Stilt 72: 21-26
[4] Riegen, A et al., 2020. Coastal shorebird surveys in the provinces of South Hwanghae and North Pyongan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, May 2019.Stilt 73-74 : 75-79.

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					Both **China** and the **Republic of Korea** made significant progress in protecting internationally important sites through the designation of World Heritage properties in the Yellow Sea region. These areas a critically important for Far Eastern Curlew during northward and southward migration. These efforts should continue. In Sarawak, **Malaysia**, from the study conducted in 2022-2023, only Pulau Bruit National Park (part of Pulau Bruit Important Bird Area) is protected as a Totally Protected Area by law. All other sites within the study conducted do not have any designated protections at the moment. The study is an important first step, as it provided data that is important for decision-making for policy and protection of shorebirds.	
1.2 Breeding habitats are adequately protected and, where possible, managed.	1.2.1 Important breeding areas are identified Applicable to: **Russia** and **China**	Essential	Short	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	Far Eastern Curlew breeds in many areas of the Khabarovsk and Amur regions of the Far East of the **Russian Federation**, particularly in spring and summer. In Magadan, large concentrations of shorebirds were noted along the Sea of Okhotsk. A detailed map and historical review of breeding sites of Far Eastern Curlew in the **Russian Federation** is provided in the project report by BirdsRussia: UNEP/CMS/COP14/Inf.28.5.1b.	● **Action effective and should be continued**
	1.2.2 Important breeding areas are adequately managed	Essential	Medium	Government institutions in charge of		○ **No progress/cannot be assessed**

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	Applicable to: **Russia and China**			nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs		
	1.2.3 Important breeding areas are adequately protected Applicable to: **Russia and China**	Essential	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	All shooting of Far Eastern Curlew is illegal in the **Russian Federation**, which is listed in regional and federal Red Data Books. However, not all hunters seem to be aware of this. A significant number of government employees in Magadan, require training for the level of penalties for hunting of rare birds and training for what birds are on the protected species list.	**Action effective and should be continued**
Objective 2: Establish a climate change response plan for Far Eastern Curlew						
2.1 The impacts of climate change on Far Eastern Curlew are buffered.	2.1.1 Quantify and predict changes to important breeding habitat Applicable to: **All Range States** that support breeding habitat	Medium	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	Habitat deterioration has been noted in the **Russian Federation** due to flooding, with BirdsRussia noting that consequently, some Far Eastern Curlew nests were newly found near human settlements.	**Action effective and should be continued**
	2.1.2 Quantify and predict changes to important staging and non-breeding sites Applicable to: **All Range States** that support staging and non-breeding habitat	Medium	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	In **Australia, BirdLife Australia's** data underpins studies used to quantify and predict changes at Australian sites due to climate changes. **BirdLife Australia** is currently reviewing contemporary data to determine nationally and internationally important sites for Far Eastern Curlew as part of the Directory of Important Shorebird Habitat. **BirdLife**	**Action effective and should be continued**

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				Academic institutions	**Australia** staff and data informed several emergency preparedness sessions with Victorian Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs), e.g. West Gippsland CMA, Glenelg Hopkins CMA. These considered future changes to existing shorebird areas and mapped out knowledge gaps and actions that could be taken early to mitigate impacts. Brock et al (2022)[5] recommend development of predictive maps demonstrating the impacts of sea level rise, mangrove encroachment, development, and climate change on shorebird habitat in Australia, to determine opportunities for mitigation.	
	2.1.3 Validate predictions of population response to climate change against measured data Applicable to: **All Range States**	Medium	Long	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	A recent study on the resilience of migratory shorebirds in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway to environmental change (Lisovski et al 2024[6]), compared past, present and predicted future migration strategies of five species. Lisovski et al (2024) found the three larger species (Bar-tailed Godwit, Great Knot and Red Knot), with single or few major stopover sites, remained faithful to favored stopover sites, and predict they will continue to do the same, leading to greater vulnerability to change at non-breeding sites. Far Eastern Curlew may be similarly vulnerable, reinforcing the need to protect and maintain the	● **Action effective and should be continued**

[5] Brock, R.J., Rasmussen, J., Adame, M.F., Brown, C.J., Connolly, R.M. (2022) Identifying knowledge gaps and solutions for extent mapping of Australian marine and coastal wetlands, Project 1.5 Scoping study. Report to the National Environmental Science Program, Marine and Coastal Hub. Griffith University.

