



**Report of the second workshop
on International Waterbird Census in North Africa
and of the sub-regional meeting of the launch
of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa in North African**

2-6 June 2013, El Kala



Under the aegis of :



Organized by:



With the support of:



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Representatives of the IWC national coordinators and/or AEWA focal points of six countries of North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia), as well as representatives of organizations supporting waterbird monitoring and wetland conservation in the Mediterranean attended the workshop.

Country	Institution / Organisation	AEWA/DIOE	Representative
Algeria	Direction Générale des Forêts	AEWA	Ammar Boumezbeur
		DIOE	Hamida Sahli
Egypt	Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs	AEWA	Taher Issa
Libya	Environment General Authority Université de Tripoli	AEWA	Essam Bouras
		DIOE	Khaled Ettayeb
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Sudan	Sudanese Wildlife Society	DIOE	Ibrahim Hashim
Tunisia	Association "Les Amis des Oiseaux"	DIOE	Hichem Azafzaf
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			Clémence Deschamps
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			Pierre Defos du Rau
Germany	Secrétariat de l'AEWA		Jean-Yves Mondain-Monval
			Marianne Courouble
			François Lamarque
			Marco Barbieri

The AEWA national focal points from Tunisia (Direction Générale des Forêts) and Sudan (Sudanese Wildlife Department), the IWC national coordinator from Egypt (Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency) and Wetlands International were unable to send representatives.

Representatives of Algerian and international organizations also took part of the workshop:

Institution / Organisation	Representative	Institution / Organisation	Representative
Centre cynégétique de Reghaia	Samir Sayoud	Université d'El Tarf	Fatiha Bakaria
Conservation des forêts de Biskra	Abdelatif Chichouche	Université d'El Tarf	Ghania Chalabi
Direction Générale des Forêts	Ghania Bessah	Université d'Annaba	Amel Lazli
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Parc National d'El Kala	Faouzi Haou	Université d'Annaba	Slim Benyacoub
Parc National d'El Kala	Moncef Benjedid	Université Oulm El Bouaghi	Menouar Saheb
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Université d'El Tarf	Bouzid Chalabi	Institut Français d'Algérie	Patrick Garaud

Contact details of all participants are given in **Appendix 1**.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAO: Association “les Amis des Oiseaux” (Tunisia)

AEWA: African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement

RAC/SPA: Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas

CEPF: Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

GREPOM: Groupe de REcherche et de Protection des Oiseaux au Maroc (Morocco)

IWC: International Waterbird Census

MEDDE: Ministère de l’écologie, du développement durable et de l’énergie (France)

MOP: Meeting of the Parties (AEWA)

NGO: Non-governmental organization

ONCFS: Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage (France)

TSU: Technical Support Unit (to the AEWA African Initiative)

WOW: Wings Over Wetlands (International project on the conservation of waterbirds and wetlands)

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WORKSHOP REPORT

1. Context reminder

1.1. The IWC

The IWC constitutes a monitoring programme for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and wetlands. This scheme is an essential tool for the implementation of the AEWA and the Ramsar Convention on wetlands. The IWC is a simple and effective tool to estimate **trends in waterbird population numbers** and **evaluate the relative importance of wetlands** for biodiversity as a whole. It is one of the world's largest programmes for monitoring biodiversity.

1.2. The Support programme to IWC in the Mediterranean Basin

In the Mediterranean Basin, an IWC Support Programme was initiated in 2012 by Tour du Valat, ONCFS and Wetlands International, with the support of the MEDDE and the MAVA Foundation. This programme aims to **improve the spatial coverage and the overall quality of waterbird monitoring** and wetland conservation by creating synergies between existing programmes, by strengthening national networks of observers and by completing wetlands inventories.

This program aims at covering all the Mediterranean countries, but in the first instance, it focused on the countries of southern Mediterranean. **North Africa** has indeed a great role to play in this Mediterranean programme, but also in the AEWA **African Initiative** and its **Plan of Action for Africa**¹ (2012-2017) adopted at the AEWA MOP 5 (La Rochelle, France, May 2012).



