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AEWA PLAN OF ACTION FOR AFRICA 2012-2017

*A guide to the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 in the
African Region*

Compiled by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, November 2011

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List of Acronyms

AEWA	African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AFRING	African Bird Ringing Scheme
AfWC	African Waterbird Census
CA	Central Africa
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community for Central Africa
CEPA	Communication, education and public awareness
CP	Contracting Party
CSN	Critical Sites Network
CT	Complementary Target
EA	Eastern Africa
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EURING	European Union for Bird Ringing
FTK	Flyway Training Kit
IAIA	International Association for Impact Assessment
IBA	Important Bird Area
IRP	Implementation Review Process
ISR	International Site Review
ISWG	International Species Working Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWC	International Waterbird Census
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MOP	Meeting of the Party
NA	Northern Africa
NFP	National Focal Point
NR	National Report
ONCFS	Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage
SA	Southern Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SGF	Small Grants Fund
SPEA	Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
StC	Standing Committee
TC	Technical Committee
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WA	Western Africa
WHS	World Heritage Site
WMBD	World Migratory Bird Day
WOW	Wings Over Wetlands

1. Introduction

The African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) is an independent intergovernmental treaty which aims to conserve migratory waterbirds across their entire flyways over a range of 118 countries in Europe, parts of Asia and Canada, the Middle East and Africa. The mission of the Agreement is to maintain migratory waterbirds at a favourable conservation status or restore them to such a status throughout their flyways within the AEWA range.

The African region, constitutes a significant portion of the AEWA range and supports the highest number of globally threatened species in the AEWA region (34 out of 38) compared with the other AEWA regions (17 in the Agreement area of Asia and 15 in Europe). Moreover, Africa supports the highest proportion of globally threatened migratory waterbird populations covered by AEWA (13% of all AEWA populations occurring in Africa are globally threatened, compared to 11.5 % in Asia and 7.3% in Europe). The region has however been lagging behind with regard to effective implementation of the Agreement. Additional efforts are needed for the implementation of AEWA in Africa as a matter of priority. In response to the challenges for conserving migratory waterbirds in Africa, the Parties to AEWA unanimously adopted the African Initiative for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats in Africa (Resolution 4.9¹ of the 4th Meeting of the Parties to AEWA – MOP4, Madagascar, 2008).

The African Initiative aims to coordinate and improve the implementation of the Agreement Africa. In particular, the development of a Plan of Action for the Implementation of AEWA in Africa was identified as one of the key activities to be accomplished under the initiative.

2. Methodology

The legally-binding Agreement Text and its three annexes (the Agreement Area; the list of waterbird species covered by the Agreement; and the AEWA Action Plan with its Table 1 of the status of the populations of migratory waterbirds covered by the Agreement) set the overall framework, and provide the main guidance to Contracting Parties for national implementation. This guidance is supplemented with conservation guidelines addressing specific issues and needs.

The activities for implementation of the Agreement were further prioritized in a Strategic Plan, adopted by MOP4. This is currently the main operational guideline for the implementation of the Agreement. It identifies five objectives to be achieved over a period of nine years (2009-2017) and sets a series of targets to guide the accomplishment of each objective, together with quantifiable indicators to measure the level of achievement of each target.

This Plan of Action aims to provide an operational guideline towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan in the African Region. It is structured according to the five objectives of the Strategic Plan. Under each objective, a series of concrete actions are identified. Each proposed action is associated to a specific result to be attained, which is in turn directly linked to one of the targets of the AEWA Strategic Plan. In addition to the targets already identified in the Strategic Plan, the Plan of Action identifies a few additional targets (referred to as Complementary Targets - CT), which are specific to the African region and address some key challenges in the region which are currently not otherwise considered in detail. It is worth noting that the numbering of the objectives and their associated targets and expected results maintains their numbering sequence in the AEWA Strategic Plan, in order to facilitate follow-up, referencing and subsequent evaluation.

The Plan of Action for Africa is valid for the period 2012-2017, in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan. Time limits are set for each proposed activity as guidance for the timely delivery of results.

¹ Resolution 4.9 : http://www.unep-awea.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/final_res_pdf/res4_9_conservation_in_africa_final.pdf

The principal body/organization responsible for leading the implementation of each proposed action in the Plan of Action for Africa is also identified. The relevance of each proposed action for the different sub-regions in Africa is also indicated, as well as any sub-regional priorities to be considered for the implementation of these actions. The different sub-regions are also considered to facilitate the organization and management of some proposed actions such as workshops and training courses, but in no way depict a regionalisation of the implementation of the Agreement in Africa. The sub-regional partition used in this Plan of Action is specified below and in figure 1.

- Northern Africa (NA): Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt
- Eastern Africa (EA): Republic of Sudan², Republic of South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania
- Southern Africa (SA): Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros
- Western Africa (WA): Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Mali, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe
- Central Africa (CA): Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi

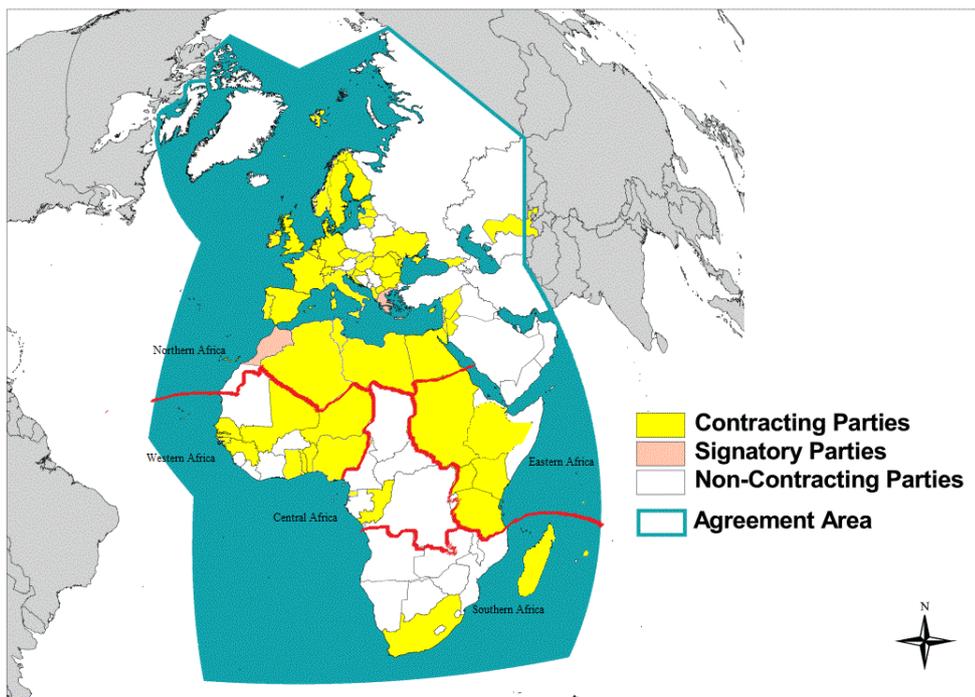


Figure 1: AEWA Range Map showing the African sub-regions

3. Activities and Expected Results of the Plan of Action for Africa

The following section provides a synthesis of issues addressed in the Plan of Action, for each objective of the AEWA Strategic Plan. An overview of the problems and challenges faced in the region with regard to the achievement of each objective is also provided.

3.1 Objective 1: To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain the conservation status of waterbird species and their populations

² The Republic of Sudan is currently a Contracting Party to AEWA, whereas the Republic of South Sudan is not. This will be reflected in an updated AEWA range map in the near future and incorporated in this Plan of Action.

Challenges faced with maintaining/improving the conservation status of migratory waterbirds in Africa

Pursuant to the AEWA Action Plan, Contracting Parties are expected to adopt national legislation protecting all Column A species, to identify all sites of international or national importance for populations listed in Table 1 and to publish national inventories of these habitats". They are further called upon to use Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment (EIA/SEA) to minimise human induced impacts on migratory waterbird populations and their habitats.

The AEWA Review on Hunting and Trade Legislation (MOP4, Madagascar, 2008) revealed that 25% of Contracting Parties in Africa lacked strict protection for hunting and trade of Column A species (of Table 1 of AEWA) and for a further 19 % only partial strict protection was provided.

Legally protected and well-managed sites offer a vital refuge for migratory waterbirds and are fundamental for their conservation. There is currently limited information on the degree to which African Contracting Parties have identified sites of importance. From the National Reports (NR) to MOP4 (completed by only 50% of African Contracting Parties), it was deduced that Parties to have a good knowledge on the important habitats/sites for waterbirds within their territories and well established management planning processes for protected areas. However, a good number of these countries were managing only a few or none of the sites of importance for AEWA species in their territory. Given that all the AEWA Contracting Parties in Africa, except Ethiopia, are currently Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, strengthening collaboration with the Ramsar Convention on the identification and designation of international sites of importance for migratory waterbirds should be strongly considered. However, a more complete review on the identification and proper management of site of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds is necessary to have a clearer idea of the situation in all the African Parties.

In Africa, human populations can significantly depend on wetlands and the associated natural resources (including waterbirds). Conservation of these wetlands and the migratory waterbird populations which depend on them therefore need to involve the local communities concerned and address those development activities which increasingly threaten these wetlands. National Reports to MOP4 revealed that in most African Parties, EIA/SEA was carried out for projects potentially affecting AEWA populations and their habitats (75% of reporting Parties = 9 countries). The effectiveness of EIAs was identified as the main problem which needed to be addressed in order to ensure that the EIA process effectively plays the desired role in revealing potentially harmful activities and preventing/mitigating their effects on waterbirds and their habitats.

Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) are the main conservation tool available to AEWA Contracting Parties, to guide conservation of some species in a coordinated manner along flyways. The AEWA International Review on the Stage of Preparation and Implementation of SSAPs³ and National Reports to MOP4 revealed that the least progress towards the implementation of existing International SSAPs had been made in Africa. The priority list for development of SSAPs in the AEWA region (Table 9 of the AEWA SSAP review) contains a relatively high number of populations occurring in Africa, compared to other AEWA regions. The development of new SSAPs relevant for AEWA populations in Africa will need to focus on those globally threatened populations listed as priority in the SSAP Review. More emphasis should be placed on the implementation of existing and new SSAPs relevant for Africa.

Expected results

On the basis of the preceding analysis, the following results have been identified to be desirably attained in Africa by 2017:

- 1.1.1: All Contracting Parties have adopted national legislation protecting all Column A species;
- 1.2.1: All Contracting Parties have in place a comprehensive network of sites (of international and national importance);
- 1.2.2: All Contracting Parties have provided statutory or other protective designations to all the sites within the network;
- 1.2.3: All Contracting Parties have put in place site management plans for the purpose, inter alia, of waterbird conservation, and implement them for the sites of the network;

³SSAP Review: http://www.unep-awea.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_10_ssap_review.pdf

- 1.3.1: All Contracting Parties have in place EIA/SEA regulations which fully consider impacts on biodiversity, including on waterbirds;
- 1.3.2: The capacity of AEWA-related government officers in all Contracting Parties to participate in EIA/SEA processes is increased;
- 1.3.3: The AEWA Implementation Review Process (IRP) is used for resolving contentious cases of threats to AEWA populations in African Contracting Parties
- 1.4.1: All globally threatened and asterisk-marked AEWA species/populations occurring in Africa are subject of an SSAP; and
- 1.4.2: All SSAPs have operational international coordination mechanisms (AEWA International Species Working Groups).