[6] Lisovski, S., Hoye, B.J., Conklin, J.R., Battley, P.F., Fuller, R.A., Gosbell, K.B., Klaassen, M., Benjamin Lee, C., Murray, N.J., and Bauer, S. (2024) Predicting resilience of migratory birds to environmental change, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 121 (19) e2311146121, https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2311146121.

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					foraging productivity of non-breeding sites.	
	2.1.4 Identify potential shifts in nesting and non-breeding distribution and ensure adequate coverage of these areas in protected areas Applicable to: **All Range States** that support breeding and non-breeding habitat	Medium	Long	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions		○ **No progress/cannot be assessed**
Objective 3: Ensure the legal direct take of Far Eastern Curlew is eliminated						
3.1 Far Eastern Curlew populations subject to legal direct take are protected	3.1.1 Immediately cease all forms of legal direct take of Far Eastern Curlew Applicable to: **All Range States** where legal hunting occurs.	Essential	Short	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	**Asia Pacific Illegal Taking of Migratory Birds Intergovernmental Task Force (ITTEA) -** The Task Force was established in line with the mandate provided by the Resolution 11.16 (Rev.COP14), entitled "The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds" to assist the Parties to the **Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)** and its associated instruments, relevant MEAs and Conventions to fulfil their obligations to protect migratory birds from illegal hunting, taking and trade. The Task Force has the goal of ensuring that no illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory birds (IHB) takes place in East Asian - Australasian Flyway (EAAF). To reach its goal the Task Force will facilitate concerted efforts and procedures to combat illegal taking of birds in the East Asian-Australasian Flyway in close cooperation	● **Action effective and should be continued**

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					with the East Asian - Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP). In January 2017, Decision 10 of the 9th Meeting of the Partners (MOP9) of the EAAFP, following the recommendation of the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna (CAFF), adopted the terms of reference of a task force to address illegal hunting, taking and trade of migratory waterbirds in the EAAF.	
Objective 4: Reduce, or eliminate, illegal take of Far Eastern Curlew						
4.1 The areas where the illegal take of Far Eastern Curlews occurs are identified	4.1.1 Identify key areas where Far Eastern Curlew illegal take occurs Applicable to: **All Range States**	Essential	Short	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	Among the most important activities of the ITTEA includes, but are not limited to: (1) Support and guide a regional review on the status of hunting regulations in relation to migratory bird species in the EAAF, (2) Support and guide a proposed situation analysis on illegal hunting of birds in the flyway, building on the existing work of CMS MIKT in the Mediterranean, Europe and Middle East, (3) Promote and facilitate the implementation of decisions and plans adopted in the framework of relevant MEAs or other frameworks, especially the CMS, AMBI and Bilateral Migratory Bird Agreements. (4) Stimulate internal and external communication and exchange of information, experience, best practice and know-how, (5) Assist in resource mobilization for priority actions including cooperation	● **Action effective and should be continued**

