

## **Spoon-billed Sandpiper conservation in the internationally importance wetland Gulf of Mottama**



# Spoon-billed Sandpiper Sightings on Non-breeding Grounds

**Legend** ■ Breeding Range

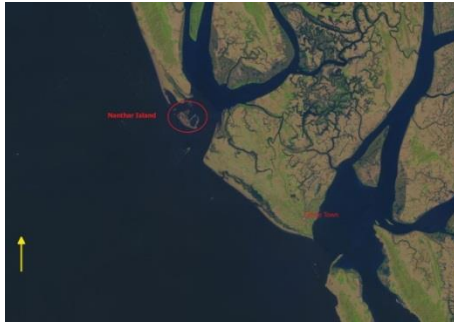
Before 2000	From 2000 to 2007	2008 and 2009
○ 0 - 4	○ 0 - 4	○ 0 - 4
○ 5 - 10	○ 5 - 10	● 5 - 10
○ 11 - 50	○ 11 - 50	● 11 - 50
○ 51 - 202	○ 51 - 202	● 51 - 202



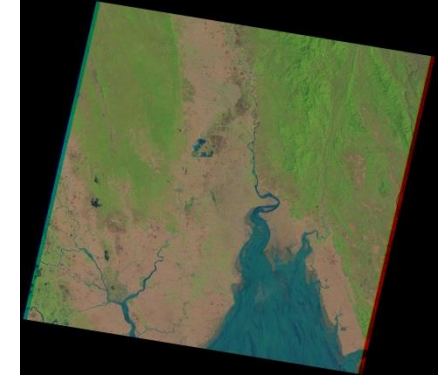
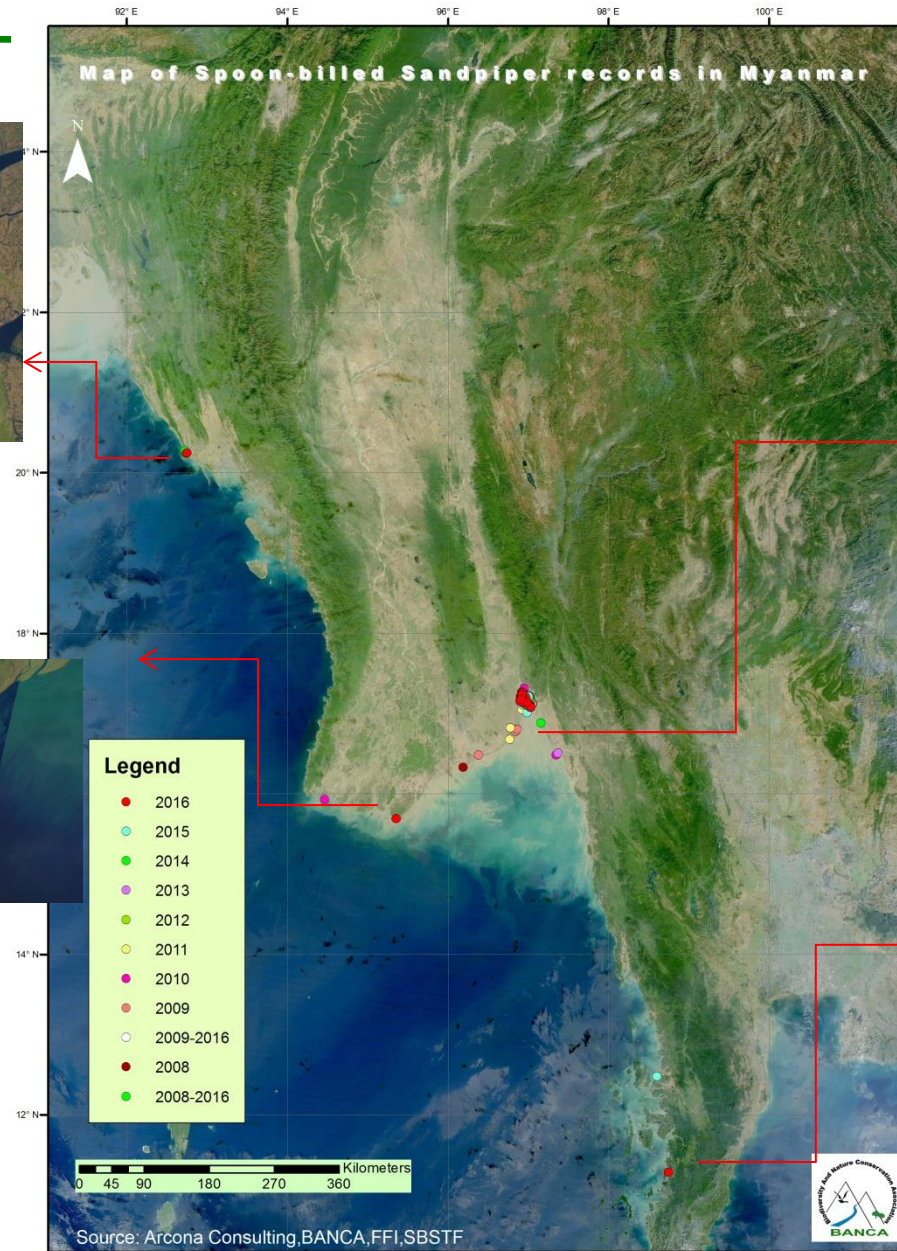




