



AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF
AFRICAN-EURASIAN MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS

Doc: AEWA/MOP 5.31 Rev. 1

Agenda item: 22

Original: English

Date: 15 May 2012

5th SESSION OF THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES

14 – 18 May 2012, La Rochelle, France

“Migratory waterbirds and people - sharing wetlands”

DRAFT PLAN OF ACTION FOR AFRICA 2012-2017

(DRAFT 5)



AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2012-2017

A guide to the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 in the African Region

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| List of Tables..... | 2 |
| List of Figures | 3 |
| List of Acronyms..... | 3 |
| 1. Introduction..... | 4 |
| 2. Methodology..... | 4 |
| 3. Activities and Expected Results of the Plan of Action for Africa | 6 |
| 3.1 Objective 1 | 6 |
| 3.2 Objective 2 | 8 |
| 3.3 Objective 3 | 10 |
| 3.4 Objective 4 | 12 |
| 3.5 Objective 5 | 14 |
| 4. Budget estimate | 18 |
| 5. Implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa..... | 19 |
| 6. Activities and expected results for achieving an improved conservation status for migratory waterbirds in Africa..... | 20 |
| 6.1 Actions for achieving Objective 1 of the AEWAs Strategic Plan..... | 20 |
| 6.2 Actions for achieving Objective 2 of the AEWAs Strategic Plan..... | 25 |
| 6.3 Actions for achieving Objective 3 of the AEWAs Strategic Plan..... | 27 |
| 6.4 Actions for achieving Objective 4 of the AEWAs Strategic Plan..... | 32 |
| 6.5 Actions for achieving Objective 5 of the AEWAs Strategic Plan..... | 33 |
| Annexe 1..... | 38 |
| Annex 2 | 46 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Results and actions for implementing target 1.1 of objective 1 | 20 |
| Table 2: Results and actions for implementing target 1.2 of objective 1 | 21 |
| Table 3: Results and actions for implementing target 1.3 of objective 1 | 22 |
| Table 4: Results and actions for implementing target 1.4 of objective 1 | 24 |
| Table 5: Results and actions for implementing target 2.1 of objective 2 | 25 |
| Table 6: Results and actions for implementing target 2.2 of objective 2 | 26 |
| Table 7: Results and actions for implementing target 2.3 of objective 2 | 26 |
| Table 8: Results and actions for implementing target 3.1 of objective 3 | 28 |
| Table 9: Results and actions for implementing target 3.2 of objective 3 | 29 |
| Table 10: Results and actions for implementing target 3.3 of objective 3 | 30 |
| Table 11: Results and actions for implementing target 3.4 of objective 3 | 31 |
| Table 12: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 1 under objective 3..... | 31 |
| Table 13: Results and actions for implementing target 4.3 of objective 4 | 32 |
| Table 14: Results and actions for implementing target 5.1 of objective 5 | 33 |
| Table 15: Results and actions for implementing target 5.4 of objective 5 | 34 |
| Table 16: Results and actions for implementing target 5.5 of objective 5 | 34 |
| Table 17: Results and actions for implementing target 5.6 of objective 5 | 35 |
| Table 18: Results and actions for implementing target 5.7 of objective 5 | 35 |
| Table 19: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 2 under objective 5..... | 36 |
| Table 20: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 3 under objective 5..... | 37 |
| Table 21: Budget estimate (in Euros) for the implementation and coordination of the Plan of Action for Africa based on the priority for implementation | 44 |
| Table 22: Budget Overview (in Euros) in order of priority for the implementation of objectives and actions..... | 38 |
| Table 23: Priority Species for the development of Single Species Action Plans in Africa..... | 46 |

List of Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1: AEWA Range Map showing the African sub-regions..... | 5 |
| Figure 2: African states/ organisations/ events registered for the WMBD campaign over time | 13 |
| Figure 3: Rate of recruitment of new AEWA Contracting Parties in Africa..... | 14 |
| Figure 4: Submission of National Reports to the AEWA MOP by African Contracting Parties | 15 |
| Figure 5: Budget required for implementing the highest, high and medium priority actions for each triennium | 18 |

List of Acronyms

| | |
|--------|---|
| AEWA | African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement |
| AFRING | African Bird Ringing Scheme |
| AfWC | African Waterbird Census |
| AU | African Union |
| CA | Central Africa |
| CBNRM | Community based natural resource management |
| CEMAC | Economic and Monetary Community for Central Africa |
| CEPA | Communication, education and public awareness |
| CITES | Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species |
| CMS | Convention on Migratory Species |
| CP | Contracting Party |
| CSN | Critical Sites Network |
| CT | Complementary Target |
| EA | Eastern Africa |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EURING | European Union for Bird Ringing |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| FTK | Flyway Training Kit |
| IAIA | International Association for Impact Assessment |
| IBA | Important Bird Area |
| IRP | Implementation Review Process |
| ISR | International Site Review |
| ISWG | International Species Working Group |
| IUCN | International Union for the Conservation of Nature |
| IWC | International Waterbird Census |
| MEA | Multilateral Environmental Agreement |
| MOP | Meeting of the Parties |
| NA | Northern Africa |
| NFP | National Focal Point |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NR | National Report |
| ONCFS | Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage |
| Ramsar | The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands |
| SA | Southern Africa |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SEA | Strategic Environmental Assessment |
| SGF | (AEWA) Small Grants Fund |
| SGP | (CMS) Small Grants Programme |
| SPEA | Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves |
| SSAP | Single Species Action Plan |
| StC | Standing Committee |
| TC | Technical Committee |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| WA | Western Africa |
| WHS | World Heritage Site |

| | |
|------|----------------------------|
| WLI | Wetland Link International |
| WMBD | World Migratory Bird Day |
| WOW | Wings Over Wetlands |

1. Introduction

The African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), developed under the auspices of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)¹, is an independent intergovernmental treaty which aims to conserve migratory waterbirds across their entire flyways over a range of 118 countries in Europe, parts of Asia and Canada, the Middle East and Africa. The mission of the Agreement is to maintain migratory waterbirds at a favourable conservation status or restore them to such a status throughout their flyways within the AEWA range.

The African region constitutes a significant portion of the AEWA range and supports the highest number of globally threatened species (based on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species) in the AEWA region (34 out of 38) compared with the other AEWA regions (17 in the Agreement area of Asia and 15 in Europe). Moreover, Africa supports the highest proportion of globally threatened migratory waterbird populations covered by AEWA (13% of all AEWA populations occurring in Africa are globally threatened, compared to 11.5% in Asia and 7.3% in Europe). The region has however been lagging behind with regard to effective implementation of the Agreement. Additional efforts are needed for the implementation of AEWA in Africa as a matter of priority. In response to the challenges for conserving migratory waterbirds in Africa, the Parties to AEWA unanimously adopted the African Initiative for the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats in Africa (Resolution 4.9² of the 4th Meeting of the Parties to AEWA – MOP4, Madagascar, 2008).

The African Initiative aims to coordinate and improve the implementation of the Agreement in Africa. In particular, the development of a Plan of Action for the Implementation of AEWA in Africa was identified as one of the key activities to be accomplished under the initiative.

2. Methodology

The legally-binding Agreement Text and its three annexes (the Agreement Area; the list of waterbird species covered by the Agreement; and the AEWA Action Plan with its Table 1 of the status of the populations of migratory waterbirds covered by the Agreement) set the overall framework, and provide the main guidance to Contracting Parties (CPs) for national implementation. This guidance is supplemented with conservation guidelines addressing specific issues and needs.

The activities for implementation of the Agreement were further prioritized in a Strategic Plan, adopted by AEWA MOP4. This is currently the main operational guideline for the implementation of the Agreement. It identifies five objectives to be achieved over a period of nine years (2009-2017) and sets a series of targets to guide the accomplishment of each objective, together with quantifiable indicators to measure the level of achievement of each target.

This Plan of Action, which aims to provide an operational guideline for implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan in Africa, is structured according to the five objectives of the Strategic Plan. Under each objective, a series of tangible actions are identified, which are associated with an expected result. These in turn are directly linked to AEWA Strategic Plan targets or to Complementary Targets (CTs) - targets specific to Africa which address some key issues in the region not currently considered in detail in the Strategic Plan. The numbering of objectives, their associated targets and expected results maintains numbering sequence in the AEWA Strategic Plan, in order to facilitate follow-up, referencing and subsequent evaluation.

¹ For more information, see: <http://www.cms.int/about/intro.htm>

² Resolution 4.9 : http://www.unep-awea.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/final_res_pdf/res4_9_conservation_in_africa_final.pdf

The Plan of Action for Africa is valid for the period 2012-2017, in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan. Time limits are set for each proposed activity as guidance for the timely delivery of results.

Within the Plan of Action for Africa, the principal body/organization responsible for leading implementation of each proposed action is identified, whilst the relevance of each action for the different sub-regions in Africa is indicated, as well as any sub-regional priorities for implementation. Whilst different sub-regions may facilitate the organization and management of some proposed actions, such as workshops and training courses, this does not depict a regionalisation of AEWA implementation. The sub-regional partition used in this Plan of Action is specified below and in figure 1.

- Northern Africa (NA): Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt
 Eastern Africa (EA): Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania
 Southern Africa (SA): Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, Seychelles, Comoros
 Western Africa (WA): Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Mali, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Niger
 Central Africa (CA): Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo,

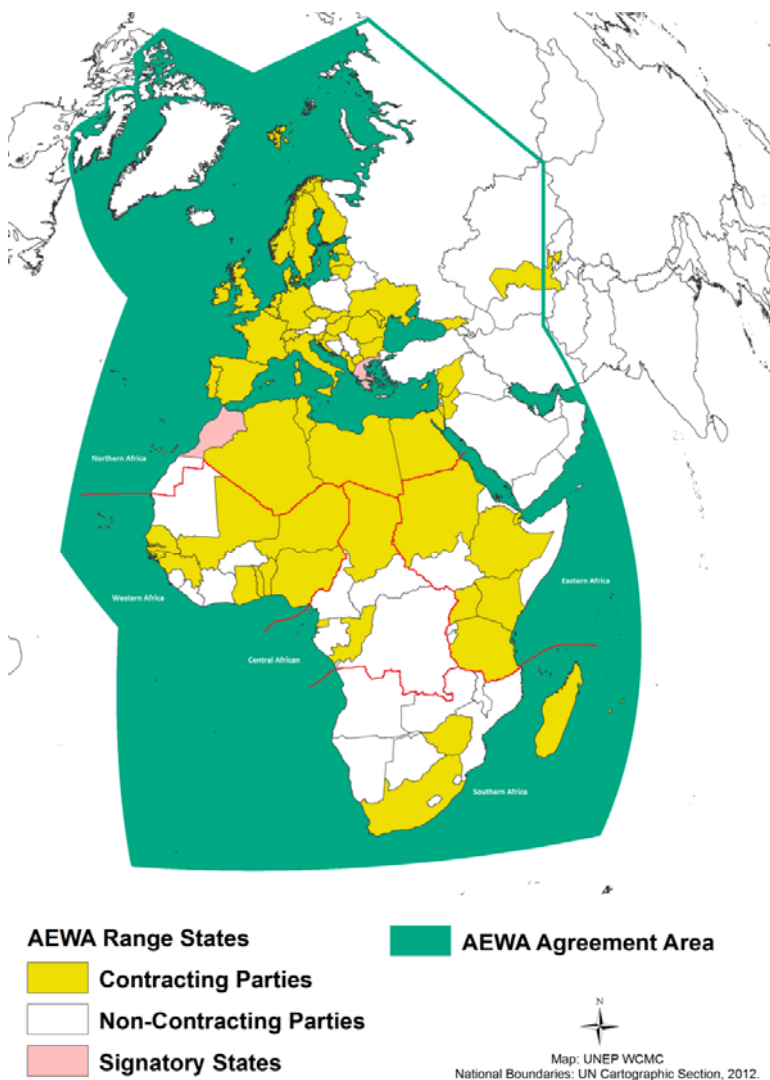


Figure 1: AEWA Range Map showing the African sub-regions

This Plan of Action has been developed through a consultative process with CPs and AEWA partners. A first draft was made available in 2011, to which extensive comments were received. This included comments from the AEWA Technical Committee (TC) workspace and the 10th meeting of the AEWA TC (in September 2011, in Naivasha, Kenya), comments from a questionnaire targeting African CPs, some non-African CPs and partner organisations (conducted in November 2011), as well as from another round of consultations with some African CPs and partner organisations conducted in early 2012. Where possible, these comments have been integrated into the current version of the draft plan. The plan will be discussed during a specific workshop scheduled to take place immediately before AEWA MOP5, when African CPs will be invited to finalize and validate the final draft plan.

3. Activities and Expected Results of the Plan of Action for Africa

A synthesis of issues addressed in the Plan of Action is provided for each objective of the AEWA Strategic Plan, along with an overview of the problems and challenges faced for achievement of each objective.

Objective 1: To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain the conservation status of waterbird species and their populations

Challenges faced with maintaining/improving the conservation status of migratory waterbirds in Africa

Many migratory waterbird populations occurring in Africa are in decline and subject to a range of threats. However, most countries in Africa do not have comprehensive policies or national programmes focused on the conservation and management of waterbirds. Pursuant to the AEWA Action Plan, CPs are expected to “adopt national legislation protecting all Column A species, to identify all sites of international or national importance for populations listed in Table 1 and to publish national inventories of these habitats”. They are further called upon to use Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments (EIA/SEA) to minimise human-induced impacts on migratory waterbird populations and their habitats. The AEWA Review on Hunting and Trade Legislation (MOP4, Madagascar, 2008) revealed that 25% of CPs in Africa lacked strict protection for hunting and trade of Column A species (of Table 1 of AEWA) whilst for a further 19% only partial strict protection was provided. Faced with this background, it is clear that improving the conservation status of migratory waterbirds presents a significant challenge.