A **1st regional workshop on the IWC in North Africa** was held in Tunis (Tunisia) in October 2012 with representatives of governments, NGOs and universities from Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. Capacity building of national networks, training of observers, data sharing, as well as a better use of IWC for the management and conservation of wetlands were discussed. This workshop resulted in the creation of the **"Mediterranean Waterbird" network**.



As a follow-up to this initiative, a **2nd regional workshop on IWC in North Africa** was held in El Kala (Algeria) in June 2013 with representatives of governments, NGOs and universities from Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia. The 1st part of the workshop focused on recent developments in training for trainers with the presentation of existing tools. The 2nd part of the workshop was devoted to the **meeting of the "North Africa" sub-region** for the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa.

Under the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, a **TSU was created at the initiative of France to strengthen the implementation of the African Initiative for the period 2013-2015**. At the request of the MEDDE, Tour du Valat co-hosts this TSU with ONCFS. Its main objective is to develop and sustain technical support of France to the African Initiative until the MOP6 (2015) by helping African Parties to implement the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa.

¹ <http://www.unep-aewa.org/activities/africaninitiative/publication/index.htm>

This 2nd workshop was organized by the Algerian General Direction of Forests in partnership with the National Park of El Kala and Tour du Valat, with the support of the MEDDE and the MAVA Foundation. This document is the **report of this workshop**.

2. Actions in favor of waterbirds and wetlands in North Africa

The workshop offered a unique opportunity to get a comprehensive overview of all the actions carried out in each North African country in terms of waterbird monitoring and conservation.

2.1. Achievement of IWC

IWC national coordinators (or their representatives) presented the implementation of this scheme in each of their respective countries (site coverage, observer network, national coordination, data promotion, etc.). These presentations highlighted that there is a **disparity in the level of achievement of IWC** between countries (starting year of the scheme, number and size of sites, number of observers, implications of different partners, etc.). There are also **similarities in the encountered problems**: recruitment and training of observers and trainers, lack of equipment, need for more cooperation at the regional level to explain the national results of the counts.

2.2. Achievement of “AEWA” actions

AEWA national focal points (or their representatives) presented the actions carried out in the framework of (or contributing to the implementation of) the Agreement. These presentations showed that countries have undertaken various **actions for the conservation of waterbirds and wetlands**: action plans for certain species (e.g. the Northern Bald Ibis and the Black-tailed Godwit), wetland inventory, site management plans, establishment of protected areas, strengthening legislation and regulations, public awareness. But AEWA national focal points (or their representatives) considered necessary that these actions continue for the conservation of waterbirds and their habitats in their respective countries.

2.3. Achievement of other monitoring programmes in the Mediterranean

Some participants on a voluntary basis also presented waterbird monitoring programmes, other than IWC, conducted in their respective countries to raise different issues:

- **Waterbird counts in the wetland complex of Oulm El Bouaghi, Algeria.** Menouar Saheb stressed the need for collaboration between universities and the Algerian government for waterbird counting to have better estimates of the size of national populations.
- **Monitoring of Lesser Crested Tern colonies in Libya.** Essam Bouras presented the different aspects related to the monitoring and protection of a vulnerable coastal species (study of the reproduction, marking of individuals, threats identification, nesting site protection, awareness actions, etc.).
- **Problems of under-estimation of population sizes associated with census bias.** Pierre Defos du Rau presented via two examples of breeding birds: Red-crested Pochard in the Camargue (France) and seabirds of Zembra Island (Tunisia), the problem of the incomplete detection in

waterbird field surveys and the need to account this detection bias in population size estimates.

- **Use of hunting bags for the management and conservation of waterbirds in the Camargue, France.** Jean-Yves Mondain-Monval explained the added-value of hunting bag monitoring to study trends of populations otherwise difficult to detect and census.
- **Long-term waterbird monitoring in the Camargue, France.** Anne-Laure Brochet stressed the importance of long-term monitoring to better understand the demographics of species, to assess conservation status of their populations and to evaluate impact of threats and conservation actions.

