



**13<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE**  
*03 - 05 July 2018, The Hague, the Netherlands*

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**DRAFT AEWA PLAN OF ACTION FOR AFRICA 2019-2027 - A GUIDE TO THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AEWA STRATEGIC PLAN 2019-2027  
IN THE AFRICAN REGION**

**Introduction**

Resolution 6.14 of the AEWA MOP6 in November 2015, mandated the AEWA Standing Committee (StC), working with the AEWA Technical Committee (TC) and supported by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, to develop a draft AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA) 2019-2027, alongside the draft AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, and to submit both draft documents for consideration by the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) to AEWA.

The Concept Note guiding the process of development of the draft PoAA 2019-2027 was approved by the AEWA Standing Committee (StC) in October 2016. In accordance with the PoAA Concept Note, a Working Group responsible for guiding the development of the PoAA 2019-2027 was convened in March 2017. A workshop of the PoAA Working Group took place in Dakar, Senegal from 10-12 October 2017, initiating the process for developing the draft plan.

***Members of the PoAA Working Group comprise:***

- The three African regional representatives from the AEWA StC;
- The four African regional representatives, the three thematic experts, the invited CEPA expert and three NGO observers from the AEWA TC;
- Seven African Contracting Party representatives from each of the five sub-regions selected by the National Focal Points themselves, under the guidance of the Sub-regional Focal Point Coordinators;
- The Host Government of the Working Group workshop.

***Observers and partners admitted to the Working Group comprise:***

- Two non-African Contacting Parties;
- Five representatives from international organizations or initiatives;
- Three representatives from Intergovernmental Treaties (CMS, Ramsar, UNEP);
- Four staff members of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

Also in line with the PoAA Concept Note, the drafting of the PoAA was commissioned to a team of three independent consultants, working under the Rubicon Foundation, which was also prepared the draft AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027. The PoAA Consultants, in close collaboration with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, facilitated the Working Group workshop and prepared the first draft of the PoAA based on the workshop outputs.

The workshop identified key challenges to migratory waterbird conservation in Africa, under the five objectives of the draft AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, opportunities for addressing these challenges and priorities for consideration in the new plan. These were translated into ideas for developing actions to address each of the Strategic Plan Activities, as well as ideas for strengthening regional and flyway level action and collaboration.

The first draft of the PoAA 2019-2027 was submitted to the PoAA Working Group for review and commenting on 22 May 2018. The deadline for comments is 8 June 2018. The first draft of the plan is also submitted to the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the AEWA Standing Committee for consideration. A second draft, taking into consideration the inputs from the Working Group, will be developed and circulated to all AEWA Parties and key partners working in Africa for further review. A final draft with input from the wider consultation will be submitted to the AEWA MOP7 for consideration.

### **Action requested from the Standing Committee**

The AEWA Standing Committee is requested to review this first draft of the AEWA PoAA 2019-2027 and approve it for submission to the 7<sup>th</sup> Session of the AEWA Meeting of the Parties, pending the incorporation of comments from the PoAA Working Group and the wider consultation process.



**AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027**

***A guide to the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 in the African Region***

**Table of Contents**

AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027 ..... 1  
Table of Contents ..... 2  
List of Tables ..... 2  
List of Figures ..... 2  
List of Acronyms ..... 3  
1. Introduction ..... 5  
2. AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027 ..... 6  
3. Implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa ..... 7  
4. Actions for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 in Africa ..... 10  
    Species conservation ..... 11  
    Sustainable management ..... 16  
    Flyway network of sites ..... 20  
    Habitat in the wider environment ..... 24  
    Secure resources ..... 28

**List of Tables**

Table 1: Objectives of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 ..... 6  
Table 2: AEWA geographic regions in Africa ..... 6  
Table 3: Key to budget ..... 10  
Table 4: Key to priorities ..... 10

**List of Figures**

Figure 1: AEWA Range Map showing the African sub-regions ..... 7

**List of Acronyms**

AEMLAP	African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan
AEWA	Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds / African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AI	African Initiative
AFRING	African Bird Ringing Scheme
AMBI	Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AU	African Union
BirdLife	BirdLife International
BirdLife EAFI	BirdLife International East Atlantic Flyway Initiative
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community based natural resource management
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community for Central Africa
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness
CEPA FP	(AEWA) CEPA Focal Point
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of the Parties
CP	Contracting Party
CSN	Critical Sites Network
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CSR	Conservation Status Review
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	European Space Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FP	Focal Point
FTK	Flyway Training Kit
GIS	Geographic Information System
IBA	Important Bird & Biodiversity Area
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IRP	Implementation Review Process
ISEG	International Species Expert Group
ISR	International Site Review
ISWG	International Species Working Group
ISSAP	International Single Species Action Plan
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWC	International Waterbird Census
MAB	Man and Biosphere the Programme
MBP	Migratory Birds for People
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MOP	Meeting of the Parties
MSAP	Multi-Species Action Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NFP	(AEWA) National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ONCFS	Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage
PoAA	Plan of Action for Africa
Ramsar	The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisation
SABAP2	The Second Southern African Bird Atlas Project
SADC	Southern African Development Community

SAP	Species Action Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SGF	(AEWA) Small Grants Fund
SP	(AEWA) Strategic Plan
SPMS	(CMS) Strategic Plan for Migratory Species
SrFPC	Sub-regional Focal Point Coordinator
StC	Standing Committee
TC	Technical Committee
TFP	(AEWA) Technical Focal Point
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSU	Technical Support Unit
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WG	Working Group
WHC	World Heritage Convention
WHS	World Heritage Site
WI	Wetlands International
WLI	Wetland Link International
WMBD	World Migratory Bird Day
WSFI	Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative
UNWTO	World Tourism Organisation

## **1. Introduction**

### **AEWA**

The Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds or African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) is an intergovernmental treaty dedicated to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the African-Eurasian region. Developed under the framework of the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), AEWA brings together countries and the wider international conservation community in an effort to establish coordinated and concerted actions at flyway level for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats.

AEWA covers 254 species of migratory waterbirds that are ecologically dependent on wetlands for at least part of their annual cycle, which cross international boundaries during their migration and require good quality habitat for breeding, as well as a network of suitable sites to support their annual journeys. International cooperation across their entire migratory range, as provided by AEWA, is therefore essential for their effective conservation and management.

The Agreement area stretches from the northern reaches of Canada and the Russian Federation to the southernmost tip of Africa, covering 119 Range States from Africa, Europe, the Middle East and parts of Asia and Canada. As at 1 April 2018, AEWA has 77 Contracting Parties (CPs), with 41 from Eurasia (including the European Union) and 36 from Africa. AEWA provides for coordinated and concerted action to be taken by the Range States throughout the migration systems of waterbirds to which it applies.

The Agreement has three main bodies:

- Meeting of the Parties (MOP), the governing body of AEWA
- Standing Committee (StC), responsible for steering the operations between sessions of the MOP
- Technical Committee (TC), responsible for providing scientific and technical advice

The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat based in Bonn, Germany, supports the Parties and services the bodies of the Agreement.

### **The AEWA Action Plan**

The AEWA Action Plan, appended as an integral part to the Agreement Text, is legally binding for all Contracting Parties. It specifies different measures to be undertaken by Parties to warrant the conservation of migratory waterbirds within their national boundaries. These include measures for species and habitat conservation and the management of human activities through various means including legal provisions, promoting sustainable use or addressing emergency measures. The Action Plan also prescribes measures to promote research and monitoring, education and improved information and awareness on migratory waterbirds and their habitats in the Agreement Area. Priority is given to those waterbird populations of particular conservation concern, listed in Column A of AEWA Table 1, which indicates the status of migratory waterbird populations covered by AEWA, and constitutes an integral part of the Action Plan.

### **The AEWA Strategic Plan**

The AEWA Strategic Plan (SP) provides the framework for implementation of the Agreement by the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee Technical Committee, Secretariat and Partners. The goal of the Strategic Plan is to maintain migratory waterbird species and their populations in a favourable conservation status or to restore them to such a status throughout their flyways. A strong link is envisioned with key global frameworks for environmental conservation, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) and the 4<sup>th</sup> Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024. AEWA's first Strategic Plan covered the period 2009–2017, and was later extended to 2018, in line with the schedule for the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) to AEWA. The current Strategic Plan is for the years 2019 – 2027 (three AEWA triennia).

