

AEWA PLAN OF ACTION FOR AFRICA 2019-2027

AEWA AFRICAN PRE-MOP8

PRÉ-MOP8 AFRICAINE DE L'AEWA

4-7 JULY 2022, VIRTUAL MEETING

4-7 JUILLET 2022, RÉUNION VIRTUELLE



AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA) 2019-2027

- Operational guideline for implementation of AEWA Strategic Plan in Africa
- Developed through highly consultative process
- Adopted by AEWA MOP7 (2018)

Stakeholders for implementation:

- **National Level:** African Contracting Parties, working with local, national, regional and international stakeholders, and other African and non-African range states across flyways
- **Agreement Level:** AEWA Governing bodies (Standing Committee and Technical Committee) working with the AEWA Secretariat and partner organizations



From Strategic Planning to Action Planning



Objective 2: Sustainable Use

- Monitor Harvest
- Legal Measures
- Best practice
- Adaptive harvest management
- Waterbird tourism
- National policy mainstreaming

AEWA PoAA Structure

SP Target 3.1:

Known sites of national or international importance for populations listed in Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan have been reviewed and confirmed (in conformity with Paragraph 3.1.2 of the Action Plan) and at least three-quarters of the priority site gaps are filled in the case of Contracting Parties

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 3.1)	PoAA Action	Main Actor	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
3.1.a) Review and confirm an inventory of known nationally and internationally important sites	Disseminate a simple site reviewing framework and guidance to Parties	Secretariat	by 2019	★★★	€€
	All Parties conduct a national site review building on existing inventories, and ensure they have active TFPs in place who are in a position to coordinate the review process	Parties	by 2020	★★★	Z
	Monitor and collate information from site review processes by partners in liaison with African Parties	Secretariat	by MOP8	★	Z

