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“Migratory waterbirds and people - sharing wetlands”

AEWA INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) OVERVIEW

Prepared by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat

Introduction

“...The United Nations - like all other institutions in the world today - must fully exploit the great promise of the Information Age. Used responsibly, it can greatly improve our chances of defeating poverty and better meeting our other priority objectives.” - From the *Millennium Report*

1. The following report provides an overview of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) activities linked to the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). It describes the current status of ICT-related activities that the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat is directly or indirectly involved in and those that the Secretariat considers important to highlight to AEWA Parties. The purpose of this overview is to give Parties a better understanding of the wide range of ICT-related issues and activities affecting the Agreement and to initiate a more strategic approach to the long-term management and funding of ICT activities and resources linked to the implementation of AEWA.

Definition of ICT

2. ICT is the umbrella concept used to describe both activities related to information technology (IT) (computers, software, storage and network systems) as well as telecommunications (internet, mobile and fixed phones, satellite technologies), broadcast media and all types of audio and video processing and transmission functions.

3. For the purpose of this report, ICT activities are defined as “those activities associated with the development, implementation and management of processes and technologies that enable the effective management of electronic information including data, documents, websites and multimedia objects (i.e. voice, data and image)”¹

ICT in the AEWA Context

4. ICT supports the work of the Secretariat and the Parties in many different ways. It supports core day-to-day functions of the Secretariat, provides the tools and infrastructure for staff to be able to work and plays a key role in the delivery of many of the Secretariat’s services to the Parties, to the Agreement Bodies and other stakeholders. ICT also plays an important role in providing information and resources about the Agreement to the general public and has grown to become an indispensable component of its outreach activities and communication campaigns.

¹ The ICT definition is taken from GA A/62/763 “Investing in information and communications technology: information and communication strategy for the United Nations Secretariat” Report of the Secretary General to the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

5. AEWA has also significantly benefitted from the development of state-of-the-art ICT tools in the context of larger international projects. For example, the development of the new Online National Reporting System (ORS) by UNEP WCMC was only made possible due to a large UNEP Knowledge Management (KM) project funded by the Government of Norway, while the development of the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool could only be realized within the framework of the US\$ 12 million UNEP-GEF Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) African-Eurasian Flyways Project.

6. Most of the externally relevant ICT activities and services provided by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat such as the development and maintenance of an active public website, the Technical Committee and International SSAP Working Group Workspaces and the World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) website have been developed and maintained using in-house capacity with limited external programming support. However, the proliferation of these ICT-related activities is resulting in growing pressure on the Secretariat and the challenge of maintaining and improving these ICT resources is becoming more and more difficult with present human, technical and financial capacity at the Secretariat.

7. Although the use of ICT continues to grow worldwide and its use by the Secretariat and partners has clearly expanded significantly since 2005, the topic of ICT in the AEWA context has so far not been a high priority. With the exception of the core office IT services provided by UNV, there continues to be no provision for the development and maintenance of ICT-related activities in the AEWA core budget, meaning that all ICT-related activities carried out by the Secretariat are dependent on limited in-house capacity and funding secured through voluntary contributions.

Towards a More Strategic Approach to ICT at AEWA: Considering ICT Activities in the Context of the Planned Revision of the AEWA Communication Strategy

8. As this overview of current ICT related activities and projects linked to the Agreement shows, there is a growing need to look at ICT more strategically in the AEWA context. The Secretariat proposes to systematically review all AEWA-related ICT activities (also looking at actual human and technical capacity and available resources at the Secretariat) in the context of the planned revision process for the AEWA Communication Strategy as proposed in draft resolution “Implementation and Revision of the Communication Strategy” (AEWA/MOP5 DR5). The aim of this exercise is to enable the Secretariat and Parties to follow a more strategic, streamlined and planned approach to the way ICT is being used to support the implementation of AEWA.

9. At the same time, the ICT review should also provide a better understanding of the current realities regarding access to the World Wide Web and actual usage of ICT amongst AEWA stakeholders across the Agreement area. Here, it should also try to address the challenges associated with the digital divide in some regions of the Agreement, especially with regard to the divide which exists between those that enjoy fast access to an online world increasingly rich in multimedia content and those still struggling with slow, shared dial-up links.