Proposed actions to ensure a favourable conservation status for migratory waterbirds in Africa

The Secretariat will conduct a detailed analysis of the current status of national legislation for the protection of Column A species in all African Parties, through National Reports to MOP5 and direct inquiries where needed. The identified gaps in national legislation will be communicated to the Contracting Parties, alongside specific guidance on proceeding with the development/amendment of national legislation where applicable. This process will take into consideration the dynamic nature of Table 1 of AEWA populations (and thus Column A species).

The AEWA International Site Review (MOP5, 2012) provides information on the current status of the network of sites, protected areas and management coverage for sites of international importance for AEWA species in Africa (based on the Critical Sites Network (CSN) Tool and other sources). Additional desk studies will be conducted to incorporate information for sites of national importance for migratory waterbirds in each African Party. This will be further complemented by sub-regional workshops, in collaboration with the Ramsar Convention, with the dual purpose of providing training on the CSN Tool, identifying information gaps and setting priorities for future survey and monitoring. The national implementing agencies in each African Party will be responsible for updating and/or developing their national network of sites of importance for AEWA species (making use of the AEWA guideline on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds). These national inventories will serve as decision-making tools for future designation of protected areas and other managed sites (Ramsar Sites, Important Bird Areas - IBAs, World Heritage Sites - WHS, etc.).

Twinning of sites in developed countries with selected African sites of importance for AEWA species will be encouraged. This will permit exchange of knowledge and expertise and provision of basic tools and materials for conservation action in Africa. Knowledge and expertise acquired through twinning will be transferred, further improving site management in the region.

The status of application of EIA/SEA in AEWA Parties in Africa will be determined from MOP5 National Reports and where necessary direct communication with the Parties. Gaps identified will be communicated to each African Party, alongside guidance for developing or amending EIA/SEA regulations and processes, in collaboration with relevant international stakeholders (e.g. the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, the International Association for Impact Assessment - IAIA, etc.). Four capacity building sub-regional workshops targeting all AEWA focal points (National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points) in Africa will be conducted in order to improve their effective participation in EIA/SEA processes. Where possible, these workshops will be organized in synergy with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) facing similar EIA/SEA challenges in Africa.

The AEWA Implementation Review Process⁴ (IRP) established at MOP4, aims to assist Contracting Parties to address threats to AEWA species/populations and their habitats, by providing advisory services from the AEWA Secretariat and other relevant partners and experts. The AEWA implementing agencies in each African Party should report such cases to the AEWA Secretariat in order to permit the organisation of IRP missions where necessary. Given the significant overlap in issues covered by the AEWA IRP and the similar

⁴ AEWA IRP: http://www.unep-aeewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/final_res_pdf/res4_6_establishment_irp_final.pdf

process of Ramsar Advisory Missions (RAM), collaboration should be maintained and strengthened with the Ramsar Secretariat for the implementation of IRPs and RAMS in Africa.

New SSAPs will be developed for the nine globally threatened African populations in Table 9 of the AEWA SSAP review (see Table 23 of Annex 2). International Species Working Groups (ISWG) will be established and maintained for all African SSAPs and will include government representatives and experts from each concerned Range State. Concerned Range States will seek to establish and coordinate their ISWGs. The AEWA national implementing agencies will designate representatives to these ISWGs as soon as they are established.

An assessment will be conducted to determine whether the White-backed Duck (*Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus* - classified under category 2, in Column A of AEWA Table 1 and marked with an asterisk) is hunted within its Range States. In the case where it is assessed that hunting of the species takes place, an SSAP will be developed to guide the sustainable use of the species and implement the principle of adaptive harvest management, in accordance with paragraph 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan.

3.2 Objective 2: To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable

Challenges faced with ensuring sustainable use of waterbirds in Africa

In the AEWA range, the highest peak for illegal trade was recorded in Africa, with 39% of the African countries concerned (and 22% partly concerned), compared with 19% in Eurasia (and 19% partly concerned) and 15% in Europe (with 15% partly concerned). The socioeconomic importance of waterbird trade in the African region significantly contributes to this figure. Measures to promote sustainable use of waterbird populations and their habitats in Africa therefore need to involve local communities and comprise a human livelihood component.

The Agreement recommends international coordination for the collection of harvest data to ensure sustainable use of the AEWA populations along their flyways. The AEWA Review on Hunting and Trade Legislation (2007) indicated that 39% of African Contracting Parties had a system for the collection of data on harvest of waterbirds (compared to 90% in Europe and 50% in Asia). Moreover, only 50% of African Parties had legally prohibited the use of poisoned baits. Illegal hunting was highest in Africa (with 96% of the countries being affected) with widespread poaching of waterbirds. Legal provisions to curb illegal hunting and regulate trade of waterbirds and methods for hunting are lacking in most African Contracting Parties. Of African Parties, 63% lack any statutory obligation for hunters to join hunting clubs/associations, making it more difficult to regulate the use of waterbirds.

Lead poisoning in waterbirds remains a major challenge in achieving wise use of waterbirds. The AEWA Action Plan (Paragraph 4.1.4) calls on Contracting Parties to “endeavour to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands as soon as possible in accordance with self-imposed and published timetables” and the second session of the Meeting of the Parties requested that Parties enhance their efforts on this issue (Resolution 2.2). Resolution 4.1 (MOP4, Madagascar, 2008) further emphasised the need to promote communication and raise awareness within both government authorities and the hunting community. However, by 2008, hunting with lead shot in wetlands was still practiced in 79% of African countries. At least 67% of African Parties have yet to introduce measures to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands. Lack of awareness of lead poisoning in waterbirds among government authorities and hunters was identified as a key problem in 58% of African Parties.

Expected results

Sustainable use of migratory waterbird populations in Africa should therefore address, as priority, minimizing illegal hunting, use of poison baits and non-selective methods of waterbird taking together with improving the livelihood of concerned communities. Phasing out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands, the international coordination of the collection and compilation of harvest data should be addressed particularly in Northern Africa..

On the basis of the preceding analysis, the following results have been identified to be desirably attained in Africa by 2017 in order to ensure the achievement of objective 2 of the AEWA Strategic Plan in Africa:

- 2.1.1: All Northern African Contracting Parties have legislation in place banning the use of lead shot in wetlands;
- 2.2.1: All Contracting Parties establish a system for collection of data on harvest of waterbirds
- 2.2.2: A sub-regional harvest data collection scheme is operating in Northern Africa;
- 2.3.1: All Contracting Parties have pertinent legislation in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds and promote sustainable hunting methods and are fully implementing them.

Proposed actions towards the sustainable use of migratory waterbird populations in Africa

The Secretariat, in collaboration with partner organizations and development agencies, will develop and implement pilot projects aimed at linking waterbird conservation with support for alternative livelihood opportunities to local communities that closely depend on AEWA populations and their habitats. At least one of such projects will be implemented per sub-region in Africa.

A comprehensive evaluation of the current status of systems for collection of data on harvest of waterbirds in Africa will be conducted from the MOP5 National Reports as well as further inquiries. Countries lacking such systems will be encouraged and guided towards designing, adopting and implementing coherent systems for the collection of harvest data on waterbirds. Given the complexity of, and time needed for the establishment and maintenance of an international coordination mechanism for the collection of harvest data, this issue will only be addressed in Northern Africa under the current Plan of Action, considering of the relevance of hunting in this sub-region and relatively good coordination of the hunting systems. The lessons learnt and results achieved will eventually be applied to other sub-regions of Africa, in line with the identified needs in each sub-region.

Given that shooting as a method of hunting is perceived to be more relevant in Northern Africa, compared to other parts of Africa, efforts to phase out the use of lead shot in Africa will focus on Northern Africa. The Northern African Parties will be encouraged to establish self-imposed deadlines for phasing out the use of lead shot in wetlands, with guidance from the Secretariat, Technical Committee, international hunting associations the experiences from other Range States⁵ on the issue. The concerned Contracting Parties will subsequently proceed with ensuring the development and adoption of legislation to ban the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands. The AEWA national implementing agencies would need to identify and involve the key stakeholders in the national processes.

3.3 Objective 3: To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them as a basis for conservation action

Challenges faced with increasing knowledge on waterbirds species and their populations in Africa

Basic regular and coordinated monitoring and survey is lacking for many waterbird populations occurring in Africa. The African Waterbird Census (AfWC) has so far provided reliable and valuable information on AEWA populations occurring in Africa and this contributes to assessing the status of AEWA populations and their sites in Africa. However, the AfWC network needs to be further developed and improved as there are many wetlands of importance for AEWA species in Africa for which there is little or no information available due to their inaccessibility, vastness and/or inadequate local capacity to survey/monitor them. The lack of tools/equipment for field survey/monitoring also needs to be addressed in the region.

There is very little knowledge about many intra-African migrants and their flyways. This is partly linked to the inadequate capacity for research and monitoring within the region which results in the dependence on external expertise for waterbird research, survey and monitoring. Ringing of waterbirds is one of the most effective techniques for studying the biology, ecology, behaviour/movement, breeding productivity and population demography of birds⁶ (as described by the European Union for Bird Ringing - EURING). In the

⁵ AEWA publication on lead shot: http://www.unep-aewa.org/publications/popular_series/lead-shot-en.pdf

⁶ EURING description of bird ringing: http://www.euring.org/about_euring/brochure2007/02what_is_ringing.htm

case of migratory birds, this enables defining their migratory routes and staging areas. Bird ringing is still at an embryonic stage in Africa and the African Bird Ringing Scheme (AFRING) established with support from AEWA needs to be strengthened and sustained. The national capacity for developing and maintaining national monitoring schemes needs to be improved and sustained throughout the region.

Expected results

An improvement of conservation-relevant knowledge of migratory waterbirds requires the establishment of an international process for gathering monitoring data as well as the establishment and maintenance of national monitoring schemes aimed at assessing the conservation status of waterbirds, the establishment of research programmes relevant for AEWA, and sharing information on best practices for waterbird conservation in the region. In order to improve the relevance of the Strategic Plan for Africa, a complementary target (CT1) has been identified to contribute towards improving the quality and quantity of data on waterbird movements in Africa.