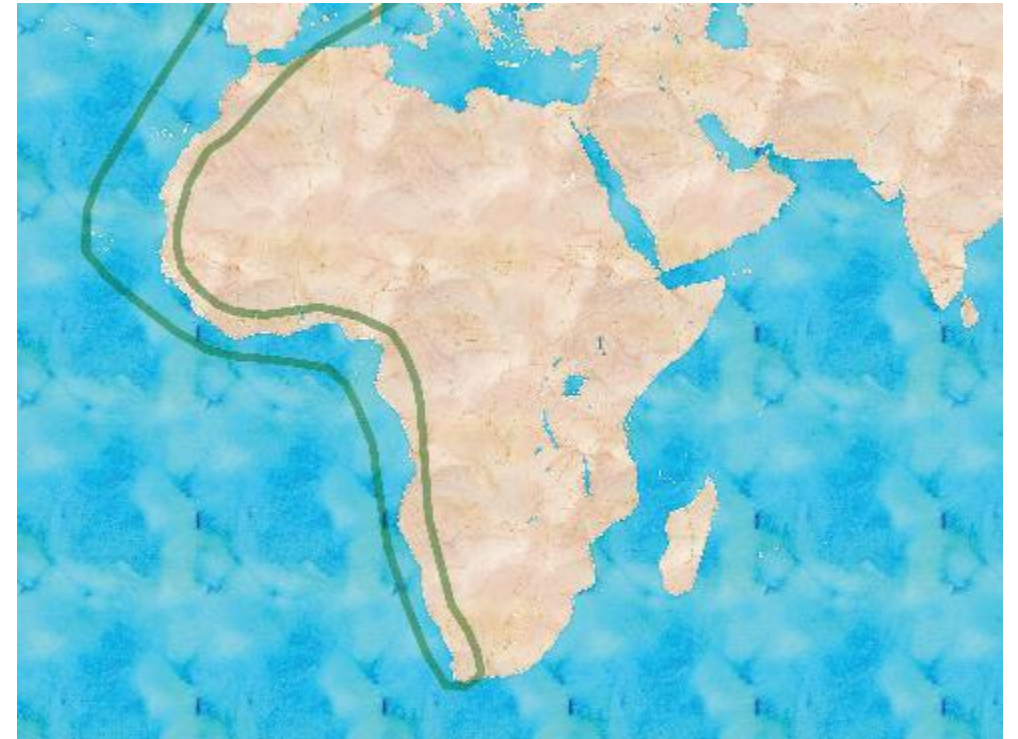
AEWA Strategic Plan

2027 Target	Indicator & means of verification	Actions	Main actors	Key resources	Contribution to SDGs, Aichi Targets & Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS)
Objective 3: To establish and sustain a coherent and comprehensive flyway network of protected areas and other sites, managed to maintain – and where necessary restore – their national and international importance for migratory waterbird populations					
3.1 Known sites of national or international importance ⁴⁴ for populations listed in Table 1 of the AEWA ..	Indicator (quantitative): Number/percentage of Parties that have reviewed and confirmed the known internationally..	a) By MOP8, Parties review and confirm an inventory of the known nationally and internationally important..	Parties Technical Committee Partners	Critical Site Network Tool Consolidated Report on the Subregional Gap Identification Workshops	SDGs: • Targets 14.2, 15.1, 15.5 Aichi Targets: • Target 11



Implementation and collaboration along Flyways

- East Atlantic
- Western Indian Ocean
- Intra-African
- Mediterranean and Trans-Saharan



Species Conservation

OBJECTIVE 1: To strengthen species conservation and recovery and reduce causes of unnecessary mortality



Aichi Targets to which this objective contributes:



SDGs to which this objective contributes:



PoAA – Secretariat Obligations



Guide and direct

Guide and direct processes for implementation: e.g. Guidelines for sites of international/national importance for AEWA populations; develop reporting templates

Coordinate

Coordinate flyway level implementation: e.g., Development of International Species Action Plans; Convening of International Species Working Groups;

Promote and support

Promote and support implementation on the ground: e.g. secure resources for capacity enhancement and conservation activities on the ground

PoAA – Contracting Party Obligations



Develop national plans

Develop national PoAA implementation Plans including resource mobilization plans, based on national issues/priorities (PoAA Target 5.6.b)

Implement

Implement the national PoAA plan

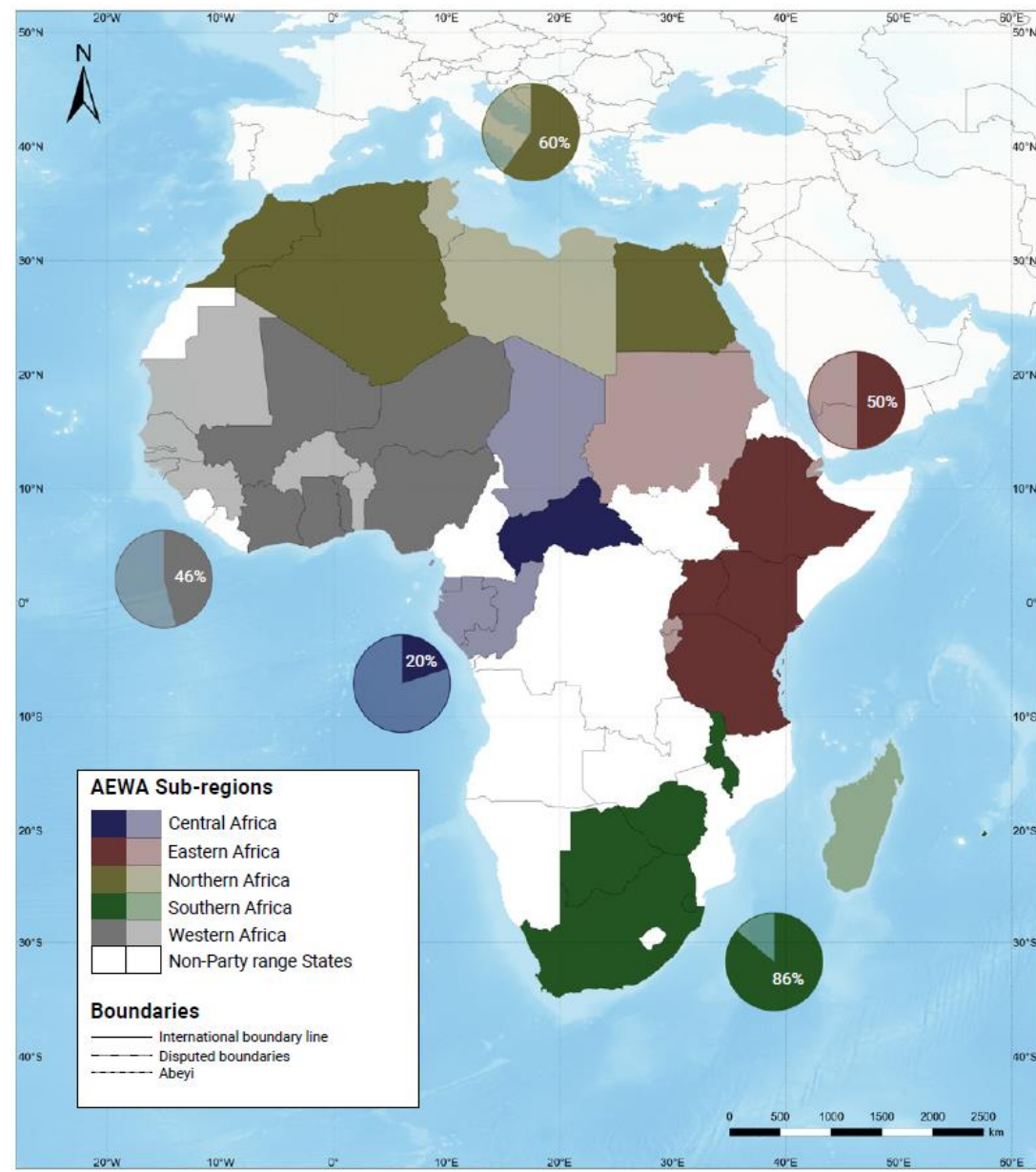
Establish national mechanisms and committees to coordinate implementation