10. These issues need to be considered and addressed more thoroughly in the AEWA context as well, whereby the ICT strategy should be aligned with the strategic goals of the Agreement as captured in the AEWA Strategic Plan. Furthermore, the link between ICT and future capacity building activities conducted in the AEWA framework should be made, for example by exploring ways in which the Secretariat could try to tap into ICT 4 development and ICT-related capacity building activities being carried out in the framework of development projects and to link those to activities related to AEWA. These could, for example, include training measures to support Parties in their efforts to complete their national reports using the new Online National Reporting System (ORS), or focused training on how to effectively use the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool, the Technical Committee Workspace and other ICT-related tools developed to facilitate the work of AEWA Focal Points.

11. Hence, a comprehensive review of the ICT landscape, as it relates to AEWA, should also explore potential e-learning and other ICT training measures which could complement traditional face-to-face capacity building and training activities carried out to support the implementation of AEWA.

Finally, the ICT review should also explore new and emerging technologies and ICT tools which could potentially be used to support the implementation of AEWA. For example, one should have a

closer look at how online communities, social media and the expanding broadband mobile connectivity across the Agreement range might represent untapped opportunities to support implementation of AEWA and overall Secretariat communication efforts.

12. The Secretariat sees this present overview of ICT activities as a first contribution towards a more strategic, future-oriented approach to ICT development and maintenance in the AEWA context, both at the Secretariat and Party level. However, the Secretariat also hopes that this overview will stimulate a discussion about ICT in the AEWA context among the Parties and AEWA partners, which will lead to a better understanding of the current ICT landscape as it relates to AEWA and to a recognition that ICT is and will increasingly be an important pillar of the work of the Secretariat and the Agreement as a whole.

AEWA Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Overview

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UNEP/AEWA Secretariat ICT-Related Activities

I. Service Level Agreement (SLA) with United Nations Volunteers (UNV) for IT Support Services to the Secretariat

13. A Service Level Agreement for Information Technology (IT) Support Services between UN Volunteers and all Bonn-based UNEP Secretariats ensures the day-to-day operations of the IT infrastructure, servers and applications used by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat. The support received from UNV under the current SLA includes managed hosting services for all server hardware, firewall, e-mail, and back-up & restore services used by the Secretariat. The SLA also includes a Help Desk support service which provides Secretariat staff support with software installations and troubleshooting, maintenance of desktops, laptops and printers. It does not include Internet Access (high-speed Internet access is currently being provided by the Common Services Unit (CSU)), web development services or IT-related training requests.

Strategic Considerations

14. The SLA for IT services provided by UNV ensures the day-to-day operation of the basic IT hardware, software and network needs of the Secretariat. The IT service ensures that Secretariat staff have functional computers, appropriate software and network infrastructure and services, to be able to conduct their work (save and share documents on a network server, connect to the Internet and send and receive email). The cost for this service is calculated annually per user and per usage. The costs for the SLA service are included in the AEWA core budget.

Relevant Meeting Documents: Costs associated with the SLA for IT services are included in the AEWA core budget. For further information please see: AEWA/MOP 5.40 and AEWA/MOP 5.41.

II. AEWA Website

15. The AEWA website is the central access point for information on the Agreement on the World Wide Web. The public website of the Agreement is in many ways the window to the world, and the first place people go for information about AEWA. It is being regularly updated and used by the Secretariat to present information relevant to AEWA: news, publications and documents, and has grown into an indispensable communication tool to provide immediate and international access to information related to AEWA.

Technical Details & Maintenance

16. The AEWA Website is hosted by UNEP-WCMC free of charge, but actively maintained in-house by the Secretariat. The last re-design of the AEWA website was carried out in 2005, which means it is becoming outdated technologically. The current AEWA website is purely HTML-based and has no database or web-content management system lying behind it. It also does not make use of many new interactive features which have become available in the years since it was developed, such as RSS and other Web 2.0 type features. Funding permitting, much more could be done to automate updates, integrate, link and display both internally and externally available data to make the website content more dynamic, interesting and interactive.

