



**6<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**  
*08 - 11 May 2005, Flic en Flac, Mauritius*

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**PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES  
FOR 2006-2010**

**Introduction**

1. The following list of priority activities has been established to assist Contracting Parties, donors and other stakeholders to further the implementation of the Action Plan of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds during the period 2006-2010.
2. At the first session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) to the Agreement, which took place from 6 to 9 November 1999 in Cape Town (South Africa), the international implementation priorities (IIP) for 2000-2004 were adopted in Resolution 1.4. Updated IIP for 2003-2007 were adopted with Resolution 2.4 at MOP2 in Bonn in September 2002. The current proposal for IIP 2006-2010 represents a reviewed and upgraded list of activities from the previous IIP 2003-2007.

**Implementation Priorities 2003-2007 as the basis**

3. In a separate document (AEWA/MOP3.??) the implementation status of the priorities over the period 2003-2007 is presented, focussing on actions undertaken or in progress within the AEWA framework (more may have been undertaken by individual countries or other agencies in a different context). Document AEWA/MOP3.?? shows that although there was considerable progress, many priorities have not yet been implemented, mainly because of a lack of funding. Priorities that have been or are currently being implemented do not re-appear in the present list of 2006-2010 priorities.

**Consultation**

4. In order to identify necessary changes and additions that were needed to the existing implementation priorities, the AEWA Secretariat set up a wide consultation. The updated list of activities is based on an extensive consultation with the Range States, NGOs, scientific institutes and consultants. Comments and proposals were received from 3 Range States, 2 NGOs, 1 scientific institute and 2 consultants. However some of them were irrelevant to IIP as they were reflecting priority activities at national level only (they are in square brackets and with paler font). Although quite a few of the activities from the list as adopted in 1999 and updated in 2002 have been implemented, the remaining list of activities is still valid.

**Nature of suggested changes**

5. The external consultation network has proposed no suggestions to change existing priorities, while a number of additional priority activities were suggested. They are presented in **Bold** and *Italics* for discussion purposes. The TC should discuss several activities from the previous IIP too (**shaded**).

**Order and format of presentation**

6. As in the previous versions, the presentation of the priorities in the present document follows the headings of the Action Plan to the Agreement. The number(s) in parentheses after each priority title refer(s) to the relevant paragraph of the Agreement's Action Plan. The order of presentation does not reflect any order of priority.
7. For each priority, an indicative budget and timescale is presented for guidance, along with the types of activity involved. It should be noted that the budgets are only indicative. Detailed project proposals and budgets to meet each priority will be required at a later stage and should be the basis for the final fund-raising.

### **Discussion**

8. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement, a discussion on priorities should take place and the Parties should establish a list of priorities. This document provides the basis for the discussion.
9. The priorities include only those requiring international cooperation, and are not intended to reflect national implementation priorities, which must be determined by each Contracting Party and could include more on-the-ground conservation activities. A number of the proposals underlined the importance of such activities. Four types of international cooperation will be appropriate in addressing these priorities:
  - (a) Exchange/transfer of information;
  - (b) Cooperative research;
  - (c) Exchange/transfer of expertise;
  - (d) Financial assistance.

### **TC Action**

10. The Technical Committee is requested to review proposed document, to make amendments and additions as appropriate and to approve it for submission to the Standing Committee.

## IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES FOR 2006-2010

### A. SPECIES CONSERVATION

1. Implement existing international single species action plans (AP 2.2.1, 7.4)

Prior to the entry into force of the Agreement, a number of international single species action plans relevant to Paragraph 2.2.1 of the Agreement's Action Plan had already been developed (by BirdLife International, Wetlands International and International Crane Foundation). These include action plans for: *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, *Pelecanus crispus*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Anser erythropus*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Marmaronetta angustirostris*, *Oxyura leucocephala*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Polysticta stellerii*, *Grus leucogeranus*, *Crex crex*, *Fulica cristata*, *Vanellus gregarius*, *Glareola nordmanni*, *Numenius tenuirostris*, *Gallinago media*, *Larus audouinii*, and *Sterna dougallii*. (NB. Several of these action plans cover the European part of the range of the species only, and a priority is to extend them to cover their full range within the Agreement area (see next item). Whilst many of the actions identified for these species will have to be undertaken and financed at national or local level, a budget is required for international coordination and promotion, and to provide small grants for national and local initiatives.

Indicative budget: €50,000 min. /species / year (for coordination / grants)  
Duration: Annual, ongoing  
Activities: Coordination, small grants, evaluation, reporting

2. Develop new international single species action plans (AP 2.2.1, 7.4)

New international single species action plans need to be developed for the populations listed in category 1 of column A of Table 1 to the Agreement Action Plan as a priority, and for those species listed with an asterisk in column A of Table 1. Production and format of the action plans should follow the recommendations given in the relevant conservation guidelines. As soon as the new action plans are prepared for each species, implementation should begin. In view of the large number of action plans to be prepared, it is strongly recommended that the most urgent attention be given to globally threatened species. Furthermore, it is recommended that individual Range States agree to take the lead on development of individual action plans (as an in-kind contribution to the Agreement), in close cooperation with the other Range States for each species (coordination of plan development including workshops, drafting, consultation and publication of each plan). Plans should be submitted to the Technical Committee in draft form before final approval, to ensure harmonization and quality control.

Indicative budget: €40,000 per species for action plan preparation  
Duration: 12 months per plan  
Activities: Coordination, workshop, planning, publication

3. ***Study and conservation of the Lesser Crested Tern *Sterna bengalensis emigrata* (AP 5.2, 5.3, 7.4)***

***The Mediterranean subspecies of the Lesser Crested tern, *Sterna bengalensis emigrata*, breeds exclusively (1,700 pairs) in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (Libya) and winters mainly along the coast of Guinea-Bissau. Of this taxa, 95% breed at Geziret Garah (30°48'N, 19°54'E), an unprotected sandstone island 12km off the Libyan coast. This flagship species is uniquely suited to stress all five key issues of the AEWa agreement: species conservation, breeding habitat conservation, management of human activities, research and education, training and awareness. The following activities are proposed: 1. Collecting basic biological information (diet, number of breeding pairs, breeding success, threats) on the breeding grounds (Libya) and wintering grounds (Guinea, Guinea-Bissau) in cooperation with local experts. 2. Mark adult and young birds with colour rings (and train local experts in ringing). 3. Conduct a***

*census on the wintering ground and train observers. 4. Finally, develop a short management plan for the Libyan Lesser Crested Tern and catalyse a meeting between African stakeholders in the conservation of this species.*