Africa is a changing continent; rapid change in land use practices and widespread unsustainable use place wetlands and other habitats under severe pressure. Some important sites for migratory waterbirds have been identified and designated, e.g. as protected areas, Ramsar sites, IBAs. However, such designations do not always equate to good site management, wise use or protection. Legally protected and well-managed sites can offer a vital refuge for migratory waterbirds and are fundamental for their conservation. Whilst there is reasonable knowledge on important habitats/sites for waterbirds and some protected areas have well established management plans, most countries only manage a few, if any, sites of importance for AEWA species. Given that all the AEWA CPs in Africa, except Ethiopia, are currently Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, collaboration with Ramsar on the identification, designation and management of international sites of importance for migratory waterbirds should be strengthened. However, a more complete review on the identification and proper management of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds is necessary to have a clearer idea of the situation in all African Parties.

In Africa, many people depend on wetlands and their associated natural resources (including waterbirds). Local uses such as fishing, agriculture and harvesting of reeds are often compatible with nature conservation. However, many wetlands are also targeted by larger-scale developments, for instance for irrigation and the planting of cash crops. In all cases, conservation of wetlands and the waterbirds which depend on them, and addressing the activities which increasingly threaten them, must closely involve the local communities concerned. It is vital to engage with and involve local communities in conservation at every stage, and to also identify with them the potential local benefits of waterbirds. Activities such as ecotourism initiatives and

alternative income generation projects are practical ways to build a greater value and appreciation of wetlands and their resources.

Wider issues directly impacting many migratory waterbirds also need to be addressed, including trade (both legal under CITES and illegal), poisoning, and the impacts of large infrastructures such as wind turbines and pylons, whilst it is necessary to take the diverse effects of climatic change into account and the capacity of migratory waterbirds to adapt to change. It is important to carry out EIA/SEA for projects potentially affecting AEWA populations and their habitats. Whilst this does occur (according to MOP4 NRs), effectiveness of EIAs must improve in order to fully reveal the potentially harmful activities of developments and prevent/mitigate their impacts on waterbirds and their habitats.

At the species conservation level, Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) are the main conservation tool available to AEWA CPs to guide conservation of some species in a coordinated manner along flyways. The AEWA International Review on the Stage of Preparation and Implementation of SSAPs³ and National Reports to MOP4 revealed that the least progress towards the implementation of existing International SSAPs had been made in Africa. The priority list for development of SSAPs in the AEWA region (Table 9 of the AEWA SSAP review) contains a relatively high number of populations occurring in Africa, compared to other AEWA regions. The development of new SSAPs relevant for AEWA populations in Africa will need to focus on those globally threatened populations listed as priority in the SSAP Review. Much more emphasis needs to be placed on the implementation of existing and new SSAPs in Africa.

Expected results

On the basis of the preceding analysis, the following results have been identified to be desirably attained in Africa by 2017:

- 1.1.1: All Contracting Parties have launched a process to adopt appropriate national legislation protecting all Column A species, whilst 50% of Contracting Parties have adopted this legislation;
- 1.2.1: All Contracting Parties have identified and recognised key sites that contribute to a comprehensive network of sites for migratory waterbirds;
- 1.2.2: All Contracting Parties have provided protection status or other designations to the sites within the network;
- 1.2.3: All Contracting Parties have put in place site management plans that cater for the needs of waterbird conservation, and implement them for the key network sites;
- 1.3.1: All Contracting Parties have regulations in place which ensure that independent EIA/SEA is carried out for proposed and new developments, fully considering their environmental and socio-economic cumulative impacts, including on waterbirds;
- 1.3.2: The capacity of AEWA-related government officers in all Contracting Parties to participate in EIA/SEA processes is improved;
- 1.3.3: The AEWA Implementation Review Process (IRP) is used for resolving severe/adverse cases of threats to AEWA populations in African Contracting Parties;
- 1.4.1: All globally threatened and asterisk-marked AEWA species/populations occurring in Africa are subject of an SSAP;
- 1.4.2: All SSAPs have in place established and operational international coordination mechanisms (AEWA International Species Working Groups); and

Proposed actions to ensure a favourable conservation status for migratory waterbirds in Africa

The Secretariat will lead a detailed analysis of the current status of national legislation for the protection of Column A species in all African Parties, through NRs to MOP5 and direct inquiries where needed. The identified gaps in national legislation will be communicated to the CPs, alongside specific guidance on proceeding with the development/amendment of national legislation where applicable. This process will take into consideration the dynamic nature of Table 1 of AEWA populations (and thus Column A species).

³SSAP Review: http://www.unep-awa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_10_ssap_review.pdf

The preliminary AEWA International Site Network Report (MOP5, 2012) provides information on the current status of the network of sites, protected areas and management coverage for sites of international importance for AEWA species in Africa (based on the Critical Sites Network (CSN) Tool). Additional information will be incorporated for sites of national importance for migratory waterbirds in each African Party. This will be further complemented by sub-regional workshops, in collaboration with Ramsar, with the dual purpose of providing training on the CSN Tool, identifying information gaps and setting priorities for future survey and monitoring. The national implementing agencies in each African Party will be responsible for updating and/or developing their national network of sites of importance for AEWA species (making use of AEWA guideline No. 3 on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds). These national inventories will serve as decision-making tools for potential designation of protected areas or other sites (Ramsar Sites, IBAs, World Heritage Sites etc.).

Twinning between key sites in developed and African countries will be encouraged to permit the exchange of knowledge and expertise, further improving site management in the region, and provision of basic tools and materials for conservation action in Africa. Such programmes are usually more successful with low-level support over the long-term than short-term projects.

The status of application of EIA/SEA in AEWA Parties in Africa will be determined from MOP5 NRs and where necessary direct communication with the Parties. Gaps identified will be communicated to each African Party, alongside guidance for developing or amending EIA/SEA regulations and processes, in collaboration with relevant international stakeholders (e.g. the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, the International Association for Impact Assessment - IAIA). Four capacity building sub-regional workshops targeting all AEWA focal points (National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points) in Africa will be conducted in order to improve their effective participation in EIA/SEA processes. Where possible, these workshops will be organized in synergy with other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) facing similar EIA/SEA challenges in Africa, and with interested non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

The AEWA Implementation Review Process⁴ (IRP) established at MOP4 aims to assist CPs to address threats to AEWA species/populations and their habitats, by providing advisory services from the AEWA Secretariat and other relevant partners and experts. The AEWA implementing agencies in each African Party should report such cases to the AEWA Secretariat in order to permit the organisation of IRP missions where necessary. Given the significant overlap in issues covered by the AEWA IRP and the similar process of Ramsar Advisory Missions (RAMs), collaboration should be maintained and strengthened with the Ramsar Secretariat for their joint implementation in Africa.

New SSAPs will be developed for the nine globally threatened African populations in Table 9 of the AEWA SSAP review (see Table 23 of Annex 2). International Species Working Groups (ISWGs) will be established and maintained by concerned Range States for all African SSAPs, which will delegate government representatives and experts, and establish coordination mechanisms. The AEWA national implementing agencies will designate representatives to these ISWGs as soon as they are established.

An assessment will be conducted to determine whether the White-backed Duck (*Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus* - classified under category 2, in Column A of AEWA Table 1 and marked with an asterisk) is hunted within its Range States. If hunting does take place, an SSAP will be developed to guide the sustainable use of the species and implement the principle of adaptive harvest management, in accordance with paragraph 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan.

Objective 2: To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable

Challenges faced with ensuring sustainable use of waterbirds in Africa

International, national and local trade constitutes a significant threat to a range of waterbirds in Africa, such as the Shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex*) and Black Crowned Crane (*Balearica pavonina*). In the AEWA range, the

⁴ AEWA IRP: http://www.unep-awea.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/final_res_pdf/res4_6_establishment_irp_final.pdf

highest peak for illegal trade was recorded in Africa, with 39% of the African countries concerned (and 22% partly concerned), compared with 19% in Eurasia (and 19% partly concerned) and 15% in Europe (with 15% partly concerned). The socio-economic and cultural importance of waterbird trade in the African region significantly contributes to this figure. Waterbirds are also taken or harvested widely across Africa, though methods vary across the region. Hunting and trapping are popular pastimes in Northern Africa, whilst in the Sahel zone many birds are trapped for local consumption and sale in regional centres. In some countries, poisoned bait is used to harvest waterbirds, whilst localised shooting can also be significant.

The Agreement recommends international coordination for the collection of harvest data to ensure sustainable use of the AEWA populations along their flyways. The AEWA Review on Hunting and Trade Legislation (2007) indicated that 39% of African CPs had a system for the collection of data on harvest of waterbirds (compared to 90% in Europe and 50% in Asia). Moreover, only 50% of African Parties had legally prohibited the use of poisoned baits. Illegal hunting is high in Africa (96% of countries affected), with widespread poaching of waterbirds. Legal provisions to curb illegal hunting and regulate trade of waterbirds and methods for hunting are lacking in most African CPs, as are the technical capacity and means to implement such provisions. Of African Parties, 63% lack any statutory obligation for hunters to join hunting clubs/associations, making it more difficult to regulate the use of waterbirds. Further, the existence of such clubs does not imply that the CPs have the means to control them.

In many African countries, waterbirds form an important source of protein for local people, and have done for centuries. However, with human populations and affluence on the increase across Africa, there is greater pressure on waterbirds than in the past, and often birds are sold in markets and transported to towns and cities, where the demand can be high. It is important to ensure sustainable use, so that the benefits of waterbirds as a local protein source are available for future generations. Measures to promote sustainable use of waterbird populations and their habitats in Africa clearly need to closely involve local communities and comprise a human livelihood component. Where local use of waterbirds is unsustainable, alternative income generation activities and rearing domestic animals as an alternative source of protein may be promoted. Awareness may also be needed to reduce demand, especially in urban centres.

Lead poisoning in waterbirds due to lead shot remains a major challenge in achieving wise use of waterbirds, although this is less of an issue in sub-Saharan Africa. One means to promote this is to ensure that alternative shot is no more expensive or cheaper than lead shot. The AEWA Action Plan (Paragraph 4.1.4) calls on CPs to “endeavour to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands as soon as possible in accordance with self-imposed and published timetables.” Resolution 4.1 (MOP4, Madagascar, 2008) further emphasised the need to promote communication and raise awareness within both government authorities and the hunting community about the effects of lead poisoning in waterbirds. However, by 2008, hunting with lead shot in wetlands was still practiced in 79% of African countries. At least 67% of African Parties have yet to introduce measures to phase out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands.

Expected results

Sustainable use of migratory waterbird populations in Africa should therefore address, as priority, minimizing illegal trade, hunting, the use of poison baits and other non-selective methods of waterbird taking, together with improving the livelihoods of concerned communities. Phasing out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands, and the international coordination of the collection and compilation of harvest data should be addressed particularly in Northern Africa, where this is a significant issue.

On the basis of the preceding analysis, the following results have been identified to be desirably attained in Africa by 2017 in order to encourage the achievement of objective 2 of the AEWA Strategic Plan in Africa:

- 2.1.1: All African CPs have developed a timeframe for implementing legislation banning the use of lead shot in wetlands;
- 2.2.1: Report on Harvest Regimes in Africa (including proposals for management and monitoring options) which informs the revision and update of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds;

- 2.3.1: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place to reduce, and as far as possible, eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poisoned baits and other non-selective methods of taking, and illegal trade, which is being fully enforced;
- CT/1.1: Case studies which evaluate the importance of tourism for waterbird conservation are published and disseminated;
- CT/1.2: Revision and update of AEWA Guidelines on the development of ecotourism at wetlands, based on the case studies; and
- CT/2.2: CBNRM strategy on wetlands & waterbirds developed, published and disseminated.

Proposed actions towards the sustainable use of migratory waterbird populations in Africa

The Secretariat, in collaboration with partner organizations and development agencies, will develop and implement pilot projects aimed at linking waterbird conservation with support for alternative livelihood opportunities to local communities that closely depend on AEWA populations and their habitats. At least one such project will be implemented per sub-region in Africa.

A comprehensive evaluation of the current status of systems for collection of data on harvest of waterbirds in Africa will be conducted from the MOP5 NRs as well as further inquiries. Countries lacking such systems will be encouraged and guided to design, adopt and implement coherent systems for the collection of harvest data on waterbirds. This issue will only be addressed in Northern Africa under the current Plan of Action, considering the relevance of hunting in this sub-region and relatively good coordination of the hunting systems. The lessons learnt and results achieved may eventually be applied to other sub-regions of Africa, in line with the identified needs in each sub-region. The guidelines on sustainable hunting and codes of practice developed by BirdLife will be useful points of reference to help CPs reduce unsustainable hunting.

Given that shooting as a method of hunting is more relevant in Northern Africa than in other sub-regions, efforts to phase out the use of lead shot will focus on Northern Africa. The Northern African Parties will be encouraged to establish self-imposed deadlines for phasing out the use of lead shot in wetlands, with guidance from the Secretariat, Technical Committee, international hunting associations and through experiences of other Range States⁵. The CPs and AEWA national implementing agencies concerned will ensure the development and adoption of legislation to ban the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands, involving key identified stakeholders.

Objective 3: To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them as a basis for conservation action

Challenges faced with increasing knowledge on waterbird species and their populations in Africa

Basic regular and coordinated monitoring and survey is lacking for many waterbird populations occurring in Africa. The African Waterbird Census (AfWC) has so far provided valuable information which contributes to assessing the status of AEWA populations and their sites in Africa. However, the AfWC network needs to be further developed and improved as there are many wetlands of importance for AEWA species in Africa for which there is little or no information available due to their inaccessibility, vastness and/or inadequate local capacity to survey/monitor them. As most AfWC counts of key wetlands take place in January and in some cases July, additional monitoring may be needed to adequately gauge the status of some species. For instance, monitoring of breeding colonies, seasonal roosts and stop-over sites at other seasons would add important information to complement the AfWC data.

Given the significant threats facing many wetlands in Africa, monitoring key sites should be widely encouraged, especially through IBA monitoring, which provides information on threats and actions being undertaken. Mechanisms further need to be in place to ensure that the results and documentation of all monitoring is presented to appropriate governmental bodies and used, for example to influence land use planning and policy. The lack of tools and equipment for field surveys and monitoring also needs to be addressed in the region.