Strategic Considerations

17. Although it would be highly desirable to do so, the Secretariat is hesitant to embark on re-designing the AEWA website, without a clear mandate from its Parties and sufficient time and financial resources allocated to such a project. A re-development of the AEWA website would mean considerable time and financial investment on the side of the Secretariat and would only be possible if the project were outsourced. Hence, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat has been actively pursuing the option of both contributing to and benefiting from a common CMS Family project designed to upgrade a number of CMS-related websites through a common project.

III. CMS Family Website Project

18. The CMS Family Website Project as described in information document AEWA/MOP Inf. 5.10 (CMS Family Website Proposal) represents a unique opportunity to both upgrade and improve the current AEWA Website and for the Secretariat to work collaboratively with other CMS Family entities in Bonn and beyond to build a more powerful web platform which will allow greater information-sharing, compatibility and integration of data between the CMS Family entities and with other external data repositories. The original project proposal (see AEWA/MOP Inf. 5.10) was jointly prepared by the Secretariats of CMS, AEWA, ASCOBANS, EUROBATS and the Gorillas Agreement and presented to CMS COP10 in November 2011 in Bergen, Norway.

Relevant Meeting Documents: Further information on the AEWA Website and the CMS Family Website Project can be found in meeting documents AEWA/MOP 5.18 and AEWA/MOP Inf. 5.10 and draft resolution AEWA/MOP5 DR5.

Website URL: <http://www.unep-awea.org/>

IV. AEWA Technical Committee (TC) Workspace

19. The AEWA Technical Committee (TC) Workspace has become a primary online collaborative tool for the AEWA Technical Committee and is being actively used by TC Members and Observers and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat to support the ongoing work of the TC, especially between face-to-face meetings. Initially conceived as a testing site, it has grown to become an indispensable collaborative, information sharing, archiving and communication tool for the AEWA Technical Committee.

Technical Details & Maintenance

20. The TC Workspace was set up in 2009 using the open-source Drupal online community building software. It was developed entirely in-house by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat with the support of an external programmer. It is being hosted on a commercial server in Germany and being maintained by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat. The current version of Drupal used to power the TC Workspace is outdated and there is an urgent need to upgrade the current installation of Drupal to the latest version.

Strategic Considerations

21. With the increasing use of and dependency on the TC Workspace the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat will need additional funding to be able to ensure the website's reliability through necessary system upgrades and to be able to make requested improvements to it in the coming years. While the costs associated with hosting the TC Workspace are minimal, upgrading the TC Workspace, while retaining its current content and ensuring its stability over time, will require additional structural funds currently not allocated for in the AEWA core budget. To address these urgent needs and the gap in funding, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat has engaged in a CMS Family project designed to upgrade the AEWA TC Workspace to the latest Drupal version, add additional functionalities and then use the upgraded TC Workspace as a template to build similar workspaces for the Scientific and Advisory Bodies of CMS, EUROBATS and ASCOBANS and potentially other interested CMS Instruments in the long run. This project is being made possible through a voluntary contribution from Switzerland to CMS. The project is likely to address the most urgent upgrading needs and add new functionalities to improve collaborative work on documents, yet it will not cover long-term maintenance of the TC workspace.

Relevant Meeting Documents: Further information on the TC Workspace can be found in meeting documents AEWA/MOP 5.7 and AEWA/MOP 5.9 and AEWA/MOP 5.18.

Website URL: <http://tcworkspace.awea.info/>

V. Designated Workspaces for AEWI International Single Species Action Plan Working Groups

22. Inspired by the positive experience with the AEWI TC Workspace and the wish of the Secretariat to provide similar tools to facilitate the work and online collaboration of the AEWI International Single Species Action Plan (SSAP) Working Groups, the Secretariat has begun developing designated workspaces for each AEWI International SSAP Working Group based on the Drupal community-building software. While the long-term goal is to be able to provide workspaces for all AEWI International SSAP Working Groups where a coordinator is in place, the Secretariat has initially concentrated on developing workspaces for those responsible for the Lesser White-fronted Goose and Black-tailed Godwit.

