

CAP 2006

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS

of the Council for the Africa Partnership (CAP) Meeting
(ETHIOPIA)

19 – 23 June, 2006

Theme: "Strengthening Capacity for Natural Resource Management in Africa"



About BirdLife International

BirdLife International is a global Partnership of NGOs striving to conserve birds, their habitats and global biodiversity, working with people towards the sustainable use of natural resources. Currently, the Partnership works in more than 100 countries organised under six regional groupings. In Africa, the BirdLife Africa Partnership is a growing network of 19 NGOs and has about 300 staff and 30,000 members. Partners are involved in research, conservation action, environmental education and sustainable development through a broad agenda focusing not only on birds but also on other flora and fauna and social issues such as poverty alleviation.

All BirdLife Africa policies and programmes are formulated and supervised by the Council of the Africa Partnership (CAP) comprised of heads of the member NGOs.



Together for birds and people

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAO:	Association “Les Amis des Oiseaux” (BirdLife in Tunisia)
ABO:	Association Burundaise pour la protection des Oiseaux (BirdLife in Burundi)
ACAP:	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
ACCO:	Amicale Congolaise pour la Conservation des Oiseaux
ACNR:	Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (BirdLife in Rwanda)
AMCEN:	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
APAWG:	African Policy and Advocacy Working Group
APC:	Africa Project Catalogue
APP:	Africa Project Portfolio
ARC:	Africa Regional Committee
ASWG:	Africa Species Working Group
AU:	Africa Union
BIMP:	BirdLife International Madagascar Programme
BLAPS:	BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat
BLB:	BirdLife Botswana (BirdLife in Botswana)
BLI:	BirdLife International
BLSA:	BirdLife South Africa (BirdLife in South Africa)
BLZ:	BirdLife Zimbabwe (BirdLife in Zimbabwe)
BTWG:	BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group
CAP:	BirdLife Council for the Africa Partnership
CBCS:	Cameroon Biodiversity Conservation Society (BirdLife in Cameroon)
CBD:	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEF:	FAO/IFAD Community Empowerment Fund
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer
CITES:	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CR:	Critically Endangered Species
CSSL :	Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (BirdLife in Sierra Leone)
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC:	East African Community
ECOWAS:	Economic Community of West African States
EWNHS:	Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (BirdLife in Ethiopia)

FAO:	Food and Agricultural Organization
GAINS:	Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance
GEF:	Global Environment Facility
GIS:	Geographical Information System
GPAWG:	Global Policy and Advocacy Working Group
GWS:	Ghana Wildlife Society (BirdLife in Ghana)
H5NI:	Avian Influenza A Infection in Humans
IBA:	Important Bird Area
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
IGA:	Income Generating Activity
IUCN:	World Conservation Union
KBA:	Key Biodiversity Area
KEMRI:	Kenya Medical Research Institute
NCE:	Nature Conservation Egypt (BirdLife in Egypt)
NCF:	Nigerian Conservation Foundation (BirdLife in Nigeria)
NEPAD:	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NIBACS:	National IBA Conservation Strategy
NLC:	National Liaison Committee
OBICOK:	Organization of Biodiversity Information in Congo Kinshasa
P&A:	Policy and Advocacy
PD:	Partner Designate
PDFB:	Project Development Funding B
RAF:	Resource Allocation Framework
RSPB:	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (BirdLife in the UK)
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
SAP:	Species Action Plan
SAU:	Site Action Unit
SCNL:	Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (BirdLife in Liberia)
SG:	Species Guardian
SSG:	Site Support Group
TAC:	Technical Advisory Committee
TOR:	Terms of Reference
UNCCD:	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFCCC:	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF:	United Nations Forum on Forests
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
VBN:	Vogelbescherming Nederland (BirdLife in the Netherlands)
WAAME:	West African Association for Marine Environment
WBDB:	World Bird Database
WCPA:	World Commission on Protected Areas
WCST:	Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (BirdLife in Tanzania)
WESM:	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi
WRP:	Walter Reed Project
WTO:	World Trade Organization
ZOS:	Zambian Ornithological Society (BirdLife in Zambia)



Executive Summary

The 13th meeting of the BirdLife International Africa Partnership (ninth meeting of CAP) was hosted by the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS) from 19th – 23rd June 2006 at the Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa.

Fifty-three delegates from 23 countries (19 in Africa) attended the meeting which was chaired by **Dr. Erasmus Owusu**, of the Ghana Wildlife Society. **Ato Kifle Lemma**, President of EWNHS welcomed guests to Ethiopia and **Prof. Mesfin Abebe**, Ministerial Level Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ethiopia, officially opened the meeting.

The Africa Programme

An overview of the Africa programme in 2005/6 showed that during the period under review, the Africa Partnership had:

- Undertaken species survey and research on 44 bird species
- Carried out species-focused conservation action on eight species, including Grey-necked Picathartes, White-winged Flufftail, Chaplin's Barbet and Blue Swallow
- Contributed significantly to an improvement in the conservation status of several species including the Seychelles Magpie Robin and Seychelles Fody (through Nature Seychelles)
- Supported National Avian Flu Task Forces in 10 of the 19 network countries
- Published three national IBA directories (Sierra Leone, Zambia and Burkina Faso)
- Conducted surveys at 17 existing and potential IBAs
- Undertook IBA monitoring at more than 100 IBAs and produced one national IBA monitoring report (Kenya)
- Organized and participated in World Migratory Bird Day events in 15 countries

- Implemented site-based conservation activities at more than 25 IBA sites
- Established 12 new Site Support Groups (SSGs)
- Supported livelihood and income-generating activities at more than 25 IBA sites across the network.

