



# Workshop of the Working Group for the Development of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027

10-12 October 2017  
Hotel Ngor Diarama, Dakar, Senegal



## WORKSHOP REPORT

Tim Dodman  
November 2017

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## **1. Workshop introduction**

The 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties to AEWA (MOP4) adopted the African Initiative for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in Africa, under which the Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA) 2012-2017 was adopted by the AEWA MOP5 in May 2012 in La Rochelle, France. The AEWA MOP6 subsequently extended this first PoAA (as well as the AEWA Strategic Plan) until 2018, taking into account that the AEWA MOP7 is scheduled to take place in 2018. The AEWA PoAA 2012-2018 development process included wide consultation with AEWA Parties, especially African Parties, through questionnaires, interviews and an interactive consolidating review through the African pre-MOP5 workshop (12-13 May 2012). The PoAA 2012-2018 aims to serve as an operational guideline towards implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan, which it uses as a framework, in Africa.

The lifespan of the first AEWA PoAA soon ends, and the AEWA Standing Committee (StC) has approved the concept for development of the PoAA 2019-2027. This process involves review of the previous plan and development of a draft plan by independent consultants in partnership with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat. In addition, a Working Group has been established to provide essential input to initiate and guide the new PoAA development process. A key task of this Working Group is participation in the workshop held in Dakar.

As approved by the AEWA StC in the PoAA Concept Note, PoAA Working Group members comprise African regional representatives from the AEWA StC, regional representatives and experts from the AEWA Technical Committee and African Contracting Party representatives from each sub-region selected by the National Focal Points themselves. There are also Working Group observers, comprising non-African AEWA Contracting Parties, partner organisations and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat. A workshop for the PoAA Working Group organised in October 2017 in Dakar, Senegal, aimed at establishing the basis for the development of the PoAA 2019-2027. This report provides an overview of the PoAA Working Group workshop, but it does not include results from breakout group and plenary sessions, which are being used for guiding the development of the draft PoAA.

The workshop was made possible thanks to the generous financial and other contributions from the Governments of Switzerland (through the Federal Office for the Environment, FOEN) and Senegal.

## **2. Workshop venue and programme**

The workshop was held at the Hotel Ngor Diarama in Dakar, Senegal, using two hotel meeting rooms. The workshop started at 09:00 on Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> October, and ended at 17:00 on Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> October, following the programme agenda in Annex 1.

## **3. Workshop participants**

Participants comprised members and observers of the PoAA Working Group plus additional local participants from Senegal; unfortunately, some Working Group members / observers were unable to participate in the workshop, which was supported by three facilitators (Annex 2). The composition of group work sessions by participant is given in Annex 3.

#### 4. Workshop resume

The workshop commenced with an official opening session, followed by participant introductions and presentations about the status of the draft AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and current PoAA 2012-2018. It then focused on group work sessions to identify priorities for inclusion in the draft plan, targets and actions with flyway-level considerations. Attention was also given to strengthening sub-regional and flyway level cooperation, the structure and appearance of the plan and addressing implementation challenges. A few presentations introduced or supported the group work and are [available online on the AEWA website](#). The workshop included a cocktail in the evening of 11<sup>th</sup> October following a field excursion to Technopole Wetland organised by Senegal National Parks Department (DPNS) and the NGO “Nature Communautés Développement” (NCD). The workshop ended with an evaluation, informal closing session and votes of thanks.

#### 5. Workshop account

**Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> October 2017**

##### **5.1 Introductions & Opening**

The workshop opening panel comprised Jacques Trouvilliez (UNEP/AEWA Executive Secretary), Lamine Kane (Director of Senegal National Park Service, DPNS), Barirega Akankwasah (Chair of the AEWA Standing Committee and PoAA Working Group), Rea Gehring (Deputy Head of Mission at the Embassy of Switzerland to Senegal) and Ramatoulaye Dieng Ndiaye (Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Senegal). Mr Trouvilliez highlighted the need for AEWA to have a regional vision for Africa and an effective plan to ensure this. Mr Akankwasah (workshop chair) noted that the working group role was clear-cut and highlighted the need for capacity in Africa for effective flyways management. The Swiss Embassy remarked on the need to protect migratory waterbirds, which serve as a powerful connection between countries. Madame Ndiaye expressed her confidence that the workshop would yield important results for Africa, with the movements of birds constituting a real link between countries, with a need for collaboration. She then officially opened the workshop, welcoming everyone to the meeting on behalf of the Government of Senegal.



*Official opening panel (left-right): J. Trouvilliez, B. Akankwasah, R.D. Ndiaye, R. Gehring and L. Kane*

Participants then introduced themselves in turn before Evelyn Moloko (Coordinator for the AEWA African Initiative), gave an overview of the Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA), covering its history, development, current status and implementation. After a group photo, Tim Dodman (Consultant for development of the draft PoAA 2019-2027 and workshop facilitator) introduced the workshop agenda, which was adopted by the meeting, and presented an overview of obstacles to implementation highlighted by a questionnaire review conducted before the workshop. Szabolcs Nagy (PoAA Consultant and workshop facilitator) then introduced the draft AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, which should serve as a backbone for the new PoAA. This draft plan, which goes for approval to Parties in July 2018, has 5 Objectives, 27 Targets and 94 Activities (48 are at national level).

### **5.2 Content and scope of the PoAA 2019-2027**

Evelyn Moloko briefly presented the content and scope of the current PoAA, which served as a guide for implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan. The plan lists actions, time frame and a budget for achieving results that are linked directly to the Strategic Plan. Abdoulaye Ndiaye (PoAA Consultant and workshop facilitator) then led a discussion to consider what the working group would like to include within the future plan in order to ensure that it efficiently served to operationalize the Strategic Plan. The working group agreed to link the PoAA 2019-2027 to the draft Strategic Plan, providing also a framework for presenting flyway scale and sub-regional actions and project ideas.