# Spoon-billed Sandpiper records in Myanmar



Nanthar Island



Gulf of Mottama



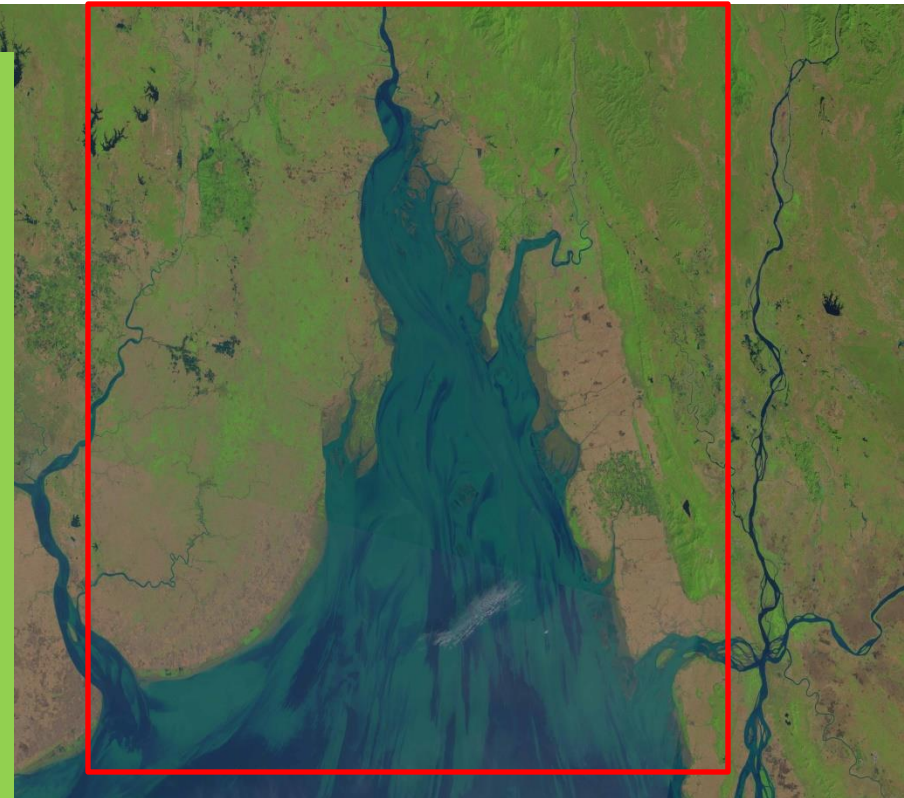
Delta Region



Thaninntharyi Region

# Extremely dynamic & highly productive

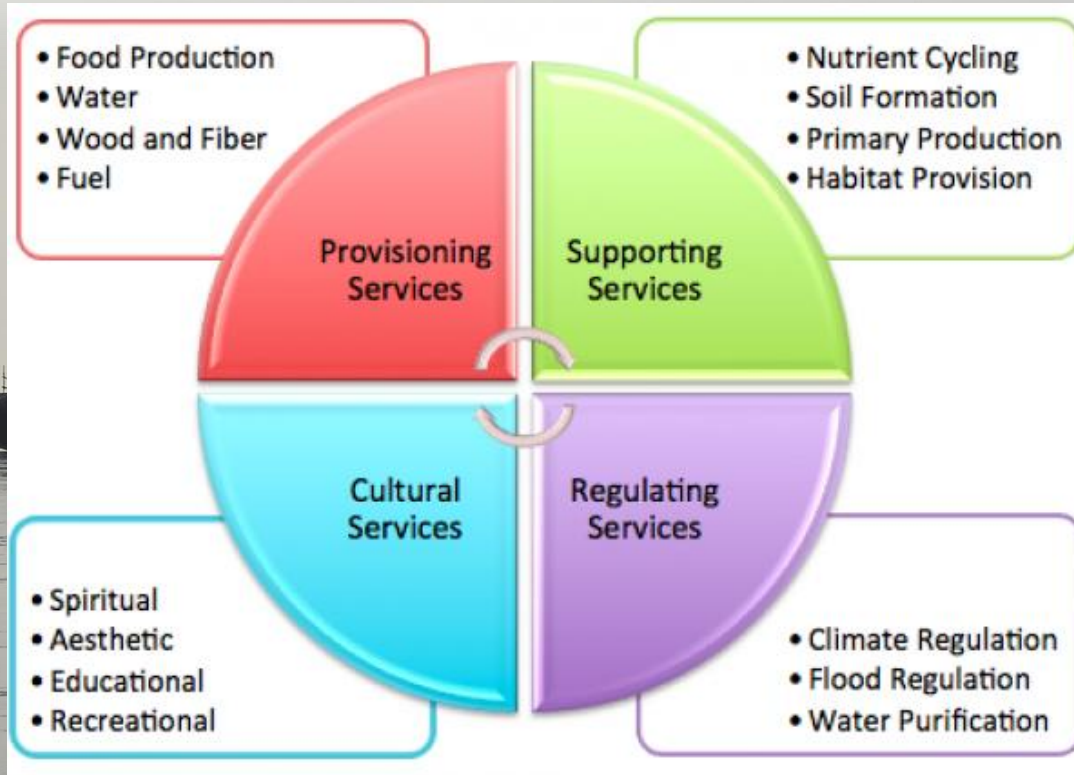
- Extensive tidal mudflat
- Dynamic
  - Tidal cycle (speed and amplitude) causes a powerful bore phenomenon
  - Sediment redistribution
  - Channel shifts
  - Erosion and accretion
- The world's most important wintering areas for SBS (est 180-220birds) and up to 150000~200000 migratory water birds