Awatef Abiadh also presented the **global CEPF funding program for environmental NGOs** with a focus on the Mediterranean Basin. Many projects are funded in North Africa by CEPF. The main objectives of this programme are:

- Protection of biodiversity, particularly globally threatened species,
- Promotion of human well-being by improving the life quality of local people,
- Capacity building of civil society for influencing and participating in the conservation of critical ecosystems,
- Strategic mobilization for environmental conservation,
- Encouraging partnerships between civil society and stakeholders to increase the effectiveness of project implementation.

3. Training tools

The training of trainers in waterbird identification and census techniques, in observer network management, in data processing and promotion for decision-makers had been the subject of thorough discussions during the first workshop on the IWC in North Africa in October 2012 in Tunis². These issues being part of the objectives of a future common regional project, it was therefore decided to present the various tools available during the second workshop.

3.1. « Flyway Training Kit »

This conservation tool developed by Wetlands International and its partners under the WOW project, aims to strengthen the capacity for planning and implementation of monitoring and conservation actions of migratory waterbirds and wetlands at the scale of migration routes in Africa and Eurasia. The kit can be downloaded from the project website wow.wetlands.org.



3.2. « Critical Site Network Tool »

The Critical Site Network developed under the WOW project is an [online resource](#) for the conservation of 294 species of waterbirds and the important sites upon which they depend in Africa and Western Eurasia. Leading global conservation organisations working for the protection of



² The report of this workshop is downloadable online at <http://medwaterbirds.net/page.php?id=34>

waterbirds and their habitats joined forces to develop this tool, strengthening the implementation of the AEWA and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Additional information is available on the project website wow.wetlands.org.

3.3. Two training kits for waterbird identification and census in Africa

3.3.1. Field guide in Arabic for waterbird identification in Northern Africa

Richly illustrated, this **small pocket guide allows the identification of 200 waterbird species recorded in the region from Sudan to Mauritania, through Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco**. Each species is presented with its vernacular Arabic names used in the seven countries, identification plates and accounts, distribution map as well as information on its status in the region. The guide was written and edited by AAO and ONCFS, with a financial support from MEDDE and MAVA Foundation. It is currently distributed freely in each country and is also downloadable online at the AAO website (aao.org.tn).



3.3.2. CD on waterbird identification and counting

This CD offers trainers an **educational framework and tools to carry out training sessions**. The modules are available in two versions adapted to North Africa and to Sahel and in three languages: Arabic, English and French. This CD was developed under a partnership between ONCFS, Hirundo FT2E and GREPOM, with a financial support from MEDDE and MAVA Foundation. All material on the CD is available on the ONCFS website (www.oncfs.gouv.fr).



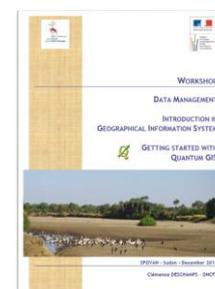
3.4. Medwaterbirds.net website

The objective of the medwaterbirds.net website is to support the “Mediterranean Waterbirds” network and contribute to the information dissemination towards policy makers and their awareness for the conservation of these species. This website is a collaborative platform enabling exchange of information on waterbirds between the Mediterranean countries (species identification, census techniques, bibliography, online database, etc.).



3.5. Training on waterbird data management and promotion via Geographic Information Systems

Developed by ONCFS and Tour du Valat, this course enables participants to understand the importance of each step in the chain of data processing, from species identification and field census, up to data input and promotion through mapping. All of these steps enable national and international scientific programs to build on



collected information, e.g. through the identification of sites of international importance for waterbirds. For more details, please contact Clémence Deschamps (deschamps@tourduvalat.org).