### **5.3 Group session on Prioritisation**

The first group work session constituted four thematic groups tasked with prioritisation of targets and activities for objectives 1-4 of the draft Strategic Plan. They ranked the targets and activities for each objective according to priority and feasibility. The main aims of the exercise were to decide which activities are relevant for the African region and to identify those that need priority attention. It was also useful to consider what prevents Contracting Parties



*Seydina Issa Sylla presents results from the Network of sites group*

from achieving these Strategic Plan activities and propose measures for addressing such obstacles. The four groups were divided according to draft Strategic Plan objectives, and had around one hour and fifteen minutes to work before presenting their results back in plenary:

- Group 1. Species conservation
- Group 2. Sustainable use
- Group 3. Network of sites
- Group 4. Habitats

### **5.4 Strengthening sub-regional / flyway level collaboration**

There were three presentations; the first two highlighted different levels of implementation of current PoAA actions at the sub-regional and flyway levels and the third on a climate change project for migratory waterbird conservation.

The sub-regional case study was from Southern Africa, with a presentation by Humbu Mafumo. She emphasized that for Africa, specific guidance is provided by five sub-regional focal point coordinators (Northern, Eastern, Southern, Western & Central Africa), with additional support provided by the Technical Support Unit (TSU). It is useful to consider if sub-regional coordination is working across Africa. Actions that have taken place in Southern Africa include:

- Collaboration between Eastern & Southern Africa / Ethiopia & South Africa for the White-winged Flufftail project and implementation and review of the SSAP
- Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TfCAs): five sites
- SADC proposals

There are options for improving collaboration on the ground, including improved communication and collaboration for fund-raising, also capacity building; such activities could potentially be improved through a sub-regional coordinator not attached to government.

The flyway level case study focused on the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative (WSFI), delivered by Tim Dodman. The Wadden Sea is the largest unbroken stretch of mudflats in the world, supporting around 10-12 million migratory birds and shared by three countries (Denmark, Germany, The Netherlands). The Wadden Sea became a World Heritage Site in 2009, when the World Heritage Commission requested the states *to strengthen cooperation on management and research activities with States Parties on the African Eurasian Flyways, which play a significant role in conserving migratory species along these flyways*. This led to creation of the WSFI, as an initiative to support action along the East Atlantic Flyway including in Africa, as summarised in the slide below:

**Wadden Sea & East Atlantic Flyway**

- The Wadden Sea links the Arctic with Europe and Africa
- 12,000,000 migratory birds
- Wadden Sea as staging, moulting and wintering site
- Many other important sites including:
  - WH Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania
  - WH Doñana, Spain
  - WH Djoudj, Senegal
  - Bijagós, Guinea-Bissau
  - Walvis Bay, Namibia

The WSFI vision is that *migratory birds find lasting refuge along the East Atlantic Flyway from northern breeding areas to their key Wadden Sea stopover and to the African coastline, and inspire and connect people for future generations*. The WSFI focuses on capacity-building and monitoring, working with sub-regional and local partners all along the flyway in Africa. Its tangible outputs include a manual for monitoring and the African East Atlantic Flyway Guide in the three main languages used across the flyway (English, French and Portuguese). In addition, the Wadden Sea also has a MoU with the Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania, one of the key flyway sites in Africa.

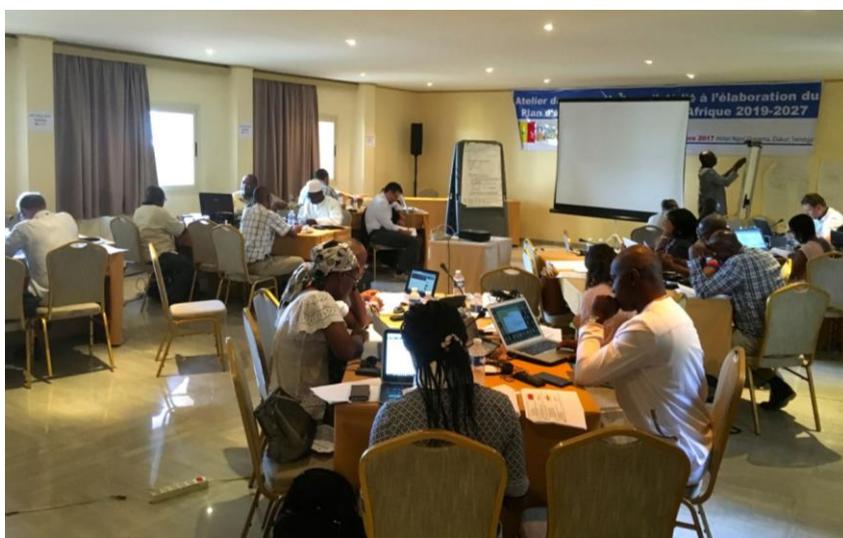
Mori Diallo then presented the Climate Resilient Flyway Network project, implemented by Wetlands International in collaboration with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, aimed at supporting implementation of AEWA Resolutions 5.13 and 6.6 on climate change adaptation for waterbirds. The main project objectives include assessing vulnerability to climate change for Critical Sites for migratory waterbirds, integrating waterbird climate change adaptation into relevant national policy development aimed at supporting implementation of relevant resolutions of AEWA, Ramsar and CBD and restoration of wetlands to increase resilience of waterbirds and local communities to climate change. Some main outcomes include results of some Africa-wide assessments which will be made available through the Critical Sites Network (CSN) Tool, as well as two pilot initiatives in Ethiopia's Central Rift Valley Lakes and Mali's Upper Niger Basin whose results will be shared with other African countries through workshops. In both areas, the project highlights a seven-step landscape approach with community-based restoration of critical sites.

### ***5.5 Group session on assessing knowledge, capacity, awareness and resources***

During this second group work session, participants were asked to rank draft Strategic Plan targets and activities for Objective 5 according to priority and feasibility with three groups:

- Group A. Addressing knowledge and capacity gaps
- Group B. Building AEWA into policies
- Group C. Mobilising resources

The intention again was to focus on the most relevant activities for Africa as well as consider joint actions. Groups worked for about one hour and fifteen minutes before reporting back to plenary.