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					with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), (6) Monitor the implementation of the relevant decisions and plans and their effectiveness and regularly submit progress reports to the governing bodies of participating MEAs, including via an intergovernmental 'scoreboard' to indicate progress on eliminating IHB, (7) Strengthen regional and international networks with experience on IHB and. Many of the activities to date have been funded through the EAAFP Small Grant Fund and voluntary contributions by Partners, especially quantifying take of Far Eastern Curlew in Far Eastern Russia. The BirdsRussia hunter survey found that Far Eastern Curlew in the Russian Far East were harvested mainly in spring in Khabarovsk and Amur at breeding grounds. In Kamchatka and partly in Sakhalin, hunters shot Far Eastern Curlew occasionally when hunting whimbrels during their southward migration. The "accidental" hunting of Far Eastern Curlew is attributed to the shorter bill of the young Far Eastern Curlew making hunters confuse them for whimbrels. While there are these incidences of accidental poaching, there is also a significant group of hunters who are aware of the hunting ban but still regularly and deliberately hunt Far	

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					Eastern Curlew with no fear of liability. The total number of Far Eastern Curlew harvested was estimated to 2,000+ per year. The total may be higher as there were no data from Kamchatka and continued surveys are needed in the remaining regions of the Far East (Rimouski, Zabaykal'ye, and Yakutia). The Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch survey did not find evidence of persistent hunting at the sites surveyed in Bako Buntal Bay, Sarawak, **Malaysia**. There were some mist nets found near ash ponds where whimbrels were caught, and continued monitoring is needed as a deterrent. Far Eastern Curlew are also susceptible to disturbance by stray dogs and landscape changes. **BirdLife International** led and completed a regional situation analyses of bird hunting in Southeast Asia, which is published in 2024, covering range states such as Malaysia and Thailand.	
	4.1.2 Strengthen legal mechanisms in areas affected by harvesting, trading and illegal use Applicable to: **All Range States**	Essential	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation.	The ITTEA supports efforts to address illegal take across the range of Far Eastern Curlew.	🔵 **Action effective and should be continued**
4.2 Reduced illegal take of Far Eastern Curlew	4.2.1 Promote the enforcement of legal	Essential	Short	Government institutions in charge of	A significant number of employees in regional agencies in the **Russian Federation** are not aware of the size of	🔵 **Action effective and should be continued**

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	mechanisms to reduce illegal take Applicable to: **All Range States**			nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	penalties for hunting rare and protected species nor the list of species prohibited for hunting. Training is needed to address this gap.	
	4.2.2 Implement an educational awareness programme, which may include incentives for best practice, aimed at reducing the illegal and incidental take of Far Eastern Curlew in the EAAF Applicable to: **All Range States**	Medium	Immediate	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	The ITTEA website contains several useful resources to support awareness raising. Since 2017, the Task Force has delivered several webinars to support efforts to raise awareness and reduce illegal take of Far Eastern Curlew. Website: https://www.cms.int/en/taskforce/ittea In **Malaysia**, Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch conducted waterbird surveys that involved volunteers, particularly from the local community and youth groups, and provided them with hands-on experience to learn about monitoring. Staff from Sarawak Energy Berhad (SEB) were also invited to participate in the Annual Waterbird Census at Buntal Bay, and Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch had a booth at SEB Corporate Biodiversity Day to raise awareness of shorebird conservation. The Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch team is working with local artists to design leaflets, posters, and summary sheets that can be shared with the local communities, general public, and government staff. The materials focus on promoting responsible environmental practices and fostering a sense of ownership among	● **Action effective and should be continued**

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					the local communities to protect migratory birds and their habitats. There is little to report on the incidental take of Far Eastern Curlew. There are reports published on the accidental shorebird mortality in nets set to protect razor clams and mantis prawn nets (Liang et al 2024[7] and Melville et al 2016[8]). In Malaysia, the Malaysian Nature Society Sabah Branch, supported by **BirdLife International** and **Hong Kong Bird Watching Society**, convened two stakeholder and shorebird awareness workshops (online, hybrid) to promote awareness of the Malaysia (Sabah) coastline for migratory shorebirds, with a focus on the Far Eastern Curlew, over 2022-2023.	
Objective 5: Support activities to reduce the risk and impact of chronic and acute pollution on Far Eastern Curlew in coastal foraging areas						
5.1 Reduced chronic pollution in sites of international importance	5.1.1 Work with policy and regulatory authorities to reduce levels of pollution Applicable to: **All Range States**	Medium	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation and pollution control International and National conservation NGOs	Chronic pollution is an ongoing issue, and limited understanding of the relationship between water quality (particularly nutrients) and Far Eastern Curlew. For example, in **Australia** the Queensland Government and Healthy Land and Water coordinates regional water quality monitoring for Moreton Bay (internationally important for Far Eastern	🟠 **Action partially effective and could be continued as a lower priority**