3.6. Discussion on a North African training strategy

The workshop allowed to reach the conclusion that each country has a number of experienced ornithologists who can train new observers, but a lack of resources at the national level prevent doing as much training as would be necessary. Participants agreed that training of observers has to be done in each country, but with the support of the regional cooperation: 1) to develop a common training methodology in North Africa (census technique) and seek funding for training sessions, 2) to strengthen the capacity of heads of national networks (cartographic analysis, analysis and promotion of data, identification of sibling or similar species, methodology for action plans, awareness of managers) in order to reinforce national networks.

4. AEWA Plan of action for Africa for “North Africa” sub-region

4.1. Priority objectives

An important aim of this workshop was to identify priority actions to implement in North Africa among those identified by the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (see the various objectives and corresponding actions in **Appendix 2**). Each country presented its priority choice for action or objective and a synthesis was performed by objective (**Table 1**). **Objective 3, focusing on monitoring species, emerged as a priority at regional level**. It should be noted that current projects carried out in the different countries (site management, monitoring species, awareness programmes, etc.) and at regional level (support programme for IWC) fit already in the framework of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa.

Table 1. Summary of priorities by country

Objectives of the Plan of Action for Africa	Algeria	Morocco	Tunisia	Libya	Egypt	Sudan
Objective 1 : To undertake conservation measures so as to improve or maintain the conservation status of waterbird species and their populations						
Objective 2 : To ensure that any use of waterbirds in the Agreement area is sustainable						
Objective 3 : To increase knowledge about species and their populations, flyways and threats to them as a basis for conservation action						
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						
Objective 5 : To improve the capacity of Range States for international cooperation and capacity towards the conservation of migratory waterbird species and their flyways						

After discussion, the AEWA National Focal Points and IWC National Coordinators agreed on **three types of actions to be undertaken in priority in North Africa as part of Objective 3 (Table 2)**. Funding opportunities were discussed (EU Contracting Parties to AEWA, TOTAL, MacArthur and

MAVA Foundations, RAC/SPA, bilateral cooperation between countries, Agence de la Francophonie, etc.). A regional pre-project concept will be prepared by mid-September by the TSU to include the three agreed actions. This pre-project will then be discussed among the AEWA National Focal Points and IWC National Coordinators of all North African countries under coordination of the Sub-Regional Focal Point.

Table 2. Priorities for North Africa under the objective 3

Actions to be carried out	Fund raising
1. Capacity building of national networks (training of trainers and observers, optical equipment, identification guide)	50 %
2. Regional coordination: establishment of databases, data analysis, publications (articles and atlas)	30%
3. Improvement of wetland coverage and implementation of waterbird monitoring, other than IWC	20%

4.2. Election of the Sub-Regional Focal Point

Dr. Ammar Boumezbeur was elected as Sub-Regional Focal Point by the AEWA National Focal Points (or their representatives). His role is to facilitate the implementation of the Plan of action for Africa in North Africa with the support of AEWA National Focal Points, the AEWA Secretariat and the TSU.

5. Conclusion

This workshop highlighted the wish of each country to carry on/support the **cooperative approach** of the African Initiative across North Africa. A **common will was clearly to improve monitoring and conservation of waterbirds in this region**, but means, including financial ones, are lacking to implement the planned actions.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List and contacts of participants to the workshop

First and LAST NAME	Country	Organization	Email	Status
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Hichem AZAFZAF	Tunisie	Association « les Amis des Oiseaux »	azafzaf@gnet.tn	IWC representative RAC/SPA representative (Financial partner)
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Lahouari DJARDINI	Algérie	Parc National de Theniet El Had	Houari50@yahoo.fr	Algerian partner
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Appendices

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Appendix 2: Objectives and actions of the Plan of Action for Africa and their priorities