*Indicative budget: €45,000  
Duration: 2 years  
Activities: Collecting of data, ringing, training courses, preparation of a management plan, coordination*

4. *Survey of wintering distribution areas of Sociable Lapwing Vanellus gregarius in North-east Africa (Eritrea)(AP 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 7.4)*

*The Sociable Lapwing Vanellus gregarius is a species that has undergone massive population decrease over the last decades. Under AEWa guidance a species action plan has been compiled, highlighting the necessary steps to be taken to secure the future for this remarkable wader. The wintering grounds and wintering habitat use of the Sociable Lapwing are largely unknown, but numbers are expected to winter in north-east Africa (Eritrea). The following projects are intended: 1. Develop a detailed prospect map based on historical data, literature, satellite images and geological and other important information of the areas and pinpoint expected hotspots with a high chance of finding wintering sociable plovers (EDITOR'S NOTE: IS THIS CORRECT? Chettusia gregaria? The lapwing is a different bird!!!) 2. visit these hotspots and train local experts in carrying out similar assessments in other regions 3. Together with local experts produce a report on the status of the Sociable Lapwing in Eritrea.*

*Indicative budget: €40,000  
Duration: 2 years  
Activities: Development of a prospect map, training courses, preparation of a report about the present status*

5. *[Implement existing International Single Species Action Plans: Protection of the two main nesting sites of the Pygmy Cormorant Phalacrocorax pygmeus in Serbia (Danube at Dubovac and Kladovo)*

*The Pygmy Cormorant Phalacrocorax pygmeus is a particularly significant bird species in Serbia, and it is protected as natural rarity. The species is endangered on an international scale (BirdLife SPEC 2 Category, IUCN Red List – Near Threatened). In Europe, it was driven to extinction in most of its former nesting sites. The region is one of the most important nesting sites of this species (7% of the European population). The main feeding places in the nesting period are large swamps and lagoons as well as fish farms. A non-migratory bird, it is also a wanderer, and it chooses to stay in adequate water habitats throughout the year. After the nesting period, it is dispersed in the whole of Vojvodina, the Morava Region and other parts of Serbia. The goal of this project is to advance monitoring of the Phalacrocorax pygmeus population in the reproductive and winter period, more successful protection of the two most important colonies, and preventing of poaching on the fish farms.*

*Indicative budget: €23,000  
Duration: 3 years  
Activities: Coordination, analysis of the collected data, preparation of the national report]*

6. [Implement existing International Single Species Action Plans: Conservation of the Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* Population in Serbia, with special carp fish farm review  
*The Ferruginous Duck nests in extensive lowland swamps and marshes with rich reeds and floating vegetation. At present, in Serbia, almost 83% of the national population is nesting in the artificial water habitats (particularly at fish farms), and only 17% of the population is living in natural swamp and marsh habitats; and this percentage is still decreasing. In Serbia, this species has been ranked as highly endangered and marked by – VU (vulnerable) according to adapted IUCN categories. The main factor related to endangering of the population is the loss of natural swamp habitats. Furthermore, adequate conservation of nesting birds population in the area of intensive carp fish farms is a problem.*

*A presentation of the present status should be made regarding distribution, total number, trends, endangering factors and measures undertaken to conserve this species in Serbia. Advancing of population monitoring in the reproductive period is intended as well as more successful conservation of birds at the beginning of the duck summer hunting season by preventing poaching in the area of fish farms.*

*Indicative budget: €30,000  
Duration: 3 years  
Activities: Coordination of collaborators, analysis of collected data and preparation of the national report]*

## **B. HABITAT CONSERVATION**

5. Identify all sites of international importance for AEWA species (AP 3.1.2, 7.4)

A vital piece of information for the conservation of any migratory species is an understanding of the network of key sites required to sustain their populations throughout the year. A large body of information already exists concerning key sites for migratory waterbirds (that is, sites which meet the Ramsar criteria of international importance for waterbirds and Important Bird Areas). This information has largely been collected through the International Waterbird Census of Wetlands International, but also through BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas programme and Endemic Bird Areas programme, wetland inventories (particularly the Directory of Wetlands of the Middle East) and one-off surveys of remote areas. It is proposed to compile from these various existing sources a "matrix" of key sites by Species, which will show all known internationally important sites for each species covered by the Agreement. This matrix will be made available in database form through the World Wide Web as a planning, conservation and awareness tool. The successful presentation of the results of this activity depends on the completion of implementation priority number 4.

Indicative budget: €125,000  
Duration: 2 years  
Activities: Desk study, review, database, web site

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

4. Creating an interactive tool that presents information on important sites for migratory waterbirds (AP 3.1.2, 7.4)

Currently large amounts of data exist in databases on migratory waterbirds (International Waterbird Census) and the sites they depend upon in the AEWA region (Important Bird Areas, Ramsar database). These data reside with the custodians and are not inter-operable at the moment. This hampers the interactive application of these data for flyway conservation purposes. Development of a web-based portal that can integrate data on

sites of critical importance to migratory waterbirds from these dispersed sources and that provides the option of interactive data submission through the web, is a priority.

A condition for increasing the 'inter-operability' of essential databases like the International Waterbird Census database and the Important Bird Areas database, but also the Ramsar database, is that they have common geographic references, in the form of digitized boundaries. These do not currently exist to a significant extent and considerable work will need to be done to create these, especially for the International Waterbird Census database. This will be a key activity in creating the tool.

Indicative budget: €215,000  
Duration: 4 years  
Activities: Gathering of reliable map data, coordination, data input (digitization of boundaries); database adaptation, portal development, data management, maintenance

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways to be launched in 2005.**

5. Identify priority areas for further survey work (AP 3.1, 7.4)

Based on the study undertaken in Implementation priority number 3 above, a gap analysis should be undertaken to identify sites/regions where migratory waterbirds would particularly benefit from further surveys. This would be achieved by asking species experts and national focal points to comment on maps based on existing knowledge, and to identify areas of potential importance for migratory waterbirds, but for which survey data are lacking. This would also include identification of areas important for dispersed species (e.g., waders and *Anatidae* during their breeding season) or very large, complex or composite sites. The results will be used both to stimulate "expedition" work in remote areas, as well as to identify countries which would most benefit from a national wetlands inventory programme.