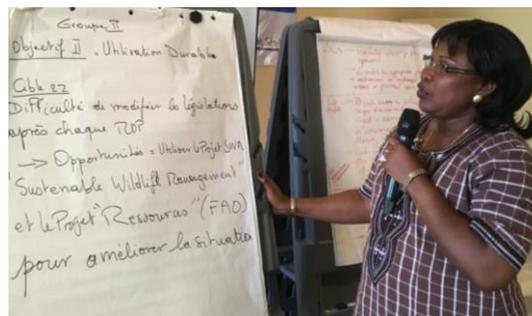
*A plenary session underway during the workshop*

The meeting then closed for the day, after which Szabolcs Nagy provided an update about progress with the 7<sup>th</sup> Report on the Conservation Status Report (CSR7) of Migratory Waterbirds in the Agreement Area to be presented to the AEWA MOP7, especially new approaches for presenting information, as well as an update the new CSN Tool.

Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> October 2017

### 5.6 Defining PoAA targets and actions

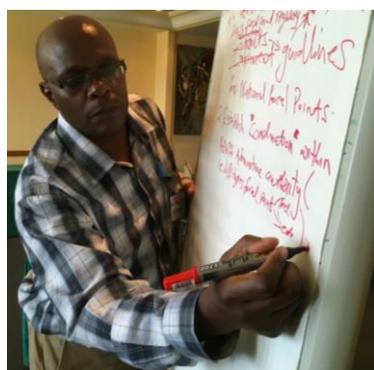
After a brief resume of Day 1 by Muchai Muchane, the workshop began with a group work session that aimed to define detailed actions proposed for the PoAA 2019-2027 and time-frames for each prioritised target and activity of Objectives 1-4 of the draft Strategic Plan, building on the first group work session of the previous day. Participants worked in the same groups (Species conservation, Sustainable use, Network of sites, and Habitats), each tasked to identify the detailed actions needed to meet the Strategic Plan activities, taking account of identified obstacles and opportunities. The group work lasted 1.5 hours, followed by a plenary feedback session.



*Germaine Ouedraogo presents results from the Sustainable Use group*

During the plenary, Pierre Defos du Rau recommended that the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat have advocacy meetings with countries where habitat destruction is occurring. Issa Sylla recommended to take note of habitat changes, including dams and other developments, including an inventory of risks of habitat loss (this should be added to the proposed action 4.1). Geoffroy Citegetse recommended to include the development sector, and strengthen links with development organisations for site/habitat actions.

### 5.7 Defining PoAA targets and actions for Objective 5



*Muchai Muchane takes notes for the group on Building AEWA*

During the next group work session, groups were asked to define detailed PoAA actions and time-frames for each prioritised target and activity of Objective 5 of the draft Strategic Plan, building on the second group work session of the previous day. Participants worked in the same groups (Addressing knowledge and capacity gaps, Building AEWA into policies, and Mobilising resources). This session lasted one hour with a plenary feedback. During plenary it was noted in relation to legislation that it was unrealistic for African countries to modify legislation by each MOP, despite requirements.

## 5.8 Structure and appearance of the Plan

How a plan is presented can significantly influence its usefulness and impact. Tim Dodman and Abdoulaye Ndiaye facilitated this plenary brainstorming session, preceded by a few slides from the pre-workshop questionnaire review, which included the comments shown right.



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Atelier du groupe de travail dédié à l'élaboration du Plan d'action de l'AEWA pour l'Afrique 2019-2027

10 - 12 October / octobre 2017 - Dakar



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra  
Swiss Confederation  
Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

### Structure and appearance of the Plan: Some points from interviews

- “When I see a plan I need to see something that I can remember. When I read this table, after one week I will have forgotten everything. I need a **‘picture’ or ‘story’** that depicts the ideas of the plan.”
- “**Printed** in English & French, made to look nice – gives more importance.”
- “More **visual appearance of the plan** ... Colourful pictures / graphs can attract more attention. Design the plan according to the audience”
- “The table in part 6 is well-presented - **clear and concise** and shows the connection to the Strategic Plan; add a column with prioritisation”
- “We should present the plan in an **appealing way**”

Participants were invited to consider the main target audiences for the PoAA and what they need in the plan as well as suggest ideas on how to present the plan in such a way to maximise its use and to attract more support. A few options were presented:

- A. **Like existing PoAA:** Introductory information and detailed table showing: Result / Action / Geographic scope / Time frame / Budget / Lead
- B. **Table only:** Like existing PoAA but with only very short introduction and detailed table, e.g.: SP Target / SP Activity / PoAA Action / Priority / Cost
- C. **Short intro plus concise table:** e.g. SP code / PoAA Action / Time-frame
- D. **Graphic chain:** Actions presented more like a results chain, as used by MAVA (see figure), e.g. showing (short) SP Activities and PoAA Actions

An example of a visual kind of appearance for tables was also presented (below):



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### Structure and appearance of the Plan: Some potential options

**D. Colours / codes / shapes:** A concise table or figure with use of different colours / codes / shapes in place of text wherever possible.