[7] Liang et al. 2024 Assessing shorebird mortalities due to razor clam aquaculture at key migratory stopover sites in southeastern China. Conservation Biology e14185 https://doi.org/10.1111/cobi.14185

[8] Melville et al. 2016 Shorebirds along the Yellow Sea coast of China face an uncertain future – a review of threats. Emu 116, 100-110.

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				Academic institutions	Curlew), but understanding of river flood events (deposition of sediments and nutrient) on foraging habitats is understood at theoretical rather than applied scale. Similarly, the Reef 2050 Water Quality Improvement Plan 2017-2022[9] does not reference migratory shorebirds, though discusses the impact of seasonal and episodic/flood pulses of land-based runoff (sediments, nutrients and herbicides) on inshore habitats. In **Malaysia**, Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch identified plastic exposure as an anthropogenic threat at few sites visited during the 2022-2023 study.	
5.2 Monitoring programmes are in place to measure the impact of chronic pollution within coastal waters on the health of Far Eastern Curlew	5.2.1 Monitor water quality and Far Eastern Curlew health in key coastal staging and non-breeding sites Applicable to: **All Range States** that support staging and non-breeding habitat	Low	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	Water quality monitoring at **Australian** sites is not consistent, and improved understanding the relationship between chronic pollution and Far Eastern Curlew is needed, but case studies exist. For example, in Australia a Gulf of Carpentaria project (Burford et al 2021) identified the importance understanding river flows and their contribution to providing essential nutrients that support and boost intertidal productivity, and create food for shorebirds. Preliminary research on water quality and wetland indicator species in Queensland, **Australia** (Willard 2023) used **Birdlife Australia** data (though excluded data from the national	**Action partially effective and could be continued as a lower priority**

[9] Queensland Government (2018), Reef 2050: Water Quality Improvement Plan 2017–2022, Queensland Government, Brisbane.

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					shorebird monitoring program). A similar study targeting Far Eastern Curlew would be useful to improve understanding.	
Objective 6: To monitor the population dynamics of Far Eastern Curlew in the EAAF to detect population responses to management implemented under this Single Species Action Plan						
6.1 Demographic data are available to allow assessment of the response of Far Eastern Curlew to anthropogenic impacts throughout the EAAF	6.1.1 Establish, or maintain long-term monitoring system of key demographic parameters following best practice guidelines Applicable to: **All Range States**	High	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	**BirdLife Australia's** national shorebird monitoring program collects data on species numbers and, to a lesser extent, demographics. Demographic data is collected by **BirdLife Australia**, via banding and leg-flagging activities. Sightings of flagged birds from across **Australia**, and elsewhere in the flyway, are managed by Deakin University's Birdmark online reporting tool and database. Australia has also undertaken satellite tracking studies to understand Far Eastern Curlew movements (Lilleyman et al. 2020[10]). NIBR Korea manages long-term migrating shorebird monitoring program and count numbers at important shorebird sites along the West Coast in the **Republic of Korea**. In 2025, Sarawak, **Malaysia**, Sarawak Forestry Corporation and King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi started leg flagging activities at Bako Buntal Bay, Sarawak, Malaysia.	● **Action effective and should be continued**
	6.1.2 Monitor numbers of birds at a	Essential	Immediate	Government institutions in	Population information on this species and the similar looking Eurasian Curlew	● **Action effective and should be**