Indicative budget: €50,000  
Duration: 2 years  
Activities: Desk study, consultation, review, publication, survey proposals

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

6. Identify priority areas for better protection (AP 3.2, 7.4)

Based on the study undertaken in implementation priority number 3 above, the key sites matrix will be examined to ascertain the degree of existing protection of each site under both international and national legislation. At the international level, this will be achieved by comparison with existing databases on protected areas (e.g. the Ramsar sites database (maintained by Wetlands International), the Natura 2000/Special Programme of Action databases of the European Commission, and the protected areas database (maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre). At national level, information will also be requested from national focal points for the Agreement. The results will be used to assess whether adequate site protection measures are in place to maintain each species under the Agreement in a favourable conservation status. Specific recommendations will be made for species where the network of key sites is thought to be inadequately protected. The study will also list those key sites which are shared between two or more countries, and which require special cooperation measures for effective management.

Indicative budget: €70,000  
Duration: 2 years  
Activities: Desk study, review, publication, and recommendations

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

7. Habitat Priorities for Waterbirds, particularly in Africa and South-west Asia (AP 3.2, 3.3)

The BirdLife International project Habitat Action Plans for Birds in Europe, has made an important contribution to defining habitat conservation priorities for birds in Europe. This now needs to be made much more specific to waterbird habitats and, particularly, to be extended to Africa and South-west Asia, where habitat requirements are much less well known. The project should result in a series of habitat action plans containing prioritised recommendations and costed projects for each key habitat type. Severely threatened habitats, and habitats of importance to globally threatened species, should be given priority.

Indicative budget: €200,000  
Duration: 3 years  
Activities: Desk study, review, workshops, publication, project proposals

8. Restoration and rehabilitation techniques for waterbird habitats, particularly in Africa (AP 3.3)

There has been significant loss and degradation of waterbird habitats throughout the Agreement area. Techniques are relatively well developed for the restoration and rehabilitation of wetlands in temperate regions, but are poorly developed or known for wetlands in the tropics. It is therefore proposed to draw together the available information to produce two manuals (one for temperate and one for tropical areas), including information on the sources of available expertise. Close coordination will be necessary with existing work under the Ramsar Convention. Because of the paucity of information on restoration of tropical waterbird habitats, a special project will be launched to undertake demonstration restoration measures for a small number of African wetlands. These will also be used as a focus for training activities. Restoration techniques will focus on low-cost, low technology management options.

Indicative budget: €60,000 per manual  
€80,000 minimum for each demonstration project  
Duration: 18 months for the manuals  
Activities: Manuals, demonstration projects, training courses

**Conservation programme of migratory bird roosting sites located in the Albertine Rift region (Eastern Africa) (AP 3.2.3, 3.2.4)**

*The Albertine Rift region is an important north-south flyway for migratory birds from Europe heading to their wintering places in the southern part of the African Continent. This part of Eastern Africa counts numerous important bird areas (IBAs) which make the Albertine Rift a global biodiversity hotspot. Two important factors weighing on the conservation status of these sites are extremely high human population densities and poverty that is rampant in the Albertine Rift region and neighbouring areas. Due to human pressure, all IBAs of the region face the following problems: encroachment for settlement, agriculture, cattle breeding and grazing, poaching, illegal harvesting, bush fires during the dry season etc., so that actually all these sites are getting more and more degraded.*

*To overcome all above-mentioned problems and threats and contribute to poverty alleviation in the region, a conservation programme concerning protected and non-protected IBAs, led essentially by local populations including communities and local and traditional authorities, is intended in the respective countries, i.e. Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.*

*Identification of strategies and mechanisms for contributing to livelihood improvement of local people and safeguarding the ecosystem qualities of IBAs is expected as well as efficient collaboration of riparian communities with national and regional conservation authorities.*

**Indicative budget:** € 712,000; four fifth of total amount (€ 570,000) to be sourced from AEW  
**Duration:** 3 years  
**Activities:** Coordination of collaborators, analysis

[Identify the River Danube for international importance for AEW species]

*It is well known that a great number of waterbirds which are listed in column A of Table 1 to the Action Plan of the Agreement as priority species winter on big lakes and rivers such as the Danube. Up to 75% of the European population of some species (e.g. Mergus albellus, Bucephala clangula, Aythya nyroca, Clangula hyemalis) winter on this river. Because of this it is necessary to conduct more intensive monitoring of non-breeding migratory waterbird population through the International Waterbird Census of Wetlands International. Collected data will be used for better protection of the regions that are rich in species at both international and national levels. At the international level, this will be achieved by a mutual comparison of the results gathered down the Danube's flow, which will show the richness of its regions in species and necessary improvements in protecting measures by comparison with other protected area databases (e.g. the Ramsar sites database or the World Conservation Monitoring Centre). At national level, information will be used for the national focal point for the Action Plan of the Agreement. Also, results will be used for the valorisation of the existing protection measures on the River Danube, related to waterbirds from the Agreement. A budget is required for international coordination and promotion, and to provide small grants for national, local monitoring activities and for international cooperation.*

**Indicative budget:** € 112,000  
**Duration:** 3 years  
**Activities:** Coordination, monitoring, recommendation]

[ZOPP (Objectives-Orientated Project Planning) Workshop for a community-based conservation programme for Rusizi Natural Reserve (RNR)]

*The RUSIZI Natural Reserve (RNR) is one of the Burundian IBA (Important Bird Areas) internationally recognised as one of the resting places of migratory birds (more than 56 migratory bird species) on their way to the southern part of the African continent. At the moment, the RNR is facing a series of problems including: encroachment for settlement, agriculture, cattle breeding and grazing, poaching, illegal harvesting (fishing, tree and reed cutting...), shelter for rebels etc...all of which are consequences of the high densities in the human settlements around the park on both Congolese and Burundian sides. Involvement of the locally resident communities in the overall management and conservation of protected areas is viewed as one of the best ways to ensure sustainability in the Albertine Rift region. The ABO (Burundian Association for the Protection of Birds) wants to initiate a conservation and development programme which would start with the organisation of a preliminary workshop aimed at clarifying the real character and rate of problems. The overall goal of the project is to integrate riparian local communities and other stakeholders from the Albertine Rift region in identifying the different activities needed for a conservation and development programme for the RNR and promote the participatory management between the local communities and the INECN (National Institute for Nature Conservation and the Environment) for the conservation of RNR.*

**Indicative budget:** € 11,500

*Duration: 1 year*  
*Activities: Sub-regional workshop, coordination]*

8 [Rehabilitation of the Rusizi National Reserve (RNR), Burundi

*The Rusizi National Reserve in Burundi is an important site for waterbirds and is classified as a RAMSAR site (BU 00 0003). Its wildlife is now endangered by the high population density in its surroundings. The National Institute for Nature Conservation and the Environment (INECN,) in collaboration with the Burundian Association for the Protection of Birds (ABO), proposes a project of rehabilitation of this reserve, the education of the surrounding population (stock-farmers, fishermen...) and support of the people concerned (particularly women working in smallholding and gathering wood).*