⁵ AEWA publication on lead shot: http://www.unep-aewa.org/publications/popular_series/lead-shot-en.pdf

There is limited knowledge about many intra-African migrants and their flyways, as well as the movements of some Palearctic migrants within Africa. This is partly linked to the inadequate capacity for research and monitoring within the region which results in dependence on external expertise for waterbird research, survey and monitoring. Ringing of waterbirds and related research are effective tools for studying the biology, ecology, behaviour, movement, breeding productivity and population demography of birds⁶ (as described by the European Union for Bird Ringing - EURING). In the case of migratory birds, this can contribute to identifying their migratory routes and staging areas. Bird ringing is still at an embryonic stage in Africa and the African Bird Ringing Scheme (AFRING) established with support from AEWA needs to be strengthened and sustained. The use of more modern technologies also needs to be encouraged, such as colour marking, satellite telemetry, stable isotope techniques and geologgers. The national capacity for developing and maintaining national wetland and waterbird monitoring schemes needs to be improved and sustained throughout the region.

Expected results

An improvement of conservation-relevant knowledge of migratory waterbirds requires effective international coordinated processes for gathering monitoring data and making these data available for appropriate analyses. The establishment and maintenance of national monitoring schemes aimed at assessing the conservation status of waterbirds is also needed, with the establishment of research programmes relevant for AEWA, and sharing information on best practices for waterbird conservation in the region. In order to be effective, monitoring of key sites needs to be a long-term activity with sustainable financing in place, whilst provisions are also needed for exploration in less well-known areas (e.g. gap-filling surveys). In order to improve the relevance of the Strategic Plan for Africa, a complementary target (CT1) has been identified to contribute towards improving the quality and quantity of data on waterbird movements in Africa.

On the basis of the preceding analysis, the following results have been identified to be desirably attained in Africa by 2017 in order to ensure the achievement of objective 3 of the Strategic Plan in Africa:

- 3.1.1: Increased quantity and quality of waterbird population data from Africa is available;
- 3.1.2: Improved data on state, pressures and responses of key sites in Africa through IBA monitoring;
- 3.2.1: Half of the Contracting Parties have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place that are well integrated into national structures and work plans;
- 3.3.1: New AEWA-linked research programmes are established in Africa that significantly improve knowledge of migratory waterbird populations;
- 3.3.2: Raised scientific capacity in Africa through scholarships/ exchange programmes on AEWA issues involving European and African research and education institutions;
- 3.4.1: At least one AEWA-relevant best practice per CP is published in appropriate national or sub-regional journals and in online journals;
- CT/3.1: Pan-African and national capacities for waterbird ringing are strengthened in the framework of AFRING; and
- CT/3.2: Wider use of and increased capacity in Africa of modern technologies for monitoring waterbird movements, including colour marking.

Proposed actions to improve knowledge on migratory waterbird populations and their habitats in Africa

The different international organizations and MEAs directly or indirectly involved with the International Waterbird Census (IWC) are currently developing a strategy to ensure the continuity and sustainability of this programme. In the framework of the IWC, AEWA will support the AfWC with regular annual funding aimed at ensuring the coordination and operation of the AfWC and the provision of basic field materials/equipment to participants in the AfWC network. Governments and civil society involved in IBA monitoring will be encouraged to avail information on trends on the threats facing sites important for AEWA species and the management efforts being undertaken.

⁶ EURING description of bird ringing: http://www.euring.org/about_euring/brochure2007/02what_is_ringing.htm

African CPs will be guided on addressing priorities for future monitoring and survey in their countries, based on a review of national monitoring schemes (identifying where absent, gaps in on-going schemes, capacity etc.). The recently updated training module developed by Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage (ONCFS) for the survey of waterbird populations in sub-Saharan Africa will be promoted and adapted where relevant, as a reference module in the framework of AEWA, noting also the availability of other relevant training resources. Twinning will also be encouraged between AEWA Parties through mutually beneficial partnerships between sites, facilitated by the concerned national implementing agencies. This will enable exchange of expertise and knowledge for subsequent establishment of national monitoring schemes in the corresponding African countries. Twinning may also result in the provision of technical resources for survey and monitoring, if such resources are lacking.

Research priorities for migratory waterbird conservation in Africa will be identified, in collaboration with research institutes and national implementing agencies. Funding will be sought to set up at least three AEWA-related research programmes in Africa, based on identified needs. A project concept will be developed for introducing an AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme to be run by both African and European universities and targeting African scholars/researchers. This will be done in close collaboration with the AEWA TC. Interested universities in African and Europe will be identified, in which the scholarship/exchange programme will be established and implemented. This approach will contribute significantly to develop and secure waterbird-related expertise in Africa.

Each AEWA Party in Africa will be encouraged to publish at least one article on best practice on migratory waterbird conservation in their country. The value of traditional knowledge, indigenous practices and local innovations which have contributed to migratory waterbird conservation will be emphasised.

The AFRING steering committee will meet to develop and establish an operational and institutional strategy for the Pan-African Bird Ringing Scheme. The AFRING strategy will involve existing ringing schemes (East African Ringing scheme in Nairobi, Ghana Ringing Scheme, Centre d'Étude des Migrations d'Oiseaux – Institut Scientifique de Rabat). Seed funding will be secured to support its initial implementation, and two ringing courses will be organized for francophone African countries. In recent years, new technology has contributed significantly to an improved knowledge of migratory waterbirds, especially satellite telemetry, radio tracking and the use of stable isotopes. These methods will likely become more affordable and more advanced in years to come, and their use needs to be encouraged.

Objective 4: To improve communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) about migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the need for measures to conserve them and their habitats

Challenges faced with improving CEPA on migratory waterbird conservation and AEWA issues in Africa

CPs are expected to develop and maintain awareness-raising programmes for migratory waterbird conservation and the Agreement in general (Paragraph 2.j of Article III of the Agreement Text). Effective communication conveys key messages which take into consideration the relevance of migratory waterbirds in the region. The Strategic Plan (2009-2017) puts emphasis on implementing the Communication Strategy (adopted by MOP3, Senegal, 2005) and the Plan of Action for Africa, which should help strengthen the implementation of the Communication Strategy in Africa.

The role, value and perception of migratory waterbirds in Africa, particularly in relation to human livelihoods, should shape the key messages developed for the African region with regard to CEPA on migratory waterbird conservation and AEWA issues. Methods used for CEPA in Africa also need to conform to the communication systems and tools available in the region. In addition to having limited human resources and capacity to implement the Agreement, national implementing agencies are also confronted with shortage of information material for AEWA-related CEPA activities.

The World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) campaign is an AEWA-CMS initiative that, since its launch in 2006, has mainly been coordinated by the AEWA Secretariat. The WMBD annually diffuses a specific message linked to migratory bird conservation, reaching a wide target group in Africa, where the number of

participating organizations and officially registered WMBD events has gradually increased over the years (see Figure 2). With the advantage of reaching out to both CPs and Non-CPs, the WMBD campaign needs to be maintained as an effective AEWA-CMS CEPA tool.

Improving communication on migratory waterbirds and AEWA issues in Africa needs to focus on increasing awareness and understanding at all levels in each CP. The Agreement's CEPA activities in Africa should desirably attain the following results:

- 4.3.1: At least 25% of African Contracting Parties have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA; and
- 4.3.2: The World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) campaign is celebrated in each Contracting Party.

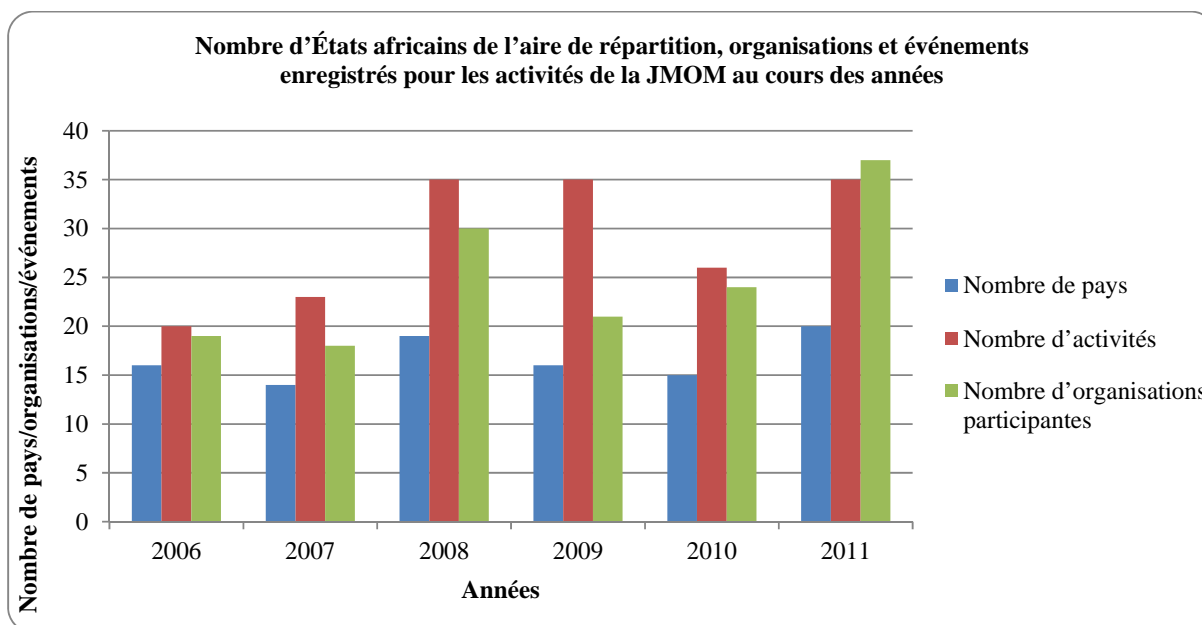


Figure 2: African states/ organisations/ events registered for the WMBD campaign over time

Proposed actions towards improved AEWA-related CEPA activities in Africa:

The AEWA National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points should be competent on addressing the technical aspects of migratory waterbird conservation issues at the national level. To complement this, the use of national correspondents responsible for CEPA (CEPA Focal Points) will be adopted for the African region in order to improve the CEPA capacity of national implementing agencies. AEWA CEPA Focal Points will be officially designated by the respective governments and will preferably be agencies/organizations with some CEPA expertise. This will engage partnerships with Ramsar, IUCN and civil society organisations, many of which have wide CEPA experience, to assist African CPs to develop and implement sound CEPA strategies, which need to be based on quality information.

A communication kit will be developed to equip the CEPA Focal Points with ready-to-use material for their new task. The CEPA kit will be available in English and French and, resources permitting, in Arabic and Portuguese. African Parties will be encouraged to make the kit available in other local languages, where relevant. The AEWA CEPA kit will be accompanied with three training courses convened for the AEWA CEPA Focal Points, to prepare them for their new role and assist them with developing a national CEPA strategy (in collaboration with the AEWA National and Technical Focal Points).

All African CPs will be encouraged to participate in the WMBD campaign by providing them with seed funding to organize some activities at the national level. In addition, the Secretariat (in collaboration with the AEWA National Focal Points and CEPA Focal Points), will organize and participate in one major WMBD event per year, in a different sub-region each year. The implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa should help strengthen and customize the implementation of AEWA-related CEPA activities in Africa and

lead to greater coordination and participation of African countries in the annual World Migratory Bird Day campaign. African CPs are also encouraged to identify wetland visitor centres, which could join the Migratory Birds and People visitor centre network coordinated by Wetland Link International (WLI).

Objective 5: To improve the capacity of the Range States for international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of waterbird species and their flyways

Challenges with improving international cooperation for migratory waterbird conservation in Africa

Of the current AEWA member states, 41% (26 out of 63 CPs) are from Africa. The rate of recruitment of new African Parties to AEWA has significantly dropped over the years, even though about half the African states are yet to join AEWA (see Figure 3). Non-Contracting Parties to AEWA have no legal obligation towards the conservation of migratory waterbirds and this translates to a gap in the effective implementation of the Agreement in the region. Major gaps in membership are noted in the Southern and Central African sub-regions (see Figure 1 in section 2⁷). The key steps of the accession process differ in each country, requiring from a few months to many years to accomplish and thereby needing individual follow-up. The African Union and regional economic communities offer some of the main forums for promoting the implementation of global and regional legal international treaties. Membership of the African Union to AEWA needs to be further encouraged in order to promote the engagement of all African countries in migratory waterbird conservation. The accession of new Parties in Africa needs to be pursued in collaboration with the relevant regional economic communities.

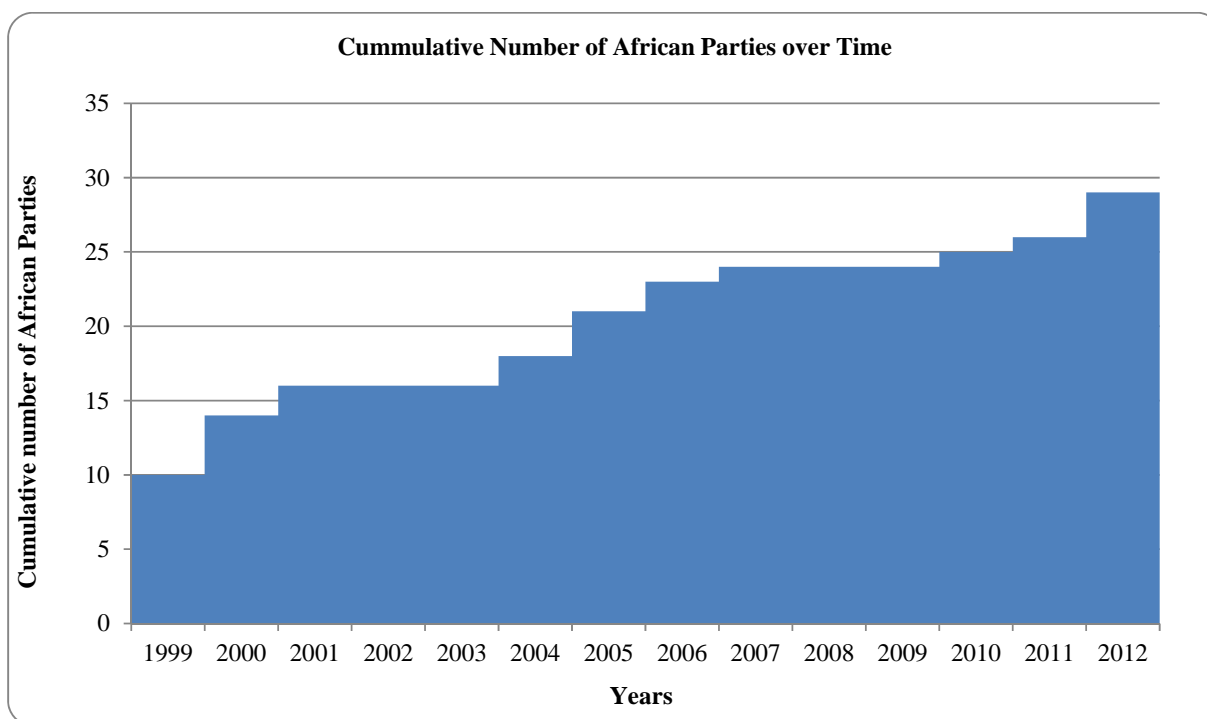


Figure 3: Rate of recruitment of new AEWA Contracting Parties in Africa

The AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) programme, established by MOP1 in 1999, became operational in 2010, thanks to the allocation of 20,000 Euros/year in the 2009-2012 AEWA core budget for SGF projects in Africa and a voluntary contribution from the government of France. The AEWA SGF depends largely on voluntary contributions and this may compromise its sustainability. This programme offers a practical tool

⁷ Note that Gabon and Mauritania are considered in this figure, given that they have recently submitted their instruments of accession for transmission to the AEWA Depository

for boosting the implementation of AEWA in Africa and needs to be continued on an annual basis, at least in the African region. The SGF is complemented by the CMS Small Grants Programme (SGP), which has been supporting grass-roots projects targeting migratory species since 1994. The 2012 calls for proposals for the SGF and SGP were both launched in March 2012 to jointly raise awareness and attract applicants, as well as donors since both programmes are dependent on voluntary contributions.