**4.3a** Identify priority waterbird habitat improvement measures



1. Identify key waterbird habitats
2. Review status of habitats in wider landscape

Reeds = Habitat action  
Star shape = High priority  
Green = By MOP9  
Yellow = Parties

**E. Detailed table / separate summary:** A detailed table plus a concise attractive summary, e.g. compare Ramsar Strategic Plan poster:

Other considerations included whether to include images, the need to print the plan and to add 'boxes' for project concepts. Group members made the following comments concerning appearance of the plan:

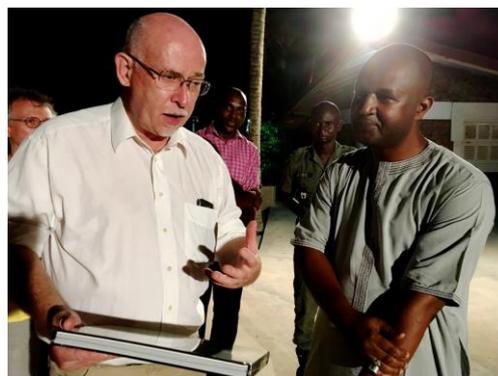
- Accessible to high-level readers but also attractive for students / rangers
- Simple / Attractive / Clear / Short
- Include a short and attractive resume of the plan for different actors
- Show clearly on a map all Parties that have signed up to the plan
- Need also to target funding agencies and include a broad spectrum of targets
- The plan needs to be attractive, showing cultural images, but with all elements and messages clear
- Visual aspect is critical, especially for introduction, which should have images and bullet points
- Outline existing achievements
- There could be a possible mixture of approaches, e.g. 'shapes' and 'project boxes' plus detail; i.e. combine approaches
- There could be an attractive document plus a more detailed one
- Maybe produce a shorter-term operational plan to complement the 9-year PoAA
- Include maps of sub-regions and identify the long and short-term actions
- How to communicate the document to partners and donors is critical
- Communication is very important. For our plan we must make an effort to furnish National Focal Points with a very useful tool; participants should not hesitate to contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat with ideas.

During discussion about the option of having both one concise document and one detailed document, Focal Points were asked whether they would be likely to use both or would just use one of them. Most responded that they would most likely just use the concise version. This may render it unsuitable to produce long and concise versions.

### ***5.9 Field visit to Technopole wetlands and cocktail***

During the late afternoon, a visit was organised to Technopole wetlands, a site on the outskirts of Dakar supporting a few lakes / lagoons and ponds as part of the 'niayes' ecosystem. We were welcomed at the site by personnel of Nature, Communauté et Développement (NCD), one of Senegal's leading environmental NGOs, which has established a centre at the site using a building originally set aside for a planned golf course. After introductory discussions, the group had an enjoyable and informative walk around one of the areas alongside the main lake. A wide range of waterbirds and other species were observed, including Great Cormorant, Little Grebe and Senegal Thick-knee, all covered under AEWA. The wetlands do not benefit from formal protection, with various potential developments planned in the area, including a golf course. It was agreed that the site strongly merited protection, clearly demonstrated by the wide range of waterbirds present and the high recreational and educational values. Photos from the field trip are shown in Annex 4.

On return to the hotel, we were hosted to an informal cocktail, which allowed participants some free time to discuss and share food and drinks together. Lamine Kane and Jacques Trouvilliez (right) both made short speeches, with gifts exchanged. Jacques thanked Senegal for the country's long-term commitment to AEWA and for hosting the workshop and other AEWA events. He also remarked on the early promotion of AEWA in the 1990s by Senegal, with support of Issa Sylla and the Wetlands International Senegal office. Lamine Kane expressed his pleasure at hosting the workshop and reaffirmed Senegal's commitment to AEWA. Thanks were also extended to François Lamarque and to France for significant support to AEWA in Africa, especially via the TSU.



**Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> October 2017**

### ***5.10 Implementation of the PoAA: Case studies / identification of obstacles to implementation / lessons to learn***

After a short recap of the previous day by Lizanne Roxburgh, a plenary session was held focused on implementation case studies:

#### **5.10.a Swaziland**

Dr Wisdom Dlamini presented AEWA implementation in Swaziland, which joined AEWA in 2013. Important sites for waterbirds include the Hendrick van Eck Dam, the Sand River Dam, Hawane Dam (which used to support Wattled Crane prior to inundation) and the Mr. Almor Oliveira Ponds. Challenges to implementation included:

- Limited expertise (ornithologists in particular) – fewer counts/censuses
- Limited time allocation for AEWA (<5%) considering other commitments
- Demographic pressures (urbanization)
- Conflicting land uses/increasing demand for land (settlements, agriculture etc.)
- Climate change and variability (changes in hydrological regimes/drying of some wetlands, frequent droughts).

Alien plants present a high pressure to natural sites in Swaziland, including wetlands. Some opportunities relating to AEWA are:

- Private sector participation is key (resources / land ownership)
- Citizen science is key in the identification and monitoring of waterbirds
- Public-Private sector-University partnerships for research.
- Capacity building/knowledge sharing and transfer
- There is still a need for concerted efforts to identify flyway dynamics for most species and enhance collaboration between countries.
- Cultural heritage intricately linked to biodiversity; e.g. the King advocates for wetland protection, whilst reeds are used in the annual Umhlanga ceremony.

### 5.10.b Senegal

Abdou Salam Kane (right) presented the situation of AEWA implementation in Senegal. Senegal has numerous wetlands, many of which are of international importance for waterbirds. The main obstacles to AEWA implementation in Senegal are:



- Identification of priority actions of the PoAA
- Understanding the role of the different AEWA Focal Points
- Financial support
- Coordination of actions between Government and key actors
- Integration of PoAA into national planning instruments
- Dispersion of initiatives

Lessons learned include recognising the needs for capacity building, for monitoring IBAs with local NGOs, and for financing and coverage of the IWC.