*Furthermore the reserve borders should be visualised by a green line and visible landmarks and waterbirds should be listed.*

*Indicative budget: €49,500*  
*Duration: 3 years*  
*Activities: Education, delimitation]*

[Survey of important waterbird migratory areas in the valley of the Velika Morava in central Serbia

*Beside number, type and size of humid habitats, their distribution is equally important for migratory waterbirds. Ecological corridors of humid habitats do not exist for the huge space in the regions of the rivers Morava, Drina and Timok in Serbia. Birds are unable to fly such great distances between Vojvodina and the Lakes of Skadar or Ohrid with without rest or at least a place to stop for a little break. Because of this they are forced to land in highly inappropriate habitats in the region of the Morava (little swamps, canals, narrow river flows, fields, ploughland), which do not offer adequate conditions for secure shelter, rest and choice of adequate food.*

*The main goal of the proposed activities is to establish an ecological corridor in Central Serbia, a measure that would be widely supported by the local population and economic and political authorities. The valley of the Velika Morava is one of the least explored sites regarding the bird fauna in Serbia, and its valorisation is one of the priority future tasks. A detailed visit of the complete Velika Morava River flow is intended in order to identify the basic natural values and level of destruction of this area, locate the ornithologically most valuable sites and find the most adequate way to conserve them.*

*Indicative budget: €45,000*  
*Duration: 3 years*  
*Activities: Coordination of collaborators, analysis of collected data and preparation of the national report, preparation of data base and web-site]*

10 [Valorisation of key migratory waterbirds areas which need more successful conservation in western and eastern Serbia

*In Serbia, the carp fish farms as well as other water habitats made and maintained by man are particularly important for waterbird reproduction, migration and winter homes today. Since the natural swamp habitats in Serbia south of the Sava and the Danube are almost completely*

*destroyed, the newly formed fish farms in the area of Dokmir (classified in the list of bird areas of national importance -IBAnac - N<sup>o</sup> 54) and Mala Vrbice (IBA) are of special significance. Project goal: Area exploration and presentation of the present status of ornithological fauna, with a special review regarding migratory species and their number, endangering factors and protection measures. Monitoring of some species population in various seasons. Coordination of collaborators, raising public awareness, publication of the research results.*

*Indicative budget: € 37,500  
Duration: 3 years  
Activities: Review, monitoring, coordination, publication]*

- 11 *[Identification and Elaboration of Conservation Measures and Sustainable Management Structure for AEWA species and their Sites of International Importance in Uzbekistan*  
*In Uzbekistan, two flyways from Western Siberia and Kazakhstan to the Caspian and African wintering places (AEWA area) and to Pakistani-Indian wintering sites (Central Asian – Indian Flyway) are traditionally presented. Historically, the wetlands of Aral Sea region, rich by wetland diversity, played an important role as breeding and stopover places for AEWA species. Today, owing to the development of irrigation measures, it is difficult to distinguish the birds from both migratory flows. The conservation of waterbirds in Uzbekistan is insufficient due to the absence of strict protected areas within the wetlands and the decline of special hunting management systems. So far, the current potentiality of wetlands and their resources have not been analysed and included in the development of this republic’s social and economical structure. The overall goal of the project is the conservation of AEWA species in Uzbekistan through the improvement of protection measures and management systems. The project purpose is to receive and analyse the information on the current status of the breeding and migratory AEWA species in Uzbekistan, assess the protection of wetlands within the republic and develop and promote a monitoring and conservation structure for the waterbirds and their habitats in Uzbekistan.*

*Indicative budget: € 13,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Analysis, collecting of AEWA species national register, establishment of monitoring and conservation structure and sustainable management in Uzbekistan]*

### C. MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES

#### 9. Evaluation of waterbird harvests in the Agreement area (AP 4.1, 5.7)

Waterbirds are harvested widely throughout the Agreement area for sport, trade and subsistence (including by indigenous people) thus having importance for local economies. However, little is known of the scale of such harvesting, particularly in Africa and South-west Asia, nor of the impacts that such harvesting has on waterbird populations. The effects of wounding of waterbirds by hunters remain little known and would be a valuable subject for study. It is therefore proposed to examine the location, scale (by species), methods and impacts of waterbird harvest throughout the Agreement area, but with a particular focus on poorly known regions. The project will identify areas, methods or species where harvest may be unsustainable and require intervention, and will feed into the development of future monitoring programmes. The taking of live waterbirds for collections and zoos should be included in this work.

Indicative budget: €200,000 (can be split into 4-5 sub-projects)  
Duration: 3 years

Activities: Reviews, research, survey, publications

**10. Review of the use of non-toxic shot for waterbird hunting (AP 4.1.4)**

The International Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Bureau (now Wetlands International) workshop on Lead Poisoning in Waterfowl (Brussels, 1991), was a landmark event for actions which have subsequently taken place to reduce the impact of lead poisoning in waterbirds. A follow-up international workshop was organised in 2001 in Central Europe, in close cooperation between the AEWAs Secretariat, international hunting organisations and others, to share the most up-to-date information on this subject. Wetlands International published an updated report on the implementation of the ban of lead shot. A further workshop is needed in Southern Europe and the update review/reports undertaken by Wetlands International should be continued.

Indicative budget: €50,000 (workshop); €50,000 for each review report  
Duration: 18 months (workshop); review reports still to be planned 2003  
Activities: Workshop, proceedings, 2 triennial review reports

***Regional workshops on sustainable hunting (AP 4.1.1)***

*Millions of birds are hunted as they migrate through the Agreement area each year. Many of these birds are internationally threatened species. In addition to direct takings, migratory waterbirds in particular are threatened by poisoning due to the pollution of their habitats from lead shot. In the countries of North Africa and the Middle East that border on the Mediterranean, especially in Lebanon, Syria and Egypt, hunting is an important socio-economic activity and a significant proportion of birds are shot or trapped there. A regional workshop should take place to promote more sustainable hunting practices and enhance compliance with international and regional agreements on the conservation of migratory birds as well as management of bird hunting to reduce excessive, indiscriminate and illegal hunting of migratory birds.*

***Indicative budget: € 60,000 per workshop***  
***Duration: 2 years***  
***Activities: Workshop, proceedings***

**11. Evaluation of socio-economic impacts of waterbird hunting (AP 4.2.2)**

Sport, market and subsistence hunting of waterbirds have the potential to contribute substantially to sustainable rural development throughout the Agreement area. Yet, very little is known of the socio-economic benefits of such forms of hunting in different regions and its potential contribution to species and habitat conservation. This project will build on implementation priority number 10 above, and will research the socio-economic benefits of different types of waterbird hunting in different parts of the Agreement area (e.g. subsistence hunting in arctic / sub-arctic areas (including by indigenous populations), tourist or market hunting in Africa, and sport hunting in Europe). Significant work has been undertaken on this subject in North America, and should provide a useful background to the study. The results of the case studies will be presented to a workshop and published to advise future sustainable rural development initiatives.