On the basis of the preceding analysis, the following results have been identified to be desirably attained in Africa by 2017 in order to ensure the achievement of objective 3 of the Strategic Plan in Africa:

- 3.1.1: Increased quantity and quality of waterbird population data from Africa is available;
- 3.2.1: Half of the Contracting Parties have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place;
- 3.3.1: At least three new AEWA-linked research programmes are established in Africa;
- 3.3.2: Scientific capacity on migratory waterbird issues/AEWA in Africa is raised through scholarships/exchange programmes involving African and European universities;
- 3.4.1: Each Contracting Party in Africa has published at least one AEWA-relevant best practice in the online journal www.conservationevidence.com;
- CT/1.1: Pan-African and national capacities for waterbird ringing are strengthened in the framework of AFRING.

Proposed actions to improve knowledge on migratory waterbird populations and their habitats in Africa

The different international organizations and MEAs directly or indirectly involved with the International Waterbird Census (IWC) are currently developing a strategy to ensure the continuity and sustainability of this programme. In the framework of the IWC, AEWA will support the AfWC with regular annual funding aimed at ensuring the coordination and operation of the AfWC and the provision of basic field materials/equipment to volunteers in the AfWC network.

A review of national monitoring schemes in all African Contracting Parties will be conducted in order to have a clear idea of where such schemes are absent and what gaps exist in on-going schemes. Contracting Parties will then be guided on addressing priorities for future monitoring and survey in their countries. The existing training module developed by “Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage” (ONCFS) for the survey of waterbird populations in sub-Saharan Africa will be updated in order to develop a reference module for improving the capacity for migratory waterbird survey in Africa, in the framework of AEWA. Twinning will also be encouraged between AEWA Parties in developed countries and selected African Parties, facilitated by the concerned national implementing agencies. This will enable exchange of expertise and knowledge for subsequent establishment of national monitoring schemes in the corresponding African countries. Twinning should also result in the provision of technical resources for survey and monitoring in Africa.

Research priorities for migratory waterbirds conservation in Africa will be identified, in collaboration with research institutes and national implementing agencies. Funding will be sought to set up at least three AEWA-related research programmes in Africa, based on the identified needs. A project concept will be developed for introducing an AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme to be run by both African and European universities and targeting African scholars/researchers. This will be done in close collaboration with the AEWA TC. Interested universities in African and Europe will be identified, in which the scholarship/exchange programme will be established and implemented. This approach will contribute significantly to develop and secure waterbird-related expertise in Africa

Each AEWA Party in Africa will be encouraged to publish at least one article on best practice on migratory waterbird conservation in their country. Traditional knowledge/indigenous practices which have evidently contributed to migratory waterbird conservation will be emphasised.

The already established steering committee for AFRING (with representatives from each of the five sub-regions of Africa) will meet to develop and establish an operational and institutional strategy for the Pan-African Bird Ringing Scheme. The AFRING strategy will as far as possible directly involve existing ringing schemes in the region (East African Ringing scheme in Nairobi, Ghana Ringing Scheme, Centre d'Étude des Migrations d'Oiseaux – Institut Scientifique de Rabat). Seed funding will be secured to support the initial implementation of the AFRING strategy. Two ringing courses will be organized for francophone African countries which were not involved in past ringing courses under AFRING.

3.4 Objective 4: To improve communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) about migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the need for measures to conserve them and their habitats

Challenges faced with improving communication, education and public awareness on migratory waterbird conservation and AEWA issues in Africa

Contracting Parties are expected to develop and maintain awareness-raising programmes for migratory waterbird conservation and the Agreement in general (Paragraph 2.j of Article III of the Agreement Text). Effective communication conveys key messages which take into consideration the relevance of migratory waterbirds in the region. The Strategic Plan (2009-2017) puts emphasis on implementing the Communication Strategy (adopted by MOP3, Senegal, 2005) and the Plan of Action for Africa should help strengthen the implementation of the Communication Strategy in Africa.

The role, value and perception of migratory waterbirds in Africa, particularly in relation to human livelihood, should shape the key messages developed for the African region with regard to CEPA on migratory waterbird conservation and AEWA issues. Methods used for CEPA in Africa also need to conform to the communication systems and tools available in the region. In addition to having limited human resources and capacity to implement the Agreement, national implementing agencies are also confronted with shortage of information material for AEWA-related CEPA activities.

The World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) campaign has been a successful CEPA tool in Africa since its launch in 2006. The WMBD campaign annually diffuses a specific message linked to migratory bird conservation, to a wide target group in Africa. The number of participating organizations and officially registered WMBD events in Africa have gradually increased over the years (see Figure 2). With the advantage of reaching out to both Contracting Parties and Non-Contracting Parties, the WMBD campaign needs to be maintained as an effective AEWA CEPA tool.

Improving communication on migratory waterbird and AEWA issues in Africa needs to focus on increasing awareness and understanding at all levels in each Contracting Party. The Agreement's CEPA activities in Africa should desirably attain the following results:

- 4.3.1: At least 25% of the African Contracting Parties have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA; and
- 4.3.2: The World Migratory Bird Day campaign is celebrated in each Contracting Party.

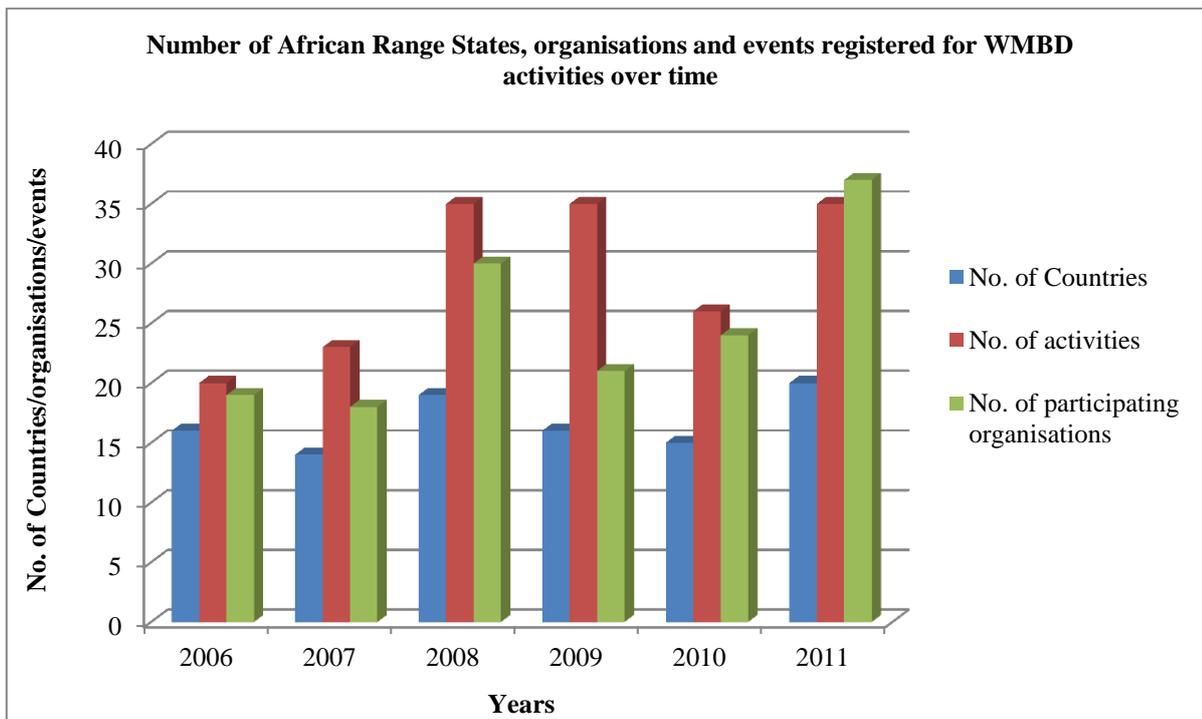


Figure 2: African states/ organisations/ events registered for the WMBD campaign over time

Proposed actions towards improved AEWA-related CEPA activities in Africa:

The AEWA National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points are competent on addressing the technical aspects of migratory waterbird conservation issues at the national level. The use of national correspondents responsible for communication, education and public awareness (CEPA Focal Points) will be adopted for the African region in order to improve the CEPA capacity of national implementing agencies. AEWA CEPA Focal Points will be officially designated by the respective governments and will preferably be agencies/organizations with some CEPA expertise.

A communication kit will be developed to equip the CEPA Focal Points with ready-to-use material for their new task. The CEPA kit will be available in English and French and, resources permitting, in Arabic and Portuguese. African Parties will be encouraged to make the kit available in other local languages, where relevant. The AEWA CEPA kit will be accompanied with three training courses convened for the AEWA CEPA Focal Points, to prepare them for their new role and assist them with developing a national CEPA strategy (in collaboration with the AEWA National and Technical Focal Points).

All African Contracting Parties will be encouraged to participate in the WMBD campaign by providing them with seed funding to organize some activities at the national level. In addition, the Secretariat (in collaboration with the AEWA National Focal Points and CEPA Focal Points), will organize and participate in one major WMBD event per year, in a different sub-region each year. The implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa should help strengthen and customize the implementation of AEWA-related CEPA activities in Africa and lead to greater coordination and participation of African countries in the annual World Migratory Bird Day campaign.

3.5 Objective 5: To improve the capacity of the Range States for international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of waterbird species and their flyways

Challenges with improving international cooperation for migratory waterbird conservation in Africa

Of the current AEWA member states, 41% (26 out of 63 Contracting Parties) are from Africa. The rate of recruitment of new African Parties to AEWA has also significantly dropped over the years, even though about half the African states are yet to join AEWA (see Figure 3). Non-Contracting Parties to AEWA have no legal obligation towards the conservation of migratory waterbirds and this translates to a gap in the

effective implementation of the Agreement in the region. Major gaps in membership are noted in the Southern and Central African sub-regions (see Figure 1 in section 2). The key steps of the accession process differ in each country, requiring from a few months to many years to accomplish and thereby needing individual follow-up. The African Union and regional economic communities offers one of the main forums for promoting the implementation of global and regional legal international treaties. Membership of the African Union to AEWA needs to be further encouraged in order to promote the engagement of all African countries towards migratory waterbird conservation. The accession of new Parties in African will need to be pursued in collaboration with the relevant regional economic communities.