### 5.10.c Uganda

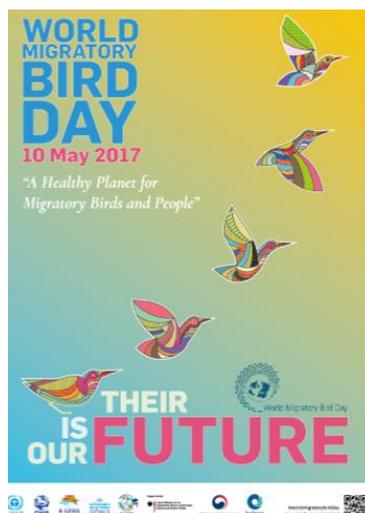
Dr Barirega Akankwasah presented the successes and challenges of AEWA implementation in Uganda. Concerning sustainable use, 20% of protected area revenue goes back to local communities, whilst bird-based tourism has been prioritised as a critical economic activity. Trade in AEWA-listed species is banned, with wildlife crime attracting strict penalties. Waterbird monitoring is undertaken regularly, led by the NGO Nature Uganda, with regular awareness-raising / CEPA events and initiatives. The main challenges to implementation are:

- Pressure for settlement and industrial development on wetlands which are critical habitats for waterbirds especially in urban areas
- Limited financial resources to support program implementation
- Inadequate personnel to have dedicated personnel assigned for AEWA issues
- Human-wildlife conflicts, e.g. crop raiding by cranes
- Wetland management mandate is housed in a differently ministry and this requires close cooperation to be effective.

The main lessons learned for implementing AEWA are:

- Mainstreaming of AEWA issues in National Development Policies and Plans presents high prospects for effective implementation
- Pre and post MOP national consultations are effective national implementation tools
- Demonstration of economic benefits, e.g. from eco-tourism, presents a strong case for prioritisation of species conservation by Governments
- Partnering with civil society and private sector enhances AEWA implementation at national level.

#### 5.10.d CEPA



Florian Keil presented the AEWA Communication strategy and its importance within the AEWA PoAA. The strategy was adopted at MOP6 and guides AEWA's communication work, recognising that effective communication needs to be targeted and planned and that dedicated communication capacity is essential. Communication steps relating to the PoAA are to make the PoAA attractive, promote the plan and to support its implementation. Two important initiatives with a high CEPA output are the (former) Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) project and World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD). The WMBD campaign (2017 poster shown left) is a powerful annual advocacy tool and a scoping paper was recently developed to maximise its impact and global outreach.

There were recommendations from participants for fund-raising for CEPA, to ensure local community engagement and buy-in, to aim for a high level of commitment and to use 'champions', e.g. celebrities as campaign ambassadors. WMBD is widely supported across Africa, though participants noted some issues, such as the date, which is very close to World day of Biodiversity, whilst migratory birds are not evident in many countries during the peak celebration in May. In a similar manner, the waterbird counts should also embrace other periods apart from January (e.g. Bakel in the Senegal basin on the Senegal/Mali border, some 250 Km from St. Louis, has high concentrations of waterbirds in October and much less in January).

#### 5.11 *Group session on Implementation / collaboration along the flyway; flyway level and sub-regional considerations*

During this group work session, the focus shifted to specific flyway regions, as opposed to AEWA sub-regions. Groups were tasked to identify actions and potential projects on a flyway basis, in relation to the prioritised PoAA actions. There were four groups:

- Group 1. East Atlantic Flyway
- Group 2. Western Indian Ocean Flyway
- Group 3. Intra-African Flyways
- Group 4. Mediterranean / trans-Saharan flyways

Group sessions lasted just over an hour, before reporting back to plenary, when a range of interesting flyway-level projects and ideas were presented, including by Humbu Mafumo for the Western Indian Ocean Flyway (right).



#### 5.12 *Coordination of the AEWA African Initiative*

The PoAA is a key component of AEWA's African Initiative, which receives strategic support from the AEWA Technical Support Unit (TSU). This session gave the working group an opportunity to learn about current mechanisms in place and to discuss potential options for future coordination. Evelyn Moloko first presented on overall coordination of the African Initiative and PoAA delivery. The post for a coordinating officer for Africa within the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat was passed at MOP4, with financial support secured for 2009-2012.

A partial core budget allocation for a coordinating officer was agreed at MOP5, when Sub-Regional Focal Point Coordinators (SRFPCs) were also approved and the TSU was established. An additional core budget allocation was secured during MOP6 for a Programme Support Assistant. Overall, respondents to a pre-workshop questionnaire indicated that they were fairly satisfied with coordination by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, whilst improvements could be made in terms of more quality technical support and annual monitoring of the PoAA implementation.

The five SRFPCs and Africa members of the AEWA Standing Committee also have important coordination roles. However, time for these roles, such as liaison with NFPs and promoting PoAA implementation and reporting may be an issue for these voluntary roles.

Pierre Defos du Rau next presented the role and lessons learned from the AEWA TSU, for which there is an MoU between the three French organizations (the Ministry of Environment, ONCFS and Tour du Valat) and Senegal's Department of National Parks. Key areas of TSU support have focused on the International Waterbird Census, training in data management and site management and development of regional projects / fund-raising (e.g. RESSOURCE project). Outputs / activities include a ToT kit for monitoring waterbirds and numerous training workshops and field missions. A future perspective is a strengthened collaboration with wildlife colleges, especially for inclusion of waterbird monitoring within college courses. The TSU notes some difficulties for the future, and has reached its limit in terms of fund raising. The Chair of the PoAA Working Group strongly encouraged the continuation of the TSU.

### **5.13 Group session on addressing resource needs for implementing the PoAA**

The final group work session aimed to identify the key needs and measures to implement the PoAA, with the following subject matters:

- Group A. Addressing organisational needs
- Group B. Addressing human resource needs
- Group C. Addressing financial resource needs

The group lasted about 1.5 hours before feedback in plenary, including Kossi Agbeti presenting results from Group C (right). Concerning organisational needs, Jacques Trouvilliez recommended that other supporting countries such as South Africa or Saudi Arabia (once a Party) could offer additional technical support units for implementation in other sub-regions of Africa. Kofi Adu-Nsiah advised that greater use should be made of the CMS Family Manual for focal points. Concerning human resource needs, Geoffroy Citegetse recommended including the IWC National Coordinators in the national AEWA implementation network, as these persons are not always the same as the AEWA NFP. Concerning financial resource needs, it was recommended that requests to GIZ, France and other donors should come directly from countries, whilst UNEP/GEF could potentially be approached again, having supported a major flyway project before.