Technical Details & Maintenance

23. The AEWI International SSAP Working Group workspaces are currently being developed in-house with support from an external programmer using the open-source Drupal online community-building software. While the Secretariat intends to provide basic workspace templates for each working group, based on the first fully developed workspace for the AEWI Lesser White-fronted Goose Working Group, long-term maintenance of each workspace will be the responsibility of the individual working group coordinators. Limited technical and content development support services are envisioned through a proposed SSAP coordination position based at the Secretariat.

Strategic Considerations

24. The experience of developing the two “test workspaces” for the Lesser White-fronted Goose and Black-tailed Godwit International Working Groups in-house using very limited funds and external support, has clearly shown that the Secretariat has reached its limits in terms of what it can provide in this area with current resources and capacity. Challenges have been compounded due to the fact that the highly reliable external programmer with whom the Secretariat has been working over the years is no longer available. Both technical capacity and financial resources will clearly have to be increased, if the Secretariat wishes to pursue this exciting project further in a sustainable way. In recognition of this growing need, the German Government has recently approved a Secretariat proposal to use part of its regular annual voluntary contribution for information for the year 2012 to support the development of further AEWI International SSAP Workspaces. Further voluntary contributions to support the production and long-term maintenance of these new online collaboration tools would be highly welcome.

Relevant Meeting Documents: Further information on the development of designated AEWI International SSAP Working Group Workspaces can be found in meeting document AEWI/MOP 5.18.

Website URLs: <http://lesserwhitefrontedgoose.aewa.info/>
 <http://blacktailedgodwit.aewa.info/>

VI. World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) Website

25. The UNEP/AEWI Secretariat has developed designated World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) websites for every annual WMBD campaign since 2006. Customized to fit the changing themes of each annual celebration, the WMBD website has become the central pillar and information centre of the global campaign. The website acts both as the central hub for information dissemination and as a vehicle through which to reach out to those interested in WMBD around the world and to stimulate participation in the global awareness raising event for migratory birds. The website is also used to centrally register and advertise events taking place in different countries around the world to celebrate WMBD each year.

Technical Details & Maintenance

26. The World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) website has been developed by the UNEP/AEWI Secretariat with support from an external programmer using the open-source Joomla Content Management System (CMS). The website content and template are customized to fit the branding of the selected theme for each year, while WMBD websites from previous campaign years remain accessible as archives showcasing both the activities and theme content pages. All seven WMBD websites are being hosted on a commercial server

in Germany and being maintained by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat. It should be noted here, that the CMS and UNEP/AEWA Secretariats are increasingly working together to develop the content for the WMBD website and to coordinate the global campaign.

Strategic Considerations

27. The WMBD website is the most important information tool of the WMBD campaign. Without a designated website, WMBD would not have been as internationally successful as it has been in the period between 2006 and 2012. However, the development and maintenance of the WMBD website for each annual campaign has required considerable time investment on the side of the Secretariat. Since 2010 the Secretariat has received a voluntary contribution from the Government of Germany to support WMBD activities, including the development of the website and other information materials, such as posters, stickers and video trailers. This welcome financial support has helped reduce some of the additional pressure on the Secretariat to run the global campaign and has enabled the Secretariat to outsource some of the technical work associated with developing these essential campaign materials.

Relevant Meeting Documents: Further information on World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) can be found in meeting document AEWA/MOP 5.18.

Website URL: <http://www.worldmigratorybirdday.org/>

AEWA Related Externally Managed ICT Resources and Activities

VII. MEA Information and Knowledge Management Initiative (IKM)

28. The MEA Information and Knowledge Management (IKM) Initiative brings together 13 Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) and other relevant international instruments to develop harmonized and interoperable information systems for the benefit of Parties and the environment community at large. The Initiative is facilitated by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). InforMEA is the first project established by this Initiative. InforMEA gathers COP decisions and resolutions, news, events, MEA membership, national focal points, national reports and implementation plans from MEA Secretariats and other relevant instruments and organizes this information around a set of agreed terms in a central website portal.

Strategic Considerations

29. Since the IKM Initiative was established in September 2009, the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat has played an active role in it. The IKM represents a unique opportunity for MEA Secretariats to explore ways to work together on common information and communication technology and knowledge management projects such as InforMEA, a virtual MEA college, e-learning and online national reporting tools.

