



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Supported by:



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

## African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds

12-14 September 2018

Royal Swazi Spa Hotel, Ezulwini, Eswatini



### WORKSHOP REPORT

Tim Dodman  
November 2018

#### Contents

1. Workshop overview.....	2
2. Workshop venue and programme .....	3
3. Workshop participants .....	3
4. Workshop account .....	3
5. Evaluation .....	17
6. Acknowledgements .....	19
7. Annexes .....	20

## 1. Workshop overview

AEWA National Focal Points from 22 African Contracting Parties (CPs) met for their preparatory meeting in advance of the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the AEWA Meeting of the Parties (Pre-MOP7). The meeting was jointly organized by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and the Eswatini National Trust Commission (ENTC), and kindly hosted by the Government of Eswatini. The meeting aimed to familiarize AEWA African National Focal Points (NFPs) in advance of the MOP7 with the key documents and issues to be addressed, also providing the opportunity to consolidate common regional positions in relation to key issues. The meeting further aimed to enhance administrative capacity in the Africa region for implementation of AEWA activities and to increase NFP awareness on their roles and responsibilities towards implementation of the Agreement, including ensuring effective preparation for MOP7 and guidance on National Reporting to AEWA MOPs. The CMS Family National Focal Point Manual served as a training resource.

Through a rich variety of methods and tools including a quiz, brief illustrative presentations, a role play and interactive discussions both in plenary and during group exercises, information and understanding of key MOP7 documents and topics was conveyed to the meeting participants, while ensuring the full and active involvement of both new and long-standing NFPs. Sessions were also held that aimed to strengthen skills in negotiation.

Among the key issues addressed during the three-day meeting were the draft documents on the AEWA Strategic Plan and Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA), both for the period of 2019-2027, waterbird monitoring in the AEWA region, species action and management planning, climate change resilience for migratory waterbirds and their sites and National Reporting. The institutional, financial and administrative management of the Agreement was also considered, including a number of budget scenarios for the future financing of the Agreement, as well as the associated draft resolutions. The AEWA African NFPs further deliberated on issues of regional and sub-regional importance during closed discussion sessions, providing them with the opportunity to establish regional positions on key MOP7 issues.

A field excursion to the Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary, coupled with visits to the Mantenga Cultural Village, the Eswatini National Museum and the King Sobhuza Memorial Park enabled participants to enjoy the rich ecological, cultural and historical beauty and uniqueness of the Kingdom of Eswatini. The excursion and convivial nature of the meeting also made it an excellent opportunity for NFPs to get to know each other and strengthen collaboration both for the AEWA MOP7 and to enhance the future implementation of the Agreement in the African region. A final evaluation session indicated that participants had fully appreciated the workshop and were better prepared for the AEWA MOP7.

The AEWA African Pre-MOP7 received generous financial and in-kind contributions from the Governments of Switzerland (through the Federal Office for the Environment), Germany (through the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety) and Eswatini (through the Eswatini National Trust Commission).



## 2. Workshop venue and programme

The workshop was held at the Royal Swazi Spa Hotel and Conference Centre in the Ezulwini Valley, Eswatini. The workshop started at 09:00 on Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> September, and ended at 17:00 on Friday 14<sup>th</sup> September, following the programme agenda in Annex 1. The more detailed workshop session plans used by the facilitation team are shown in Annex 2.



## 3. Workshop participants

Participants comprised AEWA NFPs and/or other representatives from 22 AEWA African Contracting Parties, the AEWA Technical Committee thematic expert on Environmental Law and additional partners and NGOs of the host government, Eswatini, and the meeting sessions were guided by two facilitators and staff of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat. A full participant list is given in Annex 3, whilst a more detailed participant list with contact details is also available from the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

## 4. Workshop account

### Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> September

#### 4.1 Opening & Introduction

Thulani Methula (right), AEWA NFP for Eswatini, welcomed everyone to the meeting and introduced the members of the opening panel. The Acting Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs of Eswatini, Hermon Motsa, gave an introduction to the Royal Kingdom of Eswatini. He informed that the Kingdom joined AEWA in 2013, immediately taking on the role of Sub-regional Focal Point Coordinator, and regularly participated in waterbird monitoring, led by the university.



Jacques Trouvilliez, Executive Secretary of AEWA, indicated that the MOP7 will mark a major milestone for AEWA, with a new Strategic Plan and Plan of Action for Africa. He reminded participants of the deadline of 5<sup>th</sup> October for submitting comments relating to MOP documents. Jacques presented the Acting Principal Secretary with a copy of the AEWA coffee table book *“Stories from the Flyway”* and an AEWA mug.



Barirega Akankwasah (left), AEWA NFP for Uganda and Chair of the AEWA Standing Committee and of the pre-MOP7, saluted the Government of Eswatini for the welcome here and to the Secretariat for successful fundraising for the meeting. Pre-MOPs are critical to have a successful negotiation at the MOP. We depend on the pre-MOP to prepare ourselves and reach consensus between us. It's a call to our governments to have successful consensus building. We can also share our different views and ideas and harmonise our positions so that we have successful negotiations at the MOP. When we come as a one-person delegation, we need to delegate roles within Africa to follow and take the lead on specific themes and issues. We must therefore use the pre-MOP as an opportunity to scrutinise the issues and form regional opinions on all key agenda items where we expect to have regional positions. We want to present one voice from Africa.

He welcomed and congratulated the new AEWA NFPs: “You have joined a very friendly family, and we welcome you”.

All speakers warmly thanked the sponsors of the pre-MOP7. After participant introductions, there was a group photo outside the conference centre. The introductions concluded with an overview on the agenda given by Tim Dodman, who also reminded participants about the CMS Family Manual for NFPs. Abdoulaye Ndiaye gathered a few selected workshop expectations, which were:

- Collaboration between regions
- Implementation and financing of the PoAA
- Unified voice from Africa at the AEWA MOP
- Informal platform for effective communication
- Discovery of Eswatini.

#### 4.2 Team Quiz

Tim Dodman introduced and led the interactive team quiz. Participants grouped into six teams to answer questions about AEWA, the role of NFPs, issues relating to MOP7 and migratory waterbirds, including seabirds. There was also a question on the Southern Bald Ibis, which is not listed by AEWA, but in fact has a migratory population that breeds in Eswatini and spends the non-breeding period in South Africa.

The quiz proved to be a popular and engaging activity, generating discussion within groups and heated debate between groups during the answers session that followed – thus also serving as a useful learning medium. The main responsibilities of NFPs were outlined as:

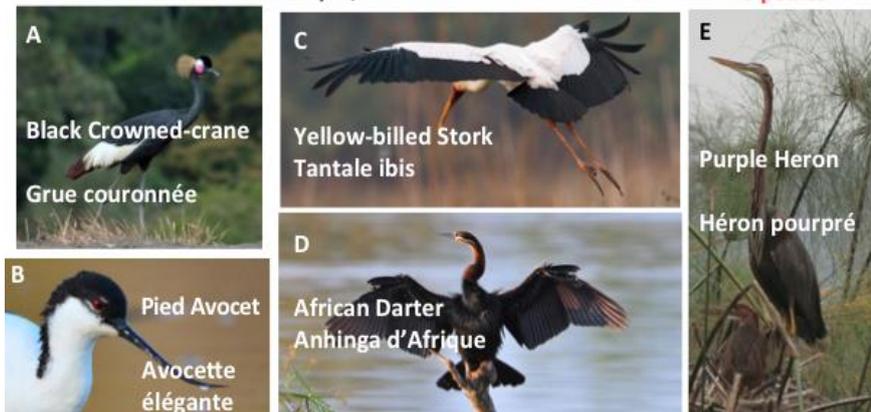
- Administration; organise annual contribution;
- Communicate and disseminate information;
- Respond to requests for information;
- Representation at meetings, e.g. MOPs;
- Liaison with other Parties (e.g. regional positions);
- Collaborate with other stakeholders and other MEA focal points;
- Promote / facilitate / monitor national implementation of AEWA; mobilise resources;
- Prepare and submit National Report

All teams scored well, showing a good understanding of AEWA, and the winning teams gained up to 40 points out of 50, though it was not an easy task for the judges! Prizes were presented to the two winning teams.