Emerging Issues

Avian Flu, Climate Change, and Conservation of Migratory Flyways were discussed as key emerging issues in the Africa programme and recommendations were made, including:

- The emphasis of the contribution of the BirdLife Africa network in countering the avian flu crisis should be on educating the public. Contributions to a dynamic BirdLife information network in Africa were solicited.



In 2006, World Migratory Bird Day was launched and celebrated by fourteen African BirdLife Partners

- Regional proposals for a cohesive BirdLife Africa network response to Climate Change are going forward and include development of an “Adaptive Management Framework”, a “Knowledge Exchange Facility” and an “Early Warning System”. Partners were encouraged to comment on and participate in these initiatives.

- Projects on conserving migratory flyways are already underway in the Africa network (e.g. Soaring Birds project) but there has not yet been a holistic approach to the issue at a regional (or global level). The BirdLife Secretariat was asked to coordinate a review of existing information on migrant birds. Partners were urged to explore potential links with other partners along migratory flyways. VBN – BirdLife in the Netherlands and RSPB – BirdLife in the UK expressed willingness to fund regional flyways initiatives.

Capacity Development (Panel Discussion)

Seven panelists (chaired by **Achilles Byahuranga**, Nature Uganda) debated the complex issue of capacity development in the BirdLife Africa network and recommended *inter alia*, the need for the BirdLife Africa network to intensify capacity development efforts in the following areas:

- Development of alliances with partner organizations outside BirdLife
- Inclusion of local level groups, e.g. SSGs, in capacity development efforts
- Engagement of politicians and influencing the media.

Fundraising

- An updated overarching fundraising strategy for Africa and a draft corporate fundraising strategy for Africa were endorsed and adopted
- The Africa Partnership re-affirmed and re-endorsed plans to set up a trust fund for threatened species in Africa
- It was agreed in principle to set up a Fundraising Committee or “Appeals and Campaigns Working Group” as an arm of CAP, subject to approval of a concept and Tors developed by a small group
- CAP proposed, among other things, a series of initiatives to raise unrestricted funds and raise the profile of BirdLife in Africa including:
 - A regional Africa Bird Fair (with country stands) to be piloted in Ghana
 - Development and sale of items e.g. a BirdLife Africa calendar
 - A ‘Follow that Bird’ eco-tourism campaign at regional level.



The IBA Programme in Africa

- A report on the status of the IBA programme in Africa showed that in total:
 - Twelve African countries have produced national IBA directories (the latest, the IBA directory for Burkina Faso was unveiled at the meeting)
 - IBA monitoring is currently being undertaken in 14 countries at 220 IBAs (basic level) and 155 sites (detailed level) but data are available centrally from only 83 sites
 - A network of 112 Site Support Groups (SSGs) in 18 BirdLife countries in Africa are actively working at 75 IBAs but there are gaps in the available information on their activities and status
 - National Liaison Committees (NLCs) are active in four African countries, though established in 11 countries; and National IBA Conservation Strategies are also available in four countries
 - Fifteen of the 19 countries in the BirdLife Africa network have staff responsible for coordinating the IBA programme at a national level
- A new web-enabled version of the BirdLife World Bird Database was introduced to CAP and a plan for its roll-out across the Partnership presented
- An overview was presented of the ongoing regional BirdLife Africa project “*Enhancing Local Capacities for Sustainable Biodiversity Action in Africa*” and CAP discussed how the project could be used to enhance experience exchange in the Africa network and to upgrade information and communication mechanisms
- A ‘lessons learnt’ video on the BirdLife GEF funded project “*African NGO-Government Partnerships for Sustainable Biodiversity Action in Africa*” was made available to Partners on VHS and DVD in French and English.



The BirdLife Africa Species Programme

The top priority species for Species Guardian action in Africa were identified as: Djibouti Francolin (*Francolinus ochropectus*), Long-billed Tailorbird (*Apalis moreaui*), Dwarf Olive Ibis (*Bostrychia bocagei*), São Tomé Fiscal Shrike (*Lanius newtoni*), São Tomé Grosbeak (*Neospiza concolor*) and Raso Lark (*Alauda razae*)

- CAP recommended that the Species Guardian (SG) should be a BirdLife Partner or Partner staff. Where there is no Partner, the BirdLife Africa Secretariat will appoint the SG
 - SGs should operate under given Terms of Reference and a Memorandum of Understanding
 - Length of appointment for SGs should be three years with review after two years
- The BirdLife Africa Partnership committed itself to implementing a Common Bird Monitoring Programme for Africa as soon as possible. It was recommended that the Partnership seeks ways of developing a simple standardized format for capturing and synthesizing common bird monitoring data from ongoing activities within the Africa Partnership
- A review paper on BirdLife's approach to species taxonomy and nomenclature guidelines was presented and discussed. The detailed guidelines are available on the BirdLife website www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/taxonomy.html