30. AEWA's Information Officer has been designated as the IKM focal point for the Secretariats of both the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and AEWA and is a member of the IKM Steering Committee.

VIII. Online National Reporting System (ORS)

31. The ORS is a state-of-the-art electronic platform for online reporting which allows for the submission of national reports via a highly customizable, web-based interface and template. The ORS was developed by UNEP-WCMC in close cooperation with the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and was used for the first time for national reporting to AEWA MOP5. The development of the system was made possible through a Norwegian-funded UNEP DELC project and was conceived as an online national reporting tool especially customized to the needs of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs). AEWA is currently the only MEA to have successfully used the ORS for its national reporting, but a number of other MEA Secretariats, including CMS and its Instruments are considering using the system for their reporting needs.

Technical Details & Maintenance

32. The ORS is currently being hosted and maintained by UNEP-WCMC. It was built using a combination of different web technologies including Ruby on Rails, HTML, CSS and some Javascript. The underlying database used to store the online reporting data is PostgreSQL (an open source database system). While the development of the tool and its initial “test run” for reporting to AEWA MOP5 was done by UNEP-WCMC at no additional cost to AEWA (as part of the expected deliverable of the UNEP DELC-funded project), the arrangement for long-term hosting, maintenance and further development of the system for the period following AEWA MOP5 has not been formalized yet.

Strategic Considerations

33. UNEP-WCMC has informed the Secretariat that, given a successful reporting cycle to MOP5 and adoption of the ORS for future reporting to AEWA, it will be charging the Secretariat £1,950 (ca. €2,300 – €2,500) annually for the hosting, basic maintenance and support services related to operating the ORS system. Hence, if the decision is made to continue using the ORS as the electronic platform for national reporting by the Parties at MOP5, these basic maintenance costs will have to be covered, either from voluntary contributions or the core budget. Once this funding is secured, the Secretariat should make contractual arrangements with UNEP-WCMC to formalize these hosting, support and maintenance arrangements. Improvements and refinement of the system’s functionalities will have to be addressed through further voluntary contributions and joint projects with other MEAs interested in using the ORS for their reporting needs.

Analytical Tool for the ORS

34. A major investment will be necessary, for example, to expand the ORS to have an analytical functionality, that would allow users to conduct customized web-based analysis of national reporting data submitted through the system. The estimated costs for the development of such a flexible web-based analytical tool for the ORS has been presented to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat by UNEP-WCMC as being in the range of £73,000 - £91,680 (ca. €90,000 – €112,000).

Relevant Meeting Documents: Further information on the ORS can be found in meeting document AEWA/MOP 5.13 and in draft resolution AEWA/MOP5 DR1.

Website URL: <http://cms-family-ors.unep-wcmc.org/>

IX. Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool

35. The CSN Tool is an open-access online resource developed in the framework of the Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) project (2006-2010) designed to help a range of different users (from site managers to national authorities and international organizations) easily to access available information on waterbirds and the sites they use in the AEWA region. It is the most state-of-the-art web-based resource currently available on migratory waterbird species and the sites they use in the Agreement area, bringing together information from four major databases used for international waterbird and wetland conservation.

36. The CSN Tool currently includes information on 294 species of waterbirds and the important sites upon which they depend and allows this information to be analysed and presented graphically from a unique flyway perspective. It was designed as an information resource and as a tool to support both effective conservation management and decision making under AEWA, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and is also considered relevant to the European Union’s Birds Directive and the Bern Convention’s Emerald Network.

Technical Details & Maintenance

37. The CSN Tool currently brings together information held in the following four databases: first, World Bird Database (WBDB) maintained by BirdLife International; secondly, the International Waterbird Census (IWC) Database maintained by Wetlands International; thirdly the Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS) maintained by Wetlands International for the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and fourthly the World

Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) maintained by UNEP-WCMC in partnership with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and the WDPA Consortium.

