



# THE MNS FLYWAY CAMPAIGN

## Saving MY11, the North Central Selangor Coast Important Bird Area

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### Bird migration

Bird migration is one of the most fascinating event in the avian world. Two times a year, billions of birds migrate very long distances across the world along a North-South axis from the breeding grounds in the Arctic and temperate to the non-breeding grounds of the tropics and temperate. These physical bird flight path or flyway are well established are broadly similar with traditional 'staging' sites. However, the increasing variety of threats has led to many of the world's migratory birds in a decline. The conservation of migratory birds depends on international collaboration and a coordinated conservation efforts along their flyways.

#### East Asian-Australasian Flyway (EAAF)

- Malaysia is situated along the EAA Flyway.
- A continuous productive wetlands for resting and feeding to store enough energy for the next phase of flight.
- EAAF is one of the 8 major Flyways.
- EAAF starts from the Russian far east and Alaska, heading down south across East Asia and South east Asia, Australia and until New Zealand.
- EAAF has 50 million migratory waterbirds, at least 492 types 50 vulnerable & endangered shorebird species.



Figure 1. Plovers at Kapar ash ponds, Selangor. MNS

#### Malaysian Flyway Sites

- The Flyway sites are recognised through constant bird census e.g. Asian Waterfowl Census,
- Malaysia joined as 28<sup>th</sup> Partner of the EAAF Partnership in Nov. 2012.
- Designated Bako –Buntal Bay, Sarawak as the first Flyway site.
- The most critical Flyway site is the North-central Selangor Coast (refer map in purple) in the most developed state of Selangor.
- Over 100km of coastline from Sungai Bernam to the Klang Islands.
- Some of the richest cockle beds in Selangor.

#### EAAF Partnership

- Identify and management of a coherence network of critical Flyway site
- Reinforcing national / local efforts in conserving important wetland and migratory waterbird critical habitats and sites
- Restoring/ rehabilitating critical habitats/ sites
- Working towards meeting international and regional obligation



Figure 2. Second Flyway Site the North-central Selangor Coast Important Bird Area. Map: MNS

### Coastal Wetlands

This is one of Malaysia's dominant habitat types due to its long coastline. It is found mainly along the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia, west Sarawak and north/north-east Sabah. In Peninsular Malaysia, Selangor has the third largest area of mangroves (19,680ha), which is 2.3% of the total land area of the State.

### EAAF numbers

Birds	50 million
Waders	8 million
Migratory bird species	492
Vulnerable and endangered	50
Flyway area	84,765,020 km <sup>2</sup>
Countries	37
Important Bird Areas	1,184

### The MNS Flyway Campaign

An initiative by the Malaysian Nature Society (MNS) under the Wetlands Programme with an aim is to conserve the critical Flyway sites of regional importance in Malaysia.

Launched in 2013 during the World Wetlands Day, the Flyway Campaign first target is to promote the conservation of the North-central Selangor Coast be registered as the 2<sup>nd</sup> critical Flyway site in Malaysia by 2018.

#### Objectives:

- To secure conservation and protection status for the Flyway sites
- To promote CEPA and ecotourism at the Flyway sites

#### Components:

- Development of the second Flyway site of Malaysia
- Restoring the coastal mangroves of the Flyway
- Preparing KSNP as a Wetlands Education Center and Ramsar Site
- Developing and implementing CEPA outreach programmes

#### Activities:

...advocacy, research and monitoring, CEPA outreach activities, proposing Kuala Selangor Nature Park as a Ramsar site, conserving the Kapar Power Station ash ponds, restoring coastal wetlands, capacity building, promote ecotourism and local community participation.....

#### Outputs:

- Second Flyway site in Malaysia
- Stakeholders Flyway committee
- Community support groups
- Restored degraded wetlands
- KSNP as the first Ramsar site in Selangor
- Wetlands Education Center for CEPA outreach programmes
- Ecotourism sites

### Pressures to the Flyway

Economic development (human population growth, infrastructure)  
Modifications of natural systems (habitat loss and degradation)  
Illegal and unsustainable hunting  
Anticipated climate change  
Infectious disease outbreak

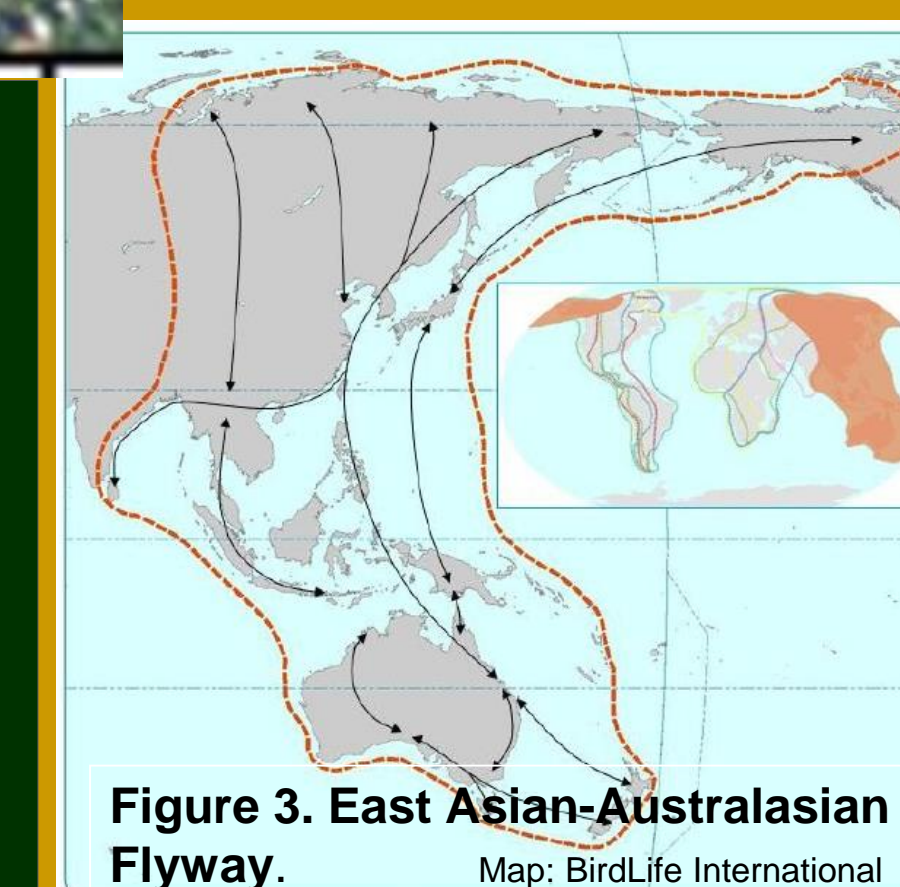


Figure 3. East Asian-Australasian Flyway. Map: BirdLife International

This work is undertaken with the support of partners from the Majlis Daerah Kuala Selangor, LUAS, Selangor State, MNRE, Ricoh, GEF SGP, Tan Kean Chong Bird Conservation Memorial Fund, and others



### For further information

Please contact us at [conservation2@mns.org.my](mailto:conservation2@mns.org.my). A pdf version is available at [www.mns.my](http://www.mns.my) or [www.mnswetland.weebly.com](http://www.mnswetland.weebly.com)  
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