The AEWA Strategic Plan describes five objectives, including four substantive conservation objectives (1-4) and one enabling objective (5):

**Table 1: Objectives of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027**

Objective 1:	To strengthen species conservation and recovery and reduce causes of unnecessary mortality
Objective 2:	To ensure that any use and management of AEWA-listed migratory waterbird populations is sustainable across their flyways
Objective 3:	To establish and sustain a coherent and comprehensive flyway network of protected areas and other sites, managed to maintain – and where necessary restore – their national and international importance for migratory waterbird populations
Objective 4:	To ensure there is sufficient quantity and quality of habitat in the wider environment for achieving and maintaining favourable conservation status for migratory waterbird populations
Objective 5:	To secure and strengthen the knowledge, capacity, recognition, awareness and resources required for the Agreement to achieve its conservation objectives

For each objective, between four to six 2027 Targets have been identified, each accompanied by specific indicators with means of verification and corresponding activities.

### The AEWA African Initiative and Plan of Action for Africa

The African region constitutes a significant part of the AEWA range and supports an important cross-section of waterbirds, including globally threatened species and populations in unfavourable conservation status, as well as a wide range of key habitats essential for their survival. Recognising that additional efforts were needed for the implementation of the Agreement in Africa, the AEWA Parties in 2008 unanimously adopted the African Initiative for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats in Africa through resolution 4.9 of MOP4. The African Initiative aims to promote the implementation of AEWA in Africa and thus help conserve migratory waterbird populations that use the region. Resolution 4.9 also instructed the development of a Plan of Action for Africa as one of the key activities under the initiative.

The AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA) is the operational guideline for implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan in Africa. The first PoAA, adopted through Resolution 5.9 of the AEWA MOP5 (France, 2012) for the period 2012-201, was later extended to 2018, alongside the Strategic Plan. The new AEWA PoAA for covers the period of 2019-2027.

## 2. AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027

This plan aims to provide practical guidance to Parties, the bodies of the Agreement, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, and partners to assist the improved implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan in Africa.

The AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027, follows the structure and operational period for the most recent AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027. It provides a series of prioritised actions to be conducted for the prescribed activities under each SP Objective and Target. The PoAA also prescribes project ideas which should be considered for the development of flyway level project concepts and proposals which address issues that are specific to four prominent flyways or flyway systems in Africa.

### Geographical Region

The PoAA covers the entire African region (figure 1), comprising the following African Range States (Contracting Parties are shown in upper case, non-Party Range States in lower case):

**Table 2: AEWA geographic regions in Africa**

Northern Africa:	ALGERIA, EGYPT, LIBYA, MOROCCO & TUNISIA
Eastern Africa:	DJIBOUTI, Eritrea, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, Somalia, South Sudan, SUDAN, UGANDA and TANZANIA



Southern Africa:	Angola, BOTSWANA, Comoros, Lesotho, MADAGASCAR, Malawi, MAURITIUS, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, SOUTH AFRICA, SWAZILAND, Zambia & ZIMBABWE
Western Africa:	BENIN, BURKINA FASO, Cabo Verde, CHAD, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, THE GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, Liberia, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL, Sierra Leone and TOGO
Central Africa:	BURUNDI, Cameroon, Central African Republic, CONGO, Democratic Republic of Congo, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON, RWANDA & São Tomé and Príncipe

[TO BE INSERTED: MAP]

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

### Development of the PoAA 2019-2027

This Plan of Action for Africa has been developed through a consultative process with CPs and AEWA partners. The main body responsible for guiding the development of the Plan is the **Working Group for the development of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027**. A workshop of this Working Group took place in Dakar, Senegal from 10-12 October 2017, initiating the process for developing the draft plan. Three facilitators as well as members of the Secretariat supported the workshop and assumed the task of drafting the plan based on the workshop outputs as well as inputs from further consultation with the Working Group, Parties and partners. The workshop identified a number of issues related to each SP objective, as summarised below, which were then used to develop prioritised actions to be addressed in the region.

### 3. Implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa

#### Partnership

For the effective implementation of the PoAA, a wide range of actors should be involved at all stages. However, for the most part, one set of actions (highlighted in green) to be addressed at the flyway or Agreement level should be led by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat with input of the Technical Committee and/or the Standing Committee and key partners, whilst a second set of actions (highlighted in blue) to be addressed at the national level should be led by the African Parties. All actions should be carried out in full collaboration with relevant partners or stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental. Depending on the action, partners should include:

- Other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), especially CMS and Ramsar
- International NGOs
- International and regional initiatives, especially flyway initiatives
- Regional authorities, including fisheries and river basin authorities
- The donor community
- Academic / research institutions
- National NGOs / Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
- National governmental departments, e.g. energy, agriculture and fisheries sectors
- Educational / training institutes at different levels
- Focal points and coordinators of relevant schemes, e.g. International Waterbird Census National Coordinators (IWC NCs)
- Experts / consultants
- Local communities, especially those living in or utilising key sites
- Community groups
- The private sector, including international, national and local businesses
- Interested individuals
- AEWA Parties within and outwith Africa
- All AEWA Range States, especially those in Africa

The PoAA does not generally specify named partners, because circumstances and modes of implementation will vary significantly between countries. However, opportunities for joint implementation and sharing of experiences and expertise should always be sought.

### **Timeframe**

Many actions should be carried out on a rolling basis and integrated into regular national procedures and policies. Other actions are linked closely to the AEWA MOP cycle, noting that the MOP is the governing body of AEWA and presents the best opportunity for Parties to jointly review achievements, results and issues with key partner input and direct the way forward for future action. A few actions have more specific timeframes, usually when a specific outcome needs to be realised.

### **Prioritisation**

Three levels of priority (essential, high and medium) have been indicated for each action in the plan, to serve as guidance, especially when resources (human, financial) are limited. However, some priorities will no doubt vary between Parties, especially at the site level.

### **Budget**

Given that budget requirements vary widely per country and over time, no precise budget has been set for implementation of the plan; instead, budget thresholds have been suggested. Budget thresholds for actions addressed at the national level are indicated as expected budget per concerned country. These will vary significantly depending on the size and scale of issues to be addressed in each country (e.g. number of priority populations and key sites for migratory birds in the country). It is highly recommended that Parties draw up their own specific budget requirements as part of their national AEWA PoAA implementation plans.

### **Challenges and issues to implementing the Strategic Plan in Africa**

Effective implementation of the PoAA requires commitment, good planning, resources and time. This invariably presents a wide range of challenges and obstacles, in common with almost all conservation plans. Some of the challenges identified during the Workshop of the Working Group for the Development of the AEWA PoAA are listed below; these have been largely addressed through the actions prescribed in the plan.

- *Limited capacity*

Knowledge and capacity required for effective conservation and management of migratory waterbirds and their habitats is widely lacking. Constant effort is required in order to build a greater understanding for good management of natural resources, as well as institutional capacity. A wide range of technical, administrative, institutional and resource mobilisation skills are needed for effective implementation of the PoAA, including for:

- Bird monitoring and surveys
- Data management, analysis & GIS
- Policy, law enforcement and good governance
- Communication, facilitation & negotiation
- Site and habitat management
- Scientific research (e.g. biologists, veterinarians, limnologists)
- Fundraising and donor liaison
- Advocacy and campaigning (e.g. through 'AEWA champions')

In some countries the number of people with such skills, including ornithologists or other experts is very low and naturally presents a barrier to progress. On a regional level, strong networks are also important. Weak flyway partnerships are likely to be ineffective, and AEWA needs to develop its own capacity for sub-regional integration. These issues underpin the need for AEWA to continue to address capacity-building through Training of Trainers (ToT) events, promoting the use of relevant existing toolkits and other means. It is also crucial to strengthen the network of National Focal Points (NFPs), Technical Focal Points (TFPs) and Communication, Education and Public Awareness Focal Points (CEPA FPs), all of whom need to be dedicated and proactive in order to constitute a solid pillar for guiding, promoting and advancing national implementation of AEWA.

- *Limited awareness*

Despite past and ongoing efforts, there remains a generally low level of awareness of migratory waterbirds and their conservation needs, and a poor understanding of the local 'landscape', including among policy and decision makers and natural resource users. This restricts wider interest in waterbirds and enthusiasm for their conservation. This limitation emphasises the need for AEWA to develop momentum in actions that strengthen awareness, through establishing an effective network of CEPA FPs and using mechanisms such as the World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD - <https://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org>). With all stakeholders, AEWA needs to demonstrate its relevance to global issues such as climate change and should highlight its role in contributing to the sustainable management of resources.