*Participants snatch a closer look at the questions during the quiz*

#### 6. Name these birds / Quels sont les noms de ces oiseaux ? 5 points



*Question 6 of the quiz and answers – one of five questions about waterbirds. James Njogu (Kenya) noted that most African NFPs do not know enough about waterbirds, indicating a potential area for capacity building.*

### 4.3 AEWA MOP7 Agenda and key issues for Africa

Evelyn Moloko (UNEP/AEWA Secretariat) introduced the AEWA MOP7 Agenda and went through some of the key issues likely to be of most relevance to Africa, most of which were further elaborated on in subsequent sessions of the meeting, including:

- Draft AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027
- Draft AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027
- Draft Format for National Reports on the Implementation of AEWA 2018-2020
- Proposals for Amendments to Annexes 2 & 3
- Status of International Single/Multi Species Action Plans (ISSAPs/IMSAPs) and Management Plans – Development / Implementation / Extension / Revision / Retirement
- Advice on AEWA Priorities for Seabird Conservation
- Draft Guide to Guidance to reduce the Impact of Fisheries on AEWA Seabird Species
- Report on the Development of Waterbird Monitoring along the African-Eurasian Flyways
- Draft Revised AEWA Conservation Guidelines on Waterbird Monitoring

Open discussions were held relating to these issues, with a general consensus concerning their relevance for the pre-MOP meeting. CPs were also asked to consider during the afternoon's closed session, which NFPs might take the lead on particular issues on behalf of the African region during the MOP7. Mzamili Kaita (Tanzania) considered that all issues had equal weight and we needed time to look at each. Humbulani Mafumo (South Africa) agreed and confirmed that NFPs could take on roles during the MOP. Ayman Ahmed (Egypt) was interested to learn more about national reporting and implementation of the PoAA and share experience; Egypt has started to review bird hunting in the country. Barirega Akankwasah (Uganda / Chair) urged NFPs to pay attention to detail during the pre-MOP and MOP, and to identify critical areas for securing regional positions.

### 4.4 Proposals to MOP7 for amendments to the AEWA text and annexes



*European Shag*

Sergey Dereliev gave a short presentation on the MOP7 proposals for amendments to the annexes of the Agreement submitted by Parties, which are necessary in order to address new developments and due to the changing status of waterbird species. AEWA is a dynamic treaty, and amendments allow AEWA to stay relevant and reactive to change. There is a proposal from Uganda to introduce a new category for Column A and B species based on rapid short-term decline as well as to reclassify populations on Table 1 resulting from the Conservation Status Report 7 (CSR7), which would result in about 120 amendments. The EU has also proposed to add European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* to Annex 2 of AEWA and to reclassify to Column A the populations of three species following their recent Red List status grading as Globally Threatened or Near Threatened.

### 4.5 Draft AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027

Sergey Dereliev presented the new Strategic Plan, which aimed to maintain migratory waterbird species and their populations in a favourable conservation status or to restore them to such a status throughout their flyways. The plan's purpose is that by 2027 the status of AEWA populations is improved. The Strategic Plan objectives comprise four substantive and one enabling objective (below), which between them have 27 targets:

- *Species recovery and reduction of causes of mortality*
- *Sustainable use and population management*
- *Coherent and comprehensive flyway network of sites*
- *Sufficient quantity and quality of habitat in the wider environment*
- *Strengthened knowledge, capacity, recognition, awareness and resources.*

There are several over-arching and cross-cutting issues that are catered for within the different objectives:

- *Climate change*
- *Indigenous and local communities*
- *Poverty alleviation and gender equality*
- *Communication, Education and Public Awareness*
- *Capacity building*
- *Science-based approach*

Thulani Methula (Eswatini) urged that the Strategic Plan should be mainstreamed into national policies. Zivayi Matiza (Zimbabwe) noted that the plan is linked to Aichi Targets, but soon the timeframe of these targets will be ending. We need to show how the plan contributes to the post 2020 biodiversity framework. Ayman Ahmed (Egypt) thought the plan was well done although he considered it rather complex and detailed with numerous indicators. Sergey agreed that it was complex; this was because of the need to cover all the issues pertinent to AEWA.

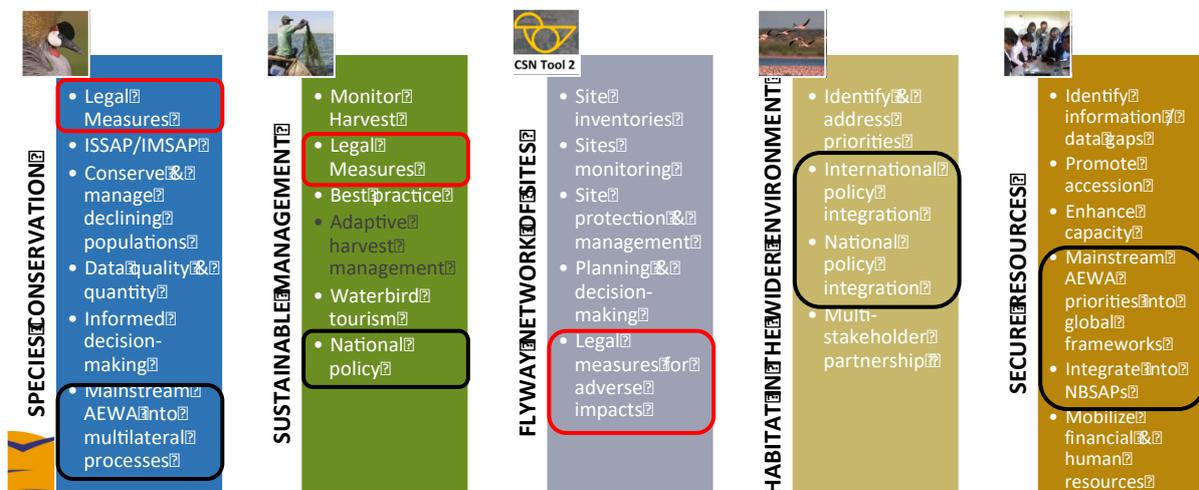
#### 4.6 Plan of Action for Africa

The draft Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA) 2019-2027 will be presented to the MOP7 for approval. This is an important document for Africa. Evelyn Moloko introduced the PoAA and the process for its development, including establishing a Working Group, which convened in 2017 in Dakar. After this, the draft plan was developed by a team of consultants and the Secretariat before circulation to the Working Group, then to all NFPs and other stakeholders for comment. The PoAA is essentially a guideline for implementing the Strategic Plan.

The Working Group considered that policies and mainstreaming AEWA were important aspects for the PoAA, whereas adaptive harvest management was not a priority for Africa at present. For all actions, the flyway approach is vital, and a new feature of the plan is a set of actions for four broad flyway groupings (East Atlantic flyways, Western Indian Ocean flyways, Intra-African flyways and Mediterranean & trans-Saharan flyways). Evelyn posed three questions for participants to consider:

- What can the Contracting Parties do better to enhance implementation?
- What can the AEWA Secretariat do to better support/coordinate/service?
- What can Partners do to better support implementation?

### From Strategic Planning to Action Planning



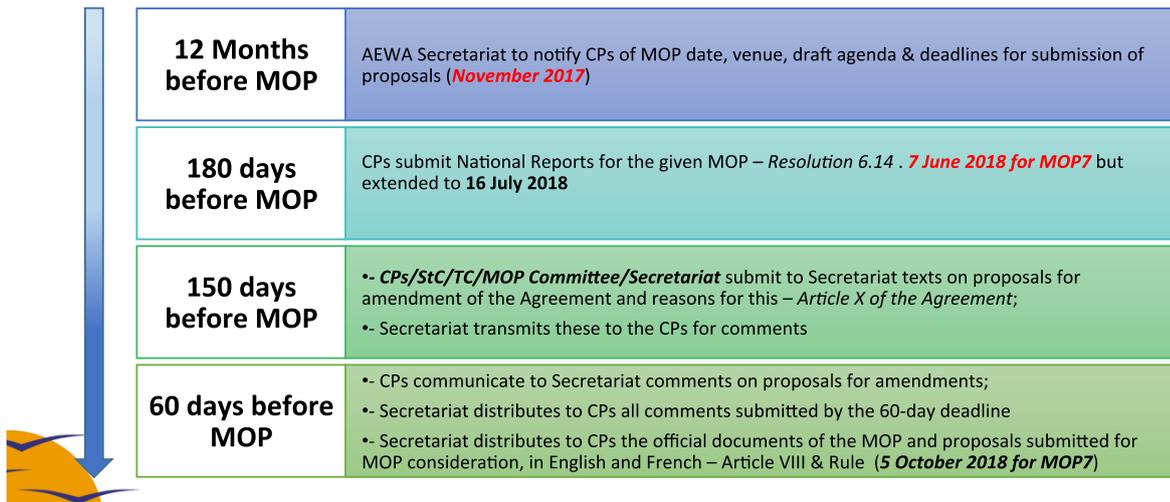
The five overall objectives of the PoAA (linked to the Strategic Plan), and some of the key issues

James Njogu (Kenya) considered that the PoAA was ‘very wonderful’. Some countries don’t put priority on birds compared to other animals; this plan should help us to properly plan for migratory waterbird conservation. Most African Parties do benefit from Partners, so their involvement in implementation is crucial. We need to identify what actions State Parties should take to enable them to effectively implement the plan.