Policy and Advocacy

- CAP noted that a review of BirdLife International's global policy and advocacy work is being carried out and urged Partners to be closely involved in the process by providing their comments on its recommendations
- A draft Africa Advocacy Strategy was reviewed by CAP and it was recommended that *all* Partners comment on the draft as soon as possible. A finalized draft will be presented for endorsement at the next CAP Meeting
- A process of agreeing BirdLife Africa's position on key issues was developed and aligned with the global framework for developing BirdLife positions and statements
- A suite of priority policy and advocacy issues that need urgent addressing by the Africa

Partnership was identified and comprised in descending order of priority: *The Wild Bird Trade*, *Avian Influenza*, *The Africa Convention*, *NEPAD and regional groupings*, *Protected Areas Advocacy*, *Climate Change*, *RAMSAR*, *UNCCD/Land degradation*, *CITES/Captive Breeding and Incorporating Environmental Education into Schools*. Indicators and next steps were agreed for the top five issues

- CAP registered its strong opposition to the Wild Bird Trade and called for concerted action to "moderate the trade"
- A BirdLife review of the status of the African Grey Parrot in Africa and proposals to CITES for its conservation were endorsed. A call for a moratorium on the trade was strongly supported and CAP further suggests a call for a ban on any export from non-range states (unless certified captive bred). A process of monitoring plus assessment of populations in range states should now be implemented.

Site Support Groups

A Capacity Assessment Tool for SSGs, Guidelines for SSG Advocacy at Sites and a Framework for Measuring Socio-economic Status of Communities at IBA sites was introduced to CAP and Partners were requested to send comments to the Africa Secretariat.

The Partnership reviewed successes and failures of its SSG work, and support needed from the Africa Secretariat to facilitate SSG work in the Partnership. There was a suggestion that the Africa Partnership produce a film/documentary of lessons learnt and stories gathered from implementing the people programme and SSG work.

Case Studies

Case studies from the network were presented on Avian Flu (Nigeria and Tunisia); Fundraising (Ghana, Botswana and Madagascar); IBA Monitoring (Kenya and Burkina Faso) and Species Monitoring (Cameroon and Botswana).

Reports, Strategies and Plans

- Reports of the Partnership and Secretariat, and the Secretariat work plan 2007 were presented and adopted (Partners were encouraged to send comments on the work plan to the Africa Secretariat).

- Reports of the highlights of Global Council meetings in 2005/6 were received with appreciation of the effective representation by the Africa member – Paul Matiku.
- A process for development of the Africa Programme 2009-2012 was adopted with modifications
- It was agreed to review the structure and timing of CAP meetings in order to better serve the needs of the network; the BirdLife Africa Secretariat was mandated to develop a position paper within three months.

- *Chair of the Africa Policy and Advocacy Working Group: Prof Gerhard Verdoorn, BLSA.*
- *Chairman, Africa Species Working Group: Ato Mengistu Wondafrash.*
- *Regional Focal Point for Drylands/ UNCCD: Idrissa Zeba, Executive Director, NATURAMA.*

Lota Melamari, Harold Hester and Claudia Azafzaf were affirmed as members of the *Alice Bhukoli Award Committee* with Secretariat Support from **Maaïke Manten**.

Network development

- Applications from three BirdLife network organisation to change their network status or to join the network were approved as follows:
 - The BirdLife Affiliate in Botswana, BirdLife Botswana was approved to upgrade to Partner Designate status in 2006; and the Africa Secretariat mandated to submit the necessary papers to Global Council in November 2006 for consideration
 - Association Burundaise pour la protection des Oiseaux (ABO, BirdLife Affiliate in Burundi) was approved to upgrade to Partner Designate with conditions in 2007
 - The Wildlife Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM) was approved to continue working with the Secretariat and the latter mandated to submit Affiliate documents to Global Council after the mandatory two-year minimum collaboration (November 2007).



The Alice Bhukoli Conservation Award Committee showed the prize (a statue) to CAP; in 2007, it will be awarded for the first time

Next Meeting

CAP agreed to meet again in October/November 2007 in Nairobi, Kenya and overlap with a Global Council meeting.

Office Bearers and Personnel

The following office bearers were elected:

- *Chair of the BirdLife Council for the Africa Partnership (CAP), 2006/7: Ato Mengistu Wondafrash, EWNHS.*
- *Vice-Chair of CAP 2006/7: Mr. Lota Melamari, WCST.*
- *Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee: Mr. Achilles Byaruhanga, Nature Uganda.*



Official Opening of CAP 2006

Dr. Erasmus Owusu, of the Ghana Wildlife Society and CAP Chair 2006 wished everyone a productive CAP 2006 on 19 June 2006.

Ato Kifle Lemma, President of EWNHS welcomed guests to Ethiopia.

Prof. Mesfin Abebe, Ministerial Level Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry, Ethiopia, officially opened the meeting.