- *Weak governance, legislation and coordination*

Effective conservation requires good governance and decision-making as well as good coordination, especially between government departments and focal points of the different MEAs. Some actions, e.g. related to formal protection, illegal trade and hunting, require legislative changes and/or implementation and enforcement of laws. However, in many countries legal systems can be fragmented and overly bureaucratic, resulting in cumbersome and time-consuming procedures for amendment and political hurdles to revision, implementation and enforcement of laws.

- *Low strategic value of waterbirds*

The values of waterbirds are often not fully appreciated, despite their contribution to various social, cultural and economic activities, such as ecotourism and livelihoods. On a wider level, trade-offs are inevitable between the impacts of issues such as population growth and conservation of the wider environment. In all scenarios, putting a realistic value to natural resources, including migratory waterbirds and their habitats, is of benefit, noting the importance of cultural values, which are hard to measure.

- *Limited financial resources*

The availability of funds for conservation action is an issue across all sectors and in almost all parts of the world. There are competing biodiversity priorities and limited resources to meet all biodiversity conservation needs, requiring prioritisation. In some countries, waterbird conservation may be a rather low priority compared, for instance, to conserving megafauna or to other national issues such as security and poverty alleviation. Furthermore, waterbirds may not be a focus for some major funding agencies. AEWA has some valued traditional supporting partners, including a number of European Parties, but further partnerships need to be secured with other funding agencies, the private sector and sub-regional organisations. Financing habitat protection along flyways is essential for long-term survival of migratory waterbirds, and will require innovative means of making payments, including providing incentives and promoting natural resource-based alternative livelihoods options.

- *Limited human resources*

High staff turnover is an issue in many countries and can present difficulties, especially when effective personnel, such as FPs or IWC NCs, are moved on from a role in AEWA or waterbird conservation. In some countries there are more generalists than specialists, and incentives for young people to develop an advanced interest in nature conservation may be limited.

#### 4. Actions for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 in Africa

##### KEY TO COLOUR CODE SHADING AND SYMBOLS

 2027 Target of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027

Parties (= National AEWA implementing agencies in Africa)

NFPs / others: specific actors on behalf of Parties

*Note that Parties should work with appropriate partners for all actions*

Secretariat with input of TC / StC as appropriate

**TABLE 3: KEY TO BUDGET**

Symbol	Description
Z	Regular internal cost, e.g. staff time; (may be covered by existing mechanisms, but will vary, e.g. between countries)
<b>Actions for which additional funds are needed</b>	
€	< €1,000
€€	€1,000 - €10,000
€€€	€10,000 - €50,000
€€€€	€50,000 - €100,000
€€€€€	> €100,000

*Cost estimates for African Parties are 'per Party'*

**TABLE 4: KEY TO PRIORITIES**

Symbol	Description
★	Medium
★★	High
★★★	Essential

## SPECIES CONSERVATION

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

 **SP TARGET 1.1: The legal measures required by the AEWA Action Plan are transposed into all Parties' domestic legislation and enforced effectively** [[link to actions under 2.2](#)].

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 1.1)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Review existing domestic legislation	Parties set a collaborative workflow to review & update national legislation based on the latest AEWA text and MOP amendments			6 m after MOP	★★★	Z
	NFPs / TFPs prepare formal submissions for updating existing or developing new legislation			6 m after MOP	★★★	Z
b) Align domestic law with AEWA requirements	NFPs coordinate submission of formal requests to relevant national institutions to amend existing or develop and adopt new legislative measures			12 m after MOP	★★★	Z
	Parties build latest AEWA requirements into national law and policy			18 m after MOP	★★★	Z
	NFPs ensure wide national awareness of the latest AEWA-related legal updates and arising obligations, and their link to other MEAs			18 m after MOP	★★	Z
c) Review & strengthen compliance with legislation, and enforce	Conduct a review of enforcement of & compliance with AEWA obligations in Africa and produce related recommendations			by end 2019	★★	€€
	Develop guidelines for Parties on how to review and report on enforcement & compliance with AEWA			by end 2020	★★	€€
	Parties establish national mechanisms to review national compliance with AEWA obligations and enforcement			By 2021	★★	Z
	NFPs encourage regular application of compliance review mechanisms			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties develop measures to strengthen compliance with AEWA obligations			12 m before next MOP	★★	Z
	Parties implement measures to strengthen compliance with AEWA obligations			on rolling basis	★★	Z
d) Share experience & exchange best practice	Parties provide updates on the degree of compliance & enforcements in their National Reports to MOP			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Facilitate sharing of experience / best practice between Parties			on rolling basis	★	Z

 **SP TARGET 1.2: All priority species/populations are covered by effectively implemented Species Action Plans at flyway level.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 1.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Review / update list of ISSAPs required (list new plans & changes to existing plans)	Review & update the list of species / populations requiring new, revised or retired ISSAPs			6 m after MOP	★★	€
	NFPs maintain & update a list of species / populations requiring ISSAPs in their country, and inform stakeholders accordingly			6 m after MOP	★	Z
b) Develop ISSAP work plan including for drafting of new ISSAPs	Establish an AEWA work plan for development/revision/retiring of ISSAPs, with input of Parties			6 m after MOP	★★	€€
	Implement the ISSAP work plan, for 'African species', with close engagement of Parties and technical partners in all range states			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€€€
	African Range States actively contribute to ISSAP revision or drafting through hosting or participation in workshops and communication			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€€
c) Convene AEWA ISWGs/ISEGs to coordinate implementation of ISSAPs	Convene AEWA ISWGs for 'Africa ISSAPs' and identify lead coordinating organisations within 6 months after adoption of each ISSAP			6 m after MOP	★★	Z
	NFPs designate national representatives & experts to the ISWGs			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	AEWA ISWGs coordinate implementation with Secretariat back-up			on rolling basis	★★	€€
d) Implement ISSAPs at national level & report	NFPs elevate prioritisation of AEWA ISSAPs at national level and incorporate into NBSAPs, with guidance from Secretariat			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Key Range States develop & adopt national SAPs based on ISSAPs and secure resources for their implementation			on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€€€
	Parties establish national WGs to coordinate implementation of AEWA ISSAPs in their countries			12 m after MOP	★★	€ - €€
e) Review status of implementation of ISSAPs	International and National WGs for each ISSAP coordinate & review implementation of ISSAPs			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	NFPs provide regular feedback on implementation to the AEWA ISWG and through National Reports to MOP			on rolling basis	★	Z
f) Develop flyway-scale projects for selected SAPs	ISWG Coordinators develop project portfolios for specific 'Africa ISSAPs' and IMSAPs with input of Secretariat, Parties and other partners			on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€
	AEWA international partners lead development of flyway projects for the East Atlantic Flyway, Western Indian Ocean Flyway, Intra-African Flyways and Mediterranean / trans-Saharan Flyways (see section 6)			on rolling basis	★★	€€
	Strengthen partnerships with flyway initiatives, such as WSFI, AMBI, MBP and BirdLife EAFI for project development and fund-raising			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Implement flyway projects for which resources are secured			on rolling basis	★★	€€€ - €€€€€

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 1.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
g) Develop resource mobilisation plan for SAPs	Develop budgets and fund-raising portfolios for 'Africa ISSAPs' and MSAPs through a resource mobilisation plan			by MOP8	★★	€€
	Parties allocate resources to and raise funds for implementation of ISSAPs & IMSAPs at national level through national fund-raising strategies			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties along flyways identify flagship species and twinning opportunities as a basis for fund-raising			on rolling basis	★★	Z

 **SP TARGET 1.3: For all other populations in unfavourable conservation status, science-based conservation and management guidance is made available by AEWA and/or its Partners and is applied by Parties and other stakeholders.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 1.3)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Identify populations requiring conservation & management guidance	Identify populations in Africa in unfavourable conservation status requiring conservation & management guidance, and their ranges			6 m after MOP	★★	Z
b) Update / prepare / disseminate guidance	Prepare guidance for these populations with input of experts from Africa and disseminate to concerned Range States			12 m after MOP	★★	€€
c) Implement conservation actions in countries supporting >1% of a population	Based on the outcome of 1.3a, NFPs / TFPs produce a list of populations in their country in need of conservation action for which they support >1% of their population			18 months after MOP	★★	Z
	Parties use guidance to establish procedures / national work plans to implement conservation actions for identified populations			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties include actions for priority populations in national funding plans and allocate resources for their implementation			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Implement conservation actions aimed at improving the status of identified populations			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€€