#### 4.7 Preparation for AEWA MOP7

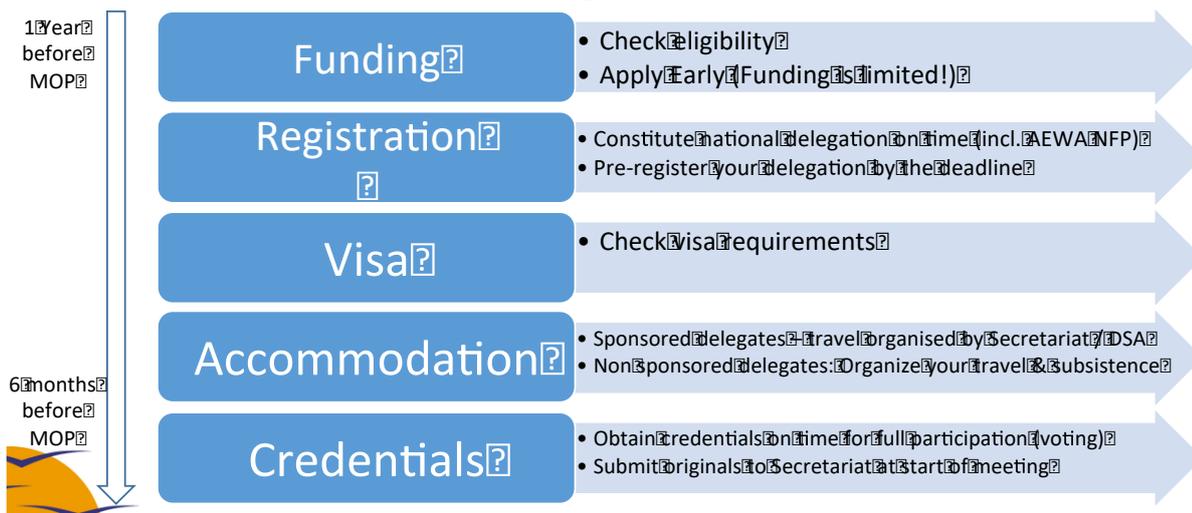
Good preparation is key to a successful MOP. Evelyn Moloko gave a presentation on MOP7 related timelines and structure. The document-related deadlines in the run-up to MOP7 are illustrated in the slide below:

### AEWA MOP: Document-Related Deadlines



Logistical preparation is also essential, from securing funding to obtaining formal credentials for the meeting, as illustrated below:

### AEWA MOP: Logistical Preparation



The structure of the AEWA MOP coordination comprises the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, the Meeting Committee, the Credentials Committee and Sessional Working Groups (Financial & Administrative Working Group and Scientific & Technical Working Group).

## **4.8 AEWA Institutional Arrangements**

### Standing Committee

The AEWA Standing Committee takes institutional and procedural decisions on behalf of Parties between MOPs, usually with two meetings per triennium. Regional members act on behalf of their region. Members are appointed/confirmed at each MOP; it's possible to serve two terms. Preferably only countries that have paid their annual contributions to AEWA should be considered for representation on the Standing Committee. The current country representatives for Africa are Ghana (for West and Central Africa) and Uganda (for East and Southern Africa), whilst Libya represents the Middle East and North Africa. At MOP7, both regional positions from Sub-Saharan Africa need to be filled, whilst the Middle East and North Africa position could revert to the Middle East or remain with Northern Africa depending on the negotiations between the Parties concerned.

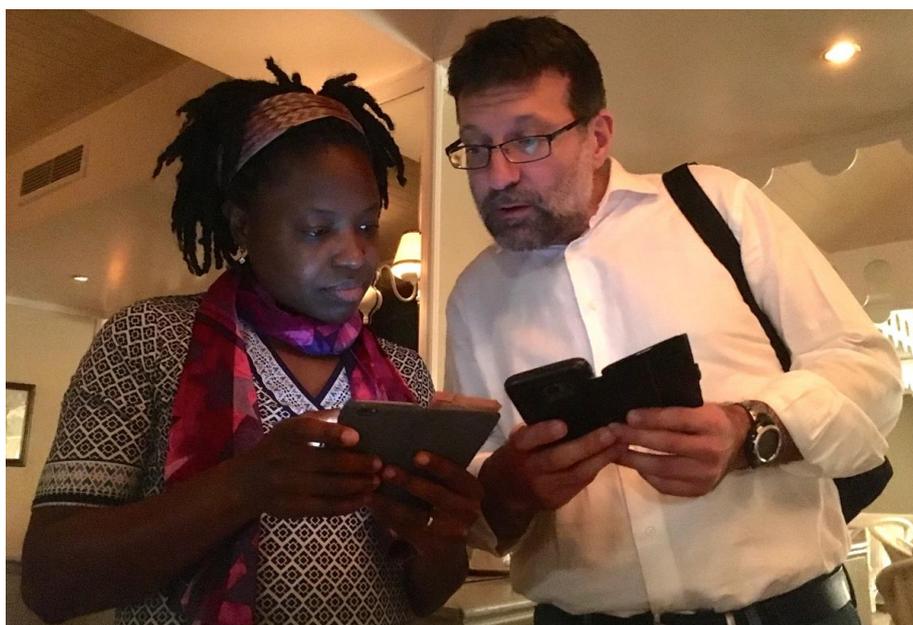
### Technical Committee

The Technical Committee provides scientific and technical advice and information to the AEWA Parties and the MOP. It has a unique set-up and is comprised of qualified experts selected in individual capacity, including nine regional experts, three NGO representatives, three elected thematic and one invited expert, as well as other observer organisations. There is a formal nomination procedure, with a deadline for MOP7 nominations in mid-October. Members may serve two terms (i.e. 6 years). There are gaps from Africa on the Technical Committee with one position each to be confirmed at MOP7 for Western, Eastern and Central Africa; nominees who have time to devote to the committee are strongly encouraged. Melissa Lewis has been on the Technical Committee for ten years, as an expert in the field of Environmental Law – a position she will vacate at MOP7. She has found the position very rewarding, despite a steep learning curve, working alongside a real community of people. Its relatively small size lends strength to the committee and helps it to maintain focus. Her role has involved drafting legal texts and in all aspects preparation and familiarisation were essential.

### AEWA Sub-Regional Focal Point Coordinators (SRFPCs)

These positions only apply to Africa at present, aiming to guide implementation at the sub-regional level, instigate motivation and offer advice for implementation. Current SRFPCs for Africa are Barirega Akankwasah (Uganda), Thulani Methula (Eswatini), Germaine Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso) and Frédéric Bockandza-Paco (Congo), whilst Algeria (Nadjiba Bendjedda) is pending confirmation for Northern Africa. At MOP7, all five SRFPC positions have to be filled.

The first day ended with a closed session restricted to the NFPs or their representatives only.



*Sergey and Evelyn sharing information in the restaurant!*

**Thursday 13<sup>th</sup> September**

#### **4.9 Climate change**

Day 2 began with a session focused on climate change, for which there is a draft resolution to table at AEWA MOP7. There were two presentations on the Wetlands International led climate change resilience project as an example of a major project relating to climate change and migratory birds. Sergey Dereliev presented the overall project, followed by Kahsay Asgedom (Ethiopia), who focused on project activities in Ethiopia. The aim of the project is to assess the vulnerability of Critical Sites in the African-Eurasian Flyway to climate change and identify priority sites for adaptation measures, then to convince international treaties, governments and donors to prioritise management and investment in critical sites. The project is conducting modelling of species distribution to predict distribution changes and also supported the redevelopment of the Critical Site Network Tool.