- Fisheries (freshwater, brackish, marine) and other invertebrates
- Agriculture and livestock
- Livelihoods of coastal communities





# Ecosystems services of GOM

Marine Fish & Products, Edible non-timber products, Fruits and grains  
Groundwater recharge and Fuelwood and fodder



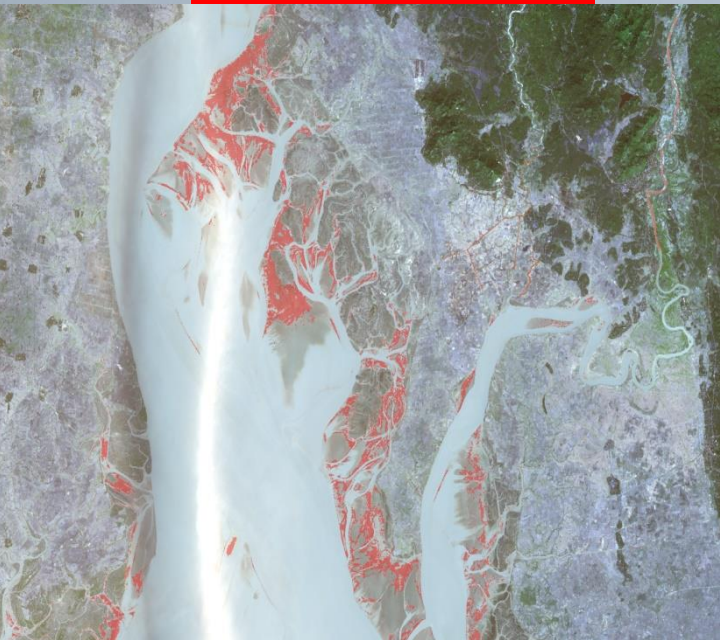
Soil formation, Nutrient cycling  
Biodiversity  
High importance as food source, spawning area and nursery grounds for many species in the wider GoM and the transboundary Bay of Bengal beyond