[10] Lilleyman, A., Woodworth, B.K., Fuller, R.A., and Garnett, S. T. (2020) Strategic planning for the Far Eastern Curlew. NESP Threatened Species Recovery Hub Project 5.1.1 final report, Brisbane, December 2020

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	statistically robust sample of staging and non-breeding sites and undertake analysis of data to improve the accuracy of the global population estimate Applicable to: **All Range States** that support staging and non-breeding habitat			charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	*N. arquata* from across the flyway is being received through the annual Asian Waterbird Census coordinated by **Wetlands International** particularly during the boreal winter. Numbers of birds reported varied each year and is received one to two years after the year of counts. The information reported here focuses on the 2023 census. Based on information received from AWC national coordinators in **Australia**, **Japan**, **DPR Korea**, **Republic of Korea**, **Malaysia**, **New Zealand** and the **Philippines**, a total of 17,330 individuals of Far Eastern Curlew were reported from 79 sites in 2023, with Eurasian Curlew being also reported from several of these sites, particularly in East and Southeast Asia. The data is collected largely through volunteer programmes or government-lead monitoring activities in most countries. There is a need to strengthen capacity to monitor waterbirds and ongoing resources to support surveys to sites that support the species during the boreal winter and both migration periods. Additionally, support through the provision of telescopes and cameras to improve species identification (given the similarity to the Eurasian Curlew) and validation of the counts are important. **BirdLife Australia**'s national shorebird monitoring program collects data used in population estimates, such as the	**continued**

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					University of Queensland's shorebird trends report (Rogers et al 2023[11]), which identifies 64% decline over 20 years to 2021. Most data are collected by **BirdLife Australia** via volunteers, however, ongoing resourcing is needed to support, train and recruit volunteers to maintain capacity and address spatial gaps, as well as database administration and upgrades. Building on their surveys which started in 2022, Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch will continue to monitor sites in Sarawak, **Malaysia** to provide sufficient data for baseline assessment. The continuing support of Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch from **CMS**, and thanks to voluntary contributions from the **Government of Australia**, allow for expansion of these surveys, allowing the surveys to be continued in Sarawak from 2025-2026.	
	6.1.3 Monitor numbers at a statistically robust sample of breeding areas in Russia and China Applicable to: **Russia and China**	Essential	Immediate	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions		◯ **No progress/cannot be assessed**

[11] Rogers, A., Fuller, R.A., and Amano, T. (2023) Australia's migratory shorebirds: trends and prospects. Report to the National Environmental Science Program. University of Queensland, Brisbane.

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	6.1.4 Initiate research to accurately determine: Population structure Population trends Adult and juvenile survival Productivity Nest survival and causes of nest loss Chick survival Breeding density Foraging ecology and diet Applicable to: **All Range States**	Medium	Ongoing	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	**BirdLife Australia** collect data through banding and flagging programs, however, resourcing is needed to maintain and address spatial / capacity gaps. **BirdLife Australia** data has underpinned a number of projects funded by the **Australian Government**[12] led by Deakin University and University of Queensland, to improve understanding of shorebird reproductive output and survival and create a database of effective conservation management actions. Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch carries out its monitoring work in collaboration with Sarawak Forestry Corporation, a **Malaysian government** agency. The Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch team has undergone banding training, though further research is required to expand into projects on reproductive output and survivorship.	● **Action effective and should be continued**
	6.1.5 Identify through satellite tracking the migratory routes and non-breeding distributions of birds from different breeding populations, particularly while on southward migration. Applicable to: **All Range States**	Medium	Immediate	International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	**Australia** has funded satellite tracking studies to understand Far Eastern Curlew movements through its National Environmental Science Program (Lilleyman et al. 2020[13]). King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi and **Malaysia** (Sarawak Forestry Corporation) are conducting ongoing research on shorebirds that involve satellite tracking, with technical	● **Action effective and should be continued**