 **SP TARGET 1.4: The quality of waterbird population status assessments, including information on drivers of population trends, is improved so that at least two-thirds of all AEWA populations are being assessed on the basis of the most complete and up-to-date monitoring information available.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 1.4)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Improve collection, quality & availability of monitoring data	Work with partners in consultation with Waterbird Monitoring Partnership to improve data collection and management			on rolling basis	★★★	€€
	Establish a schedule for Parties to include population status and supporting data in their National Reports to MOP			12 m after MOP	★	Z

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 1.4)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
	Assess priorities for capacity needs in data collection & analysis			on rolling basis	★★★	Z
	Organise training courses to enhance national capacity in priority countries based on outcomes			on rolling basis	★★★	€€ - €€€€
	Define & update national waterbird monitoring schemes and align scope to site management and national & international priorities			12 m after MOP	★★★	Z
	Parties work with relevant flyway initiatives (e.g. WSFI) and programmes (e.g. BirdLife Marine Programme and SABAP2) to improve coordinated monitoring			on rolling basis	★★★	€ - €€
	Parties work together to improve transboundary monitoring			on rolling basis	★★★	€€
	Parties ensure that effective IWC NCs & data managers are in place and actively coordinate monitoring & make data available			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties allocate resources (human, financial and material) to enhance national waterbird monitoring			on rolling basis	★★★	€€ - €€€
	Parties define time-bound plans to resource and implement schemes and identify means to resource these plans themselves			12 m after MOP/ on rolling basis	★★★	€€
b) Collect / analyse information on drivers of population trends	Support partners to analyse drivers of trends for African waterbirds			on rolling basis	★★	€€€
	Establish mechanisms to collect relevant comparable data, in collaboration with existing schemes (e.g. IWC & IBA monitoring)			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Produce a plan on monitoring drivers of population trends building on synergies with Ramsar & UN Environment, linked to the ESA GlobWetland Africa project			By 2021	★★	€€
	Enhance CSR and CSN Tool capability to contribute to analyses			on rolling basis	★★	€€€€
	Parties incorporate monitoring of threats and drivers of population change into their national biodiversity monitoring programmes			on rolling basis	★★	€€

 **SP TARGET 1.5: Decision-making for national and flyway-level conservation and management of waterbird populations is based on the best-available monitoring data.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 1.5)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Use data to inform decision-making & conservation at flyway level	Flyway recommendations resulting from the CSR process based on data updates (e.g. Table 1 listing) are communicated to African Parties and considered for national decision-making			Immediately after MOP / rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties share data with others at the flyway level, especially through active participation in relevant regional and flyway initiatives, e.g. WSFI			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Retrieve national data analysis from IWC NC after each CSR			6 m after MOP	★★	Z



b) Use data to inform AEWA implementation at national level	Produce guidelines for African Parties about the different uses of monitoring data for implementing AEWA	by MOP8	★★	€€
	NFPs / TFPs develop recommendations based on IWC & other monitoring data for improving national AEWA implementation	on rolling basis	★★	€
	TFPs coordinate analysis of national waterbird data and the preparation & dissemination of a report with conclusions and promote recommendations for action	by end of each year	★	Z

 **SP TARGET 1.6: AEWA priorities relating to four causes of unnecessary additional mortality and other key threats to migratory waterbirds and their habitats are integrated in key multilateral processes.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 1.6)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Identify multilateral processes to progress AEWA priorities related to mortality & threats	Identify relevant international and regional processes (e.g. under UN Environment, CMS, CBD, Ramsar) that can contribute to progressing AEWA priorities related to mortality and threats to waterbirds in Africa and regularly disseminate an updated list of these to relevant stakeholders for action			on rolling basis	★	Z
b) Identify strategic opportunities to influence processes and ensure AEWA representation	Seek input of African Parties & partners to identify opportunities to influence processes, e.g. meetings and events in Africa			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties / NFPs use these opportunities to advance AEWA's agenda			on rolling basis	★	Z
	Parties in Southern Africa collaborate to implement the CMS Sub-Regional Implementation Plan to Prevent Poisoning of Migratory Birds			on rolling basis	★	€€ - €€€€
c) Communicate and advocate for AEWA priorities clearly and in a timely manner	Parties / NFPs communicate AEWA priorities in a coordinated manner at identified international and regional forums			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	NFPs input AEWA priorities during the development of national negotiation mandates			on rolling basis	★★	Z
d) AEWA Parties align positions under MEAs	Parties align AEWA priorities relating to waterbird mortality & threats with other MEAs & policies, e.g. fisheries, agriculture, water, energy, transport & infrastructure via inter-agency forums (link to actions 5.4 & 5.5)			on rolling basis	★★★	Z
	AEWA SrFPCs & StC representatives coordinate and align CP input in promoting AEWA priorities at relevant MEA forums			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	AEWA NFPs meet and collaborate with other MEA focal points, especially in preparation for relevant COPs / MOPs			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	AEWA NFPs actively participate in coordinating national positions prior to relevant COPs/MOPs			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties provide comprehensive feedback after each relevant COP/MOP to the AEWA Secretariat and in National Reports to MOPs			on rolling basis	★	Z

## SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

**Objective 2: To ensure that any use and management of migratory waterbird populations is sustainable across their flyways**

 **SP TARGET 2.1: Harvest levels are monitored and readily available at flyway level to support sustainable harvest of all prioritised quarry species.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.1)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Propose list of quarry species requiring harvest data	Develop specific criteria for prioritising quarry species in Africa requiring harvest data, including from local & subsistence harvesting			by 2019	★★	Z
b) Establish systems to estimate waterbird harvesting at national level	Parties establish national mechanisms to estimate harvest from different modes of taking / hunting (e.g. sports, subsistence, pest control, poaching)			by 2020	★★★	Z
	NFPs develop practical procedures for estimating harvest			by MOP8	★★	€
	Parties build national capacity (organisational & technical) in harvest sampling methodology			on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€
	Parties conduct inventories of markets, market chains and sport hunting agencies			on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€€
c) Provide waterbird harvest data in National Reports	Parties provide waterbird harvest data in National Reports to MOP9, then routinely include harvest data in subsequent National Reports			by MOP9 / for next MOPs	★★	Z
d) Establish informed estimates of harvest in non-Party Range States	Work with African non-Party Range States to produce harvest estimates with support of relevant partners and Parties			by MOP9 / for next MOPs	★★	€€
	Develop harvest estimates at the flyway level for key populations			by MOP9 / for next MOPs	★★	€€

 **SP TARGET 2.2: The provisions of the AEWA Action Plan that relate to the use and management of migratory waterbirds, including harvesting, are transposed into all Parties' domestic legislation and enforced effectively** *[link to actions under 1.1]*

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Review existing domestic legislation relating to use & management of waterbirds	NFPs review domestic legislation according to latest AEWA Action Plan and MOP amendments			6 m after MOP	★★★	Z
	NFPs submit review to their governments and promote subsequent action, (noting that government legislative actions can be lengthy)			6 m after MOP	★★★	Z
b) Align domestic law with AEWA requirements, especially in relation to waterbird harvest	Based on review (Action 2.2a), NFPs coordinate submission of formal requests to relevant national institutions to amend existing or develop & adopt new legislative measures, especially for waterbird harvest			12 m after MOP	★★★	Z
	Parties build latest AEWA requirements relating to waterbird use into national law & policy			24 m after MOP	★★★	Z

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
	NFPs ensure wide awareness of the legal updates and obligations, especially relating to waterbird harvest			on rolling basis	★★	Z
c) Review & strengthen compliance & enforce legislation, especially for waterbird harvest	Parties review their national compliance with the latest AEWA obligations regarding waterbird use and harvest			6 m after MOP	★★	Z
	NFPs coordinate application of waterbird use and harvest compliance mechanisms			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties develop and implement measures to strengthen compliance with and enforcement of national legislation for waterbird use			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Build on opportunities such as the Sustainable Wildlife Management and RESSOURCE projects			on rolling basis	★★	Z
d) Phase out the use of lead shot in wetlands	Identify countries where lead shot is used in African wetlands and develop recommendations to phase out its use			by 2019	★★	€€
	Parties identified in this review develop work plans and timetables to phase out the use of lead shot, with guidance from Secretariat			by 2020	★★	€ - €€
	Concerned Parties implement their work plans to phase out the use of lead shot in wetlands			by MOP8 / agreed timetables	★★	€€ - €€€
e) Reduce/eliminate illegal taking	Parties work with stakeholders to identify issues relating to illegal taking of waterbirds and recommend solutions to reduce it			by end 2022	★★	€€
	NFPs coordinate actions to increase awareness about illegal taking and benefits of controlling it			by MOP9	★★	€€
	Parties develop & launch specific projects and actions for key areas & species that are impacted by illegal taking			by MOP9	★★	€€ - €€€€
f) Share experience & exchange best practice	Organise events & communications to share best practice in Africa			on rolling basis	★★	€€
	Promote use of the CMS Family E-community for exchange of experience on best practices relating to illegal use of waterbirds			on rolling basis	★	Z
	NFPs actively contribute best practice news & information to the CMS Family e-Community and other forums			on rolling basis	★	Z
g) Apply AEWA Implementation Review Process	Parties and stakeholders promptly submit necessary information to the AEWA Secretariat on priority cases that could benefit from AEWA IRP intervention			on rolling basis	★	Z
	Apply AEWA IRP in harvest cases in Africa that require attention			on rolling basis	★★	€€