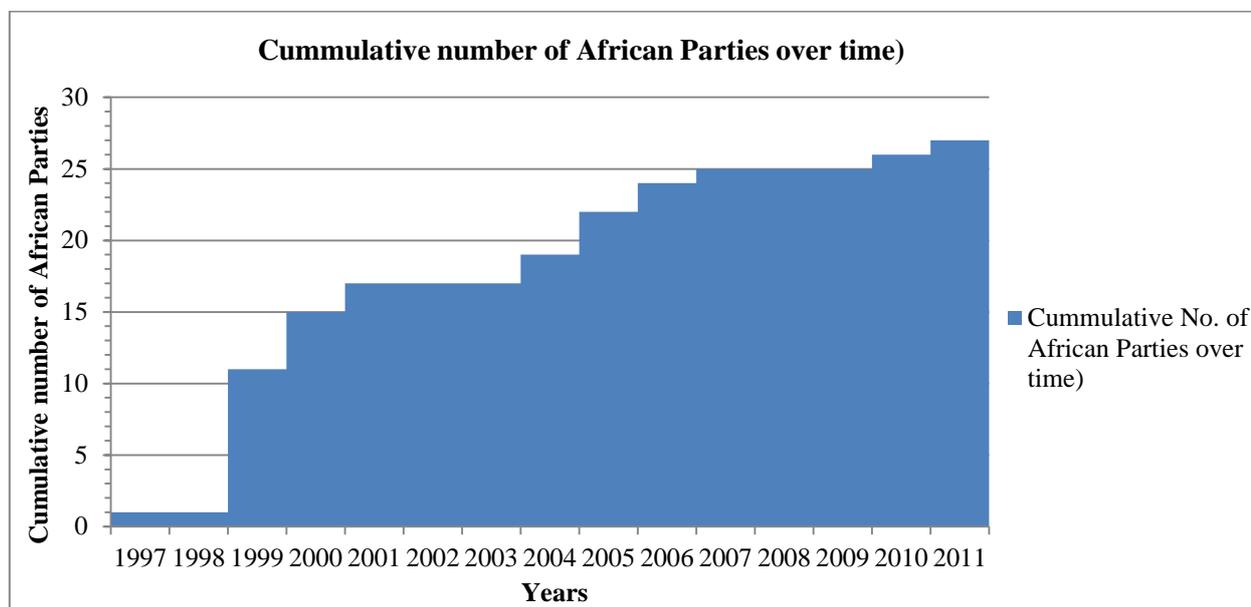


Figure 3: Rate of recruitment of new AEWA Contracting Parties in Africa

The AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) programme, established by MOP1 in 1999, became operational in 2010, thanks to the allocation of 20,000 Euros/year in the 2009-2012 AEWA core budget for SGF projects in Africa and a voluntary contribution from the government of France. The AEWA SGF depends largely on voluntary contributions and this may compromise its sustainability. This programme offers a practical tool for boosting the implementation of AEWA in Africa and needs to be continued on an annual basis, at least in the African region.

The proportion of African Parties submitting National Reports to the MOP has increased over time with every session of the MOP (see figure 4). The highest proportion of National Reports submitted by African Parties was recorded at MOP4, with about 58% of African Contracting Parties submitting National Reports. However, in order to ensure a complete evaluation of the progress made in implementing the Agreement in Africa, all African Contracting Parties should ideally submit their National Report. Additional support will be needed to improve the capacity of national implementing agencies in Africa to use the new online system for AEWA National Reports, in order to ensure their effective and timely submission to each session of the MOP.

After the recruitment of new AEWA Parties, limited support is offered to encourage national implementation and thus ensure compliance with the implementation of the Agreement at the national level. There is also limited information and guidance currently provided to the national implementing agencies on their roles and responsibilities and the resources available to accomplish these. Their participation in AEWA-related processes is therefore restricted.

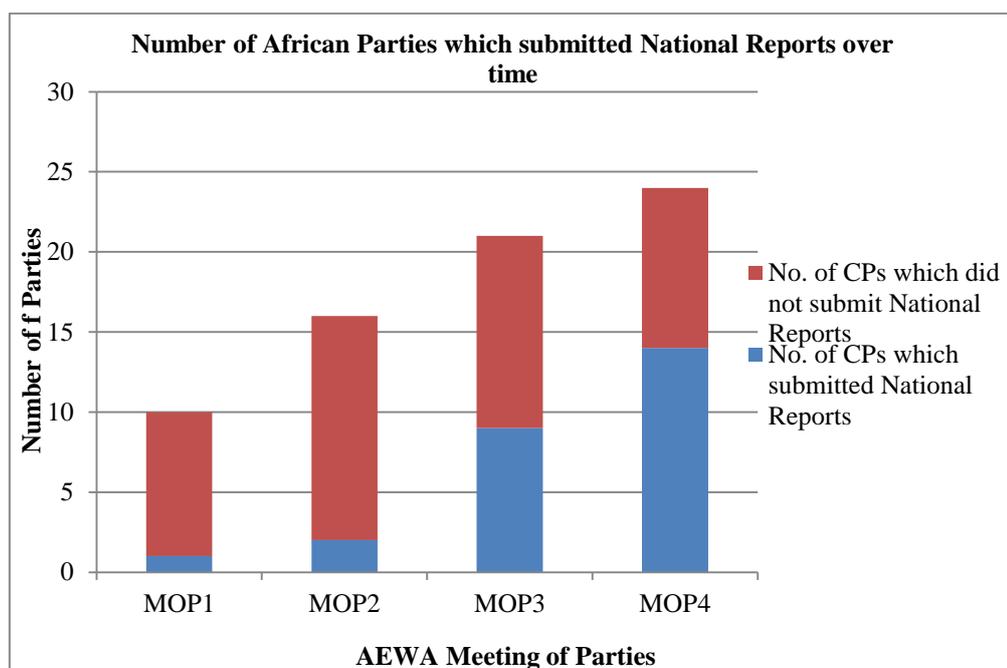


Figure 4: Submission of National Reports to the AEWA MOP by African Contracting Parties

The Flyway Training Kit⁷ (FTK), developed under the UNEP/GEF Wings Over Wetlands Project (WOW) African-Eurasian Flyways Project, provides different modules aimed at improving the implementation of AEWA by different target groups at the national level. Unfortunately, the FTK has not been used systematically in the framework of AEWA, due to the lack of funding. This kit needs to be used in the African region in particular. The FTK also serves as a pedagogic tool for migratory waterbird conservation and needs to be adopted by the African Contracting Parties for use in wildlife related educational institutions.

Expected results

On the basis of the previous analysis, the Plan of Action for Africa focuses on increasing the membership to AEWA, maintaining and sustaining the AEWA SGF, increasing the rate of submission of National Reports, improving the capacity of national staff to implement AEWA and establishing national coordination mechanisms for implementing the Agreement. Complementary targets (CT2 and CT3) currently not covered in the AEWA Strategic Plan would also be addressed and include improving the general capacity for the flyway approach to migratory waterbird conservation and strengthening the involvement of African Parties in AEWA processes.

Improved international cooperation for migratory waterbird conservation in Africa is foreseen to yield the following results:

- 5.1.1: By 2017, the number of Contracting Parties in Africa has reached 45, including the African Union;
- 5.4.1: At least 50,000 Euros per year is disbursed to African countries for the implementation of AEWA;
- 5.5.1: All African Contracting Parties regularly submit complete National Reports;
- 5.6.1: All AEWA National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points have received training on the implementation of AEWA;
- 5.7.1: In at least 50% of the African Contracting Parties, AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on regular basis;
- CT/2.1: At least two trainers in each African range state have been trained on delivering training through the Flyway Training Kit (FTK);
- CT/2.2: At least one national workshop using the FTK has taken place in each Contracting Party;
- CT/2.3: The FTK has been incorporated into the curricula of at least five wildlife institutions in Africa;

⁷ WOW FTK:

<http://wow.wetlands.org/CAPACITYBUILDING/TRAININGAWARENESSRAISING/WOWTrainingResources/tabid/1688/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

- CT/2.4: The FTK is available through a distant learning course (e-learning) based in an academic institution;
- CT/3.1: An African preparatory meeting for the AEWA MOP has taken place each triennium; and
- CT/3.2: National Focal Points in each Contracting Party have received training on negotiations for Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Proposed actions for achieving international cooperation for migratory waterbird conservation in Africa

The Southern African Non-Contracting Parties recommended approaching their accession to international treaties through the Southern African Development Community (SADC). A sub-regional workshop on promoting accession to AEWA will be organized for the Non-Party SADC states, in collaboration with the SADC Secretariat and other relevant partners concerned with waterbird conservation in the sub-region. A similar workshop will be organized for the Central African Non-Contracting Parties, in collaboration with the Economic and Monetary Community for Central Africa (CEMAC). National AEWA accession workshops will be organized where relevant in Western and Eastern Africa. In collaboration with the BirdLife Partner in Portugal (Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves-SPEA), an accession workshop will be organised for Portuguese speaking countries in Africa⁸.

A high-level meeting, bringing together relevant bodies of the African Union, sub-regional economic committees in Africa and other relevant partners in the region and aimed at promoting the accession of the African Union to AEWA will be convened. The government of Ethiopia (as the host of the African Union Headquarters) and the Government of South Africa (as host of the Pan-African Parliament) will be directly involved in this process.

The AEWA MOP should continue to allocate at least 20,000 Euros per year in the AEWA core budget for the AEWA SGF programme in Africa. In addition, AEWA Contracting Parties will need to provide voluntary contributions of at least 30,000 Euros per year towards the AEWA SGF in Africa, to ensure that this programme is effectively implemented in Africa every year.

Two training sessions will be organized for the designated National Respondents and AEWA National Focal Points concerned with completing the online National Report. This will improve their capacity to deal with the new online national reporting system as well as the national reporting process in general.

A review of existing national coordination mechanisms for the implementation of AEWA in Africa will be conducted using information from the MOP5 National Reports and direct contact with AEWA NFPs where needed. Where such coordination mechanisms are absent, the AEWA implementing agency will be encouraged to establish one (preferably using the approach of an AEWA committee). New and existing national coordination mechanisms will be (as far as possible) linked to or incorporated within existing MEA coordination mechanisms in the countries. Seed funding will be provided to Contracting Parties to support the establishment of national coordination mechanisms where relevant.

At least one Training of Trainers (ToT) course on the flyway approach to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands will be convened in each sub-region of Africa. Priority will be given to Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and the Anglophone Western African countries which have not yet benefited from such ToTs. With seed funding secured by the Secretariat and other partners, national implementing agencies will be encouraged to conduct national training courses as a follow-up to the sub-regional ToTs. Activities linked to the use of the FTK are expected to be undertaken in the framework of the Post-WOW Partnership.

The Secretariat, in collaboration with AEWA national implementing agencies in Africa and the Post-WOW Flyway Partnership will promote the use of the FTK in academic institutions. An academic institution interested in hosting a distant learning course on the flyway approach to the conservation and wise use of waterbirds and wetlands (e-learning FTK course) will be identified and the distant learning course (accessible to all African range states) would be set up and implemented. This should contribute to improve knowledge on, and expertise in the continent for waterbird conservation.

An African regional meeting, bringing together AEWA National Focal Points from all African Contracting Parties and some national correspondents from Non-Contracting Parties in the region will be organized each

⁸ Portuguese speaking African countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe

triennium. This will create a forum for discussing and sharing information on key issues pertinent for the conservation of migratory waterbirds in Africa and enable the African Parties to establish a common position on key issues targeted at the MOP. Such a meeting will also serve for training the NFPs on negotiation skills for MEAs, thereby improving their participation in AEWA and other MEA related processes.

4. Budget estimate

The estimated budget required to achieve each action (see Table 21 of Annex 1 and Section 6) reflects the funds which need to be allocated at the level of the Agreement (AEWA core budget and/or voluntary contributions). They do not take into account resources which need to be allocated by the AEWA national implementing agencies or other stakeholders nationally.