[12] https://www.nespmarinecoastal.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/NESP-MaC-Hub-Project-4.17_INFO-SHEET.pdf

[13] Lilleyman, A., Bradley K. Woodworth, Richard A. Fuller, and Garnett, S. T. (2020) Strategic planning for the Far Eastern Curlew. NESP Threatened Species Recovery Hub Project 5.1.1 final report, Brisbane, December 2020

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					support provided by EAAFP Shorebird Working Group**.** This project involves tracking Far Eastern Curlew and other shorebirds from Malaysia.	
	6.1.6 Maintain an internationally coordinated colour-marking scheme through the EAAFP Colour-marking Task Force and relevant national bird banding programmes Applicable to: **All Range States**	Medium	On-going	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs East Asian – Australasian Flyway Partnership	The EAAFP supports coordination of the EAAFP shorebird colour flagging protocol. The Australian Government's bird and bat banding scheme collects data on banded birds in **Australia**. Deakin University BirdMark collects data on leg-flagged birds. Both systems rely primarily on volunteers to report banded or flagged bird sightings. Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch has undergone training on bird banding at Sungei Buloh in **Singapore** and will bring back their skills to Sarawak to build capacity in **Malaysia**. At Sejingkat Ash Pond, there were resightings of Far Eastern Curlew from **China** through leg flags.	**Action effective and should be continued**
Objective 7: Assess the risk and impact of disturbance on Far Eastern Curlew						
7.1 The effect of disturbance on Far Eastern Curlew has been quantified	7.1.1 Quantify the impact of disturbance on the breeding grounds and assess the likely impact on the population Applicable to: **Russia and China**	High	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	In the Far East of the **Russian Federation**, Far Eastern Curlew are hunted primarily in spring and summer at breeding grounds until they disappeared. The combined harvest of Far Eastern Curlew for four regions of the Far East (Amur, Khabarovsk, Magadan, and Sakhalin) is estimated at 1,000 – 2,000 birds per year. More research is needed on harvest of Far Eastern Curlew in Kamchatka, Rimouski, Zabaykal'ye, and Yakutia.	**Action effective and should be continued**

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	7.1.2 Quantify the level of disturbance in key staging and non-breeding sites and assess the likely impact on the population Applicable to: **All Range States** that support staging and non-breeding habitat	High	Medium	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs Academic institutions	In **Australia**, efforts to quantify disturbance have not been undertaken systematically or consistently, however, case studies exist, e.g.: • Khwaja et al. (2021) - Roebuck Bay, Western Australia • Fuller et al (2021) - Moreton Bay, Queenland **BirdLife Australia's** project in the Hunter Estuary Ramsar Wetlands (2025-2029) will develop a threat assessment methodology and provide local training. With resourcing this could be expanded across **Australia** and could be used to provide guidance for initiating disturbance monitoring in other range states.	**Action effective and should be continued**
Objective 8: All Range States are actively implementing the Single Species Action Plan						
8.1 International cooperation is maximized through the full engagement of all Range States in relevant multilateral frameworks	8.1.1 Consider developing national action plans to assist in the implementation of this Single Species Action Plan Applicable to: **All Range States**	High	Immediate	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	On 26 May 2015, **Australia** listed Far Eastern Curlew as Critically Endangered under its national environmental law. A reassessment of the conservation status occurred in 2022/23 and a new Conservation Advice was approved on 18 December 2023. The approved Conservation Advice serves as a national action plan to protect and recover the species in Australia and helps implement key aspects of the Single Species Action Plan. The data collected by Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch from a project conducted in collaboration with a government agency in Sarawak, **Malaysia**. All species of Charadriiformes	**Action effective and should be continued**