**SP TARGET 2.3: Best-practice codes and standards for waterbird hunting are in place and applied to support enforcement of hunting laws and regulations, including customary law where appropriate and consistent with AEWA objectives, in ensuring sustainable use of migratory waterbirds in at least three-quarters of Contracting Parties.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.3)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Develop & apply best practice hunting codes, including for emergency situations/measures	Parties develop best practice hunting codes following AEWA Conservation Guidelines No.5, especially on Code of Conduct in Harvesting and Limits of Taking			by MOP8	★★	Z
	Parties establish mechanisms and partnerships to promote and apply best practice hunting codes			by MOP8 / on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties identify and build on traditional hunting codes and self-regulatory mechanisms			by MOP8	★★	Z
	Provide guidance to Parties in developing best practice hunting codes			by 2020	★★	€€
	Identify training needs for sustainable harvest			By MOP8	★★	€€
	Parties identify training needs to create competence & responsibility within hunting communities, and select partners to deliver training			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€
	Incorporate relevant best practice into codes & regulations			on rolling basis	★★	Z
b) Share experience & exchange best practice	Make inventory of relevant best practice and share between Parties			on rolling basis	★★	€€
	Parties use the CMS Family e-Community to share case studies on the application of best practice codes for waterbird hunting			on rolling basis	★	Z

**SP TARGET 2.4: Adaptive harvest management regimes are in place and being effectively implemented at flyway level in the framework of Species Action or Management Plans for all prioritised declining quarry populations and 'conflict' species.**


Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.4)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Assess harvest sustainability of declining quarry populations and prioritise species / populations for adaptive harvest management	Assess harvest sustainability of quarry populations in Africa with input of African Parties and other partners			by 2022	★★	€€€€
	Establish a prioritised list of populations requiring adaptive harvest management at the flyway level and inform all Range States			by MOP9	★★	€
b) Develop adaptive harvest management plans for an initial set of priority species/populations	In consultation with Range States and partners develop adaptive harvest management plans for selected priority waterbird populations in Africa			by MOP9/ on rolling basis	★★	€€€ - €€€€ per plan

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.4)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
c) Ensure a coordination mechanism & routine implementation are in place for each plan	Establish coordination mechanisms and secure lead organisations to guide and monitor flyway-level implementation of each adopted adaptive harvest management plan			6 m after MOP	★★	Z
	NFPs designate national representatives to each relevant coordination mechanism			6 m after MOP	★	Z
	Parties establish structures for and allocate resources to ensure active implementation of plans at national level			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€
	Base hunting quotas on updated waterbird assessments - AEWA Table 1 status, population size estimates (1.4), harvest data (2.1b) and priorities under adaptive harvest management plans			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	NFPs monitor implementation of plans at the national level and provide feedback in National Reports to MOP			on rolling basis	★★	Z

 **SP TARGET 2.5: Waterbird-related ecotourism is promoted in at least half of the Contracting Parties following the model/example of at least three ecotourism pilots focusing on migratory waterbirds that exemplify benefits to local communities as well as for the conservation status of AEWA populations and their habitats.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.5)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Collate ecotourism case studies and identify ecotourism partners	Build up a portfolio of ecotourism case studies from Africa			by 2020	★★	€
	Identify at least one strategic ecotourism partner for development of joint work programmes in Africa			by MOP8	★★	Z
b) Conceive and launch at least 3 pilot ecotourism initiatives in different areas	Launch at least one pilot CBNRM ecotourism project in Africa with identified strategic partner and other organisations, e.g. Ramsar, WTO, CMS			by 2023	★★	€€€€
	Parties involved support the development of pilot projects and establish procedures to facilitate their implementation			on rolling basis	★★	Z - €€
	NFPs in pilot project countries support and monitor projects and provide feedback through National Reports to MOP			on rolling basis / report to MOP10	★★	Z
c) Integrate wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism into national strategies	NFPs develop recommendations to promote wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism, including priority sites and species, and highlight benefits			by 2025	★★	Z
	NFPs coordinate the development of official proposals to integrate wetland & waterbird issues into national tourism development strategies and action plans, accounting fully for local situations, especially security			by 2026	★★	Z
	NFPs maintain close links with tourism sector and actively promote and monitor integration			by MOP10	★★	Z


Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.5)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
d) Share ecotourism experience, know-how, best practice and lessons learned	Share Africa ecotourism experience, particularly through AEWA website and CMS Family e-Community (or via a dedicated ecotourism forum as needed)			by MOP10	★	Z
	Parties contribute experience through relevant media including CMS Family E-community and National Reports to MOP			by MOP10	★	Z

 **SP TARGET 2.6: Consideration of the ecosystem services derived from migratory waterbirds is integrated into policy and decision-making processes that affect waterbird habitats in at least two-thirds of AEWA Parties.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 2.6)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Provide guidance on cultural & ecosystem services in relation to migratory waterbirds	Seek input from African Parties and partners to develop guidance			by MOP8	★★	Z
	Update AEWA Conservation Guidelines No. 7 to include guidance on cultural and ecosystem services in relation to migratory waterbirds and to reflect suitable ecotourism models			by MOP8	★★	€€€
b) Implement national pilot projects and decision-making that value waterbirds & wetlands	At least one Party in each African sub region develops a national waterbird- and/or wetland- related pilot project that actively accounts for waterbird values			by 2022	★★	€€
	Concerned Parties launch and implement national pilot projects that value waterbird services, in partnership with relevant stakeholders			by MOP9	★★	€€ - €€€€
	NFPs of all Parties share information on inclusion of waterbird values in decision-making, including in National Reports to MOP			by MOP9	★	Z
	Implement national pilot projects and actions in Africa, including under the Sustainable Wildlife Management and RESSOURCE projects			by MOP9	★★	€€€ - €€€€€
c) Produce & communicate AEWA guidelines on valuation of ecosystem services from migratory waterbirds and their habitats	Ensure that guidelines are practical and relevant for Africa			by MOP10	★	Z

## FLYWAY NETWORK OF SITES

**Objective 3: To establish and sustain a coherent and comprehensive flyway network of protected areas and other sites, managed to maintain – and where necessary restore – their national and international importance for migratory waterbird populations**

 **SP TARGET 3.1: Known sites of national or international importance for populations listed in Table 1 of the AEWA Action Plan have been reviewed confirmed (in conformity with Paragraph 3.1.2 of the Action Plan) and at least three-quarters of the priority site gaps are filled in the case of Contracting Parties.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 3.1)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Review and confirm an inventory of known nationally & internationally important sites	Disseminate a simple site reviewing framework and guidance to Parties			by 2019	★★	€€ - €€€
	All Parties conduct a national site review, and ensure they have active TFPs in place who are in a position to coordinate the review process			by 2019	★★	Z
	Monitor and collate information from site review processes by partners in liaison with African Parties			by MOP8	★	Z
	Parties review and confirm key sites lists for their countries based on existing inventories and identify gaps in site information in collaboration with other ongoing initiatives			by MOP8	★★★★	Z
b) Update the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool with revised site information from Parties	Parties provide key sites lists to AEWA Secretariat			by 2022	★★	Z
	Update / improve Africa information within the CSN Tool			by MOP9	★★	€€
c) Conduct national gap-filling surveys and incorporate results into CSN Tool	NFPs/TFPs coordinate with stakeholders national workplans for site gap-filling and lists of sites to be assessed			by 2024	★★	€ - €€
	Parties conduct national gap-filling surveys, including less accessible sites, informed by relevant projects and partners			by 2025	★★★★	€ - €€€
	Enhance organisational and technical capacity for inventory and surveys with partners, e.g. Ramsar, WI, BirdLife, and promote use of and training in the GlobWetlands toolkit			by MOP10	★★★★	€€ - €€€€
	Parties collaborate with academic institutions to implement gap-filling surveys			by MOP10	★★	€ - €€€
d) Review / update sites lists and communicate any changes to AEWA	Parties review and update inventories of sites of national & international importance and include in National Reports to MOP10			by MOP10	★★★★	€ - €€
	Parties establish frameworks for regular inventory updates			by MOP10	★★	Z