Table 21 of Annex 1 provides an overview of the budget estimates for implementing the actions proposed in the Plan of Action, on the basis of the objectives of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and the proposed actions, over the two triennia concerned (2013-2015 and 2016-2017). These estimates are however provided for the period of 2013-2017, given that the budget adopted at MOP5 (2012), can only be available/effective from 2013. Funds will also need to be secured to implement the three research programmes proposed in Africa (see result 3.3.1) and any relevant Implementation Review Process (see result 1.3.3). These funds will depend on the research priorities determined and the specific project proposals established as well as the number of IRP cases and are therefore not included in the budget estimate of this Plan of Action.

A total of 7,356,145 Euros will be required to fully implement the Plan of Action during 2013-2017. About 53% of this amount (3,874,777 Euros) is proposed to be secured between 2012 and 2015, while the remaining 47% (3,481,368 Euros) will be sought between 2016 and 2017.

Each expected result and the related activities from the Plan of Action are prioritized based on the urgency for implementation and thus urgency for allocation of available funds. The resulting priority for implementation is indicated in Table 22. Available funds should be directed to achieving results as indicated by relative priorities. Figure 5 illustrates the budget distribution per implementation priority for each triennium and for the entire duration of this Plan of Action.

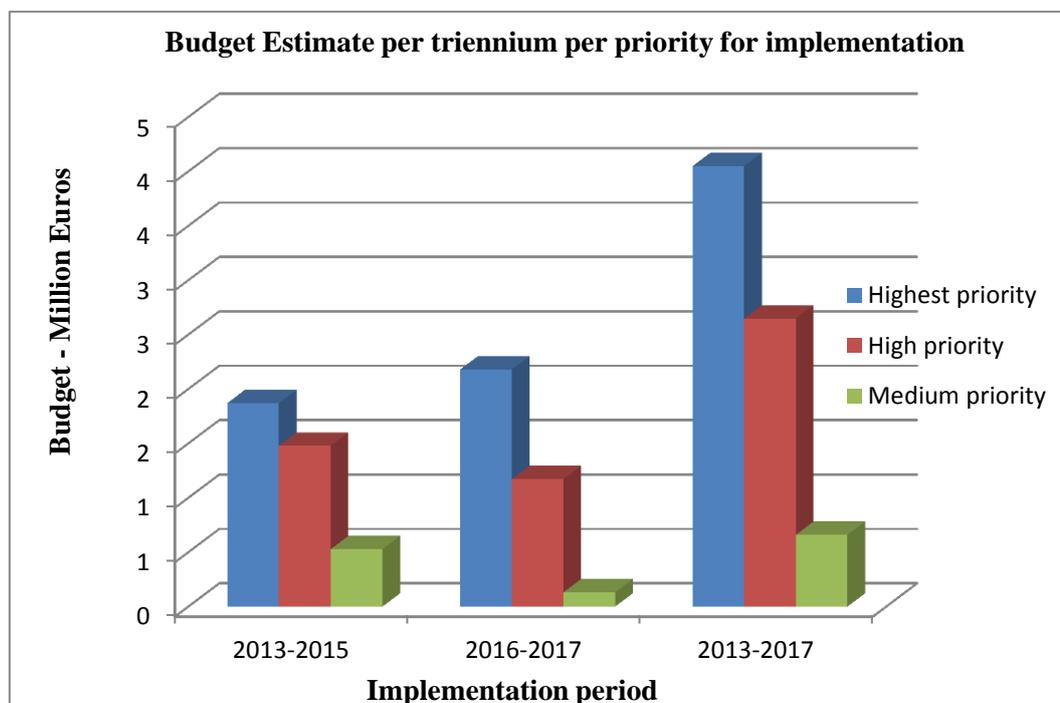


Figure 5: Budget required for implementing the highest, high and medium priority actions for each triennium

5. Implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa

The Plan of Action is intended to be implemented by the African Range States, with the support of the other Ranges States, the Secretariat, partner organisations and the private sector. The national implementing agencies, guided by the AEWA National Focal Point, will outline a national work plan per triennium, for national implementation of the Plan of Action. They will equally work towards the allocation of financial and other resources towards the implementation of the Plan of Action at the national level.

The strategies for conducting each proposed action/activity of the Plan of Action will be defined at the time of their implementation and may vary by country/sub-region/available funds. However, for all proposed actions, emphasis will be placed on strengthening collaboration with existing and planned programmes/projects/activities/resources of partner organisations working on migratory waterbirds conservation in Africa. The Post-WOW Flyway Partnership Agreement⁹ will be closely involved. The African Range States and the Secretariat will be expected to initiate and maintain collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities¹⁰ in Africa, in order to secure legal backing for the implementation of the Plan of Action. The Secretariat will also be responsible for initiating collaboration with the other AEWA Range States, partner organisations and the private sector, for actions requiring such collaboration.

The Secretariat will play a central role in guiding the implementation of the Plan of Action, through the existing coordination mechanism for the African Initiative, as well as with the support of the existing bodies of the Agreement (Standing Committee, Technical Committee and Meeting of the Parties). Coordination of, and active support to the implementation of this Plan of Action by the Secretariat is conditional on the continued availability of a post for Coordination of the African Initiative and an Assistant for the African Initiative, based in the Secretariat. Estimates of the average costs associated with these posts¹¹ over the period of the implementation of this Plan of Action are reflected in the budget overview in Table 22.

Given that the Strategic Plan is the framework for the Plan of Action, the AEWA online National Report template could be adapted to serve the dual purpose of reporting on national implementation of AEWA to the MOP as well as implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa during the MOP. In the Secretariat report to the MOP, a specific report on the implementation of the tasks led by the Secretariat will be provided. The Secretariat will also liaise with the various partner organizations leading different tasks, for feedback, and in turn relay this information to the MOP.

⁹ Post-WOW Partnership:

<http://wow.wetlands.org/ABOUTWOW/LATESTNEWS/tabid/125/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/2281/Default.aspx>

¹⁰

Regional Economic Communities in Africa: Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS/CEEAC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC)

¹¹ Staffing complements of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and the associated costs are defined within the budget adopted by each session of the Meeting of Parties to the Agreement

6. Activities and expected results for achieving an improved conservation status for migratory waterbirds in Africa

6.1 Actions for achieving Objective 1 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain the conservation status of waterbird species and their populations

Table 1: Results and actions for implementing target 1.1 of objective 1

Target 1.1: Full legal protection is provided to all Column A species						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
1.1.1: All CPs have adopted national legislation protecting all Column A species	Identify CPs needing to adopt/amend legislation through their national reports (NRs) to MOP5	All	End 2012	0	Secretariat	Assumption: all CPs have submitted thoroughly filled NRs
	Communicating identified needs to each CP and providing guidance to on national legislation	As identified above	Mid 2013	0	Secretariat	This action might be linked to capacity building under Objective 5
	Develop and adopt/amend relevant legislation	As identified above	2017	0	AEWA national implementation agencies in each CP	

Table 2: Results and actions for implementing target 1.2 of objective 1

Target 1.2: A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for waterbirds is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
1.2.1: All CPs have in place comprehensive network of sites (international and national importance)	Identify, using the CSN and other sources, the current state of networks in each CP	All	2012-2015	50,000	Outsourced in consultation with the CPs	International Site Review (ISR) 2012 will provide information on the internationally important sites

Target 1.2: A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for waterbirds is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
	Organise one workshop per sub-region to provide training on CSN Tool use to all National Focal Points and experts in each CP and to plan national gap filling work	All CPs	2016-2017	35,000 per workshop	Post-WOW Partnership	
	Fill the gaps in the inventory of the site network in each CP (survey and monitoring work)	All	2016-2017 (and beyond)	Min. 50,000 a year	Post-WOW partnership	Regular provision of funds annually to the waterbird monitoring programme in Africa
1.2.2: All CPs have provided statutory or other designation to the sites within the network	Identify, using the CSN and other sources, the current state of protection of the network in each CP	All	2012-2015	50,000 (provided for in 1.2.1) ¹²	Outsourced in consultation with the CPs	ISR 2012 will provide information on the internationally important sites
	Fill gaps in the protection status of sites (designate sites as protected)	All	2012-2017 and beyond	CP resources	Agencies in charge of AEWa implementation in each CP	
1.2.3: All CPs have put in place management plans for the purpose of waterbird conservation and implement them for the sites of the network	Identify, using the CSN and other sources, the current state of management coverage of the network in each CP, the effectiveness of implementation of existing management plans and needs for improved management	All	2012-2015	50,000 (provided for in 1.2.1) ¹³	Outsourced in consultation with the CPs	ISR 2012 will provide information on the internationally important sites
	Establish and implement at least five north-south site twinning along flyways	All	2012-2017	CP resources	CPs (incl. non-African CPs)	
	Fill gaps in management coverage of the network of sites (prepare/update/revise and implement management plans)	All	2012-2017 and beyond	CP resources	Agencies in charge of AEWa implementation in each CP	

¹² Already provided under action 1 in result 1.2.1 above

¹³ Already provided under action 1 in result 1.2.1 above

Table 3: Results and actions for implementing target 1.3 of objective 1

Target 1.3: Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments are used to reduce the impact of new developments on waterbird species and populations						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
1.3.1: All CPs have in place EIA/SEA regulations which fully consider impacts on biodiversity, in particular on waterbirds	Compile relevant information provided through MOP5 reports and identify gaps	All	2012	0	Secretariat	Assumption: all CPs have submitted thoroughly filled NRs
	Develop/amend EIA/SEA regulations as identified by the gap analysis	All identified CPs	2012-2017	CP resources	Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP	Possible assistance from international stakeholders such as the IUCN Law Centre, IAIA, etc.
1.3.2: Capacity of AEWA-related governmental officers in all CPs to participate in EIA/SEA processes is increased	Organise at least four workshops for representatives of governments of all CPs	All	2012-2017	60,000 per workshop	Secretariat	Identify options for synergies with other MEAs on this training; Identify expert organisations to deliver the training
1.3.3: The AEWA Implementation Review Process (IRP) is used for resolving contentious cases of threats to AEWA populations in African Parties	Each Contracting Party and/or partner organisations inform the AEWA Secretariat, in a timely manner, of all major cases having adverse effects or potential adverse effects on AEWA population or their habitats as a result of human activities	All	2012-2017	0	Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP	
	Funds are secured and the AEWA IRP is implemented where relevant	All	2012-2017	As needed for each case	AEWA Secretariat in close collaboration with the AEWA StC and TC	Where relevant, the IRP will be implemented in close collaboration with other MEAs and partner organisations (e.g. the Ramsar Secretariat, BirdLife International, Wetlands International)