Critical Sites must be integrated into broader societal, economic development, climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and plans, as addressed by the demonstration landscape level restoration projects in Ethiopia and Mali. Mali's Inner Niger Delta is impacted by various developments, especially two existing dams and one proposed dam (Fomi), as well as expansion of a major agricultural programme. In Ethiopia's Central Rift Valley Lakes, Lake Ziway is under pressure from multiple stakeholders with a high level of water abstraction from the lake, especially by rose farms. One farm alone cuts 5-6 million roses, and it takes about 8 litres of water to produce one rosebud. Clearly there is a need for an integrated landscape approach. Lake Ziway supplies water to Lake Abijatta, which is disappearing – with a decrease in volume and area of 34% in the past 15 years. In both areas the project takes a landscape approach to engage with stakeholders, develop shared visions and ultimately implement solutions.

Ayman Ahmed (Egypt) stressed the importance of moving to sustainable agriculture methods and suggested the introduction of water-saving technologies for Lake Ziway. Kahsay replied that the project encourages local farmers to try out alternative livelihoods. A difficulty is that water is considered as a common resource along the Rift Valley. James Njogu (Kenya) wondered how the project could inform or influence policies, for instance at Lake Turkana, which is in a very arid zone. Zivayi Matiza (Zimbabwe) mentioned that farmers also extract water in Zimbabwe; it was necessary to consider the higher rate of evaporation from open water areas when the temperature was higher.

#### **4.10 Conservation Status Report and Waterbird Monitoring**

Sergey Dereliev presented both issues. The Conservation Status Report (CSR) is a mandatory review within the AEWA Action Plan, conducted every three years to review the size and trends of all 553 AEWA populations. Although the overall status of AEWA populations has improved during the Strategic Plan period 2009-2018, an increasing number of mainly marine and farmland species are listed as Globally Threatened and Near Threatened and in significant long-term decline. Good governance is the most important determinant of the trend of waterbird populations. Species recovery plans positively influence the trend of waterbird populations in the long-term. However, species are becoming globally threatened more rapidly than they can be recovered, and integration of bird conservation into a wide range of other sectoral policies is necessary.

Waterbird monitoring is an important part of waterbird conservation. Wetlands International coordinates the International Waterbird Census (IWC), and various partners support this and other monitoring activities, including capacity building. Data availability has increased in recent years, but varies considerably between countries. Developments required include improving the regularity of waterbird counts in Africa (especially in the Sahel and East Africa) and establishing adequate breeding bird monitoring schemes.

Effective waterbird monitoring is essential for the CSR and for AEWA in general. One of the key uses of waterbird monitoring data, in combination with other data sources, is the development of waterbird population estimates and trends, which feed directly into the CSR. AEWA Table 1 (Status of the Populations of Migratory Waterbirds) is reviewed based largely on the CSR, and thus on monitoring data. More regular funding is widely needed for monitoring development. James Njogu (Kenya) confirmed the need to start with

the baseline. Ayman Ahmed (Egypt) indicated that monitoring is carried out in Egypt through the IWC and through monitoring the bird hunt. The AEWA monitoring guidelines have been updated with the revision presented to MOP7 for adoption. The African Bird Atlas project will be launched during the AEWA MOP7.

#### **4.11 Negotiation**

Tim Dodman gave a short presentation on negotiation, which was followed by group exercises. Negotiation is essentially discussion aimed at reaching an agreement. AEWA MOPs and the meetings / conferences of other MEAs invariably require Range States to negotiate in order to reach compromise, especially when viewpoints differ significantly. It is important to identify national or regional needs and develop a clear position; this requires advance planning and consultations to build a comprehensive understanding and to establish a final endorsed position. Essential steps include preparation, identifying win-win situations, treating others with courtesy and focusing on key interests. A true victory in negotiation is one where all parties regard the outcome as fair and equitable with all interests having been addressed in some way.

In group exercises led by Abdoulaye Ndiaye, groups were given three negotiation scenarios. Within each group there were two 'sides' and a judge, who considered which side presented the most convincing argument. In one scenario, a hotel developer was negotiating to construct a hotel next to a lake, which was a Ramsar Site of international importance for migratory waterbirds. In another, a representative from the Ministry of Environment was in a meeting to convince the Prime Minister that their country should join AEWA. All groups had lively discussions and got into the spirit of role-playing.



*The 'Prime Minister' in traditional Eswatini attire listens to his team from the Ministry!*

#### **4.12 AEWA Budget Scenarios Role Play**

A simulated interactive role-play was organised focused on the AEWA budget – one of the core aspects of the functioning of the Agreement that would be discussed at the upcoming AEWA MOP. The role play was presided by Stanley Tshitwamulomoni (South Africa). In order to simulate a typical MOP setting, some participants played the role of other non-African countries enabling different opinions to be aired. The objective was to prepare participants for such a debate and to familiarise them with the kinds of procedures that take place in a MOP setting.

The President opened the role play meeting and invited the UNEP/AEWA Executive Secretary to present the different budget scenarios, especially relating to the move towards the use of the UN Scale of Assessments, by which expenses would be apportioned according to the capacity of Parties to pay. The Standing Committee developed criteria including keeping the minimum contribution at €2,000 per year, retaining the maximum threshold at 20% of the overall budget, applying a gradual transition period of 2 MOP cycles for applying the UN scale of assessment, and freezing the contributions that would otherwise decrease. The four budget scenarios are summarized below:

## 4 budget scenarios (resolution 6.18)

- ZERO NOMINAL GROWTH - 3.078.778 EUR - 0% increase
  - Not viable for maintaining the current work of the Secretariat. Purchasing power decreasing since 10 years !
  - Needs to be complemented by high voluntary contributions or a staff decrease (implementation or communication).
- ZERO REAL GROWTH – 3.203.160 EUR – 4% increase
  - Maintain the current situation but no more, needs voluntary contributions
- SCENARIO 3 – 3.356.686 EUR – 4.8% increase
  - Focus on increasing part time position (African initiative and communication) and operational costs (+5%)
  - Option : full time position for the African coordinator (+8.4% instead of 4.8)
- SCENARIO 4 – 4.143.811 EUR – 23% increase/ scenario3 or 31%/scenario1
  - Not a wish list but what should be paid by Parties according to the Treaty (mandatory international reviews), the mandates given by MOPs and UN rules (upgrade of P-staff)
  - Should be our target for the next future as voluntary contributions are not only declining but no longer allocated to support staff or meetings.

The contributions of most European countries change. The contributions for most African countries at the minimum threshold remain the same. Following the presentation, the President invited comments from the floor, and a summary of contributions is provided below, to illustrate the debate. Country names have been replaced by 'A, B, C ...' to prevent any role play text to be attributed to any country:

- A: We congratulate the Secretariat for presenting the four scenarios. We appreciate that the Agreement needs to grow, so we need to consider moving towards the UN scale of assessment.
- B: We consider these issues seriously. Some of the scenarios put forward here have impact on us; we are already contributing more than the minimum threshold set.
- C: We have interest that the Agreement grows and delivers on its mandate, and we already support the Secretariat with voluntary contributions on an annual basis. We also have one of the highest annual contributions to the budget. However, the current scenarios are not acceptable to us, and as we have not been informed in advance we cannot accept them here. We opt to maintain the current scale of assessment and we support the minimal growth scenario.
- D: It's difficult for us to accept a diminution of payments, and we are willing to support with voluntary contributions. Thus we support Scenario 2, which permits the Secretariat to augment its capacity to support projects.
- E: We have a new project in place. Zero growth risks to reduce the competence of the Secretariat. We opt for Scenario 4.
- F: We are pleased to be here and we wish to ensure the future efficiency of the Agreement.
- G: We congratulate South Africa for assuming Presidency of the MOP. We think that it's the right thing first of all to start on the journey of the UN scale of assessment because it's envisaged as a form of fair calculation of contributions. It's the fairest way for countries to contribute to the work of the UN, because it's calculated on the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country, and it's the most equitable method to contribute to the work of AEWA. I emphasise that it will be mandatory for Parties to AEWA to follow the UN scale of assessment. It's therefore important for countries to refocus to adopt this option. This may have impacts with respect to budgets, but it should not be seen as a burden, as it's based on the capacity of countries to contribute, so is an equitable formula. We are agreeable to a transitional period to absorb a sudden change. Within the 6 years the concerns raised by C will have been catered for, because they will have planned and budgeted for this change during the 6-year transition. We support Scenario 3, as we want to see a continued support for the Agreement.
- H: I would like to know that by maintaining the current scenario, are the issues due to some Parties failing to pay their contributions.