Spiritual and inspirational, Recreational  
Aesthetic & Educational

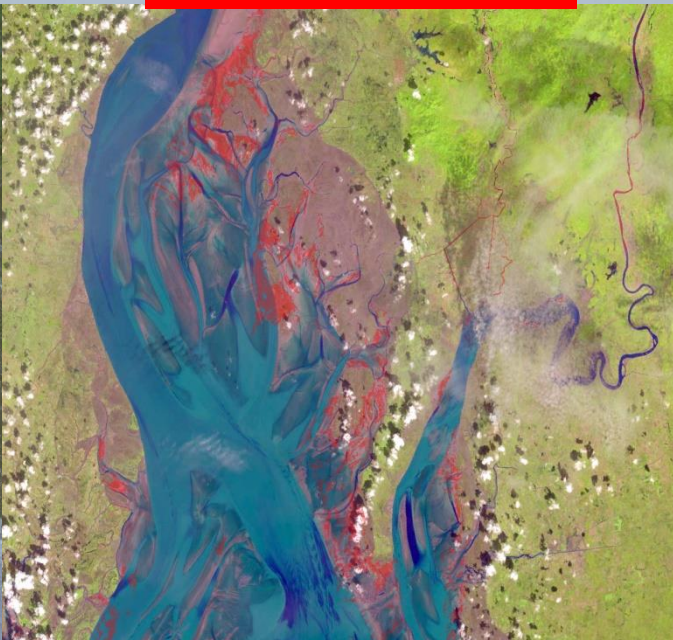
Climate regulation, Water regulation, Water purification, Coastal protection (Carbon sink, Groundwater recharge, Biological filter, Tidal action break)