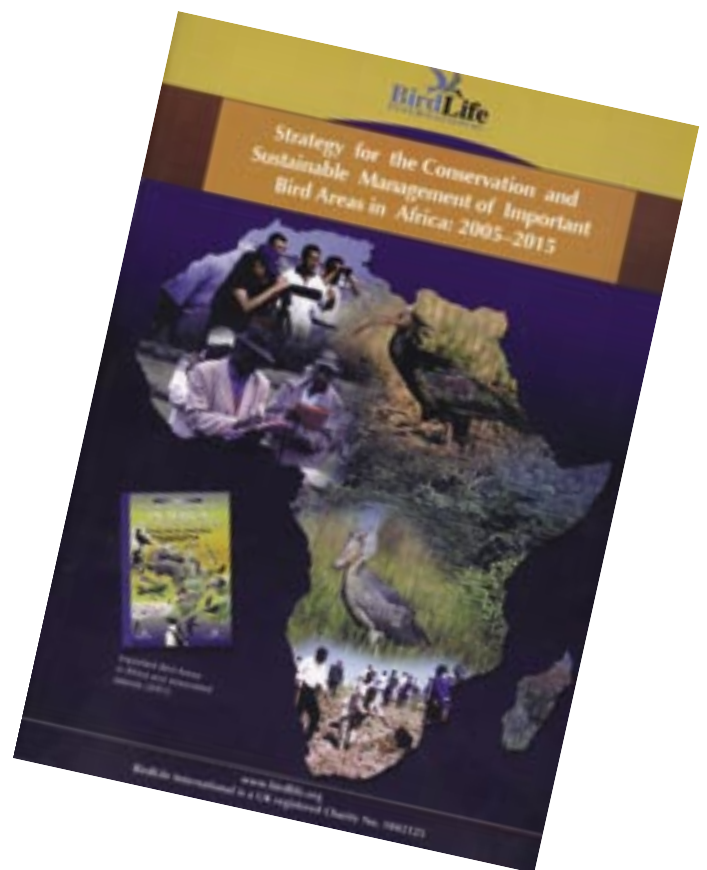


The CAP delegates in 2006

Review of CAP 2005

The main outcomes of the 2005 BirdLife Council for the Africa Partnership meeting (CAP 2005) held in Kribi, Cameroon included the following:

- A **Regional IBA Conservation Strategy** was adopted and launched
- BirdLife Africa NGOs agreed to **monitor 356** IBA sites in 2005; scaling this up to more than 500 IBAs by 2008
- A regional project (Swedbio funded) was launched to **strengthen SSG networks** in Africa
- CAP recommended **Association “Les Amis des Oiseaux” (Tunisia)** to Global Council for an upgrade from Partner Designate to Full Partner status.
- Recommendations were adopted as follows on the implementation of **Strengthening Plans** for development of selected NGOs in the network:
 - The Affiliate status of **BirdLife Botswana, Association pour la Conservation du Nature au Rwanda** and **Zambian Ornithological Society** to remain unchanged.
 - **BirdLife Botswana** to be considered for an upgrade to Partner Designate in 2005/6
 - BirdLife affiliation to be transferred from **Sherif Baha El Din of Egypt** (Affiliate) to the **Nature Conservation of Egypt (NCE)** and Affiliate status to be reviewed after 24 months
- Applications to join the BirdLife Africa network were dealt with as follows:
 - **The Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia** to be accorded Affiliate status for 24 months and re-assessed at the end of that period
 - **SOS Forêts of Côte d’Ivoire** to be assessed for Affiliate status with a report to CAP in 2006



The Regional IBA Conservation Strategy



Report from BirdLife Global Council

Paul Matiku of Nature Kenya presented a “Report from BirdLife Global Council” following meetings in Cambridge, UK (November 2005) and New York (May 2006). Key decisions involving Africa were:

- BirdLife Global Council approved an upgrade in the status of **Association “Les Amis des Oiseaux” (AAO)** to BirdLife Partner in Tunisia
- **The Society for Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL)** was appointed BirdLife Affiliate in Liberia
- Council discussed the **Africa Trust Fund** in the context of other Trust Fund issues and agreed that:
 - Rather than establishing many different regional trust funds, a pooled fund concept will be developed by the BirdLife Secretariat to encompass a suite of different options for donors to choose from, including sub-funds for the threatened species work in the Americas, Africa, etc.
 - Governance of any BirdLife endowment or trust fund will remain with Global Council. However, regional governance mechanisms are of interest to some donors, so this may need to be revisited in the future.
- An update on the **Global Seabird programme** indicated continuing deterioration in the conservation status of sea birds. Council asked members to work with regional councils and partners to take more advocacy action in the context of the Albatross campaign.



جمعية أصدقاء الطيور
Association Les Amis Des Oiseaux

AAO logo (Tunisia)



SCNL logo (Liberia)



The African (Jackass) Penguin is one of the species to benefit from the Global Seabird programme

Panel Discussion: Capacity Building for Conservation

Seven panellists chaired by **Achilles Byahuranga** of Nature Uganda debated about capacity development in the BirdLife Africa network and noted that significant progress in capacity development had been made over the last few years by well managed NGOs in the BirdLife Africa Partnership.

Key recommendations

- There is a recurrent theme of poverty/ conservation interactions in BirdLife's work in Africa and BirdLife Partner NGOs need to develop additional cross-cutting skills in these (and other) areas
- The Partnership should explore ways of building capacity at the grassroots level among local communities and Site Support Groups
- Effective collaborations/links should be developed with key organisations outside the BirdLife Partnership who share/complement our vision
- Lobbying politicians should be a priority area of work for the BirdLife Africa Partnership.



The members of the Panel



The Africa Programme 2006

Dr. Erasmus Owusu of the Ghana Wildlife Society (GWS) gave an overview of “The BirdLife International Africa Partnership: status of the Partnership in 2006 and challenges for the future”.