- Secretariat: Some countries have made strong efforts to pay despite difficulties. It's always possible to find solutions to problems. Concerning the scale of contributions, most countries prefer to adopt the UN scale. Thanks to all interventions. We certainly hope to have a scenario that enables the Secretariat to carry out the functions required of us.
- President: Parties are in agreement that the Secretariat needs to function, and it's desirable that the Parties pay their contributions. For sustainability of AEWA we need to come together in so far as the issues of the budget, and I therefore invite Parties to join a working group to consider the matter further. In so doing, we mark the end of this session. The working group will meet tomorrow in room 24 at 9am.

Participants gained a greater understanding of the issues relating to the budget for the next triennium and beyond.

#### **4.13 Field Visit to Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary & cultural sites, with dinner**

The Eswatini hosts organised a very interesting and rewarding field visit, first to Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary, which was not far from the meeting venue. After a packed lunch, the group was guided on a walk around a part of the sanctuary, in particular taking in a small chain of wetlands. This was a good opportunity to see waterbirds and other wildlife, the highlight for most being some very large Nile Crocodiles (below, known locally as flat dogs), with a couple hauled out on a small island. Some of the waterbirds seen were African Sacred Ibis, Egyptian Goose, Long-tailed Cormorant, Water Thick-knee and African Darter.



*Abdoulaye Ndiaye in the Mantenga cultural village*

The group then visited the National Museum and King Sobhuza Park, where we were expertly guided around the various exhibits, including the former king's fleet of cars. Lastly, the group went to Mantenga Nature Reserve, stopping at spectacular waterfalls in the reserve, where some were able to catch sight of a few Southern Bald Ibis, which breed close by. The group walked back to the Mantenga Cultural Village, which provided a living example of traditional rural life, before being treated to a series of cultural dances. Our Chair, Barirega Akankwasah, impressed everyone by attempting some of the high leg-kicks!

Our hosts then invited us to a wonderful traditional dinner at the Mantenga restaurant, where Cliff Dlamini (CEO of ENTC) welcomed us on behalf of ENTC, and the participants were graced with the company of the Acting Principal Secretary, Hermon Motsa.

**Friday 14<sup>th</sup> September**

The last day focused on implementation of AEWA, including species action plans, a national implementation case study and national reporting, as well as a final closed session.

**4.14 ISSAPs & IMSAPs: coordination, status & implementation**

Sergey Dereliev informed that to date the AEWA MOP has approved 24 International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs), 1 International Multi-species Action Plan (IMSAP) and 1 International Species Management Plan (ISMP). MOP7 is set to adopt 2 further ISSAPs, 1 revised ISSAP and 2 ISMPs. For each plan there should be an international working group to provide coordination and steer action at the flyway level. However, such a coordination mechanism has not got underway yet or is ineffective for a number of plans. The most relevant plans for Africa are shown below, along with their status of coordination:

ISSAPs	ISSAPs & IMSAP
Great Snipe	Madagascar Pond Heron
White-headed Duck	Slaty Egret
Ferruginous Duck	Sociable Lapwing
Lesser Flamingo	Shoebill
Eurasian Spoonbill	Grey Crowned-crane
Black-tailed Godwit	Eurasian Curlew
Maccoa Duck	Northern Bald Ibis
White-winged Flufftail	Benguela Coastal Seabirds (9 spp)

Red shade – no coordination

Orange shade –

Green shade – coordination in place

coordination not functioning

Blue font – intra-African species

A group work session was then held to identify obstacles to the implementation of action plans and identify potential solutions, yielding the following results for selected species:

<b>Shoebill</b>	
<p><u>Obstacles</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of a WG coordinator</li> <li>2. Limited resources for implementation of SSAP</li> <li>3. Working group not formed yet</li> <li>4. Limited prioritisation of species conservation</li> <li>5. South Sudan, a key range state, has a significant Shoebill population but is not an AEWA CP</li> <li>6. Political instability</li> </ol>	<p><u>Solutions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Secretariat to write to Uganda to follow up on offer to coordinate a WG. If negative, write to other Range States [immediately after the MOP]</li> <li>2. Write project / regional project proposals for funding</li> <li>3. Form working group by March 2019</li> <li>4. Develop joint regional actions</li> <li>5. Encourage accession of AEWA by South Sudan through StC representative, the East African Community (EAC), Secretariat, etc.</li> </ol>

<b>Maccoa Duck</b>	
<p><u>Obstacles</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It does not appear on the national Red Data List in some countries, so there is no regulation under for protection (e.g. status is LC in South Africa)</li> <li>2. There are no penalties for 'illegal killing'</li> </ol>	<p><u>Solutions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determine the threat status of the species, and if justified, list in national Red Data Books</li> <li>2. Carry out a review process to fill knowledge gaps, identify threats and seek commitment from stakeholders</li> </ol>

<b>Lesser Flamingo</b>	
<p><u>Obstacles</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Resource mobilisation: human resources &amp; funds</li> <li>2. Institutional arrangements (structures, policy &amp; law)</li> <li>3. Lack of awareness among stakeholders, especially local communities</li> <li>4. Consistency in monitoring, data collection &amp; analysis; due to logistics / weather / resources</li> <li>5. Ownership &amp; passion</li> <li>6. Weak collaboration between government &amp; NGOs / stakeholders</li> <li>7. Poor feedback to stakeholders of analysed data / reports; report dissemination</li> </ol>	<p><u>Solutions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mobilise resources: seek resource people/experts; funding proposal development</li> <li>2. Review institutional arrangements &amp; synergise activities; create national flamingo committees</li> <li>3. Capacity building &amp; awareness campaigns (CEPA); community consultations &amp; sensitisation</li> <li>4. Enhance consistency</li> <li>5. Nominate the 'right people'</li> <li>6. Enhance collaboration through formal arrangements (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding, committees)</li> <li>7. Provide feedback continuously to stakeholders on status</li> </ol>

<b>Black-tailed Godwit</b>	
<p><u>Obstacles</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Communication: experiences not being shared between specialists; authorities and AEWA NFPs; AEWA NFPs and general public; managers</li> <li>2. Coordination: Low coordination among NFPs in establishing national action plans to protect the species</li> <li>3. Absence of logistical mechanisms to encourage the countries to actively protect the species</li> </ol>	<p><u>Solutions</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Put in place an exchange platform between countries and the NFPs</li> <li>2. Use the exchange platform to improve coordination</li> <li>3. Introduce incentives to encourage countries to modify their legislation to integrate protection measures into national legislation for conservation of AEWA-listed species</li> </ol>

#### **4.15 Case study: Implementation of AEWA in Eswatini**

Thulani Methula gave an overview of implementation of AEWA in Eswatini, which has been a Party since 2013, with 69 AEWA species recorded in the country. Eswatini recognises 6 communal wetlands important for waterbirds and the need for wetland rehabilitation and site management plans. Research and monitoring are conducted, with particular efforts made for Marabou Stork, which is rare as a breeding bird in Southern Africa. CEPA activities are also carried out, with commemoration of relevant events, radio programmes, community outreach and workshops.

Challenges to implementation include limited expertise (few ornithologists), conflicting land uses with increasing demand for resources and climate change, which has resulted in wetlands drying up. Opportunities include the reintroduction of some locally extinct AEWA species, e.g. Blue Crane and Grey Crowned-crane, and the inclusion of Southern Bald Ibis on the AEWA list.



*Hawane Dam, Northwest province; one of Eswatini's Ramsar Sites*

#### **4.16 Guidance for implementation: prohibition & exemptions**

Melissa Lewis (Environmental Law Expert on the AEWA TC) introduced this issue. In terms of the AEWA Action Plan, Parties are required to ensure that their national legislation prohibits certain activities (paras. 2.1.1 & 2.1.2). For example, for Column A populations, the taking of birds and their eggs must be prohibited, whereas for Column B populations, certain prohibitions are required in respect of the seasons during which, and methods through which, taking may occur. In assessing whether their legislation complies with AEWA's provisions, it is important that Parties understand the scope of these requirements. For instance, "taking" is a much broader concept than hunting, and includes all forms of deliberate killing, as well as capture and harassment, and any attempts to engage in them. The requirements are not limited to protected areas and apply throughout Parties' territories.



Nevertheless, none of the prohibitions required by AEWA are absolute. Some are framed in qualified terms – for example, the provision on prohibiting indiscriminate methods of taking allows some flexibility for use for livelihood purposes. Paragraph 2.1.3 of the Action Plan also identifies a variety of circumstances in which Parties are allowed to grant exemptions from AEWA's ordinary prohibitions. To the extent that Parties' domestic legislation allows for exemptions, it is important that it be aligned with this provision of the Action Plan.