 **SP TARGET 3.2: The status of, the threats to, and the effectiveness of conservation measures implemented at flyway network sites are being assessed at flyway scale, using data provided by at least three-quarters of Contracting Parties.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 3.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Develop a monitoring framework for the AEWA flyway site network	Promote the AEWA reporting system as a tool for monitoring, with input from African Parties			by MOP8	★★	€€
	Collaborate with other initiatives, especially the Ramsar State of the World's Wetlands and their Services to People			by MOP8	★	Z
b) Assess and report on the status of flyway network sites	TFPs liaise with partners to develop workplans to assess and monitor the site network at the national level			by 2022	★★	Z
	Parties collect status information for sites identified under 3.1a with relevant stakeholders, and actively engage community organisations in the process			by 2022	★★★★	€ - €€€

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 3.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
	Parties assess the status of their key site network and submit information through their National Reports to MOP9 and subsequent MOPs			by MOP9 / to next MOPs	★★★	Z
c) Assess the conservation status of flyway network sites	Parties ensure that updated site status & inventory information is available to Secretariat			by MOP10	★★	Z
	Disseminate recommendations for Africa from the AEWA flyway level site network assessment to Parties and relevant Partners			by MOP10	★	Z

 **SP TARGET 3.3: At least two-thirds of all flyway network sites are actively protected and actively managed, focusing in particular on internationally important sites and those in transboundary areas.**


Concise SP Activity (SP Target 3.3)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Develop & implement national strategies/plans to protect & manage flyway network sites and/or build into existing national strategies/plans	Parties develop or review & update national strategies & action plans to protect and manage flyway network sites (identified in 3.1a)			by MOP8	★★★	€ - €€
	Parties implement their national strategies & action plans and ensure progress in site management planning			by MOP8, then on rolling basis	★★★	€€ - €€€€
	Develop management plans for key flyway network sites through participatory & cross-sectoral approaches			on rolling basis	★★★	€ - €€€
	Parties implement site management plans			on rolling basis	★★★	€€ - €€€€
b) Promote Ramsar designation of relevant flyway network sites	Establish procedures for joint actions on AEWA and Ramsar site networks			by MOP8	★★	Z
	TFPs/NFPs/partners identify key flyway sites that meet Ramsar criteria 2, 5 & 6, and submit to government to consider for Ramsar site designation			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	NFPs liaise with Ramsar NFPs and partners to update National Wetlands Inventories to include key flyway network sites			by MOP8 / on rolling basis thereafter	★★	Z
	Ramsar NFPs coordinate and lead the process of designation of qualifying flyway network sites as Ramsar Sites			by MOP8 / on a rolling basis thereafter	★★	Z
c) Consider a joint strategic initiative for flyway network sites with the World Heritage Convention	Establish formal collaboration with WHC to consider and recommend the designation of key flyway network sites as WHSs and serial designations (e.g. along the East Atlantic Flyway and Rift Valley)			by 2020	★★	Z
	Work with partners to prepare and promote recommended new WHSs and serial designations			by MOP8	★★	€€ - €€€
	Promote synergies at the national level for managing existing WHSs & MAB reserves and designating new sites			by MOP8	★★	Z - €€€



Concise SP Activity (SP Target 3.3)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
	Liaise with other Parties and partners to link WHSs along flyways, e.g. along East Atlantic Flyway and in Rift Valley			by MOP8	★★	Z

 **SP TARGET 3.4: The need to maintain the importance and integrity of AEWA flyway network sites is taken into account in planning and decision-making processes in all Contracting Parties.**


Concise SP Activity (SP Target 3.4)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Integrate flyway network sites into water- and land-use planning and decision-making	Parties establish multi-sectoral working groups to integrate flyway network site priorities into other sectoral planning processes			by 2023	★★	Z
	Parties integrate priorities for flyway network sites into other sectoral strategies (agriculture, infrastructure, land-use planning)			by MOP9	★★★★	Z
	Parties develop and launch projects for cross-sectoral planning at key sites			by MOP9 / on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€
	Parties implement cross-sectoral projects at selected key sites			by MOP9	★★	€€ - €€€€
	Parties develop and launch climate change adaptation projects & initiatives along flyways guided by the WI-led Climate Resilient Flyway project sponsored by IKI			by MOP9	★★	€€
	Parties collaborate with Range States on climate change adaptation at flyway and catchment level to maintain coherent site networks			by MOP9	★★	Z
b) Share experience in integrating flyway network sites into planning & decision making	Assess suitability of the CMS Family e-Community for exchange of information and revive it accordingly, or otherwise create a dedicated AEWA forum for this purpose			on rolling basis	★	Z - €€
	Parties share experience via these platforms and along flyways			on rolling basis	★	Z
c) Conduct CEPA activities to showcase successful examples	Parties designate or update AEWA CEPA focal points and build their capacity			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties develop national CEPA action plans with partners, and include showcasing examples (e.g. reflooding of Ndiäel in Senegal)			on rolling basis	★★	€€
	Parties & partners share experience to improve quality of CEPA activities through capacity building and effective communication			on rolling basis	★★	€€
	CEPA FPs work together and with partners to showcase case studies through WMBD activities			on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€€
	CEPA FPs coordinate implementation of national CEPA action plans, and organise activities to showcase planning success			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€

 **SP TARGET 3.5: Legal or administrative measures are in place at national level – and being implemented effectively – to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures, including the impacts of climate change, on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in all Contracting Parties.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 3.5)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Record adverse impacts of developments / pressures on flyway network sites and mitigation / compensation measures undertaken	Parties establish national frameworks to monitor & record impacts at key sites and to coordinate EIAs and mitigation measures			by MOP8	★★	Z
	NFPs and partners inform AEWA Secretariat in good time about potential adverse development impacts and mitigation measures and include in their National Reports to MOPs			by MOP8, then on rolling basis	★★	Z
b) Ensure application of EIA/SEA procedures and International Finance Corporation Standards	NFPs monitor relevant developments in & around flyway network sites to ensure that they are subject to independent EIAs or SEAs that meet international standards			by MOP8, then on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€€
	Parties establish/adapt appropriate legislation to prevent adverse impacts of developments at key sites			by MOP8	★★★	Z
	Parties ensure capacity needs for effective involvement in EIA/SEA processes are assessed and met under Actions 5.3a and 5.3e			by MOP8, then on rolling basis	★★	Z
c) Apply AEWA and other MEA guidelines	Parties apply AEWA & other MEA guidelines in development cases that have potential impact on migratory waterbirds			on rolling basis	★★★	Z
	NFPs distribute relevant AEWA and other MEA guidelines to departments dealing with planning applications			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties organise national training in application of guidelines in collaboration with other MEAs and partners			on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€
d) AEWA Implementation Review Process is applied	Parties and stakeholders promptly provide necessary information on priority cases that could benefit from AEWA IRP intervention			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Apply the AEWA IRP in relevant cases in Africa where development issues impact flyway network sites for migratory waterbirds			on rolling basis	★★	€€

## HABITAT IN THE WIDER ENVIRONMENT

**Objective 4: To ensure there is sufficient quantity and quality of habitat in the wider environment for achieving and maintaining favourable conservation status for migratory waterbird populations**

 **SP TARGET 4.1: Priorities for habitat conservation and management in the wider environment (as defined at the Objective level) are identified at Agreement level and corresponding actions are being implemented in at least half of Contracting Parties.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 4.1)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Assess the status of principal waterbird habitats in the wider environment	Habitats in Africa study: Assess habitat requirements of waterbirds and the status of waterbird habitats in Africa, including agricultural areas / rice fields & mangroves			by 2020	★★★	€€€€
	NFPs / TFPs coordinate contributions of habitat information to the assessment			by 2020	★★	Z
b) Develop an action plan accounting for different habitat types and threats/drivers	Develop a Habitat Conservation Action Plan, including actions for habitats in Africa			by 2020	★★★	€€€
	Raise funds for implementation of the habitat plan at the flyway level			by MOP8 / on rolling basis thereafter	★★★	€€€
	Establish a coordination mechanism to guide implementation of the action plan, especially for shared habitats			by MOP8	★★	€€€
c) Commence implementation of the prioritised habitat conservation action plan	Parties identify priority national actions within the Habitat Action plan and establish national Habitat Action Plans to ensure and coordinate in-country implementation			by MOP9 / on rolling basis thereafter	★★★	Z
	Parties work with partners to implement priority national actions through projects and initiatives such as national wetland policies			on rolling basis	★★★	€€ - €€€€
	Parties work together to identify and implement transboundary habitat conservation activities			on rolling basis	★★★	€€ - €€€€