The proportion of African Parties submitting NRs to the MOP has increased over time with every session of the MOP (see figure 4), with 58% of African CPs submitting NRs at MOP4. However, in order to ensure a complete evaluation of the progress made in implementing the Agreement in Africa, all African CPs should ideally submit their NRs. Additional support is needed to improve the capacity of national implementing agencies in Africa to use the new online system for AEWA NRs, in order to ensure their effective and timely submission to each session of the MOP.

After the recruitment of new AEWA Parties, only limited support is offered to encourage national implementation and compliance with the implementation of the Agreement at the national level. There is also limited information and guidance currently provided to the national implementing agencies on their roles and responsibilities and the resources available to accomplish these. Their participation in AEWA-related processes is therefore restricted.

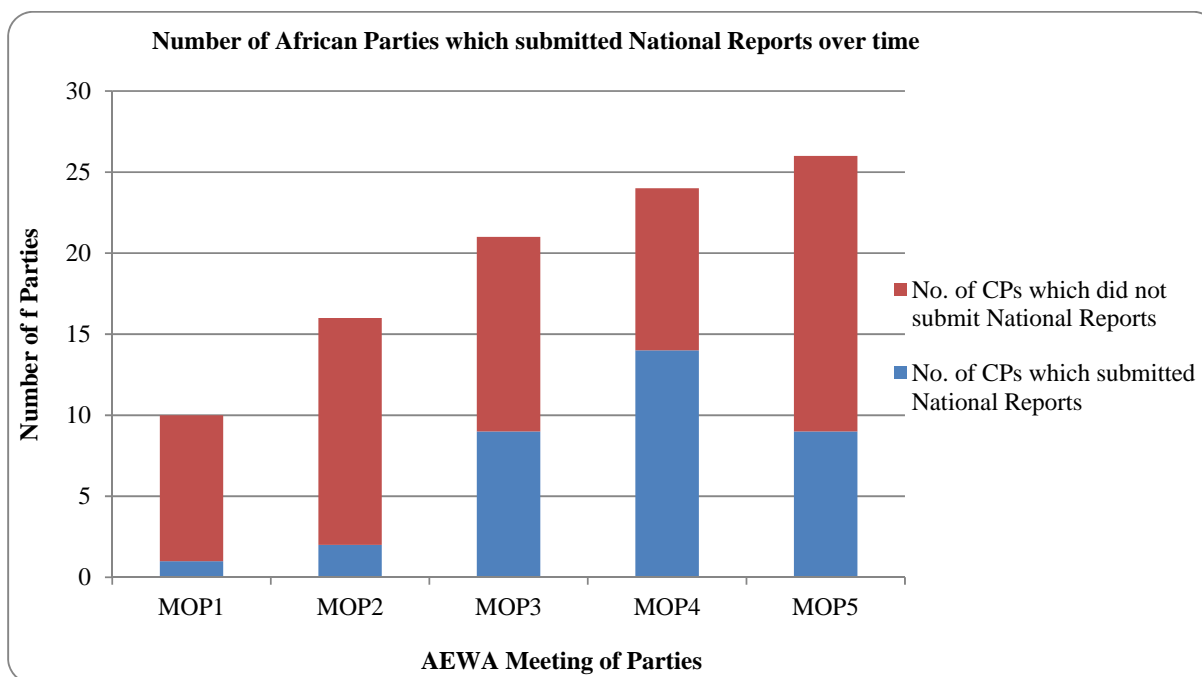


Figure 4: Submission of National Reports to the AEWA MOP by African Contracting Parties

The Flyway Training Kit⁸ (FTK), developed under the UNEP/GEF Wings Over Wetlands (WOW) African-Eurasian Flyway Project, provides different modules aimed at improving the implementation of AEWA by different target groups at the national level. The kit strongly advocates the flyway approach to conservation, whereby migratory birds should be conserved at all stages of their life cycle. This kit needs to be used in the African region in particular. The FTK also serves as a pedagogic tool for migratory waterbird conservation and needs to be adopted by the African CPs for use in wildlife related educational institutions; the Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute (KWSTI) has already adopted the FTK as a training material in its curriculum. However, the FTK has not yet been used systematically in the framework of AEWA, due to limited resources. The use of complementary training tools should also be encouraged, such as the ONCFS *Training Course for Waterbird Identification and Counting – A Toolkit for Trainers* and the FAO *Wild Birds and Influenza Manual*. These and the FTK are available in French, English and Arabic.

⁸ WOW FTK:

<http://wow.wetlands.org/CAPACITYBUILDING/TRAININGAWARENESSRAISING/WOWTrainingResources/tabid/1688/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Capacity-building is also required at the local level, especially at and around key sites, including the introduction of field skills within local communities, which boosts local engagement in site monitoring and other activities, and fosters local interest and ownership. AEWA should forge close partnerships with other agencies for implementation of capacity-building initiatives, especially international and national NGOs.

Expected results

On the basis of the previous analysis, the Plan of Action for Africa focuses on increasing the membership to AEWA, maintaining and sustaining the AEWA SGF, increasing the rate of submission of NRs, improving the capacity of national staff to implement AEWA and establishing national coordination mechanisms for implementing the Agreement. Complementary targets (CT2 and CT3) currently not covered in the AEWA Strategic Plan would also be addressed, and include improving the general capacity for the flyway approach to migratory waterbird conservation and strengthening the involvement of African Parties in AEWA processes.

Improved international cooperation for migratory waterbird conservation in Africa is foreseen to yield the following results:

- 5.1.1: By 2017, the number of Contracting Parties in Africa has reached 45, including the African Union;
- 5.4.1: At least 50,000 Euros per year is disbursed to African countries for the implementation of AEWA;
- 5.5.1: All African Contracting Parties regularly submit complete National Reports;
- 5.6.1: All AEWA National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points have received training on AEWA implementation;
- 5.7.1: In at least 50% of African Contracting Parties, AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on a regular basis;
- CT/4.1: At least two trainers in each African Range State have been trained on delivering training through the Flyway Training Kit (FTK);
- CT/4.2: At least one national workshop using the FTK and one field training course has taken place in each Contracting Party;
- CT/4.3: The FTK has been incorporated into the curricula of at least five wildlife training institutions in Africa;
- CT/4.4: FTK training is available through a distant learning course (e-learning) based in an academic institution;
- CT/5.1: An African preparatory meeting for the AEWA MOP has taken place each triennium; and
- CT/5.2: National Focal Points in each Contracting Party have received training on negotiations for Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

Proposed actions for achieving international cooperation for migratory waterbird conservation in Africa

The Southern African Non-Contracting Parties recommended approaching their accession to international treaties through the Southern African Development Community (SADC). A sub-regional workshop on promoting accession to AEWA will be organized for the Non-Party SADC states, in collaboration with the SADC Secretariat and other relevant partners concerned with waterbird conservation in the sub-region. A similar workshop will be organized for the Central African Non-Contracting Parties, in collaboration with the Economic and Monetary Community for Central Africa (CEMAC). National AEWA accession workshops will be organized where relevant in Western and Eastern Africa. In collaboration with the BirdLife Partner in Portugal (Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves-SPEA), an accession workshop will be organised for Portuguese speaking countries in Africa⁹.

A high-level meeting, bringing together relevant bodies of the African Union, sub-regional economic committees in Africa and other relevant partners in the region and aimed at promoting the accession of the African Union to AEWA will be convened. The government of Ethiopia (as the host of the African Union Headquarters) and the Government of South Africa (as host of the Pan-African Parliament) will be directly involved in this process.

⁹ Portuguese speaking African countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe

The AEWA MOP should continue to allocate at least 20,000 Euros per year in the AEWA core budget for the AEWA SGF programme in Africa. In addition, AEWA CPs will need to provide voluntary contributions of at least 30,000 Euros per year towards the AEWA SGF in Africa, to ensure that this programme is effectively implemented in Africa every year.

Two training sessions will be organized for the designated National Respondents and AEWA National Focal Points concerned with completing the online National Report. This will improve their capacity to deal with the new online national reporting system as well as the national reporting process in general.

A review of existing national coordination mechanisms for the implementation of AEWA in Africa will be conducted using information from the MOP5 National Reports and direct contact with AEWA NFPs where needed. Where such coordination mechanisms are absent, the AEWA implementing agency will be encouraged to establish one (preferably using the approach of an AEWA committee). New and existing national coordination mechanisms will (as far as possible) be linked to or incorporated within existing MEA coordination mechanisms in the countries. Seed funding will be provided to CPs to support the establishment of national coordination mechanisms where relevant.

At least one Training of Trainers (ToT) course on the flyway approach to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands will be convened in each sub-region of Africa. Initial funds have been secured by AEWA and CMS for two ToT courses for participants from Eastern and Southern Africa and for Portuguese-speaking African countries, scheduled to take place in mid-2013 (in Kenya and Mozambique), whilst ToTs will also take place in Western Africa under the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative and the BirdLife/MAVA Conservation of Migratory Birds project. With seed funding secured by the Secretariat and other partners, national implementing agencies will be encouraged to conduct national training courses as a follow-up to the sub-regional ToTs. Activities linked to the use of the FTK are expected to be undertaken in the framework of the Post-WOW Partnership.

The Secretariat, in collaboration with AEWA national implementing agencies in Africa and the Post-WOW Flyway Partnership will promote the use of the FTK in academic institutions. An academic institution interested in hosting a distant learning course on the flyway approach to the conservation and wise use of waterbirds and wetlands (e-learning FTK course) will be identified and the distant learning course (accessible to all African range states) would be set up and implemented. This should contribute to improve knowledge on, and expertise in the continent for waterbird conservation.

In order to address capacity building needs, the CMS and AEWA Secretariats have established a team to facilitate the development and implementation of joint capacity building activities to promote more efficient and effective implementation of the activities and to strengthen synergies and cooperation between them. The activities aim to build capacity within national institutions responsible for migratory species conservation management, especially in Africa.

As a part of their joint capacity building plan, CMS and AEWA will facilitate the development of a handbook on the roles and responsibilities of National Focal Points of AEWA, CMS and other CMS instruments and an accompanying e-learning tool, through a bottom-up approach (by providing countries with the opportunity to address their actual needs). This will be accompanied by complementary workshops that combine training and skills development, and which will also provide guidance on the new online system for national reporting to both CMS and AEWA. These aim to provide guidance to national focal points on implementation of CMS and AEWA.

An African regional meeting, bringing together AEWA National Focal Points from all African CPs and some national correspondents from Non-Contracting Parties in the region will be organized each triennium. This will create a forum for discussing and sharing information on key issues pertinent for the conservation of migratory waterbirds in Africa and enable the African Parties to establish a common position on key issues targeted at the MOP. Such a meeting will also serve for training the NFPs on negotiation skills for MEAs, thereby improving their participation in AEWA and other MEA related processes.

4. Budget estimate

The estimated budget required to achieve each action (see Table 21 of Annex 1 and Section 6) reflects the funds which should be allocated at the level of the Agreement (AEWA core budget and/or voluntary contributions). They do not take into account resources which need to be allocated by the AEWA national implementing agencies or other stakeholders nationally.

Table 21 of Annex 1 provides an overview of the budget estimates for implementing the actions proposed in the Plan of Action, on the basis of the objectives of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and the proposed actions, over the two triennia concerned (2012/3-2015 and 2016-2017). Funds will also need to be secured to implement the three research programmes proposed in Africa (see result 3.3.1) and any relevant Implementation Review Process (see result 1.3.3). These funds will depend on the research priorities determined and the specific project proposals established as well as the number of IRP cases, and are therefore not included in the budget estimate of this Plan of Action.

A provisional total of 9,570,945 Euros will be required to fully implement the Plan of Action during 2013-2017. About 53% of this amount (5,038,677 Euros) is proposed to be secured between 2012 and 2015, while the remaining 47% (3,481,368 Euros) will be sought between 2016 and 2017.

Each expected result and the related activities from the Plan of Action are prioritized based on the urgency for implementation and thus urgency for allocation of available funds. The resulting priority for implementation is indicated in Table 22. Available funds should be directed to achieving results as indicated by relative priorities. Figure 5 illustrates the budget distribution per implementation priority for each triennium and for the entire duration of this Plan of Action.