The BirdLife Africa network currently comprises 19 NGOs, and two country programmes. There are 12 staff members in the Africa Partnership Secretariat in Nairobi and Accra.

Species work across the Partnership in 2006 involved research on 44 species aimed at filling gaps in biological knowledge, as well as determining current populations. Waterbirds were monitored at more than 75 sites in 11 countries. There was additional monitoring work conducted on more than 13 species including: Hinde’s Babbler, Southern Bald Ibis, Cape Parrot, Blue Swallow, Grey-crowned Crane, Wattled Crane, Black Eagle, African Fish Eagle, Grey-necked Picathartes, White-winged Flufftail, Sokoke Scops-owl, Lappet-faced Vulture, and Fox Kestrel.

Single species conservation action efforts were directed at more than nine species including: Grey-necked Picathartes, White-winged Fluff tail, Cape Parrot, Wattled Crane, Chaplin’s Barbet, Blue Swallow, Seychelles Fody, Seychelles Warbler, and Seychelles Magpie Robin. These efforts resulted in improved conservation status for the Seychelles Magpie Robin and the Seychelles Fody downlisted from Critical to Endangered and Vulnerable to Near-Threatened IUCN Red List Status respectively. The Seychelles Scops Owl was also downlisted from Critical to Endangered. This was largely due to the work of Nature Seychelles.

Sites work across Africa involved surveys at 17 sites across the region (both existing and potential IBAs). Three **national IBA directories** were published; for Sierra Leone, Zambia and Burkina Faso.

BirdLife Partners implemented **conservation action** at more than 25 IBA sites including: site restoration or rehabilitation; sustainable resource use; income generating activities (IGAs); public awareness campaigns; establishment of environmental resource centres; advocacy for designation of sites as Protected

Areas (e.g., nine sites were designated as Ramsar sites through Partners’ lobbying efforts); purchase of private land (e.g. in Kenya); collaborative Protected Area management (in Burundi and Seychelles); input to policy/legislation in agriculture, hunting, and poverty alleviation (e.g. in Tunisia and South Africa)

BirdLife Partners in Africa carried out a series of **Awareness raising initiatives** including participation in events to mark the World Migratory Bird Day, World Environment and World Wetlands Day. One Partner organized a National Bird Week; and eight Partners initiated national environmental educational programmes. Six Partners hosted radio talk shows and two ran regular TV programmes. Nature Kenya and BirdLife Botswana launched educational books on the environment.

Habitat work in Africa included conservation initiatives in the Bamenda Highlands (Cameroon), along the coastal wetlands of Ghana (GWS) and the Congo-Nile Divide (ABO).

Within the **People component of the BirdLife Africa programme**, work across Africa involved:

- The establishment of 12 new Site Support Groups (SSGs) in the network
- Capacity development of SSGs and NGOs for monitoring, surveys, advocacy, and entrepreneurial skills to support livelihoods
- Implementation of conservation and Income Generating Activities at over 25 IBA sites including Apiculture, *Aloe vera*, Animal husbandry, Mushroom farming, Commercial Tree nurseries, Vegetable gardening, Butterfly farming.



Recently published
IBA directory for
Burkina Faso,
Sierra Leone and Zambia



Emerging Issues in the BirdLife Africa Programme

Avian Flu

Mengistu Wondafrash of EWNHS gave “An introductory overview to some key issues that require urgent action by the BirdLife Africa Partnership”. He noted that with the advent of the Avian Flu crisis some authorities had misguidedly authorised killing of wild birds, which could have negative implications for endangered bird species.

Avian Flu Case Studies from the BirdLife Africa Network

Prof Ali El Hili, AAO Tunisia presented a paper titled “*Preparing for an avian flu outbreak: Les Oiseaux migrants et l’influenza*” while

Prof Emmanuel Obot, NCF, Nigeria made a presentation on “*Dealing with an avian flu outbreak: The Nigerian experience*”. NCF activities in complementing the government response to the outbreak in Nigeria included: a survey of the Hadejia Nguru Wetlands, writing a press release on the outbreak in the print media, organising an education/awareness programme and collaborating with the Veterinary Institute on relevant issues.

Regional Overview of Avian Flu across Africa

“An overview of ongoing initiatives and available BirdLife facilities for dealing with the Avian flu crisis in Africa” was presented by **Paul Kariuki**, BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat. BirdLife has been involved in providing:

- **Information:** www.birdlife.org/action/science/species/avian_flu/index.html
- **Guidance on surveillance of wild birds:** www.birdlife.org/action/science/species/avian_flu/surveillance.html
- **Training:** provided by the Walter Reed Project (WRP) of US Army Medical Research Unit and the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) in Nairobi.

- **Setting up discussion fora:** BirdLife has set up a yahoo list. To subscribe, send a message to aiwatch-subscribe@yahoo.com

Global Overview of Avian Flu

Dr. Leon Bennun, Director of Science and Policy, BirdLife Global Secretariat, provided a global overview of the avian flu crisis in a presentation titled “*Avian flu: current global status and impact on wild bird conservation; lessons for Africa*”. He traced the evolution of the virus spread: **Phase 1** SE Asia 1996–2005 □ **Phase 2** Summer 2005 Spread across west-central Asia □ **Phase 3** Autumn 2005 Eastern Europe □ **Phase 4** Jan-March 2006 Wild birds & poultry in Europe □ **Phase 5** February 2006 Africa and India □ Poultry outbreaks in west and north-east Africa.