Indicative budget: €150,000  
Duration: 2.5 years  
Activities: Research, socio-economic surveys, workshop, publication

12. Evaluation of waterbirds as agricultural pests in Africa (AP 4.3.2, 4.3.3)

A number of migratory waterbird species covered by the Agreement are known to consume and potentially damage agricultural crops or commercial fish stocks (including those at fish-farms). Although the subject is relatively well studied in Europe, where geese, cormorants and herons are implicated, the situation in Africa is less well known. Here, populations of ducks and waders are reported as pests of rice and other crops. This project will work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to review the extent, species involved and location of this problem. The project will involve review of existing knowledge, and a workshop of experts, culminating in a review publication and recommendations on crop protection measures. The need to develop specific action plans for any of the species concerned will also be considered.

Indicative budget: €100,000  
Duration: 2 years  
Activities: Review, workshop, publication

13. Guideline on minimizing/mitigating the impacts of infrastructural (and disturbance-related) developments affecting waterbirds (AP 4.3.5, 4.3.6)

Because many waterbirds occur in dense concentrations on individual sites, their conservation status can easily be threatened or impaired by point infrastructure developments (road or bridge-building, factories, oil terminals, tourist developments) or by the associated disturbance. This project will produce new conservation guidelines, recommending the steps to be taken to minimize or mitigate the impacts of such activities.

Indicative budget: €25,000  
Duration: 12 months  
Activities: Review, consultation, guidelines

## **D. RESEARCH AND MONITORING**

14. Improving survey and monitoring capacity for migratory waterbirds

Enhancing survey and monitoring capacity for migratory waterbirds and the sites they use through training and by providing equipment. Analysis of the geographic coverage and the quality of the network for data gathering on waterbirds and the sites they use (implementation priority number 6) will show that sub-regions within the AEWA region can be identified where capacity is lacking or limiting the data quality. Depending on the need of the specific sub-region, capacity-building and field survey work will be performed to enhance the quality of the data. Twinning is a potential implementation mechanism whereby countries with higher capacity adopt countries with less well-developed schemes. In addition, in areas where the economic conditions prevent observers buying their own essential optical equipment, technical resources to support the network of volunteers will be provided.

Indicative budget: Based on implementation by experts from the region per country: €32.500 in the first year, €20,000 in the second year  
Duration: 5 years in total, 2-3 years per country, depending on the needs  
Activities: Fieldwork, training, supply of equipment (first year)

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

15. Survey work in poorly-known areas (AP 5.1)

There remain many gaps in knowledge of the importance and utilization of even some very large wetlands by migratory waterbirds, particularly in Africa and South-West Asia. Based on existing knowledge of gaps, and also the systematic gap analysis to be undertaken in implementation priority number 6 above, it is recommended that grants (and expertise, if necessary) be made available for locally organized surveys or expeditions, to assess the importance of lesser known areas. Such surveys, if conducted by visiting teams of

experts, should involve a high component of training (and equipping) of local experts, and should result in a summary publication. These activities will be closely linked to those required for the next priority (16).

Indicative budget: €15,000 per survey (average)  
Duration: Ongoing  
Activities: Field survey, training, publication.

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

16. International Waterbird Census – special gap-filling survey (AP 5.2, 5.3, 7.4)

The International Waterbird Census, organized by Wetlands International, and conducted in most countries within the Agreement area, is the primary tool for monitoring the conservation status of the populations covered by AEWA. It is based on annual non-breeding season surveys at a sample of sites, by an extensive network of mainly volunteer counters. As the census is conducted on a sample of sites only, it is necessary to try periodically to achieve a maximum coverage through a full census of as many sites as possible. This will enable better coverage of poorly known species and sites, better population estimates and calibration of population indices.

Wetlands International conducted a pilot project on prioritizing and costing the work for such a gap-filling census. The actual gap-filling has not yet been planned because it depends on the availability of (substantial) funds. This approach will currently only apply to the Western Palearctic and South-West Asia, since the census networks in Africa are insufficiently developed to enable the additional effort required for this extra survey work. Extended coverage in some countries may best be achieved through international field surveys as under implementation priority number 15 above. The project will provide the additional coordination, support, small grants and awareness materials necessary to ensure a successful outcome.

Indicative budget: €560,000 (including 6 regional workshops (@ €20,000 each), planning/coordination (€240,000), analysis/report writing (€200,000)) Plus 20-50 surveys @ €10-15,000 each.  
Duration: 5 years including planning and report writing  
Activities: Planning, regional workshops, coordination, field surveys, publication

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

17. Publication of an Atlas of Wader Populations (AP 5.4, 7.4)

A knowledge of the migration patterns of each species covered by the Agreement and the networks of sites visited is critical to establishing effective conservation programmes for migratory waterbirds. This project will follow the model of the very successful Atlas of Anatidae Populations, prepared by Wetlands International, to develop a similar overview for the wader species in the Agreement area. The work is currently under implementation, but part of the funds for finalizing it are still lacking. The work is being led by the Wader Study Group and will result in an important review publication. The results will include recommendations for new international site designations, research and surveys. Because of the scale of the project, it will be addressed in a number of phases.

Indicative budget: An additional €40,000 (excluding the integration of ringing recovery data) is needed (over €200,000 already secured)  
Duration: 3 years  
Activities: Coordination, review, data analysis, publication

18. Publication of flyway atlases for gulls, terns, herons, ibises, storks and rallidae (AP 5.4, 7.4)

A first flyway atlas has been produced for *Anatidae* (1996). The Wader Flyway Atlas is under development (see priority 17). These initiatives have been received with great enthusiasm. They lay the basis for the flyway approach in the conservation of these species. The *Anatidae* atlas needs a second edition. Similarly, the conservation of other species groups of migratory waterbirds would benefit from flyway atlases being produced for them. This can be done species group by group or in an integrated publication. Ideally the use of ringing recoveries should be integrated into these flyway population atlases (see priority 20).