Objective/Target/Result	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	
b - Analyse country lists against national legislation to identify gaps; CPs decide on appropriate action/measures	
c - Develop and adopt/amend relevant legislation	
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	
b - Sub-regional workshops for training on the CSN Tool and planning gap-filling work @ 35,000€/workshop	
c - Survey and monitoring work to fill gaps in national inventories of the site network @ min 50,000€/year	
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	
b - Fill gaps in the protection status of the sites in the network	
c - Provide protection status to at least 20% of additional sites within the network in each CP from 2012	
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	
b - Establish and implement at least five north-south site twinning along flyways	
c - Fill the gaps in management coverage of the network of sites	
d - Develop management plans for additional network sites	
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	
b - Develop and/or amend EIA/SEA regulations as identified by the gap analysis	
c - All infrastructure developments subject to EIA	
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	
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	
b - Funds are secured to implement the AEWA IRP where relevant	

Objective/Target/Result	Priority
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	
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	
b - Convening and coordination of national working groups for each SSAP	
c - Range States to each SSAP provide resources for coordination mechanism @ min. 10,000€/SSAP coordination	
d - Fund-raising for the implementation of SSAPs	
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 legislation / regulations banning the use of lead shot in wetlands	
b - Raise awareness about the negative impacts of lead shot on wetlands and waterbirds	
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	
b - Carry out at least 3 in-depth site/country studies on harvest regimes in each of the three main sub-regions	
c - Estimate the socio-economic values of the various harvest regimes of waterbirds in the case studies	
d - Compile final Report on Harvest Regimes in Africa	
e - Develop a strategy and tool kit for monitoring waterbird harvest	
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	
b - Each identified CP develops and adopts legislation	
c - Develop and implement alternative livelihood pilot projects @ 250,000€/sub-region	
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	
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	
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	
CT/2.2: CBNRM strategy on wetlands & waterbirds developed, published and disseminated	High

Objective/Target/Result	Priority
a - Produce a strategic report on CBNRM of wetlands and waterbirds	
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	
b - Identify options for partners to work together and share resources	
c - Develop guidelines for the support and development of the IWC	
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	
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	
b - ONCFS training module on waterbird monitoring in sub-Saharan Africa is updated, translated and multiplied	
c - Strengthen capacity of waterbird counters and standardise the use of optical materials	
d - North-South twinning projects to strengthen/establish national monitoring schemes implemented	
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	
b - Raise funds and implement research proposals	
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	
b - Set up and roll out the AEWA-branded scholarship/exchange programme	
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	
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	
b - Initiate the implementation of the AFRING Strategy with seed funding	
c - Organisation of two ringing courses, particularly for Francophone African countries @ 30,000€/course	
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	

Objective/Target/Result	Priority
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	
b - Develop a communication kit with resource materials for awareness-raising on AEWA	
c - Adapt communication kit to national context, translating into local languages where applicable	
d - Organise three workshops to train national CEPA Focal Points @ 35,000€/workshop and 20,000€ for trainer	
e - Each CP sets up and is implementing a national CEPA programme	
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	
b - One major WMBD event organised per year in Africa	
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	
b - At least two national accession workshops organised, particularly for Western Africa @ 15,000€/workshop	
c - African Standing Committee representatives approach non-CPs in their sub-region to promote accession	
d - A high level meeting to promote the accession of the African Union to AEWA	
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	
b - Voluntary contributions of at least 30,000€/year is secured from Donor CPs for SGFs in Africa	
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	
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	
b - Two training workshops for NFPs and TC Focal Points on implementation of AEWA @100,000€/workshop	
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	

Objective/Target/Result	Priority
b - Provide guidance to CPs on setting up and /or operating a national coordination mechanism @3,000€/CP	
c - Strengthen coordination between MEAs, especially between AEWA and Ramsar	
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	
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	
b - National Focal Points and National Trainers organise national FTK workshops	
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	
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	
b - Setting up and roll out FTK distant learning course	
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	
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	

Appendix 3: Press articles published in the El Watan journal

3 June 2013

El Tarf : un atelier international sur les oiseaux d'eau

le 03.06.13 | 10h00 Réagissez

A A

Imprimer Envoyer à un ami Flux RSS Partager

Le directeur général des forêts (DGF) et le wali d'El Tarf ont ouvert hier les travaux de l'atelier régional pour l'Afrique du nord du programme d'appui aux dénombrements internationaux des oiseaux d'eau.