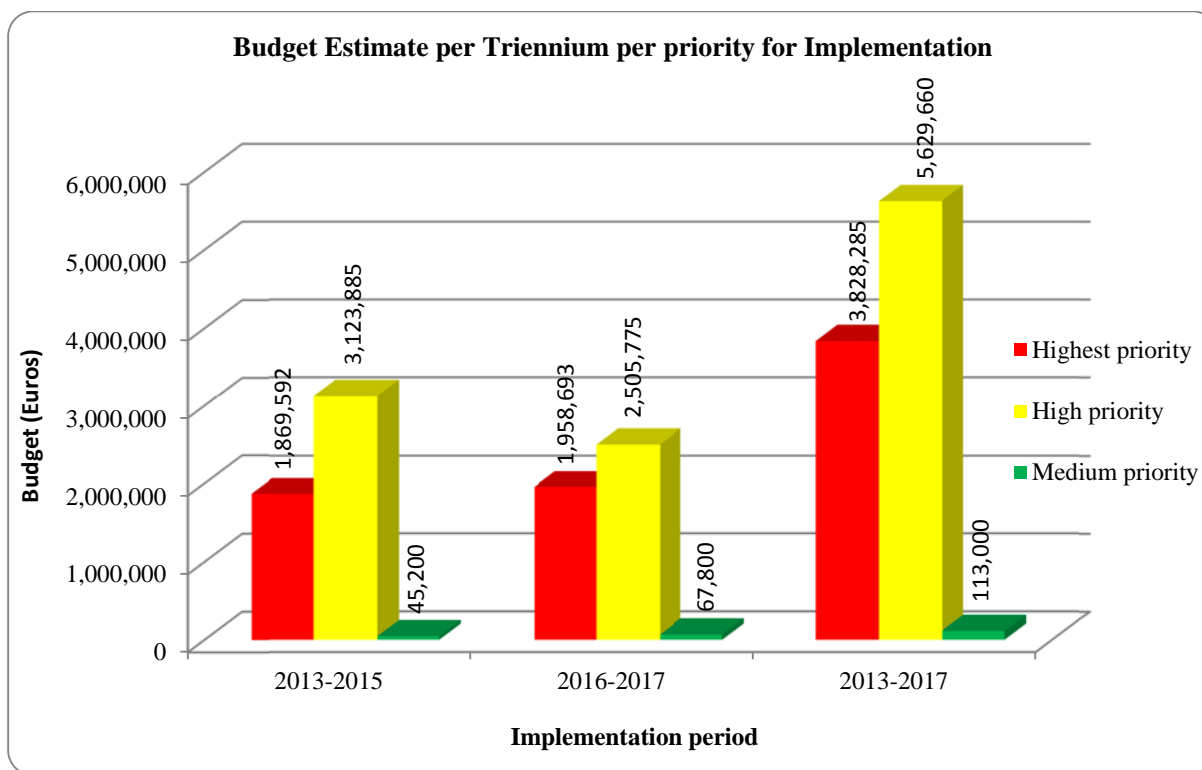


Figure 5: Budget required for implementing the highest, high and medium priority actions for each triennium

5. Implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa

The Plan of Action is intended to be implemented by the African Range States, with the support of the other Ranges States, the Secretariat, partner organisations and the private sector. The national implementing agencies, guided by the AEWA National Focal Point, will outline a national work plan per triennium, for national implementation of the Plan of Action. They will equally work towards the allocation of financial and other resources towards the implementation of the Plan of Action at the national level.

The strategies for conducting each proposed action/activity of the Plan of Action will be defined at the time of their implementation and may vary by country/sub-region/available funds. However, for all proposed actions, emphasis will be placed on strengthening collaboration with existing and planned programmes/projects/activities/resources of partner organisations working on migratory waterbird conservation in Africa. The Post-WOW Flyway Partnership Agreement¹⁰ will be closely involved. The African Range States and the Secretariat will be expected to initiate and maintain collaboration with the Regional Economic Communities¹¹ in Africa, in order to secure legal backing for the implementation of the Plan of Action. The Secretariat will also be responsible for initiating collaboration with the other AEWA Range States, partner organisations and the private sector, for actions requiring such collaboration.

The Secretariat will play a central role in guiding the implementation of the Plan of Action, through the existing coordination mechanism for the African Initiative, as well as with the support of the existing bodies of the Agreement (StC, TC and MOP). Coordination of, and active support to the implementation of this Plan of Action by the Secretariat is conditional on the continued availability of a post for Coordination of the African Initiative and an Assistant for the African Initiative, based at the Secretariat. Estimates of the average costs associated with these posts¹² over the period of the implementation of this Plan of Action are reflected in the budget overview in Table 22. It is important for the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Secretariat (AI coordination unit) to forge strong practical partnerships with focal partners in each sub-region, which will play an active role in guiding implementation at the sub-regional level.

Given that the Strategic Plan is the framework for the Plan of Action, the AEWA online NR template could be adapted to serve the dual purpose of reporting on national implementation of AEWA to the MOP as well as implementation of the Plan of Action for Africa during the MOP. In the Secretariat report to the MOP, a specific report on the implementation of the tasks led by the Secretariat will be provided. The Secretariat will also liaise with the various partner organizations leading different tasks, for feedback, and in turn relay this information to the MOP.

¹⁰ Post-WOW Partnership:

<http://wow.wetlands.org/ABOUTWOW/LATESTNEWS/tabid/125/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/2281/Default.aspx>

¹¹ Regional Economic Communities in Africa: Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS/CEEAC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Southern African Development Community (SADC)

¹² Staffing complements of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and the associated costs are defined within the budget adopted by each session of the Meeting of Parties to the Agreement

6. Activities and expected results for achieving an improved conservation status for migratory waterbirds in Africa

6.1 Actions for achieving Objective 1 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain the conservation status of waterbird species and their populations

Table 1: Results and actions for implementing target 1.1 of objective 1

| Target 1.1: Full legal protection is provided to all Column A species | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|------------|------------|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 1.1.1: All CPs have launched a process to adopt appropriate national legislation protecting all Column A species, whilst 50% of CPs have adopted this legislation ¹³ | a. Produce Column A species lists per country | All | End 2012 | 0 | Secretariat | |
| | b. Analyse country lists against national legislation to identify gaps; CPs decide on appropriate action/measures to take for species occurring in their country, using the outcome of the analysis | All | Mid 2013 | 0 | CPs | This action might be linked to capacity building (Objective 5) |
| | c. Develop and adopt/amend relevant legislation | All | 2017 | 0 | AEWA national implementation agencies in each CP | |

¹³ The list of Column A species is provided in Table 1 of the Agreement Text, available at http://www.unep-aewa.org/documents/agreement_text/agree_main.htm. Appropriate national legislation will vary between countries, and will sometimes already exist; for such cases CPs may not require new legislation as such, but will need to ensure that AEWA Column A species are adequately covered within existing legislation affecting all wildlife.

Table 2: Results and actions for implementing target 1.2 of objective 1

| Target 1.2: A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for waterbirds is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 1.2.1: All CPs have identified and recognised key sites that contribute to a comprehensive network of sites for migratory waterbirds | a. Identify, using the Critical Site Network (CSN) tool and other sources, the key network sites in each CP and their current protection designation status | All | 2012-2015 | 50,000 | Outsourced in consultation with the CPs | International Site Review (ISR) 2012 will provide information on the internationally important sites |
| | b. Organise one workshop per sub-region to provide training on CSN Tool use to all National Focal Points and experts in each CP and to plan national gap filling work | All CPs | 2016-2017 | 35,000 per workshop | Post-WOW Partnership | |
| | c. Fill the gaps in the site network inventory in each CP, including transboundary sites (survey and monitoring work) | All | 2016-2017 (and beyond) | Min. 50,000 a year | Post-WOW partnership | Regular provision of funds annually to the waterbird monitoring programme in Africa |
| 1.2.2: All CPs have provided protection status or other designation to the sites within the network | a. Identify, using the CSN tool and other sources, the key network sites in each CP and their current protection status 'on the ground' | All | 2012-2015 | 50,000 (provided for in 1.2.1) ¹⁴ | Outsourced in consultation with the CPs | ISR 2012 will provide information on the internationally important sites |
| | b. Fill gaps in the protection status of sites in each CP, including transboundary sites (designate sites as protected) | All | 2012-2017 and beyond | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP | |
| | c. Provide protection status to at least 20% of additional sites within the network in each CP from 2012 | All | 2012-2015 | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP | |

¹⁴ Already provided under action 1 in result 1.2.1 above

| Target 1.2: A comprehensive and coherent flyway network of protected and managed sites, and other adequately managed sites, of international and national importance for waterbirds is established and maintained, while taking into account the existing networks and climate change | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 1.2.3: All CPs have put in place site management plans that cater for the needs of waterbird conservation, and implement them for the key network sites | a. Identify, using the CSN tool and other sources, the current state of management coverage of the network in each CP, and determine the effectiveness of implementation of existing management plans and needs for improved management | All | 2012-2015 | 50,000 (provided for in 1.2.1) ¹⁵ | Outsourced in consultation with the CPs | ISR 2012 will provide information on the internationally important sites |
| | b. Establish and implement at least five north-south site twinning along flyways | All | 2012-2017 | CP resources | CPs (incl. non-African CPs) | The Secretariat to facilitate and create link for the twinning process |
| | c. Fill gaps in management coverage of the network of sites (prepare, update, revise and implement management plans) | All | 2012-2017 and beyond | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP | |
| | d. Develop management plans for at least 5% of the additional network sites for each CP from 2012 | All | 2013-2017 | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP | |

Table 3: Results and actions for implementing target 1.3 of objective 1

| Target 1.3: Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments are used to reduce the impact of new developments on waterbird species and populations | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 1.3.1: All CPs have regulations in place which ensure that | a. Analyse national legislation in each CP to identify EIA/SEA gaps in relation to waterbirds | All | 2012-2014 | 0 | Secretariat | |

¹⁵ Already provided under action 1 in result 1.2.1 above

| Target 1.3: Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments are used to reduce the impact of new developments on waterbird species and populations | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------|---------------------|--|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| independent EIA/SEA is carried out for proposed and new developments, fully considering their environmental and socio-economic cumulative impacts, including on waterbirds | b. Facilitate the development and/or amendment of EIA/SEA regulations as identified by the gap analysis | All identified CPs | 2012-2017 | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP | Possible assistance from international stakeholders such as the IUCN Law Centre, IAIA, etc. |
| | c. All infrastructure developments such as wind farms and power transmission lines are subject to EIA considering their high potential impact on migratory waterbirds | All concerned CPs | 2012-2017 | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP | AEWA focal agencies should ensure EIA is conducted, but are not expected to carry out the EIA. In future, this action may also include EIA/SEA of agro-chemical developments. |
| 1.3.2: The capacity of AEWA-related government officers in all CPs to participate in EIA/SEA processes is improved | a. Organise at least four workshops for representatives of governments of all CPs; efforts should also be made to enhance capacity of NGOs, which often need to alert governments to ensure that reports are comprehensive enough and mitigation provisions are sensible | All | 2012-2017 | 60,000 per workshop | Secretariat | Identify options for synergies with other MEAs on this training; Identify expert organisations to deliver the training |
| 1.3.3: The AEWA Implementation Review Process (IRP) is used for resolving severe/adverse cases of threats to AEWA | a. The AEWA Secretariat is informed in a timely manner of all major cases having adverse effects or potential adverse effects on AEWA waterbird populations or their habitats as a result of human activities | All | 2012-2017 | 0 | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP / other partner organisations | Information is only passed on when relevant from AEWA focal agencies or other partner organisations |

| Target 1.3: Environmental Impact Assessment & Strategic Environmental Assessments are used to reduce the impact of new developments on waterbird species and populations | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|------------|-------------------------|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| populations in African CPs | b. Funds are secured and the AEWA IRP is implemented where relevant | All | 2012-2017 | As needed for each case | AEWA Secretariat in close collaboration with the AEWA StC and TC | Where relevant, the IRP will be implemented in close collaboration with other MEAs and partner organisations (e.g. the Ramsar Secretariat, BirdLife International, Wetlands International) |

Table 4: Results and actions for implementing target 1.4 of objective 1

| Target 1.4: Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) are developed and implemented for most threatened species listed in category 1 and categories 2 and 3 marked with an asterisk on column A of Table 1 | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 1.4.1: All globally threatened and asterisk-marked species/populations occurring in Africa are subject of an SSAP | a. Develop SSAPs for the remaining 8 globally threatened species/populations without SSAPs; assess the need for an SSAP for the one asterisk- marked population | All applicable countries | 2012-2017 | 40,000 per SSAP | Secretariat | Stakeholders other than CPs and the Secretariat are encouraged to initiate in coordination with the Secretariat drafting processes for SSAPs |
| 1.4.2: All SSAPs have in place established and operational international coordination mechanisms (AEWA International Species Working Groups) | a. All Range States designate their national representative and national expert to each AEWA ISWG | All Range States | Upon convening of each ISWG | 0 | Range States | IWSG are convened by the Secretariat |
| | b. National Working Groups for each SSAP are convened and coordinated by the national representatives and national experts in each Range State | All Range States | Within a year after convening the ISWG | CP resources | National representatives and national experts designated to each AEWA ISWG | |

| Target 1.4: Single Species Action Plans (SSAPs) are developed and implemented for most threatened species listed in category 1 and categories 2 and 3 marked with an asterisk on column A of Table 1 | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| | c. All Range States provide annually sufficient resources to maintain the international coordination mechanism for each SSAP | All Range States | Rolling | 10,000 per coordination mechanism | RS in consultation with the Secretariat | Group 2-3 SSAPs under one coordination mechanism |
| | d. Raise funds for implementation of the SSAPs | Globally | Rolling | Covered by the above budget | IWSG coordinators | At least one project funded per year per SSAP |

6.2 Actions for achieving Objective 2 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable

Table 5: Results and actions for implementing target 2.1 of objective 2

| Target 2.1: The use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands is phased out in all Contracting Parties | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------|--------------|--|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 2.1.1: All African CPs have developed a timeframe for implementing legislation banning the use of lead shot in wetlands | a. Each African CP develops a timeframe for the development and adoption of legislation / regulations banning the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands | Africa | 2012-2017 | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP | Support provided by the Secretariat and other stakeholders such as the IUCN Law Centre. |
| | b. Raise awareness about the negative impacts of lead shot on wetlands and waterbirds | Africa | 2012-2017 | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWA implementation in each CP | Link to CEPA actions. |