Indicative budget: Depending on the number of species in the species group up to €250,000 (excluding the integration of ringing recovery data) per species group atlas.  
Duration: 3 years  
Activities: Coordination, review, data analysis, drafting and editing text, production of graphics, publication

19. Ringing recoveries in atlases (AP 5.4)

Ringing recoveries provide the physical evidence for an individual bird to have traveled from one point to another. Since in many cases the flyway population to which an individual belongs is known, this contributes greatly to visualizing and understanding the concept and delimitation of flyway populations. Mapping ringing recoveries and providing background statistics with them, are a very valuable addition to census information presented in flyway atlases. Ideally therefore, the publication of these data should be combined. For gulls, terns, herons, ibises, storks and rallidae (the species mentioned in implementation priority 18) the integration of these data into one publication is still feasible. For *Anatidae* another solution will have to be found. For waders, when finalizing the atlas (see priority 17) it will be worthwhile making an effort to include these data into the work that has already been done.

Indicative budget: €100,000 (aiming at inclusion in flyway atlases (see priority 18), therefore excluding stand alone publication)  
Duration: 18 months  
Activities: Coordination, data analysis, review, wide consultation, graphical presentation, text drafting, editing

20. Coordination of waterbird ringing schemes, particularly in Africa. (AP 5.4)

Ringing studies have contributed greatly to our current understanding of waterbird migration and ecology. Whilst in Europe, the European Union for Bird Ringing has provided international coordination between the various national ringing schemes, no homologue exists for Africa or South-west Asia. It is proposed to support the development of an African ringing scheme (AFRING), specifically for studies of migratory waterbirds. This will initially be through a coordinated study of intra-African migratory waterbirds. The project will have fixed goals and a five-year timetable.

Indicative budget: €50,000 per annum  
Duration: Ongoing, One-year activities out of the five-year timetable were carried out in 2004  
Activities: Coordination, ringing programmes, review, publication

21. Guideline on the use of satellite tracking for migratory waterbirds (AP 5.4)

The development of satellite tracking technology for studying animal migrations has advanced substantially in recent years, and has revolutionized our understanding of the migration ecology of some species. The technique has revealed that certain types of information can be gathered with substantially higher quality and cost-effectiveness than from traditional ringing schemes. However, the technique has only been successfully applied to larger species, and there remain important questions regarding animal welfare. The Scientific Council of CMS is coordinating work on this subject as a whole, but it is proposed to produce conservation guidelines specifically on the use of satellite tracking for migratory waterbirds. In addition, case studies showing the advantages and drawbacks of the technique should be listed, and an assessment of its value in studying globally threatened species should be made.

Indicative budget: €25,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Review, consultation, guidelines

22. Telemetry in migratory waterbirds

Besides guidelines on the use of telemetry, a short review of results of tracking methods (other than ringing) would provide essential information for the better understanding of how the technology can be used to provide information on migratory routes, the use of sites by birds during migration and the relation between those and environmental variables – including practical and technical limitations of current technologies, and identification of which groups of birds could or could not be used as a focus for telemetry studies at present. Having this knowledge in hand – a listing of high priority species and/or populations with unknown or uncertain migratory routes, breeding, staging and/or wintering areas – could guide future implementation of telemetry studies towards answering questions of higher conservation importance. Compilation of an overview (e.g., into a web-journal) is necessary.

Indicative budget: €50,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Desk study, consultation, guidelines

23. Report on the status and trends of populations for the Meeting of the Parties at its forth session (AP 7.4, 5.2)

The Action Plan to the Agreement calls for a report on the status and trends of populations covered by the Agreement to be prepared at intervals of not more than three years. Such information provides the basic material for operation, updating and evaluation of the Agreement. The report should highlight changes in the population status, range or long-term trend of each species, with recommendations on any changes to Table 1 of the Agreement's Action Plan. The review should also assess whether any changes should be made to the species included in Annex 2 to the Agreement, on the basis of a negative or positive change in their conservation status. This project is very closely linked to the regular updating and publication of waterbird population estimates, which provides the basic data for the AEWA report. Therefore, this publication (and an associated web site facility) is also included here as a priority

Indicative budget: €100,000 for Waterbird Population Estimates;  
€25,000 for update report to the forth Meeting of the Parties  
Duration: 3 years  
Activities: Review, analysis, consultation, publications

24. Actions for the conservation of colonial waterbirds (AP 3.1.2, 3.2, 4.2, 5)

A large proportion of the migratory waterbird species covered by the Agreement nest in colonies (particularly of the families: Pelecanidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Ardeidae, Ciconiidae, Threskiornithidae, Phoenicopteridae, Laridae). For different species, coloniality may be an adaptation for avoidance of predators and for efficient

exploitation of food resources. One result of this behaviour is that a very significant proportion of the population of a species may be breeding at one or a few localities at one time. This makes the species particularly vulnerable to habitat change, taking (of eggs, young or adults), disturbance or emergency situations at such sites. On the positive side, waterbird colonies provide excellent opportunities for ecotourism, research and monitoring, and can be relatively easily protected.

In order to provide guidance to Contracting Parties, it is recommended that two activities be undertaken: i) (a) preparation of conservation guidelines on national actions to be undertaken for colonial waterbirds (establishment of a sites register, protection, monitoring, ecotourism and avoidance of disturbance, restoration and creation of breeding sites etc.); (b) a desk study to explore options, priorities and costings for coordinated international monitoring of colonial waterbirds during the breeding season, since many of these species are not adequately covered by the existing International Waterbird Census, which is based on non-breeding season surveys.

Indicative budget: €15,000 (monitoring study)  
Duration: Ongoing, conservation guidelines have been contracted in 2005  
Activities: Review, analysis, consultation, publications

#### 25. Population Trends in migratory waterbirds

Waterbird population data have been gathered for many years now in the International Waterbird Census and some of the data have been used in 1999 to calculate trends for migratory waterbird species (up to 1996). A lot of new census information has been gathered since and techniques for calculating trends have been further improved. It is therefore timely to perform a new trend analysis, for waterbird species group-wide, including data up to at least the year 2000.

Indicative budget: €75,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Data analysis, presentation, drafting text, publication

#### 26. Causes of population changes in migratory waterbirds

In order to address effectively the conservation of migratory waterbirds, we need to know more about the major threats and mechanisms that drive changes in their population sizes. Many of the species action plans identify these, species by species. By compiling the information from sources such as these into a comprehensive overview of “causes of population change”, it will become more feasible to address some of these causes horizontally, rather than on a species by species basis.