Well-being of coastal communities depending on the GoM ecosystem services

Early 2014



Autumn 2015

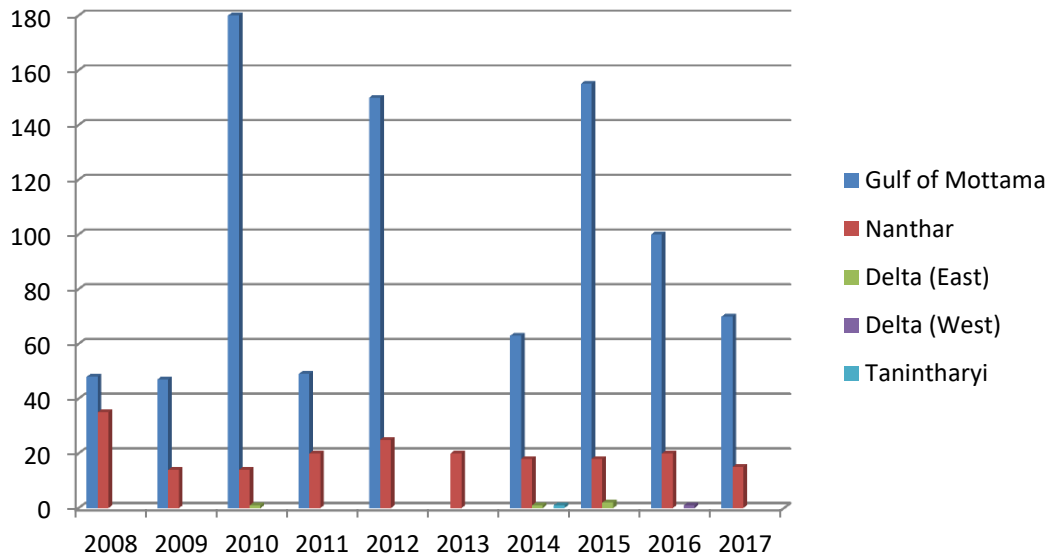


January 2016





# Spoon-billed Sandpiper Population status survey in Myanmar (2008-2017)



**Conclusion**  
Myanmar holds at least 50%-70% of global wintering SBS





# Why GoM is one of the world's important wetland?

## Partnership for the East Asian-Australian Flyway

Threatened species

Spoon-billed Sandpiper CR

Nordmann's Greenshank EN

Great Knot VU

Lesser Adjutant VU

Yellow-breasted Bunting EN

>20,000 waterbirds  
(150,000 to 200,000)

> 1% of population of a species or subspecies

12 species of waterbirds

### Criteria for designation of Wetlands of International Importance

Criteria 1	Unique wetland types	✓
Criteria 2	Supports for CR,EN,VU	✓
Criteria 3	Biological diversity of a particular biogeographic region.	
Criteria 4	Supports plant and/or animal species at a critical stage in their life cycles	✓
Criteria 5	Regularly supports 20,000 or more water birds	✓
Criteria 6	Regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of water bird	✓
Criteria 7	Supports a significant proportion of indigenous fish subspecies, species or families, life-history stages	
Criteria 8	Important source of food for fishes, spawning ground, nursery and/or migration path	✓
Criteria 9	regularly supports 1% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies of wetland-dependent non-avian animal species.	

**Not only for the migratory bird species but also significant for fishing communities' livelihood**

# Main Threats in Gulf of Mottama

Sand extracting





# Ramsar Site designation process



**DRAFT - 1 Dec 2011**

## Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS) – 2009-2012 version

Available for download from [http://www.ramsar.org/rw\\_ris\\_index.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/rw_ris_index.htm)

Copyright reserved to Recommendation 6.7 (1992), as amended by Resolution 1/2002, 11 of the 10th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2002) and Resolution 10/1 (2005) and 10/2, 11 of the 10th Conference of the Contracting Parties (2005).

**Notes for compiler:**

- The RIS should be completed in accordance with the attached Explanatory Notes and Guidelines for compiling the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands. Compilers are strongly advised to read this guidance before filling in the RIS.
- Further information and guidance in support of Ramsar site designations are provided in the *Design Process and Guidelines for the development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance Ramsar Site Use Handbook* (4, 2nd edition). A 4th edition of the Handbook is in preparation and will be available in 2013.
- Once completed, the RIS (and accompanying map(s)) should be submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat. Compilers should provide an electronic (MS Word) copy of the RIS and, where possible, digital copies of all maps.

1. Name and address of the compiler of this form:

(Please indicate the name of the compiler in the box below)

Designation form	Site Selection form
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Mr. Win Nong Thaw  
Director, Natural and Wildlife Conservation Division  
Office No. 38, Forest Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry  
Nay Pyi Taw, Republic of the Union of Myanmar  
Tel: +95 (67) 405260; Fax: +95 (67) 405267  
Email: [winnt@monre.gov.mm](mailto:winnt@monre.gov.mm)

2. Date this sheet was completed/updated: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Country: \_\_\_\_\_  
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

4. Name of the Ramsar site:  
The precise name of the designated site in one of the three official languages (English, French or Spanish) of the Convention. Alternative names, including in local languages, should be given in parentheses after the precise name.  
Gulf of Mottama (Gulf of Martaban)

5. Designation of new Ramsar site or update of existing site: \_\_\_\_\_



*Nevertheless, MONREC is concerned about taking on management responsibility for such a large site without the requisite authority. As they recognize, Ramsar designation is just the start and the challenge is what happens next. **(Just established National Wetlands Committee)***