Table 6: Results and actions for implementing target 2.2 of objective 2

| Target 2.2: Internationally coordinated collection of harvest data is developed and implemented | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 2.2.1: Report on Harvest Regimes in Africa (including proposals for management and monitoring options) which informs the revision and update of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds | Review the motivations and drivers of various harvest regimes including their geographic scope, magnitude and impact, and propose management and monitoring options: | All | 2013-2017 | Total budget of 460,000, as detailed in the 5 sub-activities below | Tendered out by Secretariat and/or donors | Link to SSAPs, ecotourism, legislation. Link to bushmeat debate/processes. Link to Waterbird Monitoring Partnership. Link to CBNRM. |
| | a. Develop a common framework for analysing harvest regimes | Africa | 2013-2014 | 50,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | |
| | b. Carry out at least 3 in-depth site/country studies on harvest regimes in each of the three main sub-regions | All (N, W&C, E&S Africa) | 2014-2016 | 225,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | |
| | c. Estimate the socio-economic values of the various harvest regimes of waterbirds in the case studies | Africa | 2014-2016 | 45,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | |
| | d. Compile final Report on Harvest Regimes in Africa | Africa | 2016-2017 | 75,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | |
| | e. Develop a strategy and tool kit for monitoring waterbird harvest | Africa | 2017 & beyond | 65,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | |

Table 7: Results and actions for implementing target 2.3 of objective 2

| Target 2.3: Measures to reduce, and, as far as possible, eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking, are developed and implemented | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 2.3.1: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place to reduce, and as far as possible, | a. Compile relevant information provided through MOP5 reports and/or other appropriate sources and identify gaps | All | 2012 | 0 | Secretariat | Link to CITES |

| Target 2.3: Measures to reduce, and, as far as possible, eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poison baits and non-selective methods of taking, are developed and implemented | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poisoned baits and other non-selective methods of taking, and illegal trade, which is being fully enforced | b. Each CP develops, adopts and enforces legislation based on this review and on the harvest study (results under Target 2.2) | All | 2015-2017 and beyond | CP resources | Agencies in charge of AEWa implementation in each CP | Support provided by the Secretariat and other stakeholders such as the IUCN Law Centre and AEWa national reports |
| | c. Develop and implement pilot projects in each sub-region on providing alternative livelihoods to local communities as a means of ensuring compliance with the legislation | NA, WA, CA, EA, SA | 2012-2017 | 250,000 per sub-region | Secretariat | In collaboration with partner organisations with expertise in the field; funding to be solicited from development agencies |

| Complementary Target 1: Suitable consumptive and non-consumptive tourism models based on wetlands and waterbirds are developed and built into national strategies and management plans | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------------|------------|--|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| CT/1.1: Case studies which evaluate the importance of tourism for waterbird conservation are published and disseminated, | a. Carry out at least 3 case studies on the development of successful tourism options covering non-consumptive, consumptive & integrated tourism | Africa: case studies in each main sub-region (N, W&C, E&S Africa) | 2013-2016 | 270,000 | CPs in countries with selected case studies in partnership with Secretariat and other partners | Link to Ramsar. Include sites where waterbirds are the main attraction for visitors. Consider also CBNRM activities under CT/2. |
| CT/1.2: Revision and update of AEWa Guidelines on the development of ecotourism at wetlands, based on the case studies | a. Review the various consumptive and non-consumptive tourism options based on wetlands and waterbirds and promote suitable models to be built into national strategies and management plans | Africa | 2017 | 30,000 | Tendered out by Secretariat and/or donors | |

| Complementary Target 2: CBNRM strategies based on wetlands and waterbirds are developed to sustain rural development and improve conservation | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------------|------------|---|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| CT/2.1: Community based natural resource management (CBNRM) of waterbirds and wetlands promoted through 5 successful projects | a. Develop and implement 5 pilot projects that both improve local livelihoods and provide incentives for conservation at key sites through CBNRM of waterbirds and wetlands | Africa: one pilot project in each AEWA sub-region | 2013-2017 | 1,200,000 | Tendered out by Secretariat and/or donors | Link to harvest strategies & tourism, as well as to Ramsar |
| CT/2.2: CBNRM strategy on wetlands & waterbirds developed, published and disseminated | a. Produce a strategic report on CBNRM of wetlands and waterbirds based on the 5 pilot projects and other appropriate sources | All | 2017 | 50,000 | Secretariat (outsourced) | |

6.3 Actions for achieving Objective 3 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them as a basis for conservation action

Table 8: Results and actions for implementing target 3.1 of objective 3

| Target 3.1: Necessary resources are in place to support, on a long-term basis, the international processes for gathering monitoring data for status assessment | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|------------|------------------|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 3.1.1: Increased quantity and quality of waterbird population data from Africa is available | a. Secure regular annual funding for support of the waterbird monitoring programme (International Waterbird Census – IWC) coordinated by Wetlands International | All | 2012-2017 | 100,000 per year | CPs in conjunction with the Secretariat; Wetlands International and the Waterbird Monitoring Partnership | This should focus on monitoring the same sites from one year to another using the same methods |
| | b. Identify options for partners to work together and share resources | All | 2012-2017 | 0 | CPs in partnership with Wetlands International and other partners | |

| Target 3.1: Necessary resources are in place to support, on a long-term basis, the international processes for gathering monitoring data for status assessment | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------|------------|---|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| | c. Develop guidelines for the support and development of the IWC | All | 2012-2017 | 100,000 | CPs in partnership with Wetlands International and other partners | |
| 3.1.2: Improved data on state, pressures and responses of key sites in Africa through IBA monitoring | a. Familiarise CPs with IBA monitoring methodologies and initiate this monitoring in at least 20% of CPs | All | 2012-2017 | 50,000 | Birdlife International Africa | IBA monitoring provides information on threats and conservation actions, which help explain trends obtained through the IWC, and enable planning relevant actions to safeguard sites and habitats. |

Table 9: Results and actions for implementing target 3.2 of objective 3

| Target 3.2: Capacity of national monitoring systems to assess the status of the waterbirds is established, maintained and further developed | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------|------------|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 3.2.1: Half of the CPs have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place that are well integrated into national structures and work plans | a. Review status of national monitoring schemes in each CP and outline priorities for future development | All | 2012-2017 | 80,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | Half of the CPs will be reviewed in 2012-2015, remaining half in 2016-2017 |
| | b. Update, translate and multiply the ONCFS training module on waterbird monitoring in sub-Saharan Africa | Not applicable | 2013-2014 | 80,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat and in close collaboration with the French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transportation and Housing, and ONCFS | To be used in the framework of the African Waterbird Census capacity building and the north-south twinning on monitoring schemes |
| | c. Strengthen capacity of waterbird counters and standardise the use of optical materials | All | 2012-2017 | CPs | CPs in partnership with Wetlands International and other partners | Link to capacity building targets |

| Target 3.2: Capacity of national monitoring systems to assess the status of the waterbirds is established, maintained and further developed | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------------|--------------|--|----------|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| | d. Implement north-south twinning projects on strengthening or establishing national monitoring schemes | The CPs reviewed in triennium 2012-2015 | 2016-2017 and beyond | CP resources | Secretariat; CPs (incl. non-African CPs) | |

Table 10: Results and actions for implementing target 3.3 of objective 3

| Target 3.3: Nationally responsible state agencies, academic and other wildlife related research institutions are encouraged to establish research programmes to support implementation of waterbird conservation priorities | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 3.3.1: New AEWA-linked research programmes are established in Africa that significantly improve knowledge of migratory waterbird populations | a. Identify priorities in research needs for Africa and develop appropriate research proposals | All | 2012-2014 | 40,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | Joint process involving African and Eurasian research institutions |
| | b. Raise funds and implement the research proposals | As identified | 2015-2017 and beyond | As identified | Research institutions | Joint process involving African and Eurasian research institutions |
| 3.3.2: Raised scientific capacity in Africa through scholarships/exchange programmes on AEWA issues involving European and African research and education institutions | a. Develop a concept for an AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme that includes African research institutions, universities and wildlife colleges | Not applicable | 2012-2014 | 10,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | In collaboration with the TC |
| | b. Set up and roll out AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme | All | 2015-2016 | 20,000 | Outsourced by the Secretariat | In conjunction with universities interested in participating |

Table 11: Results and actions for implementing target 3.4 of objective 3

| Target 3.4: Best practices, including, in particular, traditional knowledge for waterbird conservation programmes, are collated and incorporated | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 3.4.1: At least one AEWA-relevant best practice per CP is published in appropriate national or sub-regional journals and in online journals | a. Promote the publication of best practice articles on waterbird and flyway conservation by conservation practitioners in Africa in appropriate national, sub-regional and online journals | All | 2012-2017 | 0 | Secretariat | A potential online journal (in English) is www.conservationevidence.com |

Table 12: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 1 under objective 3

| Complementary target 3: Quantity and quality of data on waterbird movements is improved | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------|---------------------|---|----------|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| CT/3.1: Pan-African and national capacities for waterbird ringing is strengthened in the framework of AFRING | a. Institutionalise the AFRING governance and establish AFRING strategy | All | 2012-2013 | 15,000 | Secretariat and AFRING coordinator | |
| | b. Initiate implementation of the AFRING strategy | All | 2014-2015 | 50,000 seed funding | AFRING governing body in cooperation with the Secretariat | |
| | c. Organise two ringing courses with emphasis on Francophone countries | WA, CA, NA | 2014-2016 | 30,000 per workshop | AFRING coordinator | |
| CT/3.2: Wider use of and increased capacity in Africa of modern technologies for monitoring waterbird movements, including colour marking | a. Promote and increase the use of modern technologies for monitoring waterbird movements, such as colour marking, satellite telemetry, stable isotope techniques and geologgers | All | 2012-2017 | 100,000 | CPs in partnership with appropriate technical organisations | |

6.4 Actions for achieving Objective 4 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To improve Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) about migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the need for measures to conserve them and their habitats

Table 13: Results and actions for implementing target 4.3 of objective 4

| Target 4.3: Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues in general and of AEWA in particular are increased at all levels within the CPs | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 4.3.1: At least 25% of African CPs have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA | a. All CPs have designated and communicated to the Secretariat a National CEPA Focal Point for AEWA | All | 2013-2014 | 0 | CPs | According to the need of the CPs. Maximise synergy with Ramsar and task Ramsar CEPA Focal Points with AEWA CEPA roles wherever suitable |
| | b. Develop and produce a communication kit providing a set of resource materials for awareness raising | Not applicable | 2012-2014 | 100,000 | Secretariat | The toolkit to be made available in English and French, funding permitting, also in Arabic and Portuguese. Target audience is general public and sectors not directly involved in nature conservation. |
| | c. Adapt communication kit to national context, translating into local languages where applicable | Africa | 2013-2017 | 100,000 | National CEPA Focal Points | |
| | d. Organise three workshops to provide training to the National CEPA Focal Points | All | 2015-2016 | 35,000 per workshop + 20,000 for a trainer | Outsourced by the Secretariat | |
| | e. Each CP has set up and is implementing a national CEPA programme | All | 2017-(2018) | CP resources | National CEPA Focal Points | |

| Target 4.3: Awareness and understanding of waterbird conservation issues in general and of AEWA in particular are increased at all levels within the CPs | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------|------------------|--|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 4.3.2: The World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) is celebrated in each CP | a. Provide seed funding to each CP | All | 2013-2017 | 500 per CP | Secretariat | Option to hold events at other times of year, e.g. linked to World Wetlands Day, when many more migratory birds are in Africa |
| | b. Organise one large WMBD event in Africa per year, including events coordinated at the sub-regional level and major events involving the AU | All | 2013-2017 | 10,000 per event | National CEPA Focal Points in cooperation with the Secretariat | Each year in a different sub-region. Potential to link to workshops for CEPA Focal Points (4.3.1) |

6.5 Actions for achieving Objective 5 of the AEWA Strategic Plan: To improve the capacity of Range States for international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their flyways

Table 14: Results and actions for implementing target 5.1 of objective 5

| Target 5.1: The membership of the Agreement in Africa is expanded | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 5.1.1: By 2017, the number of CPs in Africa has reached 45, including the African Union | a. Organise sub-regional accession workshops for Southern Africa (under SADC), Central Africa (under CEMAC) and Portuguese-speaking African countries ¹⁶ | SA, CA and Portuguese NCPs | 2012-2016 | 50,000 per workshop | Secretariat | |
| | b. Organise at least two national accession workshops, particularly in Western Africa | WA | 2012-2015 | 15,000 per workshop | Secretariat | |

¹⁶ Portuguese speaking African countries: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe

| Target 5.1: The membership of the Agreement in Africa is expanded | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------|------------|--|----------|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| | c. CPs in the Standing Committee approach each non-CP in their respective region | All | Rolling | 0 | CPs in the Standing Committee | |
| | d. Conduct a high-level meeting involving CPs, relevant AU bodies and the Secretariat | Not applicable | 2014 | 60,000 | At least Ethiopia and South Africa, and others as identified | |

Table 15: Results and actions for implementing target 5.4 of objective 5

| Target 5.4: The Small Grants Fund (SGF) is activated | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 5.4.1: At least 50,000 Euros per year is disbursed to African countries for the implementation of AEWA | a. Continue allocating at least 20,000 EUR per year in the AEWA core budget for SGF in Africa | All | Rolling | 20,000 | CPs | |
| | b. Donor CPs provide voluntary contributions of at least 30,000 EUR a year for SGF in Africa | Not applicable | Rolling | 30,000 | Donor CPs | |

Table 16: Results and actions for implementing target 5.5 of objective 5

| Target 5.5: The rate of submission of National Reports is increased | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 5.5.1: All African CPs regularly submit complete National Reports | a. Organise two national reporting training workshops for National Respondents and National Focal Points | All | 2013-2014 | 75,000 per workshop | Secretariat | |

Table 17: Results and actions for implementing target 5.6 of objective 5

| Target 5.6: Capacity of national staff to implement the Agreement is increased through proper training mechanisms | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 5.6.1: All AEWA National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points have received training on AEWA implementation | a. Develop a training module on AEWA implementation for staff of national implementation authorities | Not applicable | 2012-2013 | 150,000 | AEWA and CMS Secretariats (outsource part of the work) | Link to CMS/AEWA joint capacity building activities |
| | b. Organise two training workshops for National Focal Points and National TC Focal Points | All (workshops may be sub-regional or language-based) | 2016-2017 | 100,000 per workshop | AEWA and CMS Secretariats (tutoring to be outsourced) | Assess feasibility of organising workshops on geographical or linguistic basis |