Table 4: Results and actions for implementing target 1.4 of objective 1

Target 1.4: Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) are developed and implemented for most threatened species listed in category 1 and categories 2 and 3 marked with an asterisk on column A of Table 1						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
1.4.1: All globally threatened and asterisk-marked species/populations occurring in Africa are subject of an SSAP	Develop SSAPs for the remaining 8 species/populations and one asterisk marked population without SSAPs as identified by the International Review on SSAP development and implementation (2008)	All applicable countries	2012-2017	40,000 per SSAP	Secretariat	Stakeholders other than CPs and the Secretariat are encouraged to initiate in coordination with the Secretariat drafting processes for SSAPs
1.4.2: All SSAPs are having in place established and operational international coordination mechanisms (AEWA International Species Working Groups)	All Range States designate their national representative and national expert to each AEWA ISWG	All Range States	Upon convening of each ISWG	0	Range States	IWSG are convened by the Secretariat
	National Working Groups for each SSAP are convened and coordinated by the national representatives and national experts in each Range State	All Range States	Within a year after convening the ISWG	CP resources	National representatives and national experts designated to each AEWA ISWG	
	All Range States provide annually sufficient resources to maintain the international coordination mechanism for each SSAP	All Range States	Rolling	10,000 per coordination mechanism	RS in consultation with the Secretariat	Group 2-3 SSAPs under one coordination mechanism
	Raise funds for implementation of the SSAPs	Globally	Rolling	Covered by the above budget	IWSG coordinators	At least one project funded per year per SSAP

6.2 Actions for achieving Objective 2 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable

Table 5: Results and actions for implementing target 2.1 of objective 2

Target 2.1: The use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands is phased out in all Contracting Parties						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
2.1.1: All Northern African CPs have legislation in place banning the use of lead shot in wetlands	Each Northern African CP has identified and published a self-imposed deadline for phasing out the use of lead shot in wetlands	NA	2012-2014	0	Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP	
	Each Northern African CP has developed and adopted legislation banning the use of lead shot in wetlands	NA	According to the self-imposed deadlines, but not later than 2017	CP resources	Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP	Support provided by the Secretariat and other stakeholders such as the IUCN Law Centre

Table 6: Results and actions for implementing target 2.2 of objective 2

Target 2.2: Internationally coordinated collection of harvest data is developed and implemented						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
2.2.1: All Contracting Parties have established a system for the collection of data on harvest of waterbirds and	Analyse information provided through MOP5 National Reports as well as other means, to identify countries lacking such systems, the needs for designing and implementing harvest data collection and gaps in existing systems	All	2012-2015	20,000 for additional analysis out of MOP5 National reports	Outsourced by the Secretariat	Assumption: all CPs have submitted thoroughly filled NRs

Target 2.2: Internationally coordinated collection of harvest data is developed and implemented						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
	Each CP designs and adopts a system for the collection of data on harvest of waterbirds, with guidance from the AEWA Secretariat, AEWA TC and other partner organizations	All	2015-2017	CP resources	Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in the CPs	This will be monitored by the AEWA Secretariat to ensure coherence in the systems developed
2.2.2: A sub-regional harvest data collection scheme is operating in Northern Africa	Carry out a feasibility study on coordination of harvest data collection in NA	Northern Africa	2013	30,000	Outsourced by the Secretariat	
	Develop and implement a pilot project on coordinated harvest data collection in NA	Northern Africa	2014-2017	250,000	Outsourced by the Secretariat	With close involvement of ONCFS

Table 7: Results and actions for implementing target 2.3 of objective 2

Target 2.3: Measures to reduce, and, as far as possible, eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking, are developed and implemented						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
2.3.1: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place which is being fully enforced	Compile relevant information provided through MOP5 reports and identify gaps	All	2012	0	Secretariat	Assumption: all CPs have submitted thoroughly filled NRs
	Each CP develops and adopts legislation	All	2015-2017 and beyond	CP resources	Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP	Support provided by the Secretariat and other stakeholders such as the IUCN Law Centre and AEWA National reports)
	Develop and implement pilot projects in each sub-region on providing alternative livelihoods to local communities as a means of ensuring compliance with the legislation	NA, WA, CA, EA, SA	2012-2017	250,000 per sub-region	Secretariat	In collaboration with partner organisations with expertise in the field; funding to be solicited from development agencies

6.3 Actions for achieving Objective 3 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them as a basis for conservation action

Table 8: Results and actions for implementing target 3.1 of objective 3

Target 3.1: Necessary resources are in place to support, on a long-term basis, the international processes for gathering monitoring data for status assessment						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
3.1.1: Increased quantity and quality of waterbird population data from Africa is available	Secure regular annual funding for support of the waterbird monitoring programme coordinated by Wetlands International	All	2012-2017	100,000 per year	CPs in conjunction with the Secretariat	

Table 9: Results and actions for implementing target 3.2 of objective 3

Target 3.2: Capacity of national monitoring systems to assess the status of the waterbirds is established, maintained and further developed						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
3.2.1: Half of the CPs have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place	Review status of national monitoring schemes in each CP and outline priorities for future development	All	2012-2017	80,000	Outsourced by the Secretariat	Half of the CPs will be reviewed in 2012-2015, remaining half in 2016-2017
	Update, translate and multiply the ONCFS training module on waterbird monitoring in sub-Saharan Africa	Not applicable	2013-2014	80,000	Outsourced by the Secretariat and in close collaboration with the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing and ONCFS)	To be used in the framework of the African Waterbird Census capacity building and the north-south twinning on monitoring schemes
	Implement north-south twinning projects on strengthening or establishing national monitoring schemes	The CPs reviewed in triennium 2012-2015	2016-2017 and beyond	CP resources	CPs (incl. non-African CPs)	

Table 10: Results and actions for implementing target 3.3 of objective 3

Target 3.3: Nationally responsible state agencies, academic and other wildlife related research institutions are encouraged to establish research programmes to support implementation of waterbird conservation priorities						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
3.3.1: At least three new AEWA-linked research programmes are established in Africa	Identify priorities in research needs for Africa and develop appropriate research proposals	All	2012-2014	40,000	Outsourced by the Secretariat	Joint process involving African and Eurasian research institutions
	Raise funds and implement the research proposals	As identified	2015-2017 and beyond	As identified	Research institutions	Joint process involving African and Eurasian research institutions
3.3.2: Raised scientific capacity in Africa through scholarships/ exchange programmes on AEWA issues involving European and African universities	Develop a concept for an AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme	Not applicable	2012-2014	10,000	Outsourced by the Secretariat	In collaboration with the TC
	Set up and roll out AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme	All	2015-2016	20,000	Outsourced by the Secretariat	In conjunction with universities interested in participating

Table 11: Results and actions for implementing target 3.4 of objective 3

Target 3.4: Best practices, including, in particular, traditional knowledge for waterbird conservation programmes, are collated and incorporated						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
3.4.1: At least one AEWA-relevant best practice per CP is published in the online journal www.conservationevidence.com	Promote the online journal amongst conservation practitioners in Africa	All	2012-2017	0	Secretariat	

Table 12: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 1 under objective 3

Complementary target 1: Quantity and quality of data on waterbird movements is improved						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
CT/1.1: Pan-African and national capacities for waterbird ringing is strengthened in the framework of AFRING	Institutionalise the AFRING governance and establish AFRING strategy	All	2012-2013	15,000	Secretariat and AFRING coordinator	
	Initiate implementation of the AFRING strategy	All	2014-2015	50,000 seed funding	AFRING governing body in cooperation with the Secretariat	
	Organise two ringing courses with emphasis on Francophone countries	WA, CA, NA	2014-2016	30,000 per workshop	AFRING coordinator	

6.4 Actions for achieving Objective 4 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To improve Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) about migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the need for measures to conserve them and their habitats

Table 13: Results and actions for implementing target 4.3 of objective 4

Target 4.3: Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues in general and of AEWA in particular are increased at all levels within the CPs						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
4.3.1: At least 25% of CPs have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA	All CPs have designated and communicated to the Secretariat a National CEPA Focal Point	All	2012-2013	0	CPs	
	Develop and produce a communication kit providing a set of resource materials for awareness raising	Not applicable	2012-2014	200,000	Secretariat	The toolkit to be made available in the two official languages of the Agreement (English and French), funding permitting, also in Arabic and Portuguese); Target audience is general public and sectors not

Target 4.3: Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues in general and of AEWA in particular are increased at all levels within the CPs						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
						directly involved in nature conservation
	Organise three workshops to provide training to the National CEPA Focal Points	All	2015-2016	35,000 per workshop + 20,000 for a trainer	Outsourced by the Secretariat	
	Each CP has set up and is implementing a national CEPA programme	All	2017-(2018)	CP resources	National CEPA Focal Points	
4.3.2: World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) is celebrated in each CP	Provide seed funding to each CP	All	2012-2017	500 per CP	Secretariat	
	Organise one large WMBD event in Africa per year	All	2012-2017	10,000 per event	National CEPA Focal Points in cooperation with the Secretariat	Each year in a different sub-region

6.5 Actions for achieving Objective 5 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To improve the capacity of Range States for international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their flyways

Table 14: Results and actions for implementing target 5.1 of objective 5

Target 5.1: The membership of the Agreement in Africa is expanded						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
5.1.1: By 2017 the number of Contracting Parties in Africa has reached 45, including the	Organise sub-regional accession workshops for Southern Africa (under SADC), Central Africa (under CEMAC) and Portuguese-speaking African countries ¹⁴	SA, CA and Portuguese NCPs	2012-2016	50,000 per workshop	Secretariat	

¹⁴ Portuguese speaking African countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe

Target 5.1: The membership of the Agreement in Africa is expanded						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
African Union	Organise at least two national accession workshops, particularly in Western Africa	WA	2012-2015	15,000 per workshop	Secretariat	
	CPs in the Standing Committee approach each non-CP in their respective region	All	Rolling	0	CPs in the Standing Committee	
	Conduct a high-level meeting involving CPs, relevant AU bodies and the Secretariat	Not applicable	2014	60,000	At least Ethiopia and South Africa, and others as identified	

Table 15: Results and actions for implementing target 5.4 of objective 5

Target 5.4: The Small Grants Fund (SGF) is activated						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
5.4.1: At least 50,000 EUR annually is disbursed to African countries for implementation of AEWA	Continue allocating at least 20,000 EUR per year in the AEWA core budget for SGF in Africa	All	Rolling	20,000	CPs	
	Donor CPs provide voluntary contributions of at least 30,000 EUR a year for SGF in Africa	Not applicable	Rolling	30,000	Donor CPs	

Table 16: Results and actions for implementing target 5.5 of objective 5

Target 5.5: The rate of submission of National Reports is increased						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
5.5.1: All African CPs regularly submit complete national reports	Organise two national reporting training workshops for National Respondents and National Focal Points	All	2013-2014	75,000 per workshop	Secretariat	