Indicative budget: €30,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Desk study, consultation, drafting text, publication

#### 27. Migratory waterbirds and climatic change

One of the major topics on the environmental agenda is climate change. This will also have a major influence on migratory waterbirds. The way and the extent to which changes in global climate will interact with waterbirds have not been systematically described. A desk study describing these relationships should be undertaken.

Indicative budget: €25,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Desk study, consultation, publication

28. Field guide for Central Asia and adjacent countries

For building sustainable monitoring capacity, the availability of a good field identification guide is essential. For Central Asia and adjacent areas like Siberia and other Range States of the Central Asian-South Asian Flyway such a guide, in the appropriate language (Russian) and targeted at the relevant species is not currently available. The knowledge, the capacity and even the artwork exist to make such a guide, and a guide can be realized in a relatively short time span, if financial resources become available for editing and publishing.

Indicative budget: €50,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Text drafting, publication (in Russian)

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEW/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005**

29. Compiling flyway information (in digital format) for use in conjunction with existing waterbird count data and site information

For Anatidae, an atlas has been produced compiling available flyway information. For waders this is under way, but needs further work. For other migratory waterbird species this needs to still be taken up (see priority 18). The information from sources like these needs to be stored in databases (including GIS representation of flyway delimitations), for use in conjunction with census and site information. This will involve expert use of the databases and consultation of expert groups (specialist groups). This should also result in project proposals for further research to fill gaps in existing knowledge.

Indicative budget: €125,000  
Duration: 2 years  
Activities: Database analysis, information compilation, desk study, review, expert consultation, coordination

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEW/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

30. The use of wetland sites by migratory waterbirds

Throughout their annual cycle, migratory waterbirds depend on a variety of wetland sites. Given the concentration of so many individual waterbirds in these sites, they are of vital importance for their survival. We therefore look at these places as a network of critical sites. But can the role of any of these sites be taken over by another site in case something goes wrong? And what if such a change happens in the far north of the “network”, how will this affect the role of the sites further down along the migratory route? In order to be able to assess this, we need to gather more knowledge about the way birds use these sites, in relation to environmental parameters, and about the flexibility in site use by individual birds. What are the basic ecological requirements of the migratory waterbird species with respect to these sites. This may again differ between the different life-cycle stages (e.g., breeding, moulting, migration, wintering, displaying). The understanding of the importance of sites for the survival and conservation of species should be strongly improved by a study into these factors. There is a strong link to priority 8.

Indicative budget: €30,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Desk study, consultation, publication

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

31. Migratory waterbirds as indicators

Migratory waterbirds react to parameters in and around wetland sites in a way that opens the possibility to use them as indicators of the status of these wetlands and the pressures on them. This is highly relevant to policy makers. By constructing powerful indicators, decisions about measures to be taken (affecting nature conservation) can be facilitated. Currently many of the causal links between numbers of migratory waterbirds and wetland parameters are insufficiently known, and the state of knowledge needs to be improved.

Indicative budget: €30,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Desk study, consultation, publication

32. Development of a density-dependent population model for the Dark-bellied Brent Goose

The development of a population model as required in the Dark-bellied Brent Goose Action Plan to estimate the impact of hunting and other management options on the population level of this sub-species, based on actual survival estimates from resighted marked individuals (using the programme MARK), reproduction estimates, age of first-breeding, maximum life-span, predation levels on the arctic breeding grounds, and old data on hunting bag statistics from Denmark from the period before 1972 when the species could still be hunted there. A model will be developed and tested with the above-mentioned real data by an international consortium of modellers, statisticians and biologists. The model itself will also be a very useful tool for other migratory waterbird species.

Indicative budget: €400,000 (inclusive of value added tax)  
Duration: 1 year (22 person-months)  
Activities: Model development and testing, desk study, publication, 2 workshops with members of the AEWA Dark-bellied Brent Goose Working Group

*[Enlarging and intensifying of the International Waterbird Census (IWC) in central Serbia*

*The winter counting of waterbirds in Serbia and Montenegro, as part of the international project "International Waterbird Census", has been carried out on an ongoing basis since 1987. The total number of birds included in the census is 150,000 to 250,000.*

*The water habitats in central parts of Serbia have been covered only partly by this research, and the data collected is incomplete and has been collected in an un-standardised way. Independently of the IWC project, the present research results show that these habitats are important winter homes of waterbirds in terms of their diversity and numbers.*

*Project implementation shall enable a better and more complete survey of waterbirds spending the winter in Serbia, their population parameters and migratory characteristics.*

Indicative budget: €60,000  
Duration: 5 years  
Activities: *Field research, coordination of collaborators, data analysis, raising public awareness, publication of research results.]*

14 *[Inventory of the heron and cormorant colonies in Serbia*

*An inventory of the Heron and Cormorant colonies in Serbia is particularly important for the conservation of the endangered wading bird environment, since numerous colonies are not included in the list of protected natural property. The main characteristic of these birds is their colonial nesting in*

*the water habitats. Because of man's pressure on their environment, the numbers of colonies and their species are continuously decreasing. Planned activities shall determine the exact distribution of colonies, their structure and the total number of each species. It is particularly important to determine ecological conditions for the colonies' existence and factors threatening them in order to take concrete measures regarding their protection and conservation as soon as possible.*

*Indicative budget: €60,000  
Duration: 3 years  
Activities: Coordination, review, analysis, preparation of the national report]*

## **E. EDUCATION AND INFORMATION**

### **33. Analysis of training needs for migratory waterbird conservation (AP 6.1, 6.2)**

The levels of know-how in practical techniques for migratory waterbird conservation vary substantially throughout the Agreement area. Sharing such expertise through training materials and programmes, is an important aspect of international cooperation for the implementation of the Agreement. Using a questionnaire approach, it is proposed to develop an analysis of training needs by subregion, and also to compile information on appropriate international training institutions and existing materials. The project should focus on subregions outside North-West Europe, where training opportunities are already adequate.

Indicative budget: €30,000 (approximately 50 per cent already available)  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Questionnaire, review, consultation, publication

**Study done in GEF preparation and development facility (category B) Flyways project. Further analysis, development of subregional programmes and their implementation in the full GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

### **34. Regional training programmes in Africa for implementation of the Agreement (AP 6.1, 6.2)**

Training has been identified at numerous forums as one of the key elements for advancing the implementation of the Agreement, particularly in Africa. Access to modern planning, assessment and management techniques, relevant to local situations, will greatly help under-resourced agencies use their resources most effectively. The regional training programmes in West Africa, currently organized by Wetlands International and the Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage (France) provide a useful model from which new programmes can be developed. It is strongly recommended that this type of training programme be extended throughout Africa. Cost-effectiveness will be greatest if courses are based on groups of neighbouring countries, and if local expertise can be used for the majority of the training. Courses should target specific groups of professionals and include the following subjects, as appropriate: a general introduction to the work of the Agreement; waterbird identification, assessment and monitoring; waterbird ecology; habitat management for waterbirds; managing human activities; and public awareness.