Table 18: Results and actions for implementing target 5.7 of objective 5

| Target 5.7: Appropriate national coordination mechanisms for implementation of AEWA linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity MEAs are established | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| 5.7.1: In at least 50% of African CPs, AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on a regular basis | a. Identify on the basis of submitted National Reports which CPs have no established or operational national coordination mechanisms in place | All | 2012 | 0 | Secretariat | Assumption: all CPs have submitted thoroughly filled National Reports |
| | b. Provide guidance to the identified CPs on setting up and/or running a national coordination mechanism | As identified | 2013-2017 | 3,000 per CP | Secretariat | |
| | c. Strengthen coordination between MEAs, especially between AEWA and Ramsar | All | Rolling | CP resources | MEA Focal Points | |

Table 19: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 2 under objective 5

| Complementary target 4: General capacity and expertise of range states on the flyway approach to the conservation and wise use of waterbirds and wetlands is increased | | | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|------------|---|--|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| CT/4.1: At least two trainers in each African Range State have been trained on delivering training through the Flyway Training Kit (FTK) | a. Organise one Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop in each sub-region based on the FTK | EA, SA, WA, CA, NA | 2013-2017 | 75,000 per workshop | Post-WOW Partnership | Assess feasibility of organising workshops on geographical or linguistic basis |
| CT/4.2: At least one national workshop using the FTK and one field training course has taken place in each CP | a. Raise funding for at least one national workshop per sub-region | Not applicable | 2012-2017 | 5,000 per workshop | Post-WOW Partnership | |
| | b. National trainers in collaboration with the National Focal Points organise national FTK training workshops and field training courses | All CPs | 2014-2017 | CP resources + the funding raised in the above action | CPs | |
| CT/4.3: The FTK has been incorporated into the curricula of at least five wildlife training institutions in Africa | a. National Focal Points promote the use of FTK amongst wildlife training institutions | All regions | 2013-2017 | 50,000 | AEWA National Focal Points in cooperation with the Secretariat | Include international colleges, such as Garoua (francophone) and Mweka (Anglophone) |
| CT/4.4: FTK training is available through a distant learning course (e-learning) based in an academic institution | a. Identify an academic institution interested in hosting the FTK distant learning course | Not applicable | 2012-2013 | 0 | Post-WOW Partnership in cooperation with Secretariat and CPs | Identify potential institutions, and gauge feasibility/interest |
| | b. Set up and roll out the FTK distant learning course | Not applicable | 2016-2017 | 60,000 | Post-WOW Partnership in cooperation with the identified academic institution | |

Table 20: Results and actions for implementing complementary target 3 under objective 5

| Complementary target 5: Involvement of African CPs in AEWA processes is strengthened | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------|---|
| Result | Action | Geographic scope | Time frame | Budget (€) | Lead | Comments |
| CT/5.1: An African preparatory meeting for the AEWA MOP has taken place each triennium | Organise two African pre-MOP meetings | All | 2013-2015 and 2016-2017/18) | 60,000 per meeting | Secretariat | Potentially linked to the CMS/Ramsar pre-COP meetings |
| CT/5.2: National Focal Points in each CP have received training on negotiations for MEAs | Organise one training workshop per triennium | All | 2013-2017 | 30,000 per workshop | Secretariat | Linked to the African pre-MOP/MOP meetings |

Annexe 1

Table 21: Budget Overview (in Euros) for implementation and coordination of the Plan of Action, based on the priorities of the Strategic Plan 2009-2017¹⁷

| Objective/Target/Result | 2013 - 2015 | 2016 - 2017 | 2013-2017 | priority |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Objective 1: To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain the conservation status of waterbird species and their populations | | | | |
| 1.1.1 All CPs have launched a process to adopt appropriate national legislation protecting all Column A species, whilst 50% of CPs have adopted this legislation | | | | Highest |
| a - Produce Column A species lists per country | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Analyse country lists against national legislation to identify gaps; CPs decide on appropriate action/measures | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| c - Develop and adopt/amend relevant legislation | | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.1.1:</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | |
| 1.2.1 All CPs have identified and recognised key sites that contribute to a comprehensive network of sites for migratory waterbirds | | | | Highest |
| a - Identify the key network sites in each CP and their current protection designation status | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 | |
| b - Sub-regional workshops for training on the CSN Tool and planning gap-filling work @ 35,000€/workshop | 0 | 175,000 | 175,000 | |
| c - Survey and monitoring work to fill gaps in national inventories of the site network @ min 50,000€/year | 0 | 100,000 | 100,000 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.2.1:</i> | <i>50,000</i> | <i>275,000</i> | <i>325,000</i> | |
| 1.2.2 All CPs have provided protection status or other designation to the sites within the network | | | | Highest |
| a - Identify the current state of protection of the sites network in each CP | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Fill gaps in the protection status of the sites in the network | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| c - Provide protection status to at least 20% of additional sites within the network in each CP from 2012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.2.2:</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | |
| 1.2.3 All CPs have put in place site management plans that cater for the needs of waterbird conservation, and implement them for the key network sites | | | | Highest |
| a - Identify the current state, needs and effectiveness of management coverage of the network of sites in each CP | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Establish and implement at least five north-south site twinning along flyways | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| c - Fill the gaps in management coverage of the network of sites | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| d - Develop management plans for additional network sites | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.2.3:</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | |
| 1.3.1: All CPs have regulations in place which ensure that independent EIA/SEA is carried out for proposed and new developments, fully considering their environmental and socio-economic cumulative impacts, including on waterbirds | | | | High |
| a - Compile relevant information on national EIA/SEA regulations and identify gaps | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

¹⁷ Results modified in earlier sections during 2012 have not been modified in this table. However, new results have been included, although no actions, budget or priority ascribed. This table will be updated after final recommendations of the pre-MOP5 workshop, for presentation to the AEWA MOP5.

| Objective/Target/Result | 2013 - 2015 | 2016 - 2017 | 2013-2017 | priority |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| b - Develop and/or amend EIA/SEA regulations as identified by the gap analysis | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| c – All infrastructure developments subject to EIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.3.1</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | |
| 1.3.2: The capacity of AEWA-related governmental officers in all CPs to participate in EIA/SEA processes is improved | | | | High |
| a - Organise at least four workshops to increase capacity on EIA/SEA @60,000€/workshop | 120,000 | 120,000 | 240,000 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.3.2:</i> | <i>120,000</i> | <i>120,000</i> | <i>240,000</i> | |
| 1.3.3: The AEWA Implementation Review Process is used for resolving severe/adverse cases of threats to AEWA populations in African CPs | | | | High |
| a - The Secretariat is informed of major cases affecting/likely to affect AEWA populations and/or their habitats | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Funds are secured to implement the AEWA IRP where relevant | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.3.3:</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | |
| 1.4.1: All globally threatened and asterisk-marked species/populations occurring in Africa are subject of an SSAP | | | | High |
| a - Develop SSAPs for 8 globally threatened species/populations @ 40,000€/SSAP | 200,000 | 160,000 | 360,000 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.4.4:</i> | <i>200,000</i> | <i>160,000</i> | <i>360,000</i> | |
| 1.4.2: All SSAPs have in place established and operational international coordination mechanisms | | | | High |
| a - Designation of national representatives and experts to each ISWG | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Convening and coordination of national working groups for each SSAP | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| c - Range States to each SSAP provide resources for coordination mechanism @ min. 10,000€/SSAP coordination | 150,000 | 200,000 | 350,000 | |
| d - Fund-raising for the implementation of SSAPs | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total 1.4.2:</i> | <i>150,000</i> | <i>200,000</i> | <i>350,000</i> | |
| Sub-total - Objective 1: | 520,000 | 755,000 | 1,275,000 | 1,275,000 |
| Objective 2: To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable | | | | |
| 2.1.1: All African CPs have developed a timeframe for implementing legislation banning the use of lead shot in wetlands | | | | Medium |
| a - African CPs develop a timeframe for for legislation / regulations banning the use of lead shot in wetlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Raise awareness about the negative impacts of lead shot on wetlands and waterbirds | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total 2.1.1:</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | |
| 2.2.1: Report on Harvest Regimes in Africa (including proposals for management and monitoring options) which informs the revision and update of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds | | | | Highest |
| a - Develop a common framework for analysing harvest regimes | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 | |
| b - Carry out at least 3 in-depth site/country studies on harvest regimes in each of the three main sub-regions | 150,000 | 75,000 | 225,000 | |
| c - Estimate the socio-economic values of the various harvest regimes of waterbirds in the case studies | 30,000 | 15,000 | 45,000 | |

| Objective/Target/Result | 2013 - 2015 | 2016 - 2017 | 2013-2017 | priority |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| d - Compile final Report on Harvest Regimes in Africa | 0 | 75,000 | 75,000 | |
| e - Develop a strategy and tool kit for monitoring waterbird harvest | 0 | 65,000 | 65,000 | |
| Sub-total 2.2.1: | 230,000 | 230,000 | 460,000 | |
| 2.3.1: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place to reduce, and as far as possible, eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poisoned baits and other non-selective methods of taking, and illegal trade, which is being fully enforced | | | | High |
| a - Identify gaps in pertinent national legislation | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Each identified CP develops and adopts legislation | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| c - Develop and implement alternative livelihood pilot projects @ 250,000€/sub-region | 500,000 | 750,000 | 1,250,000 | |
| Sub-total 2.3.1: | 500,000 | 750,000 | 1,250,000 | |
| CT/1.1: Case studies which evaluate the importance of tourism for waterbird conservation are published and disseminated, | | | | High |
| a - Carry out at least 3 case studies on the development of successful tourism options | 180,000 | 90,000 | 270,000 | |
| CT/1.2: Revision and update of AEWA Guidelines on the development of ecotourism at wetlands, based on the case studies | | | | High |
| a - Review the options and promote suitable models to be built into national strategies and management plans | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 | |
| Sub-total CT/1.1 & CT/1.2: | 180,000 | 120,000 | 300,000 | |
| CT/2.1: Community based natural resource management (CBNRM) of waterbirds and wetlands promoted through 5 successful projects | | | | High |
| a - Develop and implement 5 CBNRM pilot projects | 800,000 | 400,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| CT/2.2: CBNRM strategy on wetlands & waterbirds developed, published and disseminated | | | | High |
| a - Produce a strategic report on CBNRM of wetlands and waterbirds | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 | |
| Sub-total CT/2.1 & CT/2.2: | 800,000 | 450,000 | 1,250,000 | |
| Sub-total - Objective 2: | 1,710,000 | 1,550,000 | 3,260,000 | 3,260,000 |
| Objective 3: To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them as a basis for conservation action | | | | |
| 3.1.1: Increased quantity and quality of waterbird population data from Africa is available | | | | Highest |
| a - Regular annual funding secured for the IWC coordinated by Wetlands International @ 100,000€/year | 300,000 | 200,000 | 500,000 | |
| b - Identify options for partners to work together and share resources | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| c - Develop guidelines for the support and development of the IWC | 80,000 | 20,000 | 100,000 | |
| Sub-total 3.1.1: | 380,000 | 220,000 | 600,000 | |
| 3.1.2: Improved data on state, pressures and responses of key sites in Africa through IBA monitoring | | | | High |
| a - Familiarise CPs with IBA monitoring methodologies and initiate this monitoring in at least 20% of CPs | 30,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | |
| Sub-total 3.1.2: | 30,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | |
| 3.2.1: Half of the CPs have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place that are well integrated into national structures and work plans | | | | High |
| a - Review the status of national monitoring schemes in each CP and outline priorities for future development | 40,000 | 40,000 | 80,000 | |

| Objective/Target/Result | 2013 - 2015 | 2016 - 2017 | 2013-2017 | priority |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| b - ONCFS training module on waterbird monitoring in sub-Saharan Africa is updated, translated and multiplied | 80,000 | 0 | 80,000 | |
| c - Strengthen capacity of waterbird counters and standardise the use of optical materials | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| d - North-South twinning projects to strengthen/establish national monitoring schemes implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sub-total 3.2.1: | 120,000 | 40,000 | 160,000 | |
| 3.3.1: New AEWA-linked research programmes are established in Africa that significantly improve knowledge of migratory waterbird populations | | | | Medium |
| a - Identify priorities in research needs for Africa and develop appropriate research proposals | 40,000 | 0 | 40,000 | |
| b - Raise funds and implement research proposals | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sub-total 3.3.1: | 40,000 | 0 | 40,000 | |
| 3.3.2: Raised scientific capacity in Africa through scholarships/exchange programmes on AEWA issues involving European and African research and education institutions | | | | High |
| a - Develop a concept for an AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | |
| b - Set up and roll out the AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | |
| Sub-total 3.3.2: | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | |
| 3.4.1: At least one AEWA-relevant best practice per CP is published in appropriate national or sub-regional journals and in online journals | | | | Medium |
| a - Promote the publication of best practice articles on waterbird and flyway conservation | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sub-total 3.4.1: | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| CT/3.1: Pan-African and national capacities for waterbird ringing is strengthened in the framework of AFRING | | | | High |
| a - Institutionalize the Governance of AFRING and establish an AFRING Strategy | 15,000 | 0 | 15,000 | |
| b - Initiate the implementation of the AFRING Strategy with seed funding | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 | |
| c - Organisation of two ringing courses, particularly for Francophone African countries @ 30,000€/course | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | |
| CT/3.2: Wider use of and increased capacity in Africa of modern technologies for monitoring waterbird movements, including colour marking | | | | |
| a - Promote and increase the use of modern technologies for monitoring waterbird movements | 60,000 | 40,000 | 100,000 | |
| Sub-total CT/3.1 & CT/3.2: | 155,000 | 70,000 | 225,000 | |
| Sub-total - Objective 3: | 755,000 | 350,000 | 1,105,000 | 855,000 |
| Objective 4: To improve CEPA for migratory waterbird species, their flyways, their role in alleviating poverty, threats to them and the need for measures to conserve them and their habitats | | | | |
| 4.3.1: At least 25% of African CPs have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA | | | | Highest |
| a - Designation of CEPA Focal Points by all CPs and information communicated to the Secretariat | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Develop a communication kit with resource materials for awareness-raising on AEWA | 100,000 | 0 | 100,000 | |
| c - Adapt communication kit to national context, translating into local languages where applicable | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 | |
| d - Organise three workshops to train national CEPA Focal Points @ 35,000€/workshop and 20,000€/for trainer | 0 | 125,000 | 125,000 | |