Report

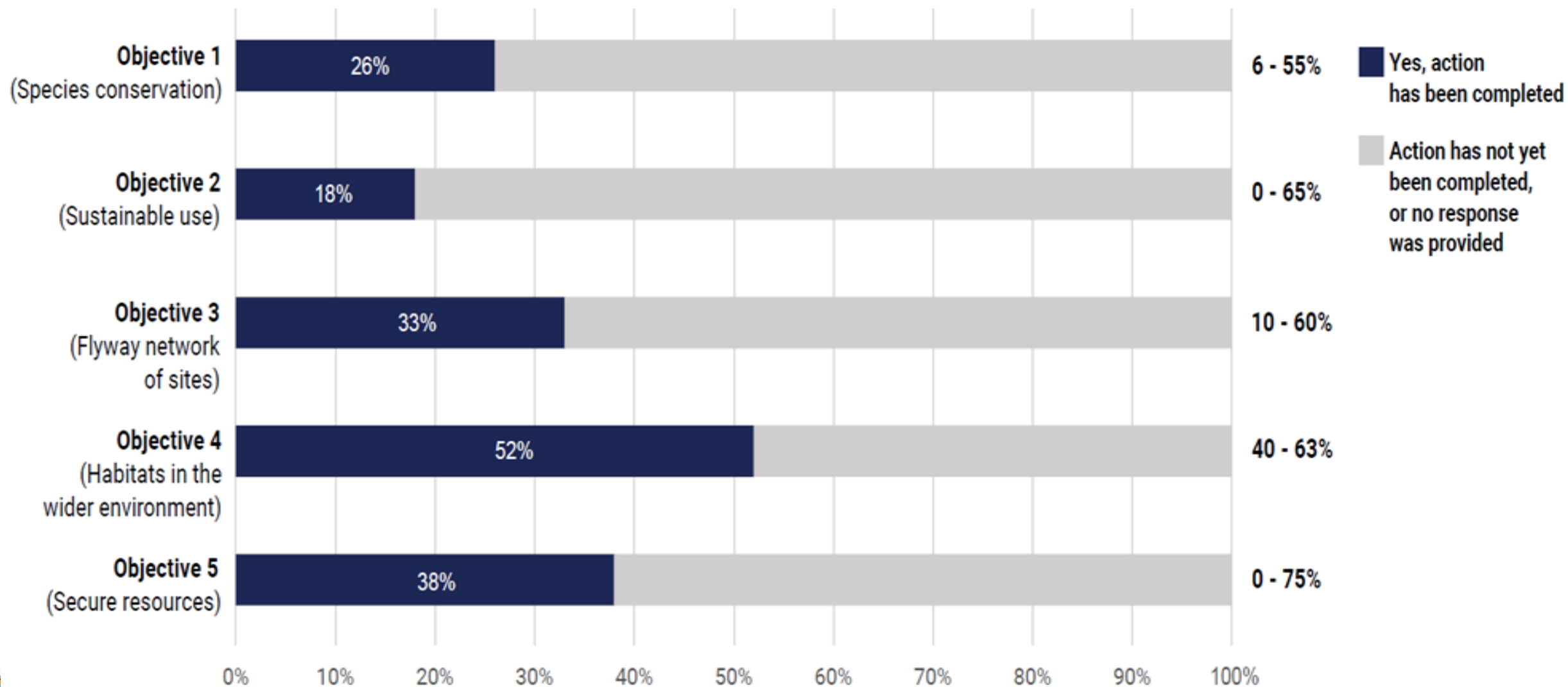
Report on the implementation of the PoAA at the national level (AEWA Resolution 7.1)