Indicative budget: €150,000 per year, per regional programme  
Duration: 5 years  
Activities: Coordination, training courses, materials, follow-up

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

### **35. CIS training course on migratory waterfowl conservation and waterfowl habitat management (AP 6.1)**

*CIS are different in size and population but have a similar legacy in the wake of the collapse of the USSR: economy in transition, unfavourable environmental conditions, and lack of funds for*

*nature conservation. Staff involved in migratory waterfowl conservation and waterfowl habitat management in CIS are very enthusiastic, but training needs in this region are of highest priority. A two-week training course for 12 representatives of institutions and organisations of the CIS countries is being proposed to be organised at Lake Sevan, Armenia.*

*The general goals of the course are to provide participants with knowledge and skills necessary for the organisation and implementation of measures for migratory waterfowl conservation in breeding and resting areas, waterfowl habitat management, waterfowl and habitat sustainable use (hunting, ecotourism), as well as to identify and develop common approaches for conservation and restoration of shared waterfowl habitats, to identify and develop common approaches for taking management actions on waterfowl on common migratory routes, and to identify and develop common information materials and mechanisms for public awareness with regard to migratory waterfowl conservation and waterfowl habitat protection.*

*The course is expected to contribute to an increase among participants in knowledge necessary for the conservation of migratory waterfowl and management of their habitats, establishment of closer cooperation among the different experts of different countries and institutions, and the strengthening of regional cooperation.*

**Indicative budget:** €28,000  
**Duration:** 1 year  
**Activities:** training course

### 36. Publication of waterbird monitoring manuals (AP 6.2)

Effective monitoring of migratory waterbirds is essential for the functioning of the Agreement, and it is vital that comparable data are collected between sites, regions and years. The production of manuals to help train coordinators and counters will be an important tool for continuous improvement of the monitoring networks. The manuals will be particularly valuable for the relatively new counting networks in Africa and South-West Asia, but will also benefit European counters. It will be necessary to publish the manual(s) in a number of languages. Furthermore, it may be necessary to have versions appropriate to the situation in different parts of the Agreement area. Aerial survey methods for remote, inaccessible and offshore areas throughout the Agreement area should not be neglected. Preliminary proposals are for one manual for the Western Palearctic and South-West Asia, and one for Africa.

Indicative budget: €40,000 per manual in one language  
€20,000 for translation/printing/mailling other languages  
Duration: 18 months  
Activities: Drafting, consultation, publication, free distribution

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

### 37. Establish a clearing house for training materials for the Agreement (AP 6. 2)

A wealth of training materials relevant to the implementation of the Agreement already exists both within the Agreement area, and also in other parts of the world. The establishment of an internet-based clearing house for such training materials will greatly assist Parties in meeting the obligations of the Agreement. It is suggested that the Agreement Secretariat should establish a contract with an appropriate international organization to establish and maintain this clearinghouse.

Indicative budget: €30,000 to establish clearinghouse  
€10,000 per annum for maintenance  
Duration: 5 years  
Activities: Collection of materials, web site development, dissemination

38. To implement a communications strategy for the Agreement (AP 6.3, 6.4)

A communications strategy for the Agreement was developed in accordance with IIP 2003-2007. It plans communication of the objectives and requirements of the Agreement to appropriate target audiences (decision makers, conservation professionals, those living around or using key sites, and donors). The strategy will be most effective if it can facilitate communications activities at national and local levels. Particular attention is given to disseminating materials in appropriate local languages, and at the appropriate level. A top priority is to translate and disseminate the conservation guidelines in Arabic and Russian language versions.

Indicative budget: €75,000 to implement first trench of actions  
Duration: 5 years  
Activities: Implementation of the strategy

**Elaboration of an AEWA Manual**

*Regarding the expected growing number of Parties, the increasing numbers of meetings of the AEWA bodies as well as shifts in responsibility at national levels and within partner organisations, the need for an additional tool has been identified that would provide concise information on the Agreement's mechanisms and the state of the art of its implementation. Linked to the development of the AEWA Communications Strategy, it is suggested that the content will focus on the definition of the AEWA, its mechanisms, its achievements, the projects supported by the Agreement and on how States may join the AEWA. To facilitate regular updating, the AEWA Manual is planned both as a ring binder and as an electronic tool for publication on the AEWA Homepage. After the initial publication of the AEWA Manual, it could be expanded using leaflets published on the AEWA Homepage and posted by mail. This concept offers maximum flexibility while keeping the costs low.*

***Indicative budget: € 18,000  
Duration: 1 year  
Activities: Desk study and preparation of reference materials***

39. Regional workshops for the promotion of the Agreement (AP 6.3)

In order to give the development of the Agreement a strong start throughout the Agreement area, a number of promotional workshops should be arranged for specific subregions. The priority regions identified so far would be, in order: (i) the Central Asian Republics; (ii) the Arab states. These workshops should aim to gather appropriate decision makers, research biologists, conservation professionals and donors, in order to raise awareness of the Agreement, promote membership, debate regional priorities, stimulate international cooperation and develop project initiatives. Where possible, the workshops should be linked with those of other relevant CMS or partner-Convention/organization activities, so as to increase synergy and maximize cost-effectiveness.

Indicative budget: €50,000 per regional workshop  
Duration: 1 per year  
Activities: Regional workshop and follow-up

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**

40. Communicating the importance of a network of critical sites for migratory waterbirds

The network of critical sites that will be developed as an interactive and dynamic tool via a web portal, will gain enormously in power and practical applicability if it is published as a convincing booklet. It will serve additional audiences to what the web portal will achieve, such as policy makers, who are unlikely to have the time to access the information in the web, and people in areas where internet access is underdeveloped. Having a booklet to browse through will be an effective means of communicating the network of critical sites. In addition, awareness raising is needed, using the network of critical site information to make

brochures, posters, flyers and to undertake other public relations activities, including organization of a session at the Global Flyway Conference in 2004.

Indicative budget: €100,000

Duration: 1 year

Activities: Editing, layout, printing, publishing, distribution, coordination, public relations activities

**Being proposed for matching funding as an activity in the full project proposal of the GEF AEWA/Ramsar flyways project to be launched in 2005.**