The provision lists several reasons for which exemptions may be granted (e.g. to allow for research activities, conservation measures such as re-establishment, prevention of serious damage to certain types of property, and the protection of certain human interests such as air safety). It also identifies several conditions that must be satisfied when granting any exemption. Importantly, Parties are required to seriously consider alternative solutions that would not deviate from AEWA's ordinary prohibitions, and to apply these where possible. Exemptions must not operate to the detriment of AEWA populations and should not be granted if this would worsen the population's conservation status. In those instances in which they are granted, this should be subject to limitations aimed at ensuring that they do not have a detrimental impact and their implementation should be monitored.

To assist Parties in understanding both the grounds for exemption and the conditions under which they may be granted, the AEWA Technical Committee has prepared guidance on implementing paragraph 2.1.3 of the AEWA Action Plan. This will be submitted to MOP7, and Parties are encouraged to carefully peruse the document and consider whether they have additions or changes to suggest based on their experiences with granting exemptions and managing their impacts.

In Egypt exemptions are only allowed for local people using traditional methods, excluding mass capture techniques. In Zimbabwe exemptions can sometimes conflict with national legislation; Uganda advised that the national legislation needed to align with the international legislation. The Gambia has tourist hunting issues; hunting of endangered birds is not permitted.

#### **4.17 National reporting**

Sergey Dereliev gave a short presentation on national reporting, with a discussion centred on the purpose of national reporting. Ayman Ahmed (Egypt) considered that it was an essential part of monitoring the implementation of AEWA. Nadjiba Bendjedda (Algeria) added that it is possible to use the process of the report as a reminder to fulfil implementation. Nuha Jammeh (The Gambia) considered that reports can be used for decision-making, e.g. for a particular species or habitat. Jean Luc Rukwaya (Rwanda) added that the report can be used for planning, with the data used as a baseline for the next MOP cycle. Sergey agreed that the national report can help Parties to mobilise their network.

Concerning producing the national reports, in Algeria, three people contribute to its production, and in South Africa a lot of stakeholders contribute. Sergey added that it takes quite a lot of input and more than one

person to complete the report, as much detail is required. Reports vary considerably in quality. There was a 60% submission rate from Africa in 2018, a big improvement from 30% in 2005 or the 36% submission rate in 2012 when the online reporting system was first used. However, many reports have information that is lacking. Also, reports should be true. He advised to never leave blanks in the report, so that the Secretariat can know the gaps. Unfortunately there is a lack in capacity and resources to do training in National Reporting, which would be useful.



*Working together on national reporting*

Sergey then led a practical training and familiarisation session on the Online Reporting System. With participants grouped into pairs or threes, the group was led through the key steps required to complete the AEWA national report online, including the facility to share the reporting process with others. Sergey then gave a short demonstration of the revamped Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool. This map-based tool provides a lot of useful information for critical sites for migratory waterbirds, with many options to access different site attributes and data.



#### **4.18 Communications exercise**

Tim Dodman introduced a short communications exercise, focused on interview skills. Participants interviewed each other with questions relating to climate change, important messages and information to take home. He stressed the importance of keeping concise and clear and wherever possible including a 'story'. Lists of achievements may not be interesting to an audience, unlike a story or one particular achievement, which can be made interesting by using practical examples.

#### **4.19 Workshop evaluation, close and vote of thanks**

Participants completed questionnaires relating to different aspects of the workshop, which were collected and compiled (see 5, below). The workshop then ended with an informal closing session. The meeting chair, Barirega Akankwasah, considered the meeting had been "excellent and absolutely successful." He then invited James Njogu (Kenya) to give a vote of thanks on behalf of the participants (see below). The group welcomed James' intervention especially as he now has a new position at the Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute and this would therefore be his last AEWA pre-MOP and MOP in his capacity as AEWA NFP.

**James Njogu:** *“I wish to thank our hosts, the Royal Kingdom of Eswatini, the ENTC – Thulani and his team. We’re impressed by your ability to articulate, organise and implement. We’re sure AEWA has a home in Swaziland. Thanks to Cliff also for the planning and hosting and for providing the resources being used. Please express our thanks to the Principal Secretary and the Minister; we highly appreciate. The planning was excellent. We wish to thank also the governments of Switzerland and Germany; the support provided is immense, so please don’t get tired of supporting us. We thank also our host, the hotel; we really enjoyed the wonderful rooms and meals. We also want to thank in advance South Africa for hosting the MOP7. We thank the Secretariat for their organisation – the team is wonderful and very impressive. Evelyn and Birgit have provided a lot of support. Sergey’s technical support is very much appreciated. Please deliver our appreciation to all those absent also. The facilitators, Abdoulaye and Tim – these wonderful men from Senegal and Scotland – you make us motivated and feel even younger when we’re together through the innovative things to do and exciting questions. Finally, we thank each other, as teamwork makes you champions. Of all the MEAs, I find AEWA works very well, and I say this from the depth of my heart”.*



Jacques Trouvilliez then gave thanks from the Secretariat, who in addition thanked Barirega Akankwasah for chairing the meeting perfectly, and even showing himself to be a great dancer. He also thanked the interpreters, and applauded Evelyn and Birgit who really organised this meeting and who never get demoralised despite some administrative burdens. He went on to appreciate the exceptional welcome from Eswatini and applaud them for setting a new standard for hosting an AEWA meeting that is hard to surpass. He also thanked Olivier Biber (Swiss expert observer and Chair of the UNEP/CMS African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Working Group) and the Swiss government, the German government, the facilitators and the Eswatini government, especially ENTC, for all their efforts and for the wonderful dinner. He ended by presenting AEWA gifts to the hosts.



*Jacques Trouvilliez thanks key members of the workshop local support team*

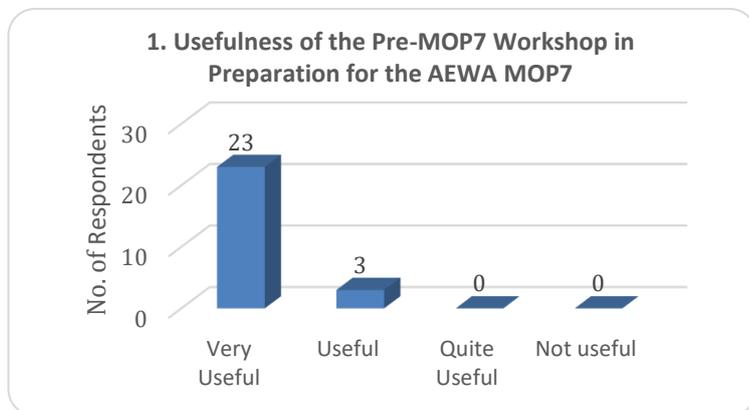
Cliff Dlamini then closed the meeting, thanking everyone present, all local and other support staff and our donors, as without their support this meeting would not be possible. He praised the AEWA Executive Secretary for his full participation throughout the meeting, which shows that AEWA is in his heart. He hoped that “our big brothers South Africa are looking forward to hosting the MOP7 – a meeting of magnitude. We will come to South Africa in full force - at least 3 of us will come!”

## 5. Evaluation

Twenty-six of the evaluation questionnaires distributed at the end of the workshop were completed. The analysis of evaluation questions revealed a very positive evaluation of the workshop. All participants found

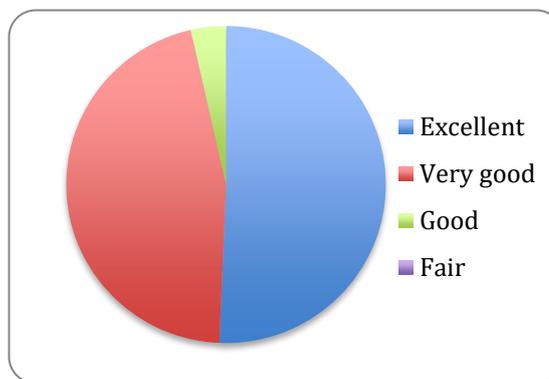
the workshop useful in preparing them for the MOP7, as shown in the graph below, whilst all participants also felt more confident about their participation in MOP7.

This clearly indicates the value of the pre-MOP workshop in Africa. It was noted that all key issues were covered despite the limited time, that there was a proper flow of information and that the discussions were interactive and inclusive. One participant also noted that meeting was extremely important for getting well prepared for the MOP, and another that the documents were excellent and enabled a clear understanding.



The participants supported the workshop approach and presentation of information. The facilitators were also rated very positively, and 'were here with us as colleagues and skilled in these issues of waterbirds'. Most respondents found the meeting venue and accommodation to be excellent or very good, although a few mentioned some Internet difficulties in the hotel.