Table 17: Results and actions for implementing target 5.6 of objective 5

Target 5.6: Capacity of national staff to implement the Agreement is increased through proper training mechanisms						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
5.6.1: All National Focal Points and National TC Focal Points have received training on AEWA implementation	Develop a training module on AEWA implementation for staff of national implementation authorities	Not applicable	2012-2013	150,000	Secretariat (outsource part of the work)	Bilingual training module (English and French)
	Organise two training workshops for National Focal Points and National TC Focal Points	All	2016-2017	100,000 per workshop	Secretariat (tutoring to be outsourced)	

Table 18: Results and actions for implementing target 5.7 of objective 5

Target 5.7: Appropriate national coordination mechanisms for implementation of AEWA linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity MEAs are established						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
5.7.1: In at least 50% of the African Contracting Parties AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on regular basis	Identify on the basis of submitted National Reports which CPs have no established or operational national coordination mechanisms in place	All	2012	0	Secretariat	Assumption: all CPs have submitted thoroughly filled National Reports
	Provide guidance to the identified CPs on setting up and/or running a national coordination mechanism	As identified	2013-2017	3,000 per CP	Secretariat	

Table 19: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 2 under objective 5

Complementary target 2: General capacity and expertise of range states on the flyway approach to the conservation and wise use of waterbirds and wetlands is increased						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
CT/2.1: At least two trainers per range state have been trained on delivering training through the Flyway Training Kit (FTK)	Organise one Training of Trainers (ToT) FTK workshops in each sub-region	EA, SA, WA, CA, NA	2012-2017	75,000 per workshop	Post-WOW Partnership	
CT/2.2: At least one national FTK training workshop per CP has taken place	Raise funding for one national workshop per sub-region	Not applicable	2016-2017	5,000 per workshop	Post-WOW Partnership	
	National trainers in collaboration with the National Focal Points organise national FTK training workshops	All CPs	2014-2017	CP resources + the funding raised in the above action	CPs	
CT/2.3: FTK has been incorporated into the curricula of at least five wildlife training institutions in Africa	National Focal Points promote the use of FTK amongst wildlife training institutions	All CPs	2012-2017	0	NFPs in cooperation with the Secretariat	
CT/2.4: FTK training is available through a distant learning course (e-learning) based in an academic institution	Identify an academic institution interested in hosting the FTK distant learning course	Not applicable	2012-2013	0	Post-WOW Partnership	
	Set up and roll out the FTK distant learning course	Not applicable	2016-2017	60,000	Post-WOW Partnership in cooperation with the identified academic institution	

Table 20: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 3 under objective 5

Complementary target 3: Involvement of African CPs in AEWA processes is strengthened						
Result	Action	Geographic scope	Time frame	Budget (€)	Lead	Comments
CT/3.1: An African pre-MOP meeting has taken place each triennium	Organise two African pre-MOP meetings	All	2012-2015 and 2016-2017 (2018)	60,000 per meeting	Secretariat	Potentially linked to the CMS/Ramsar pre-COP meetings
CT/3.2: National Focal Points in each CP have received training in negotiation	Organise one training workshop per triennium	All	2012-2017	30,000 per workshop	Secretariat	Linked to the African pre-MOP/MOP meetings

Annexe 1

Table 21: Budget Overview (in Euros) for implementation and coordination of the Plan of Action, based on the priorities of the Strategic Plan 2009-2017

Objective/Target/Result	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2013-2017	priority
Objective 1: To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain the conservation status of waterbird species and their populations				
1.1.1 All CPs have adopted national legislation protecting all Column A species				highest
a - Identify CPs which need to adopt/amend legislation	0	0	0	
b - Communicate identified needs to CPs and provide guidance on national legislation	0	0	0	
c - Develop and adopt/amend relevant legislation	0	0	0	
<i>Sub-total 1.1.1:</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
1.2.1 All CPs have in place comprehensive network of sites (international and national importance)				highest
a - Identify the current state of site networks in each CP	50,000	0	50,000	
b - Sub-regional workshops for training on the CSN Tool and planning gap-filling work @ 35,000€/workshop	0	175,000	175,000	
c - Survey and monitoring work to fill gaps in national inventories of the site network @ min 50,000€/year	0	100,000	100,000	
<i>Sub-total 1.2.1:</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>275,000</i>	<i>325,000</i>	
1.2.2 All CPs have provided statutory or other designation to the sites within the network				highest
a - Identify the current state of protection of the sites network in each CP	0	0	0	
b - Fill gaps in the protection status of the sites in the network	0	0	0	
<i>Sub-total 1.2.2:</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
1.2.3 All CPs have put in place management plans for the purpose of waterbird conservation and implement them for the sites of the network				highest
a - Identify the current state, needs and effectiveness of management coverage of the network of sites in each CP	0	0	0	
b - Establish and implement at least five north-south site twinning along flyways	0	0	0	
c - Prepare/update/revise and implement management plans to fill in the gaps in management coverage of the network of sites	0	0	0	
<i>Sub-total 1.2.3:</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
1.3.1: All CPs have in place EIA/SEA regulations which fully consider impacts on biodiversity, in particular on waterbirds				high
a - Compile relevant information on national EIA/SEA regulations and identify gaps	0	0	0	
b - Develop and amend EIA/SEA regulations as identified by the gap analysis	0	0	0	
<i>Sub-total 1.3.1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
1.3.2: Capacity of AEWA-related governmental officers in all CPs to participate in EIA/SEA processes is increased				high
a - Organise at least four workshops to increase capacity on EIA/SEA @60,000€/workshop	120,000	120,000	240,000	
<i>Sub-total 1.3.2:</i>	<i>120,000</i>	<i>120,000</i>	<i>240,000</i>	

Objective/Target/Result	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2013-2017	priority
1.3.3: The AEWA Implementation Review Process is used for resolving contentious cases of threats to AEWA populations in African Parties				high
a - The Secretariat is promptly informed of major cases affecting/likely to affect AEWA populations and/or their habitats adversely, as a result of human activities	0	0	0	
b - Funds are secured to implement the AEWA IRP where relevant	0	0	0	
<i>Sub-total 1.3.3:</i>	0	0	0	
1.4.1: All globally threatened and asterisk-marked species/populations occurring in Africa are subject of an SSAP				high
a - Develop SSAPs for the 8 priority species/populations identified in the 2008 International Review on SSAPs and one asterisk population @ 40,000€/SSAP	200,000	160,000	360,000	
<i>Sub-total 1.4.4:</i>	200,000	160,000	360,000	
1.4.2: All SSAPs are having in place established and operational international coordination mechanisms				high
a - Designation of national representatives and experts to each ISWG	0	0	0	
b - Convening and coordination of national working groups for each SSAP	0	0	0	
c - Range States to each SSAP provide, annually, sufficient resources to maintain its international coordination mechanism @ min. 10,000€/SSAP coordination	150,000	200,000	350,000	
d - Fund-raising for the implementation of SSAPs	0	0	0	
<i>Sub-total 1.4.2:</i>	150,000	200,000	350,000	
Sub-total - Objective 1:	520,000	755,000	1,275,000	1,275,000
Objective 2: To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable				
2.1.1: All Northern African Contracting Parties have legislation in place banning the use of lead shot in wetlands				Medium
a - Northern African CPs identify and publish self-imposed deadlines to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands	0	0	0	
b - Northern African CPs develop and adopt legislation to ban the use of lead shot in wetlands	0	0	0	
<i>Sub-total 2.1.1:</i>	0	0	0	
2.2.1: All Contracting Parties establish a system for collection of data on harvest of waterbirds				Medium
a - Identify countries lacking a system for data collection on harvest of waterbirds and assess the needs for establishing and implementing such systems and filling gaps in existing systems	20,000	0	20,000	
b - Each CP designs and adopts a system for data collection on harvest of waterbirds		0	0	
<i>Sub-total 2.2.1:</i>	20,000	0	20,000	
2.2.2: A sub-regional harvest data collection scheme is operating in Northern Africa				Medium
a - Conduct a feasibility study on coordination of harvest data collection in Northern Africa	30,000	0	30,000	
b - Development and implementation of a pilot project on coordinated harvest data collection in Northern Africa	250,000	0	250,000	
<i>Sub-total 2.2.2:</i>	280,000	0	280,000	

Objective/Target/Result	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2013-2017	priority
2.3.1: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place to reduce/eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poisoned baits and non-selective methods of taking				highest
a - Identify gaps in pertinent national legislation	0	0	0	
b - Each identified CP develops and adopts legislation	0	0	0	
c - Develop and implement pilot projects to provide alternative livelihood options to local communities to promote compliance with legislation @250,000€/sub-region	500,000	750,000	1,250,000	
Sub-total 2.3.1:	500,000	750,000	1,250,000	
Sub-total - Objective 2:	800,000	750,000	1,550,000	1,550,000
Objective 3: To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them as a basis for conservation action				
3.1.1: Increased quantity and quality of waterbird population data from Africa is available				highest
a - Regular annual funding secured to support the waterbird monitoring programme (AfWC) coordinated by Wetlands International @ 100,000€/year	300,000	200,000	500,000	
Sub-total 3.1.1:	300,000	200,000	500,000	
3.2.1: Half of the CPs have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place				high
a - Review the status of national monitoring schemes in each CP and outline priorities for future development	40,000	40,000	80,000	
b - The ONCFS training module on waterbird monitoring in sub-Saharan Africa is updated, translated and multiplied	80,000	0	80,000	
c - North-South twinning projects to strengthen/establish national monitoring schemes implemented		0	0	
Sub-total 3.2.1:	120,000	40,000	160,000	
3.3.1: At least three new AEWA-linked research programmes are established in Africa				Medium
a - Identify priorities in research needs for Africa and develop appropriate research proposals	40,000	0	40,000	
b - Raise funds and implement research proposals	0	0	0	
Sub-total 3.3.1:	40,000	0	40,000	
3.3.2: Raised scientific capacity in Africa through scholarships/ exchange programmes on AEWA issues involving European and African universities				high
a - Develop a concept for an AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme	10,000	0	10,000	
b - Set up and roll out the AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme	20,000	0	20,000	
Sub-total 3.3.2:	30,000	0	30,000	
3.4.1: At least one AEWA-relevant best practice per CP is published in the online journal www.conservationevidence.com				Medium
a - The online journal www.conservationevidence.com is promoted among conservationists in Africa	0	0	0	
Sub-total 3.4.1:	0	0	0	
CT/1.1: Pan-African and national capacities for waterbird ringing is strengthened in the framework of AFRING				high
a - Institutionalize the Governance of AFRING and establish an AFRING Strategy	15,000	0	15,000	
b - Initiate the implementation of the AFRING Strategy with seed funding	50,000	0	50,000	