The key routes of spread were detailed as the poultry trade (some strong circumstantial evidence despite poor knowledge and documentation), movement of contaminated equipment, materials and waste products, migratory birds (although simplistic assumptions about spread by wild birds based on genetics have little basis), and the wild bird trade. He also lamented the very poor ecological information available (the ‘wild duck’ syndrome) with basic data often lacking, questionable methodologies, and inadequate involvement of ecologists and ornithologists. He noted that H5N1 has affected at least 42 species of wild birds so far with at least one globally threatened species affected – the Red-breasted Goose positive for H5N1 on Skyros Island, Greece, in Feb. 2006.

He concluded that BirdLife’s contribution should include: providing ecological data and science-based advice; communication to counter hysteria and unbalanced reporting; building H5N1 surveillance into ongoing monitoring of water birds and IBAs; linking ornithologists and vets/virologists and building links with relevant Government and international organisations and capacity development including improving data and coverage.



The Global Avian Influenza Network for Surveillance (GAINS) was highlighted. GAINS was formed with the aim of building or supporting field surveillance capacity for wild birds, related to distribution, movements, mortality and AI status, and providing a platform for information sharing. It is co-ordinated by the Wildlife Conservation Society, with USAID funding. There are good opportunities for BirdLife involvement.

A Roundtable discussion on “*Dealing with avian flu and eco-health problems: recommendations for the future*” recommended that BirdLife Partners in Africa should be proactive and take the lead in educating the public and members and raising awareness; assist initiatives to avert human transmission where possible and stay informed and alert to other potential zoonotic outbreaks. It is important not to look at this virus in isolation; there have been massive impacts of other viruses e.g., Newcastle disease due to emphasis on H5N1.

Climate Change

Debbie Pain of RSPB (BirdLife in the UK) gave an overview of “Conservation in the face of climate change: developing adaptive management strategies and planning conservation responses that minimise the loss of birds & biodiversity across Africa”.

She cited the key predicted effects of climate change as a rise in mean surface temperature by 1.4–5.8°C by 2100, increased annual precipitation of 5–20% especially in high-latitude and equatorial areas, increase in intensity & frequency of extreme climatic events, and rise in sea levels of 9–88 cm. Effects on species are predicted to include changes in timing of breeding and migration; disruption of species interactions and communities; synergisms with other stresses e.g. disease and invasives; range-shifts – e.g. polewards and upslope, and contraction of species ranges. Potentially susceptible species to the effects of climate change include those on low-lying islands, mountain-top endemics, high-latitude species, restricted-range species, poor dispersers and extreme niche specialists. A key point was that conservation networks are often based on a static view of biodiversity. However, because ecosystems are dynamic, such networks need to be adapted to minimise the impacts of climate change on species representation within them.

To predict the impacts of climate change on birds, a species *climate modelling concept* was introduced which involves combining bio climate and species distribution to simulated occurrence in relation to climate. Following such modelling, measures should be developed to minimise the impacts of climate change on the functioning of IBAs including: identifying key stable sites as priorities for conservation; identifying species that will become underrepresented and the best measures to conserve these species; identifying new IBAs and future biodiversity hotspots and identifying key ‘corridors’ through which species can make range shifts and recommending wider landscape conservation measures

Where do we go from here? In responding to the threat of climate change, there is an urgent need to:

- *Propose new IBAs* likely to become key areas for bird conservation in future to the network
- Develop an ‘*Adaptive Management Framework*’ for the medium to long term
- Develop a ‘*Knowledge Exchange Facility*’ (an information and expertise exchange network)
- Develop an ‘*Early Warning System*’ e.g., based on predicted high-risk sites.

The presentation was concluded by pointing out that the BirdLife Africa Partnership would be putting forward regional project proposals to donors to fund some of the work needed. BirdLife Africa Partners were urged to participate.



Migratory Flyway Conservation

Achilles Byahuranga of Nature Uganda gave a presentation titled “*What do we know about bird migrations in Africa?*”

He reviewed the reasons for long-distance (inter-continental) and short distance migrations including, harsh weather conditions, food supply, and enhanced breeding opportunities.

Key threats to migrating birds were noted as predation risk, habitat degradation due to human destruction or disturbance, climate change leading to changes in breeding phenology e.g. timing of migrations, and other local factors (collisions, hunting, pollution/poisoning). Gaps in our knowledge of African avian migration were highlighted including: information on monitoring of species and sites; migration patterns and flyway atlases; species ecology and behaviour; flyway population delimitation; interaction with other biodiversity and sustainable development through research and monitoring networks.

Dr. Julius Arinaitwe and **Dr. Paulinus Ngeh**, BirdLife Africa Secretariat summarised current BirdLife work on the conservation of Migratory Flyways in Africa in a presentation titled “*Status of migratory flyway conservation in the BirdLife Africa network: is this a gap in the current BirdLife Africa programme?*”

Initiatives highlighted included:

- **The Soaring Birds project** that will mainstream conservation of migratory soaring birds into key productive sectors along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway. Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Authority, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen are the implementing countries. The project is expected to commence implementation in 2007.
- **The Wings over Wetlands project** aims at enhancing conservation of a critical network of sites required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways. Its coverage includes: Gambia, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, and Yemen. The project will strengthen strategic capacity to plan and manage the conservation of migratory waterbirds and the critical sites along their flyways. Implemented by Wetlands International and BirdLife International; the project will run from 2006 to 2010.