Participants rated the quality of the workshop sessions very highly, and there was an overall rating of 96% for the categories 'Excellent' and 'Very good' as shown in the chart below. The sessions that scored the highest ratings ('Excellent' and 'Very Good' categories) were the team quiz, the negotiation refresher and group work, the national reporting working session and the communication exercise and the introduction session. The field excursion and evening entertainment (cultural dance and dinner) were rated extremely highly, underlining the excellent efforts made by the Eswatini hosts.



*Overall rating of technical sessions*

68% of respondents found the duration of the workshop to be just right, whilst 32% thought it could have been longer, ideally 4 days. Concerning logistical arrangements, most respondents were very satisfied with the support from and communication with the Secretariat in the run-up to the workshop, and most were also satisfied with their international travel arrangements.

In answering a question about how the workshop could be improved, several indicated that they were happy with the workshop, and encouraged AEWA to 'keep it up'. Some suggestions to improve future meetings were:

- Availability of all meeting documents in French;
- Provide information on protection measures and practices for threatened species;
- Include an additional day.

Some additional comments relating to the workshop included the following:

- Congratulations team;
- Birgit behind the scenes did very well for organisation of the meeting. Eswatini also prepared well for the meeting;
- Eswatini was great;

- A big thanks and congratulations to all the organisers of the pre-MOP7, including the host country. The three meeting days passed very quickly. All was satisfactory in terms of organisation, welcome, participation of everyone and sharing information;
- Thanks to the Secretariat; you've done a very good job;
- The meeting has added impetus to knowledge of the role of AEWA programmes and implementation;
- Thanks to the Secretariat team for all organisational efforts for these meetings;
- God keep AEWA for the community and please them / God bless you;
- Meeting was excellent;
- Look into preparation and arrangement process undertaken by participants prior to the meeting;
- Well managed and very fruitful.

## 6. Acknowledgements

The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat acknowledges the generous financial and in-kind contributions from the Governments of Switzerland (through the Federal Office for the Environment), Germany (through the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety) and Eswatini (through the Eswatini National Trust Commission). The Secretariat also thanks the excellent local team in Eswatini for their great and generous welcome and efficient organisation. Special thanks go to Thulani Methula, Nkhanyeti Makara and Cliff Dlamini of ENTC, who provided great support throughout. Thanks are also due to the staff, guides, entertainers and volunteers during our field trip and cultural evening. The Secretariat team of Evelyn Moloko, Birgit Drerup, Sergey Dereliev and Jacques Trouvilliez put in significant work to ensure everything ran smoothly. Tim Dodman developed the workshop programme and facilitated it with Abdoulaye Ndiaye, with great support from Evelyn. Barirega Akankwasah successfully chaired the meeting with skill and good attention to timing. All the participants are warmly thanked for their active participation, as well as the translators, technicians, hotel staff, drivers and other support staff.



In the words of Jacques Trouvilliez: “The Pre-MOP meeting in Eswatini was an excellent opportunity for African National Focal Points to come together and to prepare for the upcoming AEWA MOP in South Africa. The meeting was a great success thanks to the active participation of all delegates, the good preparation and facilitation and our excellent hosts.”

## 7. Annexes

### Annex 1. Workshop Agenda

Date	Morning Session 1	Morning Session 2	Afternoon Session 1	Afternoon Session 2	Evening
Wednesday 12 <sup>th</sup> September	<p><b>8:30: Registration</b></p> <p><b>9:00: Welcome &amp; Opening:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction by ENTC</li> <li>• Welcome speech: Principal Secretary, Ministry of Tourism &amp; Environmental Affairs, Eswatini</li> <li>• Welcome speech: AEWA Executive Secretary &amp; StC Chair</li> <li>• Participant introductions &amp; expectations</li> <li>• Group photo</li> </ul> <p><b>How well do we know our Agreement?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Team quiz</li> <li>• How AEWA works</li> </ul>	<p><b>Preparation for AEWA MOP7:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AEWA MOP7 agenda and key issues for Africa + identify leads (PL IL &amp; D)</li> <li>• Proposals for amendments (PL L)</li> <li>• Rules of Procedure (PL L)</li> <li>• Q&amp;A session (D)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Preparation for AEWA MOP7:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AEWA Strategic Plan (PL L)</li> <li>• AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (PL L &amp; D &amp; B)</li> </ul> <p><b>Participation at AEWA MOP7:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline &amp; requirements for MOP7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Documents-related (PL D)</li> <li>○ Logistics-related (PL D)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Africa coordination at MOP7 &amp; election of MOP7 officers</li> <li>• Standing Committee &amp; Technical Committee; Africa representation; SRFPC ToRs (PL L)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Closed Session 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for delegates to hold regional discussions and/or nominations</li> </ul>	
Thursday 13 <sup>th</sup> September	<p><b>Preparation for AEWA MOP7:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change resilience Project (PL L EX &amp; CS)</li> <li>• Conservation Status Report &amp; Waterbird monitoring / monitoring schemes (PL L GW D)</li> <li>• Negotiation principles &amp; skills (PL IL &amp; GW)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Participation at AEWA MOP7:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting simulation focused on budget, finance &amp; resource mobilisation (RP including PL)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Field Visit to Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visit one of Eswatini's prime sites for wildlife, with diverse habitats, including a series of wetlands used by waterbirds</li> <li>• Ecotourism &amp; recreation</li> </ul>		<p><b>Evening dinner at Mantenga</b> hosted by ENTC</p>
Friday 14 <sup>th</sup> September	<p><b>Implementation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISSAPs &amp; IMSAPs: status &amp; implementation (PL GW &amp; B)</li> <li>• National implementation case study – Eswatini (PL CS)</li> <li>• Guidance for implementation (IL)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Closed Session 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunity for delegates to conclude regional discussions and/or nominations</li> </ul>	<p><b>National reporting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National reporting: importance, trends in submission &amp; issues (PL L &amp; D)</li> <li>• National reporting working session (PL IL &amp; EX)</li> <li>• Use of the CSN Tool - demonstration &amp; exercises</li> <li>• Communications exercise</li> </ul>	<p><b>Closing session:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conclusions</li> <li>• Looking ahead to MOP7</li> <li>• Evaluation</li> <li>• Close</li> </ul>	

**Approximate times:**

Morning sessions 08:30-12:45; afternoon sessions 14:00-17:00. Lunch 12:45-14:00. Coffee & tea breaks provided.

**Abbreviations:**

PL: Plenary; IL: Interactive Lecture; L: Lecture; GW: Group Work; EX: Exercise; D: Discussion; CS: Case Study; RP: Role Play; B: Brainstorming

## Annex 2. Workshop SESSION PLANS

Wednesday 12 <sup>th</sup> September 2018			
Time	Content	Notes	Who
08:30	<b>Registration</b>	At front desk	Birgit
09:20	<b>Official opening:</b> Arrival & Welcome by ENTC	Delegation will enter via side door	ENTC: Cliff Dlamini
09:25	Welcome speech: Acting Principal Secretary, Ministry of Tourism & Environmental Affairs, Eswatini	Order of opening speeches to be decided with ENTC	ENTC
10:00	Welcome speech: AEWA Executive Secretary		Jacques
10:15	Welcome speech: Standing Committee Chair		AB
09:30	Participant introductions & expectations	Round table: name / country	ENTC
10:20	Group photo	Outside	ENTC
10:30	Coffee / tea break		
10:55	Team quiz: Introduction to workshop & quiz	Introduce workshop & CMS family manual / 4-5 expectations Introduce quiz and ask participants to form teams	Tim / Abdoulaye Tim
11:05	Team quiz	Anglophone and francophone teams	Tim
12:30	<b>Preparation for MOP7:</b> AEWA MOP7 agenda and key issues for Africa (L) Identify leads (D)	Participants prepare for MOP7 and think about options for some focal points to take active leads in certain issues.	Evelyn Abdoulaye
13:05	Proposals for amendments (PL L)	Short presentation	Sergey / Abdoulaye
13:15	Lunch		
14:35	AEWA Strategic Plan (PL L)	Short introduction / requirement for MOP7	Sergey / Abdoulaye
14:55	AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (PL L D & B)	Introduction / requirement for MOP7; Discussion on the PoAA	Evelyn / Tim
15:20	<b>Timeline &amp; requirements for MOP7:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documents-related (PL D)</li> <li>• Logistics-related (PL D)</li> </ul>	Reminders about deadlines running up to MOP7	Evelyn / Abdoulaye
15:50	Rules of procedure (PL L)	Presentation & Q&A	Jacques / Abdoulaye
15:55	• Africa coordination at MOP7 & Standing Committee (PL L)	Overview & experience	AB / Evelyn
16:00	• Technical Committee (PL L)	Overview & experience	Melissa / Sergey
16:15	• SRFPC ToRs (PL L)	Overview & experience	Wisdom / Evelyn
16:20	Announcements; Coffee / tea break		
16:30	<b>Closed Session 1</b>	Opportunity to discuss, make appointments, decide	AB
17:30	End	ENTC available to take people to shopping centre	