 **SP TARGET 4.2: At least half of the key international policy mechanisms identified have made tangible progress towards integrating the waterbird habitat priorities and prescriptions of AEWA as they relate to the wider environment.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 4.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Identify international policy mechanisms to maximise delivery of habitat action plan	Identify international policy mechanisms for Africa, e.g. AU Agenda 2063, river basin authorities, RFMOs, UNFCCC, AMCEN, and inform Parties			by 2022	★★	Z
	Identify sub-regional African policy mechanisms, e.g. ECOWAS, SADC for policy integration			by 2022	★★	Z
b) Establish and/or strengthen AEWA engagement with those mechanisms	Establish regional work plans to guide engagement of Parties and Secretariat in identified mechanisms			by MOP9	★★	€€
	NFPs actively engage in mechanisms at national level to positively influence policies in favour of key habitats for waterbirds			by MOP9	★★	Z
	African StC representatives and SrFPCs guide the engagement of NFPs at forums relevant for AEWA habitat priorities			by MOP9	★★	Z
	Provide advice to African Parties on how to input habitat conservation measures into policy			by MOP10	★★	€€

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 4.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
c) Provide policy advice on maximising incentives and habitat measures for waterbirds	Influence international policy mechanisms (e.g. AU, AMCEN) to prioritise policies that do not degrade natural habitats			by MOP10	★★	€€

**SP TARGET 4.3: National habitat conservation and management priorities have been identified and integrated into relevant sectoral policies of at least two-thirds of Contracting Parties.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 4.3)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Identify priority measures for improved waterbird habitats in the wider environment	Parties compile habitat inventories via existing sources, e.g. WI, Ramsar, FAO, GlobWetland Africa (ESA), UNFCCC, IPBES Africa Assessment			by MOP9	★★	€€ - €€€€
	Parties establish measures to address national habitat priorities identified under 4.1.c, including through existing cross-sectoral forums, linked to 4.1c			by MOP9	★★	€€
	Parties identify capacity building needs for conservation of migratory waterbird habitats and enhance capacity to implement the habitat Action Plan			by MOP9	★★	Z
	Parties raise funds for capacity building and coordination of the plan, and for implementing identified priority actions in their countries			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€
b) Ensure that AEWA 'wider habitat' priorities are fed into sectoral policy development	NFPs engage in relevant national planning processes and national MEA committees (Ramsar, CBD, etc.)			by MOP10 / on rolling basis	★★★	Z
	NFPs actively work with other government partners to build AEWA priorities into agriculture, fisheries and forestry policies			by MOP10 / on rolling basis	★★★	Z
	Parties work with corporate sector to mitigate impacts of developments (e.g. 'land grabbing' & oil) on key waterbird habitats, and implement a no net habitat loss policy			by MOP10 / on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties take steps to actively engage with private sector/foundations, e.g. as done in eSwatini (see box, page XXX)			by MOP10 / on rolling basis	★★	Z

**SP TARGET 4.4: At least three of the innovative, international multi-stakeholder partnerships result in the improved management, creation and/or restoration of waterbird habitats in the wider environment.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 4.4)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Encourage partnerships for 'wider habitat' conservation projects	Compile best practice of stakeholders working together, e.g. Ducks Unlimited - harvesting plus investment in habitat conservation			by MOP8	★★	€€

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 4.4)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
	Explore opportunities for joint habitat projects with other initiatives, such as the AEMLAP	on rolling basis	★★	Z		
	Build capacity of Parties in land and marine stewardship techniques through regional training events	on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€		
	Parties of the Lake Victoria Basin forge a close collaboration for habitat conservation and coordination of management & monitoring	on rolling basis	★	Z		
	River basin Parties collaborate to analyse the impact of agriculture and water management in the major Sahelian river basins (Senegal, Niger, Chad, Nile)	on rolling basis	★★	€€€		
	Parties make strategic use of offsets for conservation, EIAs & the tourism sector to develop new partnerships and approaches	on rolling basis	★★	€ - €€		
b) Identify project opportunities, funding and technical support	Parties identify strategic projects and partners using flagship species (e.g. cranes & land use South Africa project)	by MOP8	★★	Z		
	Parties identify strategic projects and partners using the flyway approach (e.g. Black-tailed Godwit, East Atlantic Flyway)	by MOP8	★★	Z		
	Parties identify strategic projects and partners using the biorights approach to conserve habitats in Africa	by MOP8	★★	Z		
	Neighbouring Parties identify projects and partners for trans-boundary conservation areas (e.g. Djoudj / Diawling)	by MOP8	★★	Z		
	Parties compile a portfolio of project briefs for fund-raising	by MOP8	★★	€		
c) At least 3 new waterbird habitat projects are being implemented in the wider environment	Convene a project development workshop for Parties to identify at least 2 strategic habitat projects in Africa and to develop concepts	by 2023	★★	€€ - €€€		
	Secure resources (financial and human) to launch and implement at least one habitat related project in Africa	By 2024	★★	€€€ - €€€€		
	Parties work with Partners to raise funds for at least one selected habitat project in Africa	by MOP9	★★	€€		
	Launch funded project(s) with relevant partners / stakeholders and establish project coordination mechanisms	by MOP9	★★	€€		
	Parties & partners implement, manage & monitor projects, ensuring strong local involvement	by MOP9 / on a rolling basis thereafter	★★	€€€ - €€€€€		
d) Launch CEPA activities to highlight model projects and best-practice guidelines	Parties and partners highlight best practice from habitat projects through targeted CEPA activities at site & national level, including through WMBD events	on rolling basis	★★	€€		
	Compile best practice and organise CEPA activities at flyway / international level	on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€		
	Parties and partners involved in habitat projects share experience through existing forums, e.g. AEWA website and CMS Family e-Community	on rolling basis	★	Z		

## SECURE RESOURCES

**Objective 5: To ensure and strengthen the knowledge, capacity, recognition, awareness and resources required for the Agreement to achieve its conservation objectives**

 **SP TARGET 5.1: Key gaps in scientific and technical information, including population monitoring data, required for implementation of the Agreement have been identified and assessed and initiatives to fill all priority gaps have been completed or are in progress.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 5.1)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Establish AEWA's role in filling information gaps and recommend priorities	Assess and prioritise information gaps required for implementation of AEWA			by 2020	★★★	€€€
	Parties identify priorities and information gaps at the national level and recommended steps for filling these gaps			by MOP8	★★★	Z
b) Establish partnerships and joint research programmes to fill priority knowledge gaps	Develop skills & competence in African universities, and facilitate partnerships with European universities			on rolling basis	★★	€€€€
	Create a scientific network for filling AEWA knowledge gaps in Africa			by 2023	★★	€€€€
	Promote use of capacity building tools (e.g. WOW FTK, ONCFS waterbird toolkit, BirdLife IBA tools) in collaboration with key partners			on rolling basis	★	€€ - €€€€
	Encourage existing programmes and partnerships in Africa to fill knowledge gaps			on rolling basis	★	€€
	Promote / establish partnerships between research institutes to better understand intra-African waterbird movements / ecology and other priorities, through research, monitoring & communication			by MOP9 / on rolling basis thereafter	★★	€€
	Parties promote and monitor joint research programmes and include relevant results in National Reports to MOP			by MOP9	★	Z

 **SP TARGET 5.2: The number of Contracting Parties has increased to at least 90.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 5.2)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Set out priorities to recruit new Contracting Parties	Identify priorities to recruit new Parties in Africa			by 2019	★★	Z
	Develop project concepts and proposals to address priority recruitments and actively recruit new Parties in Africa with support of existing Parties and partners.			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€
	NFPs/TFPs/CEPA FPs, with guidance of regional StC representatives and SrFPCs, actively engage with non-party African range states to promote accession.			on rolling basis	★	Z