Map showing Migratory Flyways between Africa and Europe

Other initiatives mentioned included: **A Global Flyways conservation programme with a special focus on West Africa, and the Sustainable Hunting project** in the Middle East and Africa.

Marc Argeloo of VBN (BirdLife in the Netherlands) gave a short description of “*A conservation flyway perspective for BirdLife*”

He cited science-based evidence of ‘long-term population declines in Afro-Palaearctic migrant birds’ and measures to ameliorate this, including: institutional development, information sharing, and the need for a strong conservation message. Partners were urged to explore potential links with other partners along migratory flyways. VBN – BirdLife in the Netherlands - and RSPB – BirdLife in UK - are willing to fund regional flyways initiatives.



Fundraising

Unrestricted Fundraising: Case Studies from the Africa Network

Gerard Boakye, GWS presented a paper on “*Corporate fundraising in Ghana*”.

He noted that corporate involvement in the non-profit sector is gradually changing through a voluntary practice of corporate philanthropy, or due to the current practice of corporate social responsibility, or through mutually beneficial partnerships. Benefactors range from industries to private individuals/investors. He pointed out that practitioners, benefactors and beneficiaries (‘nonprofits’) do not fully understand the mechanics behind the effectiveness of these partnerships. Thus, they have not developed capacity to harness these partnerships, and may not be doing enough to leverage corporate/not-for-profit partnerships. The GWS corporate strategy includes: a Corporate Membership Scheme; Cause Related (Mini-Project) Marketing - for instance, Standard Chartered Bank sponsored an Urban Bird Survey; Corporate Sponsorship of Awareness Creation Events/ Programs such as World Bird Watch Days or World Environment Day Activities; Consultancies where corporates can fund studies to facilitate environmental compliance, biodiversity components of EIAs, etc; Fundraising Events: e.g., Mission Moments, Green Cities, Clean Environment Walk, Walk N Pick, and Wildlife Clubs Festivals etc.

Harold Hester, BirdLife Botswana gave an overview of “*Fundraising for developing an NGO*”.

He suggested that “uncommitted” or “unrestricted” funds should be about 25 to 30% of an NGO’s total budget. For this purpose he indicated that corporates, society members, embassies, the general public, tourists, and the environmentally aware and wealthy could be approached. He noted the importance of being able to offer incentives such as exposure to membership of the society, exposure to wider BirdLife network, skills of members, mutual benefits, unusual opportunities provided nowhere

else, and even a worthy social conscience. He ended by providing a range of ideas which can lead to successful fundraising, including lectures on finance, Stock Exchange evenings, Film premieres, Attractive sponsorships, Legacies, Relationships with corporates, appointing an excellent patron, Patron’s Fund, sale of calendars, postcards, etc.

Narisoa Ramanitra and **Vony Ramonoarisoa** of ASITY and BIMP respectively presented a paper on “*Fundraising & publicity through events: the Madagascar Bird Fair*”.

The Malagasy Bird Fair took place in September 2004 at the Parc Botanique et Zoologique Tsimbazaza. Its main objectives included improving national public awareness on birds, different species and their status, conservation efforts, and getting partner support by promoting the Zoological and Botanical National Park (PBZT) and promoting exchange between participants. The key participants were conservation institutions and NGOs, tour operators / agencies, guide associations and nature painters. The main activities were exhibition and sales stands, a bird conference, bird watching (led by ASITY members), and a children’s bird colouring competition (lead by BIMP members). The resultant publicity has led to increased membership for ASITY.

Overall, the Madagascar Bird Fair was more successful in terms of publicity than in terms of fundraising but fulfilled most objectives. Ideas to improve fundraising during the next Malagasy Bird Fair include: more national sponsorship to cover more costs, sharing entrance fees, paying of exhibitors and attracting more participants.



The Madagascar Bird Fair



Fundraising Progress Review

In “A review of fundraising recommendations from CAP 2005 and next steps”, **Maaïke Manten**, Institutional Fundraiser for Africa presented information on progress with three key recommendations from CAP 2005, namely, to raise more money for conservation, develop fundraising capacity of CAP, and diversify the donor base:

- There has been an 87.4 % overall budget growth of the Africa Partnership in terms of resources available for conservation from £1,418,260 in 2000 to £2,657,645 in 2004. The projected amount for 2006 is approximately £3,300,000. Fundraising by or with support of Secretariat also grew from £75,517 in 2001 to £2,060,106 in 2005
- On fundraising capacity, staff from at least 20 African NGOs benefited from some sort of fundraising training in 2005/6 as part of various projects (e.g. Soaring Birds) and programmes (including nine Partners that went through the Building on Experience programme).
- The number of donors supporting the Africa Programme (through the BirdLife Secretariat) has grown from 9 in 2001 to 22 in 2005.