38. These separate databases are brought together in a single web-based mapping system (portal) based on the ESRI ArcGIS platform. The system currently uses an ArcSDE database running on a Microsoft SQL Server 2008 and an ArcGIS server delivers the data over the internet through a rich user interface designed in Adobe Flash. The tool is being hosted by UNEP-WCMC, while technical maintenance and direction on further development of the tool is being provided by Wetlands International and BirdLife International.

Strategic Considerations

39. With the WOW project completed in 2010 and funds no longer available through the UNEP-GEF project, a sustainable solution for the future maintenance, update and further improvement of the CSN Tool is urgently needed. The effective long-term functionality and relevance of the CSN Tool depends on the continuous update of the four databases mentioned above, as well as the regular update and technical improvement of the CSN Tool portal itself. Without such funds, the information available and technical functionalities of the CSN Tool will quickly become outdated. A possible minimum measure that AEWA Parties could consider is to allocate a small amount of resources for the hosting and basic maintenance of the CSN Tool in the AEWA core budget or through regular voluntary contributions, while larger updates and improvements would have to be addressed through voluntary contributions and through additional fundraising conducted by the WOW Partners.

40. UNEP-WCMC has informed the Secretariat that the basic maintenance of the CSN Tool would cost €5,400 per annum. This would cover the bandwidth cost, software, database and hardware maintenance of the CSN Tool only. Wetlands International has indicated that a more thorough single manual update of the CSN Tool including a refreshing of the associated databases would cost ca. €50,000, while a project to fully automate the updating process would cost in the range of €200,000 – 250,000.

Relevant Meeting Documents: Further information on the WOW Project and the CSN Tool can be found in information document AEWA/MOP.Inf.5.9 and in draft resolution AEWA/MOP5 DR4.

Website URL: <http://www.wingsoverwetlands.org/csntool>

Other AEWA-Related Websites

X. Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) Project Website

41. The website of the Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) UNEP-GEF African-Eurasian Flyways Project functioned as the central hub for information and news relating to the WOW Project from 2006 - 2010. The website is being hosted by Wetlands International and was designed and maintained by AEWA's Information Officer, who was also the Communication Officer for this large flyway-scale wetland and waterbird conservation initiative. Since the completion of WOW in 2010, the website is no longer actively maintained and was transformed into an archive of implementation at the end of the project. As such, it continues to provide access to all relevant materials and outputs developed in the context of the WOW Project.

Website URL: <http://www.wingsoverwetlands.org/>

XI. Flyway Partnership Website (in planning)

42. The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat received a voluntary contribution from the Government of Germany in March 2012 for the development of a designated Flyway Partnership website. The funding is part of the annual German voluntary contribution for AEWA Information activities. The website will feature the main WOW project outputs, flyway news from across the partnership as well as showcase current and future

flyway projects and activities related to the partnership. It is likely to be developed in Drupal and function as a coordination and online communication space for the flyway partners.

Website URL: <http://www.flywaypartnership.org/>

XII. AFRING Website – African Bird Ringing Scheme (AFRING)

43. The African Bird Ringing Scheme (AFRING) is an initiative aiming to improve the coordination and quality of bird ringing programmes within Africa and has a dedicated website. The scheme focuses on capacity building, establishing regional cooperation and encouraging use of scientific data for bird and wetland conservation in Africa. The AFRING Website was developed with the financial assistance from the European Union by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat in close cooperation with the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) based in South Africa in 2009. Control of the AFRING website was handed over to ADU in June 2009. Unfortunately, the website has not been regularly updated and maintained since then due to lack of funding and capacity on the side of ADU.

Website URL: <http://www.afring.org>

XIII. AIWEb – The Avian Influenza, Wildlife and the Environment Web

44. AIWEb provides a public platform for information exchange and communication on current and emerging topics related to Avian Influenza (AI) and migratory birds. The site is produced by the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds and maintained by UNEP/CMS, while coordination of the Task Force is shared with the Wildlife Programme at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). AIWEb was originally jointly developed by the UNEP Department of Public Information and Communication and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat in 2006. After its launch, the website was maintained for the UNEP/CMS Secretariat by a staff member of the Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT). Since February 2010 AIWEb has no longer been actively maintained.

Website URL: <http://www.aiweb.info/>