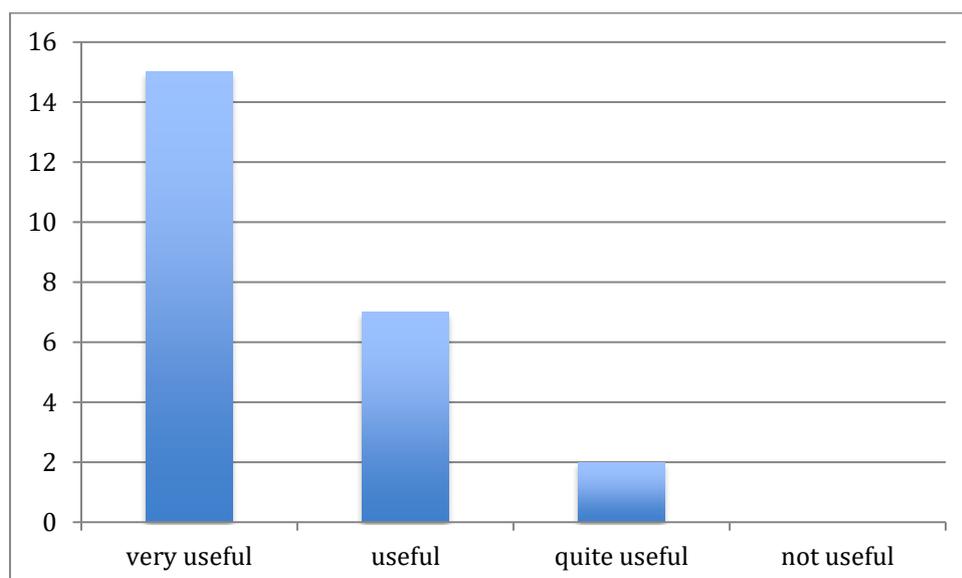
### 5.14 Workshop evaluation, close and vote of thanks



Participants completed questionnaires relating to different aspects of the workshop, which were collected and compiled (see 6, below). The workshop ended with concluding remarks from Lamine Kane, Jacques Trouvilliez and Barirega Akankwasah. This was followed by a vote of thanks on behalf of the participants by Wisdom Dlamini.

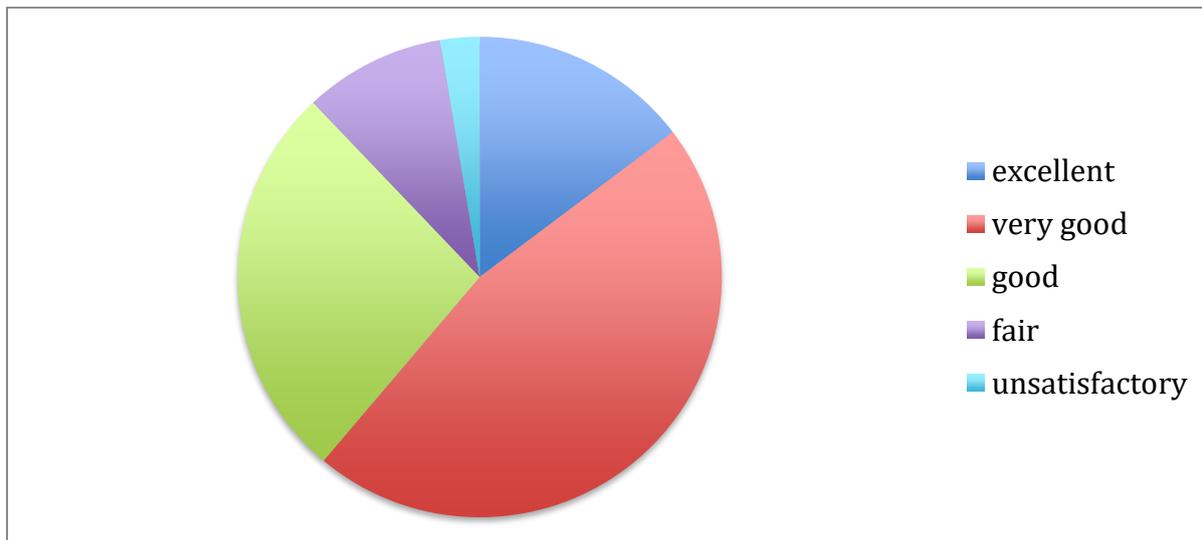
## 6. Evaluation

A total of 24 of the questionnaires to assess the conduct of different aspects of the workshop were completed. The analysis of evaluation questions revealed a positive evaluation of the workshop. All participants considered that the workshop had been useful in helping to prepare for the next PoAA, as shown in the graph below. Two people commented that there was a lack of expertise from Africa in the workshop; indeed, a number of invited participants were not able to participate for various reasons beyond the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat's control.



Most participants supported the workshop approach with presentation of information and group work, with good quality of discussions. The facilitators were also rated positively, and most respondents found the meeting venue and accommodation to be good.

Participants rated the quality of the workshop sessions highly, and there was an overall rating of 88% for the categories 'Excellent', 'Very good' and 'Good', as shown in the chart below. The sessions that scored the highest ratings ('Excellent' and 'Very Good' categories) were the visit to Technopole wetlands and the cocktail reception, indicating the importance of including opportunities to visit local sites and for social interaction during such workshops. The most appreciated technical sessions were the opening session, the plenary session on structure and appearance of the plan and the case studies from Senegal, Uganda and Swaziland on implementation of the plan, and the group work focused on different flyways.



81% of respondents found the duration of the workshop to be just right, whilst the rest thought it could have been longer, with one respondent considering that the workshop was too ambitious, and another suggesting 6-7 days were needed. Another participant suggested holding a consultation through intranet before the meeting. It is worth noting that a wide consultation by questionnaires and phone calls was conducted by the PoAA Consultants prior to the workshop.

Concerning logistical arrangements, all respondents were satisfied with the support from and communication with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat in the run-up to the workshop, and with their international travel arrangements.