NATIONAL REPORTING ON THE POAA IMPLEMENTATION

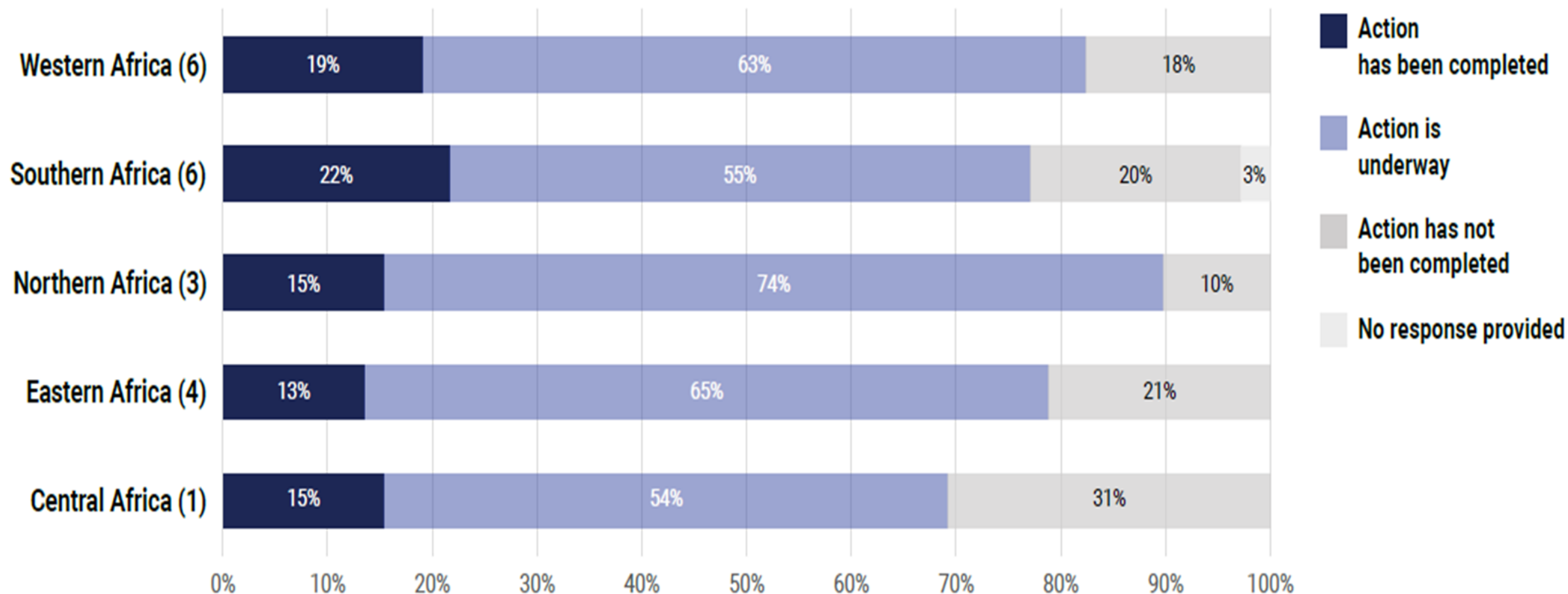
- National Reporting module on the PoAA implementation established by Resolution 7.1
- 20 reports (53%) received by the 24 March cut-off date for acceptance of reports (initial deadline of 7 February 2021)
- Analysis based on the 20 Reporting Parties and not on all 38 African Parties
- Aims to evaluate early progress in delivery of PoAA targets & identify areas to focus further work and resources