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					are listed as protected species under the Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998.	
	8.1.2 Consider accession to all relevant multilateral frameworks by Range States Applicable to: **All Range States**	High	Long	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	Many countries in the EAAF are contracting parties to relevant multilateral agreements such as **Ramsar**, World Heritage and the **Convention on Biological Diversity**. Membership of the **Convention on Migratory Species** remains low in east and south-east Asia. Increasing **CMS** parties in the EAAF would significantly benefit the conservation of Far Eastern Curlew and other migratory species that transverse the EAAF.	**Action effective and should be continued**
	8.1.3 Maintain the active work of the EAAFP Far Eastern Curlew Task Force to coordinate implementation of the Single Species Action Plan Applicable to: **All Range States**	Essential	Long	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	The Far Eastern Curlew Task Force established under the EAAFP has been active since its inception in 2015. The Task Force had primary responsibility for drafting the Single Species Action Plan and coordinating implementation amongst its members. Consideration should be given to establishing a Far Eastern Curlew Sub-group under the auspice of the Shorebird Working Group to enhance synergies and partnership with other migratory shorebird specific work.	**Action effective and should be continued**
	8.1.4 Hold regular meetings to exchange information and plan joint actions for the conservation of the Far Eastern Curlew Applicable to: **All Range States**	Essential	On-going	Government institutions in charge of nature conservation International and National conservation NGOs	The Far Eastern Curlew Task Force has held regular meetings (face-to-face, online and informal) since its inception in 2015. Recently, the Task Force held joint meetings with the EAAFP Shorebird Working Group. The Task Force works closely with the ITTEA and the EAAFP Task Force on Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Waterbirds to	**Action effective and should be continued**

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				Academic Institutions	coordinate on-ground actions in the East Asian – Australasian Flyway. Further integration	
Objective 9: Raise public awareness of the Far Eastern Curlew and disseminate information material						
9.1 Use modern technologies and social media to raise public awareness	9.1.1 Prepare a brochure in Range States' languages and disseminate widely Applicable to: **All Range States**	High	Short	International and National conservation NGOs	The Far Eastern Curlew Task Force relies on the EAAFP Secretariat to support the development of communication products and to have a website presence. Website: https://eaaflyway.net/far-eastern-curlew-task-force/	**Action effective and should be continued**
9.2 Target local authorities and decision-makers on the needs of Far Eastern Curlew	9.2.1 Develop materials to raise awareness amongst local authorities responsible for approving developments at important sites identified in Action 1.1 and 1.2	High	Short	International and National conservation NGOs	The EAAFP Secretariat and CEPA Working Group have supported the Task Force to develop a range of materials to support and raise awareness of Far Eastern Curlew. Resources are available on the EAAFP website here: **BirdLife Australia** has a range of projects and programs enhancing awareness amongst government decision-makers. Malaysian Nature Society Kuching Branch is developing informative materials with local artists to be shared with local authorities, local communities, and the general public, on responsible environmental practices and shorebird conservation. The team also provides hands-on shorebird monitoring training to volunteers. The Far Eastern Curlew Single Species Action Plan is being promoted by the **CMS Secretariat** in various	**Action effective and should be continued**

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					intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder fora on regional and global levels and the role of the Far Eastern Curlew as an internationally protected species of high priority raised.	

○ **No progress/cannot be assessed**	No progress was made on this action / effectiveness of this action cannot be assessed
🟡 **Action ineffective and should not be continued**	This action was not effective in contributing to recovery objectives and should not be continued if a decision is made to vary/replace the Single Species Action Plan.
● **Action no longer required**	This action should not be continued if a decision is made to vary/replace the Single Species Action Plan, as the action was highly effective and is no longer required, or there are other reasons it should not be continued **(these reasons can be described in summary text box)*.
🟠 **Action partially effective and could be continued as a lower priority**	This action was partially effective in contributing to recovery objectives and could be continued as a lower priority action if a decision is made to vary/replace the Single Species Action Plan
🔵 **Action effective and should be continued**	This action was highly effective in contributing to recovery objectives and should be continued as a priority, either in the retained or varied/new Single Species Action Plan