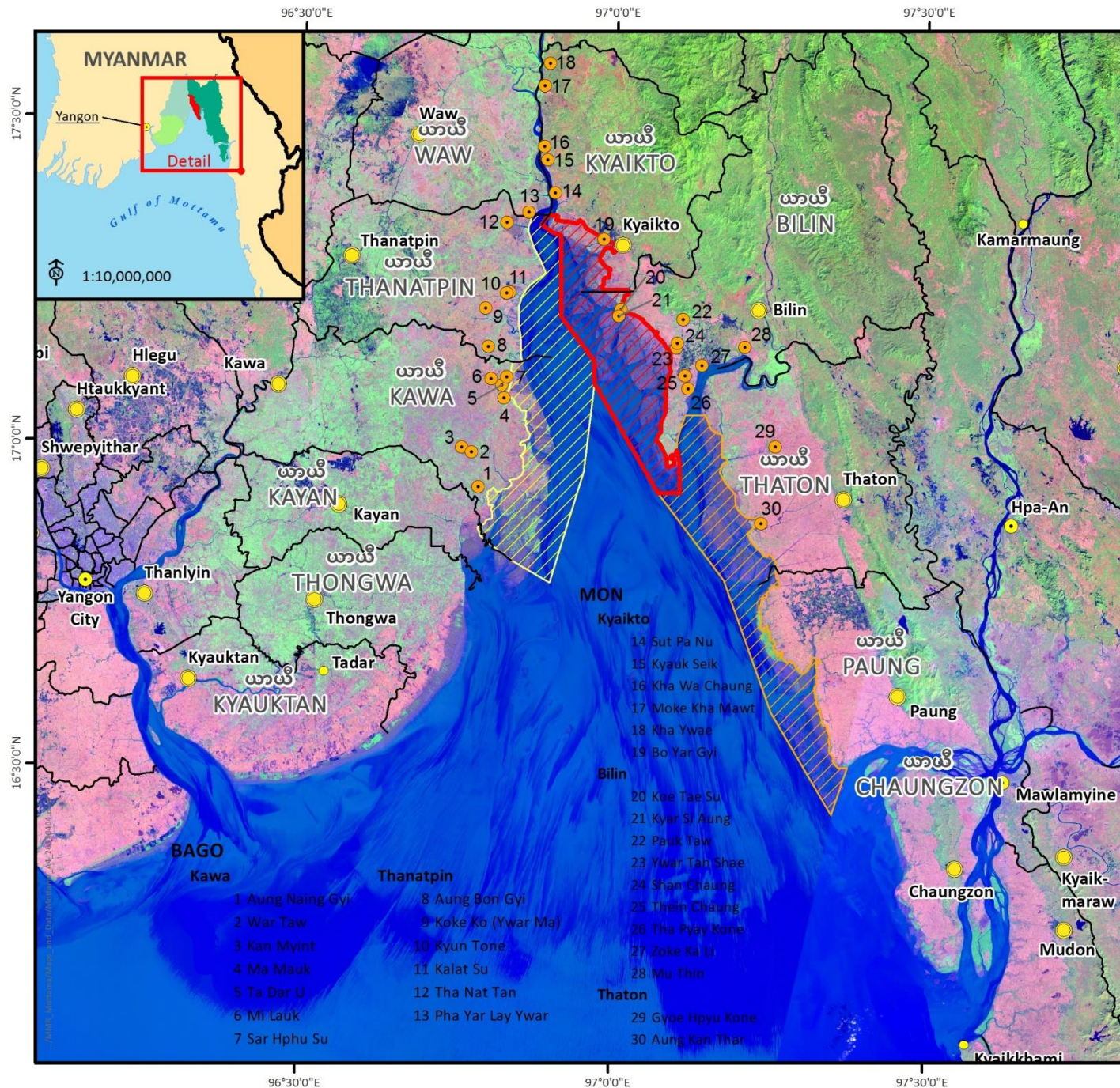
**The identification of a legal protection status for the site** is one of FD's concerns. Reserved Forest, Protected Area, and Protected Public Forest (PPF), which are under MONREC's jurisdiction.