| Objective/Target/Result | 2013 - 2015 | 2016 - 2017 | 2013-2017 | priority |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| e - Each CP sets up and is implementing a national CEPA programme | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sub-total 4.3.1: | 150,000 | 175,000 | 325,000 | |
| 4.3.2: The World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) is celebrated in each CP | | | | High |
| a - Seed funding provided to each CP to promote the celebration of WMBD @ 500€/CP | 6,500 | 6,500 | 13,000 | |
| b - One major WMBD event organised per year in Africa | 30,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | |
| Sub-total 4.3.2: | 36,500 | 26,500 | 63,000 | |
| Sub-total - Objective 4: | 186,500 | 201,500 | 388,000 | 388,000 |
| Objective 5: To improve the capacity of Range States for international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their flyways | | | | |
| 5.1.1: By 2017 the number of Contracting Parties in Africa has reached 45, including the African Union | | | | High |
| a - Two sub-regional (SADC and CEMAC) and one Portuguese accession workshops organized @ 50,000€/workshop | 50,000 | 100,000 | 150,000 | |
| b - At least two national accession workshops organised, particularly for Western Africa @ 15,000€/workshop | 15,000 | 15,000 | 30,000 | |
| c - African Standing Committee representatives approach non-CPs in their sub-region to promote accession | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| d - A high level meeting to promote the accession of the African Union to AEWA | 60,000 | 0 | 60,000 | |
| Sub-total 5.1.1: | 125,000 | 115,000 | 240,000 | |
| 5.4.1: At least 50,000 EUR annually is disbursed to African countries as SGFs to implement AEWA | | | | High |
| a - At least 20,000€/year is allocated in the AEWA core budget for SGFs in Africa | 60,000 | 40,000 | 100,000 | |
| b - Voluntary contributions of at least 30,000€/year is secured from Donor CPs for SGFs in Africa | 90,000 | 60,000 | 150,000 | |
| Sub-total 5.4.1: | 150,000 | 100,000 | 250,000 | |
| 5.5.1: All African CPs regularly submit complete national reports | | | | High |
| a - Organise two workshops to train National Respondents and NFPs on the online national reporting @75,000€/workshop | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | |
| Sub-total 5.5.1: | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | |
| 5.6.1: All AEWA National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points have received training on AEWA implementation | | | | Highest |
| a - Training module developed on the implementation of AEWA, targeting national implementing agencies | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | |
| b - Two training workshops for NFPs and TC Focal Points on implementation of AEWA @100,000€/workshop | | 200,000 | 200,000 | |
| Sub-total 5.6.1: | 150,000 | 200,000 | 350,000 | |
| 5.7.1: In at least 50% of the African Contracting Parties AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on regular basis | | | | High |
| a - Identify CPs which lack/are not operating an AEWA national coordination mechanism | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Provide guidance to CPs on setting up and /or operating a national coordination mechanism @3,000€/CP | 18,000 | 21,000 | 39,000 | |
| c - Strengthen coordination between MEAs, especially between AEWA and Ramsar | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Sub-total 5.7.1: | 18,000 | 21,000 | 39,000 | |

| Objective/Target/Result | 2013 - 2015 | 2016 - 2017 | 2013-2017 | priority |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CT/4.1: At least two trainers in each African Range State have been trained on delivering training through the Flyway Training Kit (FTK) | | | | Highest |
| a - At least one Training of Trainers FTK workshop organised in each sub-region @ 75,000€/workshop | 150,000 | 225,000 | 375,000 | |
| <i>Sub-total CT/4.1:</i> | <i>150,000</i> | <i>225,000</i> | <i>375,000</i> | |
| CT/4.2: At least one national workshop using the FTK and one field training course has taken place in each CP | | | | High |
| a - At least one national training workshop with the FTK organised per sub-region @ 5,000€/workshop | 0 | 25,000 | 25,000 | |
| b - National Focal Points and National Trainers organise national FTK workshops | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total CT/4.2:</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>25,000</i> | <i>25,000</i> | |
| CT/4.3: The FTK has been incorporated into the curricula of at least five wildlife training institutions in Africa | | | | Highest |
| a - National Focal Points promote the use of the FTK amongst wildlife training institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| <i>Sub-total CT/4.3:</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | |
| CT/4.4: FTK training is available through a distant learning course (e-learning) based in an academic institution | | | | Medium |
| a - Identification of an academic institution interested to host a FTK distant learning course | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| b - Setting up and roll out FTK distant learning course | | 60,000 | 60,000 | |
| <i>Sub-total CT/2.4:</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>60,000</i> | <i>60,000</i> | |
| CT/5.1: An African preparatory meeting for the AEWA MOP has taken place each triennium | | | | Highest |
| a - Organisation of two African regional meetings in preparation for the MOP @60,000€/meeting | 60,000 | 60,000 | 120,000 | |
| <i>Sub-total CT/3.1:</i> | <i>60,000</i> | <i>60,000</i> | <i>120,000</i> | |
| CT/5.2: National Focal Points in each CP have received training on negotiations for MEAs | | | | Highest |
| a - Organise two training workshop for NFPs on negotiation skills for MEAs @ 30,000€/workshop | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | |
| <i>Sub-total CT/3.2:</i> | <i>30,000</i> | <i>30,000</i> | <i>60,000</i> | |
| Sub-total - Objective 5: | 833,000 | 836,000 | 1,669,000 | 1,669,000 |
| Coordination of the implementation of the African Initiative | | | | |
| Post for a Coordinator for the African Initiative | 265,337 | 185,854 | 451,191 | Highest |
| Post of an Administrative Assistant for the African Initiative | 189,169 | 132,503 | 321,672 | Highest |
| Sub-total - Coordination: | 454,506 | 318,357 | 772,863 | 772,863 |
| Total Objective 1. - 5. and Coordination: | 4,459,006 | 4,010,857 | 8,469,863 | |
| 13 % UNEP overhead: | 579,671 | 521,411 | 1,101,082 | |
| Grand Total: | 5,038,677 | 4,532,268 | 9,570,945 | |

Table 22: Budget estimate (in Euros) for the implementation and coordination of the Plan of Action for Africa based on the priority for implementation¹⁸

| Priority for Funding | 2013-2015 | 2016-2017 | 2013-2017 | Objective |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| A. Highest Priority Results | | | | |
| 1.1.1: All CPs have launched a process to adopt appropriate national legislation protecting all Column A species, whilst 50% of CPs have adopted this legislation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1.2.1: All CPs have identified and recognised key sites that contribute to a comprehensive network of sites for migratory waterbirds | 50,000 | 275,000 | 325,000 | 1 |
| 1.2.2: All CPs have provided protection status or other designation to the sites within the network | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1.2.3: All CPs have put in place site management plans that cater for the needs of waterbird conservation, and implement them for the key network sites | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2.2.1: Report on Harvest Regimes in Africa (including proposals for management and monitoring options) which informs the revision and update of the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory waterbirds | 230,000 | 230,000 | 460,000 | 2 |
| 3.1.1: Increased quantity and quality of waterbird population data from Africa is available | 380,000 | 220,000 | 600,000 | 3 |
| 4.3.1: At least 25% of African CPs have developed and are implementing programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and AEWA | 150,000 | 175,000 | 325,000 | 4 |
| 5.6.1: All AEWA National Focal Points and Technical Focal Points have received training on AEWA implementation | 150,000 | 200,000 | 350,000 | 5 |
| CT/4.1: At least two trainers in each African Range State have been trained on delivering training through the FTK | 150,000 | 225,000 | 375,000 | 5 |
| CT/4.3: The FTK has been incorporated into the curricula of at least five wildlife training institutions in Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| CT/5.1: An African pre-MOP meeting has taken place each triennium | 60,000 | 60,000 | 120,000 | 5 |
| CT/5.2: National Focal Points in each CP have received training in negotiation | 30,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 5 |
| Post for a Coordinator for the African Initiative | 265,337 | 185,854 | 451,191 | Coordination |
| Post of an Administrative Assistant for the African Initiative | 189,169 | 132,503 | 321,672 | Coordination |
| | | | | |
| Sub-total - Highest Priority Results: | 1,654,506 | 1,733,357 | 3,387,863 | |
| | | | | |
| B. High Priority Results | | | | |
| 1.3.1: All CPs have regulations in place which ensure that independent EIA/SEA is carried out for proposed and new developments, fully considering their environmental and socio-economic cumulative impacts, including on waterbirds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1.3.2: The capacity of AEWA-related governmental officers in all CPs to participate in EIA/SEA processes is improved | 120,000 | 120,000 | 240,000 | 1 |
| 1.3.3: The AEWA Implementation Review Process is used for resolving severe/adverse cases of threats to AEWA populations in African CPs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1.4.1: All globally threatened and asterisk-marked species/populations occurring in Africa are subject of an SSAP | 200,000 | 160,000 | 360,000 | 1 |
| 1.4.2: All SSAPs have in place established and operational international coordination mechanisms | 150,000 | 200,000 | 350,000 | 1 |
| 2.3.1: All CPs have pertinent legislation in place to reduce, and as far as possible, eliminate illegal taking of waterbirds, the use of poisoned baits and other non-selective methods of taking, and illegal trade, which is being fully enforced | 500,000 | 750,000 | 1,250,000 | 2 |

¹⁸ This table has not been modified since November 2011, and will be updated after final recommendation of the pre-MOP5 workshop.

| Priority for Funding | 2013-2015 | 2016-2017 | 2013-2017 | Objective |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| CT/1.1: Case studies which evaluate the importance of tourism for waterbird conservation are published and disseminated | 180,000 | 90,000 | 270,000 | 2 |
| CT/1.2: Revision and update of AEWA Guidelines on the development of ecotourism at wetlands, based on the case studies | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 2 |
| CT/2.1: Community based natural resource management (CBNRM) of waterbirds and wetlands promoted through 5 successful projects | 800,000 | 400,000 | 1,200,000 | |
| CT/2.2: CBNRM strategy on wetlands & waterbirds developed, published and disseminated | 0 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 2 |
| 3.1.2: Improved data on state, pressures and responses of key sites in Africa through IBA monitoring | 30,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 3 |
| 3.2.1: Half of the CPs have year-round (as appropriate) monitoring systems in place | 120,000 | 40,000 | 160,000 | 3 |
| 3.3.2: Raised scientific capacity in Africa through scholarships/ exchange programmes on AEWA issues involving European and African research and education institutions | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 3 |
| CT/3.1: Pan-African and national capacities for waterbird ringing is strengthened in the framework of AFRING | 95,000 | 30,000 | 125,000 | 3 |
| CT/3.2: Wider use of and increased capacity in Africa of modern technologies for monitoring waterbird movements, including colour marking | 60,000 | 40,000 | 100,000 | 3 |
| 4.3.2: World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) is celebrated in each CP | 36,500 | 26,500 | 63,000 | 4 |
| 5.1.1: By 2017 the number of Contracting Parties in Africa has reached 45, including the African Union | 125,000 | 115,000 | 240,000 | 5 |
| 5.4.1: At least 50,000 EUR annually is disbursed to African countries to implement AEWA | 150,000 | 100,000 | 250,000 | 5 |
| 5.5.1: All African CPs regularly submit complete national reports | 150,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 5 |
| 5.7.1: In at least 50% of the African Contracting Parties AEWA national coordination mechanisms have been established and are operational on regular basis | 18,000 | 21,000 | 39,000 | 5 |
| CT/4.2: At least one national workshop using the FTK and one field training course has taken place in each CP | 0 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 5 |
| | | | | |
| Sub-total - High Priority Results: | 2,764,500 | 2,217,500 | 4,982,000 | |
| | | | | |
| C. Medium Priority Results | | | | |
| 2.1.1: All African CPs have developed a timeframe for implementing legislation banning the use of lead shot in wetlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 3.3.1: All African CPs have developed a timeframe for implementing legislation banning the use of lead shot in wetlands | 40,000 | 0 | 40,000 | 3 |
| 3.4.1: At least one AEWA-relevant best practice per CP is published in appropriate national or sub-regional journals and in online journals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| CT/4.4: FTK training is available through a distant learning course (e-learning) based in an academic institution | 0 | 60,000 | 60,000 | 5 |
| | | | | |
| Sub-total - High Medium Results: | 40,000 | 60,000 | 100,000 | |
| | | | | |
| Total for Highest, high and medium priority objectives: | 4,459,006 | 4,010,857 | 8,469,863 | |
| 13 % UNEP overhead: | 579,671 | 521,411 | 1,101,082 | |
| Grand total for highest, high and medium priority objectives: | 5,038,677 | 4,532,268 | 9,570,945 | |

Annex 2#

Table 23: Priority Species for the development of Single Species Action Plans in Africa¹⁹

| No | Species | Populations |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Bank Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i> (EN) | Coastal Southwest Africa |
| 2 | Shoebill <i>Balaeniceps rex</i> (VU) | Central Tropical Africa |
| 3 | Wattled Crane <i>Grus carunculatus</i> (VU) | Central & Southern Africa |
| 4 | Madagascar Pratincole <i>Glareola ocularis</i> (VU) | Madagascar/East Africa |
| 5 | African Penguin <i>Spheniscus demersus</i> (VU) | Southern Africa |
| 6 | Cape Gannet <i>Sula (Morus) capensis</i> (VU) | Southern Africa |
| 7 | Blue Crane <i>Grus paradisea</i> (VU) | Extreme Southern Africa |
| 8 | Grey Crowned-crane <i>Balearica regulorum regulorum</i> (VU) | Southern Africa (N to Angola & S Zimbabwe) |
| 9 | White-backed Duck <i>Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus</i> | Eastern & Southern Africa |

¹⁹ Extracted from the AEWa Priority list for the development of SSAPs : http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_10_ssap_review.pdf. Please note that this is a dynamic list, depending on global threat status revisions and decisions by the AEWa MOP relating to population categorization in AEWa Table 1 (Annex 3).