General suggestions to improve future meetings were:

- Come up with a draft Plan (zero draft) to guide the discussions.
- Dedicate more time for group work.
- Extend sponsorship to all participants.
- It should be sufficient to have a plan every 20 or 30 years.
- Clearer introduction to the new Strategic Plan.
- More time for plenaries.

Additional comments relating to the workshop included the following:

- Everything was well organized.
- Timeframe of the PoAA is too short.
- Some facilitators were not always very well prepared.
- Discussions were good, and I learnt from other parties.

## 7. Acknowledgements

The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat acknowledges the generous financial support of the Government of Switzerland through the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) for sponsoring the workshop. Special thanks are due to the Government of Senegal for hosting the workshop and for the generous support and excellent logistical local arrangements. The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat also thanks the workshop facilitators for preparing and leading us through the workshop and to the staff and local partners who organised all the travel

arrangements. Thanks also to the workshop participants for their active involvement, as well as the interpreters, technicians, hotel meeting organisers, drivers and other support staff.

## **8. Annexes**

- Annex 1. Workshop Agenda**
- Annex 2. PoAA Working Group Members & Observers and Workshop Participants**
- Annex 3. Composition of workshop group work sessions**
- Annex 4. A selection of photos from the workshop field excursion to Technopole**

## Annex 1. Workshop Agenda

Tuesday 10th October 2017		
Time	Description	Plenary/ Groups
08:30-09:00	Registration	
09:00-09:45	Workshop opening	
09:45-10:45	<b>Introductions and background information</b>	Plenary
	Introduction to the Workshop agenda	
	Participant Introductions & Expectations	
	Plan of Action for Africa: history, development, current status & implementation	
	Introduction to the draft AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, including cross-cutting issues	
10:45-11:15	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11:15-11:45	<b>Content &amp; scope of the PoAA 2019-2027</b>	Plenary
	Proposed scope and content of the PoAA 2019-2027	
	Discussion / adoption of scope and content of the PoAA 2019-2027	
11:45-15:00	<b>Prioritisation</b>	Plenary
	Results from PoAA 2012-2018 review	
	Break into thematic groups according to Strategic Plan objectives to rank targets and actions for each objective 1-4 according to priority/feasibility	4 Groups
	<i>Group 1: Species conservation</i>	
	<i>Group 2: Sustainable Use</i>	
	<i>Group 3: Network of sites</i>	
<i>Group 4: Habitats</i>		
13:00-14:15	<b>Lunch</b>	
14:15	Feedback from groups and overall ranking / prioritisation	Plenary
15:00-15:30	<b>Strengthening sub-regional / flyway level collaboration</b>	
	Case study: sub-regional collaboration	
	Case study: flyway level collaboration: Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative	
15:30-16:00	<b>Coffee break</b>	
16:00-17:30	<b>Knowledge, capacity, awareness &amp; resources</b>	Plenary
	Review of Objective 5 of the draft Strategic Plan	
	Rank draft Strategic Plan targets and actions for Objective 5 according to priority and feasibility	3 Groups
	<i>Group A: Addressing knowledge &amp; capacity gaps</i>	
	<i>Group B: Building AEWA into policies</i>	
	<i>Group C: Mobilising resources</i>	
	Feedback from groups and overall ranking / prioritisation	Plenary
17:30	Close	

Wednesday 11th October 2017		
Time	Description	Plenary/ Groups
08:30-08:45	<b>Opening Day 2</b>	Plenary
	Welcome and brief recap	
	Introduction to the day	
08:45-11:15	<b>Define PoAA targets and actions</b>	Plenary
	Overview of Strategic Plan targets and actions prioritised for the new PoAA	
	Define detailed PoAA actions and time-frames for each prioritised target and action of Objectives 1-4 of the Strategic Plan	4 Groups
	<i>Group 1: Species conservation</i>	
	<i>Group 2: Sustainable Use</i>	
	<i>Group 3: Network of sites</i>	
<i>Group 4: Habitats</i>		
10:15-10:45	<b>Coffee break in groups</b>	
10:45	Feedback from groups and consideration of any additional flyway-level PoAA actions	Plenary
11:15-12:30	<b>Defining targets and actions for Objective 5</b>	3 Groups
	Define detailed PoAA actions and time-frames for each prioritised target and action of Objectives 5 of the Strategic Plan	
	<i>Group A: Addressing knowledge &amp; capacity gaps</i>	
	<i>Group B: Building AEWA into policies</i>	
	<i>Group C: Mobilising resources</i>	
	Feedback from groups and consideration of any additional flyway-level PoAA actions	Plenary
12:30-13:45	<b>Lunch</b>	
13:45-15:00	<b>Structure and appearance of the Plan</b>	Plenary
	Structure and appearance of the Strategic Plan	
	Input from the PoAA questionnaire & interviews	
	Brainstorming on structure & appearance / how to make it user-friendly & donor-friendly	
	Structure & appearance: drawing conclusions	
15:00-19:30	<b>Take-away coffee break, field visit and cocktail</b>	Group field visit
	Depart for field visit bird watching, visit bird hide, meet local NGO / volunteers	
	Depart field for cocktail in the hotel	