**GoM does not need legal protection over and above the protection provided by existing laws.**

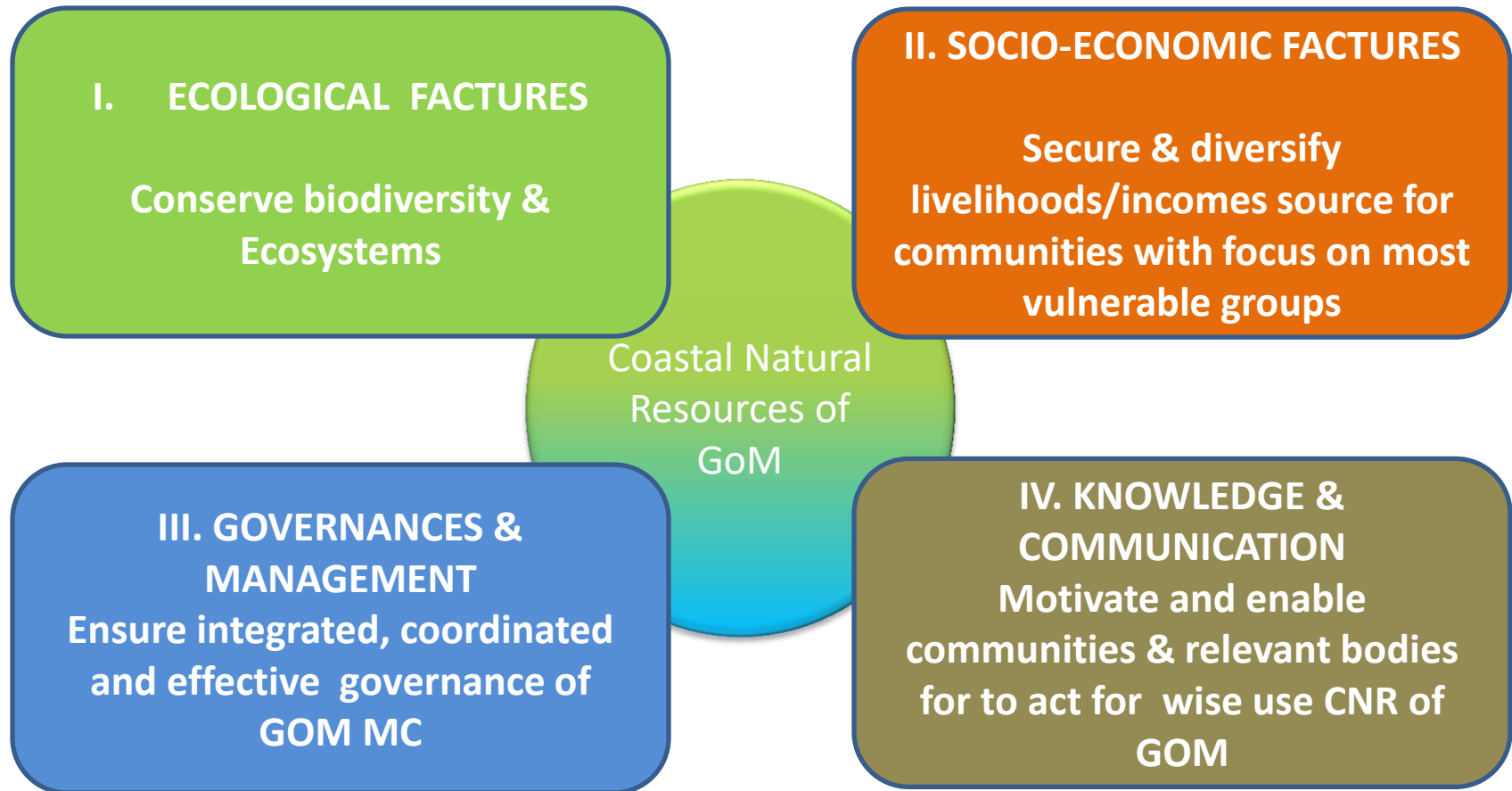
MONREC, therefore needs to coordinate with other ministries and regional governments to ensure that best use is made of existing laws and regulations relevant to management of the GoM. The enforcement of the fisheries law and zoning that combines sustainable use over large areas and strict protection of relatively small areas of critical ecological value would be a good approach.

**The size of the area to be managed** is also a challenge given the area's dynamic nature, as well as the fact that it is administratively covered by Yangon, and Bago Regions and Mon State





# Key features and long-term objectives





***Thank you very much for your attention!***