AVERAGE PROGRESS BY 20 REPORTING PARTIES PER OBJECTIVE



PROGRESS AT SUB-REGIONAL LEVEL FOR 20 REPORTING PARTIES





53%

PoAA Contracting Parties submitted a national report



16

new sites formally proposed for Ramsar site designation

45%

reporting Parties have a mechanism to monitor and record adverse impacts at key sites for AEWA populations



35%

of respondents have developed a national waterbird monitoring scheme



Only

3/20

reporting Parties have a mechanism to estimate waterbird harvest



collaborations between Parties to conserve and manage habitats outlined

First PoAA National Reporting period in Numbers



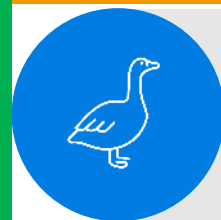
WHAT WORKED WELL / WHERE IS FURTHER FOCUS NEEDED

SOME HIGHLIGHTS



- All Reporting Parties (**100%**) have designated at least some of the required AEWA Focal Points (Targets 3.4.c, 5.4.b & 5.4.c)
- **75%** (15) reported involvement in national planning activities/actions relating to other international frameworks and processes (Target 5.4.a)
- **60%** (12) have developed or updated management plans for confirmed key sites of national/international importance (Target 3.3.a)
- **53%** of relevant Reporting Parties have raised awareness on national domestic legislative amendments relating to AEWA Table 1 amendments (Target 1.1.c)
- The most progress was reported for implementation of the Northern Bald Ibis, Grey Crowned Crane, White-winged Flufftail, and the White-headed Duck ISSAPs and the Benguela Coastal Seabirds IMSAP – with International Working Groups convened (Targets 1.2.c & 1.2.g)

- No Reporting Party (**0%**) reported had development of a national PoAA implementation plan (PoAA Target 5.4.a, 5.4.b, 5.6.b)
- **30%** (6) of Reporting Parties have established national mechanisms for coordinating implementation of AEWA
- **15%** (3) have submitted their review of known sites of national/international importance - AEWA Technical Committee process (PoAA Target 3.1.a)
- **25%** (5) have established a process to guide the review and update of domestic legislation relating to AEWA Table 1 amendments (Targets 1.1.a & 1.1.b)
- **15%** (3) have reviewed the enforcement of domestic legislation relating to AEWA species conservation (Target 1.1.c)
- **10%** (2) have reviewed the degree of compliance of domestic legislation with AEWA obligations (Target 1.1.c)
- The least progress was reported for implementation of the Great Snipe and Eurasian Spoonbill ISSAPs
- **35%** (7) have developed or updated their waterbird monitoring scheme (Target 1.4.a)



SOME AREAS FOR ATTENTION

SOME KEY CONCLUSIONS

- General focus to support Parties achieve actions under Objectives 1 & 2 (species conservation and sustainable use)
- Targeted work required to support Parties with specific actions across all objectives with particularly low achievement rates – e.g.,
 - Facilitating national processes relating to the enforcement of relevant domestic legislation
 - Building capacity for Parties to review compliance of domestic legislation with relevant AEWA provisions
 - Building capacity for and/or facilitating the development of national AEWA PoAA implementation plans
- Strengthen & sustain resources base and technical capacity for national implementation



THANK YOU!

MERCI!