Objective/Target/Result	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2013-2017	priority
c - Organisation of two ringing courses, particularly for Francophone African countries @ 30,000€/course	30,000	30,000	60,000	
Sub-total CT/1.1:	95,000	30,000	125,000	
Sub-total - Objective 3:	585,000	270,000	855,000	855,000
Objective 4: To improve CEPA for migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the need for measures to conserve them and their habitats				
4.3.1: At least 25% of CPs have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA				highest
a - Designation of CEPA Focal Points by all CPs and information communicated to the Secretariat	0	0	0	
b - Develop a communication kit with resource materials for awareness-raising on AEWA	200,000	0	200,000	
c - Organised three workshops to train national CEPA Focal Points @ 35,000€/workshop and 20,000€ for trainer	0	125,000	125,000	
d - Each CP sets up and is implementing a national CEPA programme	0	0	0	
Sub-total 4.3.1:	200,000	125,000	325,000	
4.3.2: World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) is celebrated in each CP				Medium
a - Seed funding provided to each CP to promote the celebration of WMBD @ 500€/CP	6,500	6,500	13,000	
b - One major WMBD event organised per year in Africa	30,000	20,000	50,000	
Sub-total 4.3.2:	36,500	26,500	63,000	
Sub-total - Objective 4:	236,500	151,500	388,000	388,000
Objective 5: To improve the capacity of Range States for international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their flyways				
5.1.1: By 2017 the number of Contracting Parties in Africa has reached 45, including the African Union				high
a - Two sub-regional (SADC and CEMAC) and one Portuguese accession workshops organized @ 50,000€/workshop	50,000	100,000	150,000	
b - At least two national accession workshops organised, particularly for Western Africa @ 15,000€/workshop	15,000	15,000	30,000	
c - African Standing Committee representatives approach non-CPs in their sub-region to promote accession	0	0	0	
d - A high level meeting to promote the accession of the African Union to AEWA	60,000		60,000	
Sub-total 5.1.1:	125,000	115,000	240,000	
5.4.1: At least 50,000 EUR annually is disbursed to African countries as SGFs to implement of AEWA				high
a - At least 20,000€/year is allocated in the AEWA core budget for SGFs in Africa	60,000	40,000	100,000	
b - Voluntary contributions of at least 30,000€/year is secured from Donor CPs for SGFs in Africa	90,000	60,000	150,000	
Sub-total 5.4.1:	150,000	100,000	250,000	
5.5.1: All African CPs regularly submit complete national reports				high
a - Organise two workshops to train National Respondents and NFPs on the online national reporting @75,000€/workshop	150,000	0	150,000	
Sub-total 5.5.1:	150,000	0	150,000	

Objective/Target/Result	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2013-2017	priority
5.6.1: All National Focal Points and National TC Focal Points have received training on AEWA implementation				Highest
a - Training module developed on the implementation of AEWA, targeting national implementing agencies	150,000	0	150,000	
b - Two training workshops organised for NFPs and national TC Focal Points on implementation of AEWA @100,000€/workshop		200,000	200,000	
Sub-total 5.6.1:	150,000	200,000	350,000	
5.7.1: In at least 50% of the African Contracting Parties AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on regular basis				high
a - Identify CPs which lack/are not operating an AEWA national coordination mechanism	0	0	0	
b - Provide guidance to identified CPs on setting up and /or operating a national coordination mechanism @3,000€/CP	18,000	21,000	39,000	
Sub-total 5.7.1:	18,000	21,000	39,000	
CT/2.1: At least two trainers per range state have been trained on delivering training through the Flyway Training Kit (FTK)				high
a - At least one Training of Trainers FTK workshop organised in each sub-region @ 75,000€/workshop	150,000	225,000	375,000	
Sub-total CT/2.1:	150,000	225,000	375,000	
CT/2.2: At least one national FTK training workshop per CP has taken place				high
a - At least one national training workshop with the FTK organised per sub-region @ 5,000€/workshop	0	25,000	25,000	
b - National Focal Points and National Trainers organise national FTK workshops	0	0	0	
Sub-total CT/2.2:	0	25,000	25,000	
CT/2.3: FTK has been incorporated into the curricula of at least five wildlife training institutions in Africa				Medium
a - National Focal Points promote the use of the FTK amongst wildlife training institutions	0	0	0	
Sub-total CT/2.3:	0	0	0	
CT/2.4: FTK training is available through a distant learning course (e-learning) based in an academic institution				Highest
a - Identification of an academic institution interested to host a FTK distant learning course	0	0	0	
b - Setting up and roll out FTK distant learning course		60,000	60,000	
Sub-total CT/2.4:	0	60,000	60,000	
CT/3.1: An African pre-MOP meeting has taken place each triennium				Medium
a - Organisation of two African regional meetings in preparation for the MOP @60,000€/meeting	60,000	60,000	120,000	
Sub-total CT/3.1:	60,000	60,000	120,000	
CT/3.2: National Focal Points in each CP have received training in negotiation				Medium
a - Organise two training workshop for NFPs on negotiation skills for MEAs @ 30,000€/workshop	30,000	30,000	60,000	
Sub-total CT/3.2:	30,000	30,000	60,000	
Sub-total - Objective 5:	833,000	836,000	1,669,000	1,669,000
Coordination of the implementation of the African Initiative				
Post for a Coordinator for the African Initiative	265,337	185,854	451,191	Highest

Objective/Target/Result	2013 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2013-2017	priority
Post of an Administrative Assistant for the African Initiative	189169	132,503	321,672	Highest
Sub-total - Coordination:	454,506	318,357	772,863	772,863
Total Objective 1. - 5. and Coordination:	3,429,006	3,080,857	6,509,863	
13 % UNEP overhead:	445,771	400,511	846,282	
Grand Total:	3,874,777	3,481,368	7,356,145	

Table 22: Budget estimate (in Euros) for the implementation and coordination of the Plan of Action for Africa based on the priority for implementation

Priority for Funding	2013-2015	2016-2017	2013-2017	Objective
A. Highest Priority Results				
1.1.1: All CPs have adopted national legislation protecting all Column A species	0	0	0	1
1.2.1: All CPs have in place comprehensive network of sites (international and national importance)	50,000	275,000	325,000	1
1.2.2: All CPs have provided statutory or other designation to the sites within the network	0	0	0	1
1.2.3: All CPs have put in place management plans for the purpose of waterbird conservation and implement them for the sites of the network	0	0	0	1
2.3.1: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place	500,000	750,000	1,250,000	2
3.1.1: Increased quantity and quality of waterbird population data from Africa is available	300,000	200,000	500,000	3
4.3.1: At least 25% of CPs have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA	200,000	125,000	325,000	4
5.6.1: All National Focal Points and National TC Focal Points have received training on AEWA implementation	150,000	200,000	350,000	5
CT/2.4: FTK training is available through a distant learning course (e-learning) based in an academic institution	0	60,000	60,000	5
Post for a Coordinator for the African Initiative	265,337	185,854	451,191	Coordination
Post of an Administrative Assistant for the African Initiative	189,169	132,503	321,672	Coordination
Sub-total - Highest Priority Results:	1,654,506	1,928,357	3,582,863	
B. High Priority Results				
1.3.1: All CPs have in place EIA/SEA regulations which fully consider impacts on biodiversity, in particular on waterbirds	0	0	0	1
1.3.2: Capacity of AEWA-related governmental officers in all CPs to participate in EIA/SEA processes is increased	120,000	120,000	240,000	1
1.3.3: The AEWA Implementation Review Process is used for resolving contentious cases of threats to AEWA populations in African Parties	0	0	0	1
1.4.1: All globally threatened and asterisk-marked species/populations occurring in Africa are subject of an SSAP	200,000	160,000	360,000	1

1.4.2: All SSAPs are having in place established and operational international coordination mechanisms	150,000	200,000	350,000	1
3.2.1: Half of the CPs have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place	120,000	40,000	160,000	3
3.3.2: Raised scientific capacity in Africa through scholarships/ exchange programmes on AEWA issues involving European and African universities	30,000	0	30,000	3
CT/1.1: Pan-African and national capacities for waterbird ringing is strengthened in the framework of AFRING	95,000	30,000	125,000	3
5.1.1: By 2017 the number of Contracting Parties in Africa has reached 45, including the African Union	125,000	115,000	240,000	5
5.4.1: At least 50,000 EUR annually is disbursed to African countries for implementation of AEWA	150,000	100,000	250,000	5
5.5.1: All African CPs regularly submit complete national reports	150,000	0	150,000	5
5.7.1: In at least 50% of the African Contracting Parties AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on regular basis	18,000	21,000	39,000	5
CT/2.1: At least two trainers per range state have been trained on delivering training through the Flyway Training Kit (FTK)	150,000	225,000	375,000	5
CT/2.2: At least one national FTK training workshop per CP has taken place	0	25,000	25,000	5
Sub-total - High Priority Results:	1,308,000	1,036,000	2,344,000	
C. Medium Priority Results				
2.1.1: All Northern African Contracting Parties have legislation in place banning the use of lead shot in wetlands	0	0	0	2
2.2.1: All Contracting Parties establish a system for collection of data on harvest of waterbirds	20,000	0	20,000	2
2.2.2: A sub-regional harvest data collection scheme is operating in Northern Africa	280,000		280,000	
3.3.1: At least three new AEWA-linked research programmes are established in Africa	40,000	0	40,000	3
3.4.1: At least one AEWA-relevant best practice per CP is published in the online journal www.conservationevidence.com	0	0	0	3
4.3.2: World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) is celebrated in each CP	36,500	26,500	63,000	4
CT/2.3: FTK has been incorporated into the curricula of at least five wildlife training institutions in Africa	0	0	0	5
CT/3.1: An African pre-MOP meeting has taken place each triennium	60,000	60,000	120,000	5
CT/3.2: National Focal Points in each CP have received training in negotiation	30,000	30,000	60,000	5
Sub-total - High Medium Results:	466,500	116,500	583,000	
Total for Highest, high and medium priority objectives:	3,429,006	3,080,857	6,509,863	
13 % UNEP overhead:	445,771	400,511	846,282	
Grand total for highest, high and medium priority objectives:	3,874,777	3,481,368	7,356,145	

Annex 2

Table 23: Priority Species for the development of Single Species Action Plans in Africa¹⁵

No	Species	Populations
1	Bank Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> (EN)	Coastal Southwest Africa
2	Slaty Egret <i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> (VU) ¹⁶	South central Africa
3	Shoebill <i>Balaeniceps rex</i> (VU)	Central Tropical Africa
4	Wattled Crane <i>Grus carunculatus</i> (VU)	Central & Southern Africa
5	Madagascar Pratincole <i>Glareola ocularis</i> (VU)	Madagascar/East Africa
6	African Penguin <i>Spheniscus demersus</i> (VU)	Southern Africa
7	Cape Gannet <i>Sula (Morus) capensis</i> (VU)	Southern Africa
8	Blue Crane <i>Grus paradisea</i> (VU)	Extreme Southern Africa
9	Grey Crowned-crane <i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i> (VU)	Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe)

¹⁵ Extracted from the AEWA Priority list for the development of SSAPs : http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_10_ssap_review.pdf

¹⁶ This SSAP is under development, to be presented to MOP5 of AEWA. It is therefore not budgeted under the development of SSAPs in the Plan of Action for Africa.