Thursday 12th October 2017		
Time	Description	Plenary/ Groups
09:00-09:15	<b>Opening Day 3</b>	Plenary
	Welcome and brief recap	
	Introduction to the day	
09:15-10:30	<b>Implementation of the PoAA: Case studies / identification of obstacles to implementation / lessons to learn</b>	
	Brief recap of obstacles to implementation highlighted by review	
	Case Study A	
	Case Study B	
	Case Study C	
	Implementing the AEWA Communication Strategy	
	Discussion and Brainstorming: Steps to minimise obstacles and improve implementation	
10:30-11:00	<b>Coffee break</b>	
11:00-12:30	<b>Implementation / collaboration along the flyways; Flyway level and sub-regional considerations</b>	4 Groups
	Identify actions / potential projects on a flyway basis based on the prioritised actions	
	<i>Group 1: East Atlantic Flyway</i>	
	<i>Group 2: Western Indian Ocean Flyway</i>	
	<i>Group 3: Intra-African Flyways</i>	
	<i>Group 4: Mediterranean / trans-Saharan flyways</i>	
	Feedback from groups plus brainstorming on implementation at the sub-regional level	Plenary
12:30-13:00	<b>Coordination of the African Initiative</b>	Plenary
	Current coordination mechanisms	
	Role and lessons learned from the AEWA Technical Support Unit	
	Plenary Discussion on Coordination of the African Initiative	
13:00-14:15	<b>Lunch</b>	
14:15-15:30	<b>Addressing resource needs for implementing the PoAA</b>	3 Groups
	Address key needs for implementing the PoAA	
	<i>Group A: Addressing organisational needs</i>	
	<i>Group B: Addressing human resource needs</i>	
	<i>Group C: Addressing financial resource needs</i>	
	Feedback from groups & recommendations	
15:30-16:15	<b>Final plenary &amp; close</b>	Plenary
	Present and endorse draft Action Plan outputs and way forward	
	Workshop Evaluation	
	Workshop closing remarks	
	Vote of thanks & close	
16:15-16:45	<b>Coffee break</b>	

**Annex 2. PoAA Working Group Members & Observers and Workshop Participants (in yellow)**

<b>Working Group Members</b>			
<b>N°</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
<b>AEWA African Contracting Parties</b>			
1	Uganda	Barirega Akankwasah	StC – Eastern & Southern
2	Ghana	Nana Kofi Adu-Nsiah	StC – Western & Central Africa
3	Libya	Essam Mohamed Bouras	StC – Middle East & Northern Africa
4	Algeria	Nadjiba Bendjedda	Northern Africa
5	Kenya	James Gichia Njogu	Eastern Africa
6	Swaziland	Wisdom Mdumiseni Dlamini	Southern Africa
7	South Africa	Humbulani Mafumo	Southern Africa
8	Burkina Faso	Germaine Ouedraogo Bouda	Western Africa
9	Togo	Kossi Agbesime Agbeti	Western Africa
10	Equatorial Guinea	Santiago-Martin Atomo Ayang	Central Africa
11	Senegal	Abdou Salam Kane	Workshop Host Government
<b>AEWA Technical Committee representatives and experts</b>			
12	Morocco	Sidi Imad Cherkaoui	Northern Africa
13	South Africa	Lizanne Roxburgh	Southern Africa
14	Ghana	Erasmus Owusu	Western Africa
15	Kenya	Muchai Samuel Muchane	Eastern Africa
16	South Africa	Melissa Lewis	Environmental Law
17	France	Pierre Defos du Rau	Game Management
18	France	Philippe Karpe	Rural Economics
19	Ukraine	Oleysa Petrovych	CEPA
20	Mali	Mori Diallo	Wetlands International
21	*	*	CIC
22	USA	Vincent Arthur Spagnuolo	IUCN
<b>Working Group Observers</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>Country/Organization</b>	<b>Representative</b>	
<b>Non-African AEWA Contracting Parties</b>			
23	France	François Lamarque	
24	Switzerland	Sabine Herzog	
<b>Partner organizations</b>			
25	BirdLife International	Geoffroy Citegetse	
26	Ramsar Secretariat	Paul Ouedraogo	
27	AEWA Technical Support Unit	Jean-Yves Mondain-Monval	
28	OMPO	Seydina Issa Sylla	
29	Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative	Gerold Lürßen	
30	UNEP/CMS Secretariat	*	
31	UNEP Regional Office for Africa	Levis Kavagi	
32	MAVA Foundation West Africa	Salla Ba	
<b>UNEP/AEWA Secretariat</b>			
33	Germany	Jacques Trouvilliez	
34	Germany	Sergey Dereliev	
35	Germany	Florian Keil	
36	Germany	Evelyn Moloko	
<b>Workshop Facilitators &amp; Host Country observers</b>			
33	Hungary	Szabolcs Nagy	
34	UK	Tim Dodman	
35	Senegal	Abdoulaye Ndiaye	
36	Senegal	Lamine Kane	
37	Senegal	Mamadou Welle	
38	Senegal	Khady Gueye	

\* Pending designation/confirmation

**Annex 3. Composition of workshop group work sessions** (group facilitators in yellow)

Name	Day 1 & Day 2							Day 3						
	1. Species	2. Sustainable use	3. Network of sites	4. Habitats	A. Gaps	B. Policies	C. Resources	1. EAF	2. WIOF	3. Intra-African	4. Med /trans Sahara	A. Orgnism needs	B. Human res needs	C. Fin. res needs
Bendjedda			1		1						1			1
Ouédraogo		1					1				1			1
Atomo Ayang			1				1	1						1
Adu-Nsiah				1		1				1		1		
Dlamini				1		1				1		1		
Agbeti		1					1	1						1
Akankwasah				1		1				1			1	
Kane	1					1				1		1		
Kane							1	1						1
Welle			1		1						1		1	
Gueye								1					1	
Mafumo	1				1				1				1	
Muchai	1					1			1			1		
Roxburgh				1	1					1			1	
Lewis		1				1			1			1		
Petrovych	1					1			1				1	
Defos du Rau	1						1				1	1		
Diallo		1			1									
Sylla			1				1				1			1
Citegetse	1						1	1				1		
Ba			1				1	1						1
Lamarque			1		1				1					1
Mondain-Monval		1				1					1			1
Spagnuolo				1	1				1				1	
Trouvilliez		1					1	1						1
Dereliev	1					1				1			1	
Keil				1	1					1		1		
Moloko			1			1		1				1		
Ndiaye														
Dodman														
Nagy				1	1				1			1		

Annex 4. A selection of photos from the workshop field excursion to Technopole