 **SP TARGET 5.3: Initiatives are in place to address at least two-thirds of the priority capacity gaps restricting implementation of AEWA.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 5.3)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Identify and prioritise gaps in capacity at international level to implement the Agreement	Strengthen the communication role of AEWA SrFPCs and StC representatives for Africa			by MOP8	★★	Z
	Identify capacity needs of NFPs, TFPs, SrFPCs for Africa and CEPA FPs			By MOP8	★★	Z
	Review TORs of SrFPCs for Africa and encourage Parties & partners to secure resources to enable them to perform these roles			by MOP8	★	Z
	Identify and prioritise capacity gaps in Africa, including at the flyway level, especially through liaison with other MEAs and regional mechanisms			by MOP8	★★	€€
	Identify flyway-level measures (e.g. twinning arrangements) to address capacity gaps, including joint action with other MEAs and partners			by MOP8	★★	€€
b) Address priority capacity gaps through national coordination mechanisms	Parties create or enhance national AEWA coordination mechanisms to implement the Agreement and share information & experience with national partners			by MOP9	★★	Z
	Parties use these mechanisms to address capacity building needs for improved AEWA implementation, including through bilateral cooperation			by MOP9	★★	Z
c) Establish regional capacity building activities to address priority gaps	Revitalise the African wildlife college partnership (Garoua / Mweka / Naivasha) and widen it to others (e.g. South African Wildlife College)			by MOP9	★★	€€€
	Explore options to extend the partnership to wildlife colleges in North Africa or create a similar sub-regional initiative			by MOP9	★★	€€€
	Organise Training of Trainers events in each region or identified flyway, using and adapting existing modules			by MOP9	★★★	€€€€
	Develop & deliver appropriate training for NFPs, TFPs, SrFPCs for Africa and CEPA FPs			by MOP9, then on rolling basis	★★★★	€€€€
	Work with partners (e.g. BirdLife, WI) to develop and implement programmes to deliver appropriate training at the flyway level			by MOP9	★★	€€€ - €€€€€
	Work with regional partners & MEAs to implement flyway-level actions including twinning arrangements and exchange programmes			by MOP9 / on a rolling basis thereafter	★★	€€€ - €€€€
	Work with partners to promote wide awareness of migratory waterbirds through WMBD, production of materials and other tools			by MOP9	★★	€€ - €€€
	Work with WWT-led schemes WLI / MBP and other partners to enhance capacity and raise awareness for waterbird conservation through wetland centres			by MOP9	★★	€€ - €€€
d) Establish criteria to assess implementation capacity at the sub-regional level	Secure input from SrFPCs for Africa to reflect African priorities and needs when establishing criteria to assess implementation capacity			by MOP9	★	€€
e) Fill significant capacity gaps guided by national capacity assessments	NFPs evaluate and prioritise national capacity gaps in collaboration with other MEAs and integrate recommendations into national AEWA implementation plans			by MOP10	★	€€

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 5.3)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
	NFPs encourage government & NGO partners to secure resources for key positions (e.g. IWC NCs, CEPA FPs) and to make efforts to reduce staff turnover of these positions			by MOP10	★	€€
	Parties develop national action plans to fill capacity gaps, secure resources for them and commence implementation			by MOP10	★★	€€ - €€€€
	Secure funds for in-country training following sub-regional/flyway level ToTs			by MOP10	★	€€ - €€€

 **SP TARGET 5.4: Conservation of migratory waterbirds is integrated into national implementation policies and plans related to the SDGs, Aichi Targets and the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species in at least two-thirds of Contracting Parties and the contribution of AEWA to these global frameworks is recognised and supported.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 5.4)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Participate in national planning related to Aichi Targets, SPMS and relevant SDG targets	Parties / NFPs collaborate with other MEAs via coordination mechanisms (5.3b) to ensure wide involvement in the national SDG planning process			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	NFPs promote AEWA contributions to SDGs, Aichi Targets & SPMS through national implementation coordination processes			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties identify priority actions in national AEWA PoAA implementation plans that contribute to delivery of other international conservation processes (SDGs, Aichi Targets, SPMS)			by MOP8	★	Z
b) Communicate the potential role / contribution of AEWA to focal points of other MEAs	NFPs, TFPs and CEPA FPs work with relevant MEA FPs and other partners to communicate AEWA priorities widely through WMBD, CEPA activities and wetland centres			by MOP8	★★	€€ - €€€
	Parties strengthen the skills base of their national AEWA networks and coordination mechanisms to enhance AEWA representation in relevant forums			by MOP8	★★	Z
	NFPs identify mechanisms for coordination with other MEA focal points, and clearly communicate the role and remit of AEWA			by MOP8	★★	Z
c) Represent AEWA in relevant CBD/CMS meetings	Maximise synergies with other MEAs and large-scale projects, especially under CBD and CMS			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Ensure effective AEWA representation in international forums			on rolling basis	★	Z



**SP TARGET 5.5: Conservation of migratory waterbirds is integrated into the new generation of NBSAPs and/or similar national plans/policies by at least three-quarters of Contracting Parties.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 5.5)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Actively engage in preparation of NBSAPs	Liaise with UN Environment / CBD concerning NBSAP development and inform African Parties of relevant issues			by 2021	★	Z
	Parties establish coordination within AEWA administrative authority for promoting AEWA implementation under NBSAPs			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	NFPs actively engage in NBSAP processes relevant to AEWA			on rolling basis	★★	Z
b) Ensure that AEWA priorities are clearly communicated to CBD Focal Points	NFPs inform CBD FPs of AEWA priorities			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	Parties facilitate involvement of AEWA NFPs in NBSAP development			on rolling basis	★	Z
c) Share best practice and guidance for integration of AEWA priorities into NBSAPs	Parties inform Secretariat on advances in integrating AEWA priorities into NBSAPs for wider communication			on rolling basis	★★	Z
	NFPs share experience in integrating AEWA priorities into NBSAPs via CMS Family E-community and in National Reports to MOP			on rolling basis	★	Z

**SP TARGET 5.6: The resources required for coordination and delivery of the Strategic Plan at international and national levels have been assessed as realistically as possible and corresponding resource mobilisation plans implemented.**

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 5.6)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs	Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
a) Develop a resource mobilisation plan for coordination & delivery of the 2019–2027 AEWA Strategic Plan	Develop a prioritised resource mobilisation work plan for the implementation of PoAA and Strategic Plan actions at the international level			by 2019	★★	Z - €€
	Actively encourage Parties to take appropriate measures to implement AEWA's Strategic Plan and PoAA at the national level			by end 2019 / on rolling basis thereafter	★★	Z
	Encourage Parties to organise advocacy campaigns focused on PoAA priorities			by end 2019	★★	€€
	Strengthen resources for coordination of African Initiative: seek additional human & financial resources to increase AI coordination capacity			by end 2019	★★★	€€€€
	Promote the agreement of all AEWA Parties via MOP resolutions to make additional allocations in AEWA core budget for coordination of the PoAA 2019-2027			by end 2019 / for next MOPs	★★★★	Z
	Promote the use of the CMS Family Manual for NFPs including through training and other means, to enhance knowledge and capacity on their roles			on rolling basis	★	Z - €€€
	Promote designation and efficacy of NFPs, TFPs and CEPA FPs and provide support through forums such as pre-MOP meetings			on rolling basis	★★	€€ - €€€

Concise SP Activity (SP Target 5.6)	PoAA Action	Parties / NFPs Secretariat	Timeframe	Priority	Budget
	Support the search for funding to maintain, develop & secure activities of the TSU		by end 2019	★★	€€
	Extend the current geographical and focal remit of the TSU and/or promote development of additional support mechanisms to cover all Africa		by end 2019 / on rolling basis	★★	€€€
	Engage 'champion countries' to recruit other donor countries		by end 2019 / on rolling basis	★★	€€€
b) Develop national resource mobilisation plans for delivery of the 2019-2027 AEWA Strategic Plan	Through national AEWA coordination mechanisms (Action 5.3b), Parties develop national AEWA PoAA implementation plans based on the PoAA 2019-2027, including a national resource-mobilisation action plan		by end 2019	★★★★	€€
	NFPs, TFPs and CEPA FPs encourage state-level decision makers to mobilise resources for AEWA's Strategic Plan & PoAA through targeted advocacy		by end 2019	★★★★	Z
	NFPs / Parties identify and encourage members of the private sector to support the PoAA implementation		by end 2019 / on rolling basis	★★	€€
	NFPs promote implementation of national AEWA priorities by partners within ongoing and planned initiatives		by end 2019	★★	€€
c) Review / update plans for resource mobilisation	Actively seek information from African Parties in preparation of international reviews of resource needs & mobilisation		9 m before MOP	★★	€€
	Parties review resource needs and progress in implementing national resource-mobilisation strategies, and record progress in National Reports to MOP		9 m before MOP	★★	€€
	Parties identify gaps in resource mobilisation and seek & secure new funding sources and other resources		on rolling basis	★★	Z