Thursday 13 <sup>th</sup> September 2018			
Time	Content	Notes	Who
09:00	Brief reflection of day 1, and brief introduction to today	Gives time for late arrivals	A participant & Abdoulaye
09:05 09:30 09:50	Climate change resilience Project (PL L) Case study from Ethiopia (CS) Discussion	Introduce the IKI project as a potential model for others Case study Discussion on linking waterbirds to climate change	Sergey Khasay
10:00 10:10	Conservation Status Report Waterbird monitoring / monitoring schemes (PL IL & D)	CSR7; discussion on national monitoring scheme / coordination with inputs for MOP7 DR on strengthening monitoring	Sergey / Tim
10:30	Coffee / tea break		
11:00	Negotiation principles & skills (PL IL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants understand the importance of negotiation</li> <li>Q&amp;A</li> </ul>	Tim
11:10	Negotiation exercises (GW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduce group work session</li> <li>Group work to gain practical tips in negotiation</li> <li>Decide on topics for groups</li> </ul>	Tim / Abdoulaye
11:30	Introduction to meeting simulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Everyone needs to be clear of roles</li> </ul>	Tim
11:35	<b>Participation at MOP7:</b> Meeting simulation focused on budget, finance & resource mobilisation (RP & L)	Role play, chaired by Akankwasah Includes lecture as part of exercise (11:40-12:00) Need to agree some arguments & roles Toblerones needed	Akankwasah Jacques Tim / Abdoulaye
12:40	Conclusions from role plays & Announcements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief concluding remarks</li> </ul>	Tim / Abdoulaye
12:45	Close; Prepare for field trip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 minutes to get ready!</li> </ul>	
13:00	Depart for field trip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board buses; packed lunch on buses</li> </ul>	Thulani
13:30	<b>Field Visit to Mlilwane Wildlife Sanctuary &amp; cultural sites</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Packed lunch on arrival (45 mins)</li> <li>Walk around lake, do a bird count (1 hour)</li> <li>Visit National museum &amp; KSP King Sobhuza Park (1 hour)</li> <li>Visit Mantenga Nature Reserve: walk &amp; relax (1 hour)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visit one of Eswatini's prime sites for wildlife, with diverse habitats, including a series of wetlands used by waterbirds</li> <li>Visit culture museum</li> <li>Walk at Mantenga (waterfalls)</li> <li>Visit Mantenga cultural village</li> </ul>	Thulani / ENTC
18:30 – 20:00	<b>Evening dinner at Mantenga</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural dance</li> </ul>	ENTC
20:30	Return to hotel		ENTC

Friday 14 <sup>th</sup> September 2018			
Time	Content	Learning Objectives	Who
09:00	Brief reflection of day 2, and brief introduction to today	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gives time for late arrivals</li> </ul>	A participant & Abdoulaye
09:05	<b>Implementation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISSAPs &amp; IMSAPs: coordination, status &amp; implementation (PL)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intro to action plans and any requirements for MOP7</li> </ul>	Sergey
09:30	ISSAPs & IMSAPs (GW & B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Form groups around some particular action plans</li> <li>Need to decide action plans in advance</li> </ul>	Tim / Abdoulaye
10:30	Case Study national presentation: Implementation of AEWA in Eswatini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants learn the efforts being made in Eswatini to implement AEWA, and any key issues / concerns</li> </ul>	Thulani
10:45	Guidance for implementation (IL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brief presentation</li> </ul>	Melissa
11:00	Coffee / tea break		
11:20	<b>Closed session 2</b>	Opportunity to discuss, make appointments, decide	Akankwasah
12:45	Lunch		
14:05	<b>National reporting:</b> Importance, trends in submission & issues (PL L & D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion based on questions from Sergey</li> </ul>	Sergey
14:30	National reporting working session (PL IL & EX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants receive training in how to prepare a national report</li> </ul>	Sergey
15:10	Use of the CSN Tool - demonstration & exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn about the CSN Tool and how to use it</li> </ul>	Sergey
15:30	Coffee / tea break		
15:25	<b>Communications</b> exercise: Introduction; form groups & have plenary questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tips on how to speak with press at a MOP or other event</li> <li>Decide questions</li> </ul>	Tim / Abdoulaye
15:35	<b>Workshop conclusions</b> & looking ahead to MOP7 (B)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants share concluding remarks and practical steps to take to get ready for MOP7.</li> <li>Participants recap on any decisions and institutional arrangements</li> </ul>	Abdoulaye
15:45	<b>Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rating the workshop through evaluation sheets.</li> <li>Need to prepare forms</li> </ul>	Tim / Birgit
15:55	Close, announcements, vote of thanks		Jacques / AB / NFP rep
16:20	End	ENTC available to take people to shopping centre	

### Annex 3. Workshop Participants

Country	Name
<b>Contracting Parties</b>	
Algeria	Mme Nadjiba Bendjedda
Botswana	Ms Malebogo Somolekae
Côte d'Ivoire	M. Kouassi Firmin Kouamé
Egypt	Dr Ayman Hamada Abdelhamid Ahmed
Equatorial Guinea	M. Santiago Martín Atomo Ayang
Ethiopia	Mr Kahsay Gebretensae Asgedom
The Gambia	Mr Nuha Jammeh
Ghana	Nana Kofi Adu-Nsiah
Guinea	M. Bakary Magassouba
Kenya	Dr James Gichiah Njogu
Madagascar	Mme Hary Misa Rakotozafy Ep Rakotomihanta
Mauritius	Mr Kevin Ruhomaun
Morocco	M. Zouhair Amhaouch
Nigeria	Mr Abubakar Ozigis Abdulmalik
Rwanda	Mr Jean Luc Rukwaya
South Africa	Ms Humbulani Mafumo Ms Tebogo Mashua Mr Stanley Tshitwamulomoni Ms Melissa Lewis
Sudan	Mr Adam Hassan Adam Mohammed
Togo	M.Yao Mawouéna Apla
Uganda	Dr Barirega Akankwasah
United Republic of Tanzania	Mr Mzamilu Ramadhani Kaita
Zimbabwe	Mr Zivayi Abraham Matiza
<b>Host Government</b>	
Eswatini (some participants only present for day 1)	Mr Hermon Motsa, Ministry of Tourism & Environmental Affairs Dr Cliff Sibusiso Dlamini, Eswatini National Trust Commission Mr Thulani Sihle Methula, Eswatini National Trust Commission Ms Nomsa Simelane, Eswatini National Trust Commission Ms Rosemary Andrade, Eswatini National Trust Commission Mr Mcolisi Mbuli, Eswatini National Trust Commission Mr. Teddy Dlamini, Eswatini National Trust Commission Mr Sandile Gumedze, Eswatini National Trust Commission Ms Nkhanyeti Makara, Eswatini National Trust Commission Mr Melusi Dlamini, Eswatini Tourism Authority Mr Zakhe Dlamini, Eswatini National Trust Commission Mr Gcina Dlamini, Eswatini National Trust Commission Mr Clement Dlamini, Eswatini Water Services Corporation Prof. Ara Monadjem, University of Eswatini Dr Wisdom Dlamini, University of Eswatini Mr Mandla Makhanya, Eswatini National Trust Commission Ms Calsile Mhlanga, Eswatini Environment Authority Mr Siphon Matsebula, Eswatini Environment Authority Mr Gcina Dladla, Eswatini Environment Authority
<b>Observer</b>	
Switzerland	Dr Olivier Biber
<b>Facilitators</b>	
United Kingdom	Mr Tim Dodman
Senegal	Colonel Abdoulaye Ndiaye
<b>UNEP/AEWA Secretariat</b>	
Germany	Mr Sergey Dereliev
	Ms Birgit Drerup
	Ms Evelyn Moloko
	Dr Jacques Trouvilliez

Annex 4. A selection of photos from the workshop field excursion and cultural evening