Un regroupement scientifique et technique pour examiner les priorités des priorités de l'Algérie dans le cadre de l'initiative de l'AEWA (Accord sur la conservation des oiseaux d'eau migrateurs d'Afrique et d'Eurasie). Un accord ratifié par Algérie et entré en vigueur en janvier 2006.

Les participants, une quarantaine, des universitaires, des représentants d'organismes publics et des associations ainsi que les points focaux de l'AEWA de France, de l'Egypte, du Soudan, de Libye, du Maroc et de la Tunisie auront à passer en revue pendant cinq jours les méthodes de dénombrements internationaux des oiseaux d'eau et les bases de données y afférentes pour organiser les dénombrements en Afrique du Nord, a indiqué M. Amar Boumezbeur, directeur à la DGF. L'atelier est parrainé par l'AEWA qui reçoit à cette occasion son directeur général, Marco Barbierie, la fondation de la Tour-du-Valat de Camargue (France) qui est le plus important Centre de recherche mondial sur les zones humides et l'ornithologie, et l'Office français de la chasse et de la faune sauvage (ONCFS).

Slim Sadki

6 June 2013

Une journée pour l'environnement au bord du lac Tonga

le 06.06.13 | 10h00 Réagissez

A A

Imprimer Envoyer à un ami Flux RSS Partager

C'est incontestablement une réunion régionale importante pour l'Afrique du Nord et ses oiseaux migrateurs, qui s'est tenue au parc national d'El Kala du 2 au 6 juin en cours. Soudanais, Egyptiens, Libyens, Tunisiens Marocains et Algériens ont eu à passer en revue les priorités nationales de chaque pays pour améliorer les connaissances sur les oiseaux migrateurs qui eux, ne connaissent pas de frontières.

Une réunion qui est à la fois le second regroupement régional pour l'AEWA (Accord international pour la conservation des oiseaux migrateurs d'Afrique et d'Eurasie) et du programme d'appui aux dénombrements des oiseaux dans la région méditerranéenne (DIO). Un Atelier de 5 jours piloté par la Tour du Valat, fondation privée d'utilité publique qui est un centre de recherche pour la conservation des zones humides méditerranéennes, le ministère français de l'Ecologie, du Développement durable et de l'Energie (MEDDE), l'office national français de la chasse et de la faune sauvage et le Fonds de partenariat pour les écosystèmes critiques (CEPF).

Pourquoi donc cette réunion est si importante ? La quarantaine de participants ne se sont pas en effet contentés d'énumérer les sempiternelles questions de moyens, de formation d'observateurs, d'organisation des réseaux nationaux qui font certes cruellement défaut et auquel on a accordé le temps qu'il faut, mais ils sont allés plus loin. Comme les oiseaux, ils ont pris des mesures pour que les banques de données, les formations d'observateurs et leurs réseaux ne connaissent pas de frontières ou très peu. Les expériences de chaque pays sont différentes. Les uns, comme la Tunisie, s'appuient sur une société civile aguerrie, d'autres comme l'Algérie ou le Maroc sur les pouvoirs publics et les scientifiques. La Libye est en pleine ascension, l'Egypte et le Soudan cherchent leurs voies.

Aidés des partenaires scientifiques, techniques et les éventuels bailleurs de fonds, les pays nord- africains ont souhaité -et arrêté- que les formations, l'organisation des réseaux, les banques de données nationales soient avant tout une affaire nationale mais harmonisées dans un cadre régional qui lui, doit bénéficier de toute l'attention des partenaires européens. Ils ont suggéré que les données sur les oiseaux qui sont des indicateurs biologiques par excellence sur l'état et le fonctionnement des milieux naturels deviennent des outils à la décision politique. L'atelier qui a duré cinq jours d'un travail acharné, s'est toutefois attribué une pause pour célébrer la journée mondiale de l'environnement avec une randonnée ornithologique au bord du lac Tonga.

Slim Sadki