Fundraising Strategy 2006

An “Overview of Regional Fundraising Strategy for 2006” reviewed the regional fundraising strategy for the BirdLife Africa Partnership from the following six ‘strategic directions’:

- **Strategic direction I: Raising funds for project proposals in the Africa Project Catalogue (APC) and the Africa Project Portfolio (APP).** In 2005, the APC had a success rate of 30 %. APC 2006 has 30 entries from 15 countries, and a special Species Catalogue with 20 entries from 12 countries. Currently, seven projects have been ‘sold’ and a number are still outstanding with various donors. APP 2006 contains 23 entries (seven regional, five sub-regional, and 11 national from eight countries). Currently the Africa Secretariat is involved in 21 multi-country projects and nine single-country projects.
- **Strategic direction II: Developing strong, long-term relations with donors with a strong**

interest in Africa. The Africa Secretariat is currently involved in 30 projects supported by about 30 different donors. These vary from long-standing donors such as RSPB, VBN and GEF, to ‘new’ donors such as Comic Relief, Swedbio and the FAO Community Empowerment Fund (CEF).

- **Strategic direction III: Developing Partners’ capacity for fundraising.** Funding opportunities are disseminated through e-mail and in the BirdLife e-bulletin (4 times in 2005); fundraising articles appeared in the BirdLife Africa/Afrique newsletter (2 p.a.) based on discussions at CAP 2005 and the outcomes of a fundraising needs questionnaire. On-the-job support was delivered as and when requested. A fundraising toolkit was disseminated at CAP 2005 and follow-up support has been provided. Training was provided to Partner delegates from Zambia and Madagascar, and to various staff members of NatureKenya.
- **Strategic direction IV: Developing a BirdLife Africa network fundraising structure.** The fundraising focal point network was updated in 2005 and again in 2006. The current list is provided below:

BirdLife Africa Fundraising Focal Points

Botswana:

Kabelo Senyatso (copy Harold Hester)

Burkina Faso:

Idrissa Zeba (copy Souleyman Zeba)

Burundi:

Geoffrey Citegetse

Cameroon:

Guillaume Dzikouk (copy Roger Fotso)

Egypt:

Sherif and Mindy Baha el Din (copy Hala Barakat)

Ethiopia:

Mengistu Wondafresh (copy Ato Kinfe Abebe)

Ghana:

Gerard Osei Boakye (copy Erasmus Owusu)

Kenya:

Paul Matiku

Liberia:

Flomo Moluba

Madagascar:

Rado Andriamasimanana

Nigeria:

Ibironke Olubamise (copy Prof Obot)

Rwanda:

Serge Nsengimana (copy Claudien Nsabagasani)



Seychelles:

Kerstin Henri (copy Nirmal Shah)

Sierra Leone:

DD Siaffa

South Africa:

Gerhard Verdoorn (copy Pam)

Tanzania:

Fortunatus Japi Nkuba (copy Lota Melamari)

Tunisia:

Claudia Feltrup-Azafzaf

Uganda:

Achilles Byaruhanga

Zambia:

Lizanne Roxburgh

Zimbabwe:

Chip Chirara

- ***Strategic direction V: Fundraising for the effective functioning of the Africa Secretariat (core funding).*** This strategic direction includes various fundraising mechanisms to obtain ‘unrestricted income’ for the Secretariat and Partners: for instance through the development of a trust fund; marketing, sales, campaigns/events etc. At the moment, the Secretariat awaits further guidance from Global Council about the trust fund. A marketing plan for the Secretariat has been developed and is being implemented. Advertisers for the Africa/Afrique Newsletter (and the e-bulletin) are being actively pursued.
- ***Strategic Direction VI: Corporate fundraising.*** So far the Africa Secretariat has largely focused its fundraising efforts on the ‘institutional sector’. A separate ‘plan’, different approaches and other fundraising skills (than for ‘institutional fundraising’) are required to expand fundraising efforts into the corporate sector. Further developments along this strategic direction are presented below.

Following recommendations from CAP 2005, **Maaïke Manten** presented “*A draft Corporate Fundraising and Marketing Strategy for Africa*” for input and approval. The strategy is mainly aimed at increasing and diversifying the funding base through collaboration with the corporate sector. Examples cited included: Corporate Sponsorships, Sales, Affinity Relationships and Licensing where one gives the organisation’s ‘trademark’ to the product, but which is not reliant on the members supporting/buying these products e.g. sales of bird food and feeders, sales of optics, camping gear, clothing etc.

A Roundtable Discussion on *Accessing Sustainable Funding: eliminating the culture of donor-dependency* reported the following:

- More fundraising training for staff in Partner organisations is required, but the issue of how this could be funded was not resolved (internal/external)
- Retention of trained staff is a big issue which goes beyond contracts, payments, leadership issues etc.; but the group concluded the problem could not be solved at the meeting
- Better profiling, marketing, branding and use of BirdLife slogan (‘together for birds and people’) at national level should be a high priority
- It is essential to ensure core costs are always covered; where appropriate – all operational and core costs should be charged to project budgets as appropriate.

Fundraising Workshops

A workshop session on fundraising titled “From talk to action - designing unrestricted fundraising initiatives in Africa” looked at ways in which the Africa Partnership could raise “unrestricted” or non-project funds. **Paul Matiku** of NatureKenya summarized the comments and recommendations from four working groups in the workshop:



Participants during a BirdLife fundraising training



(1) Sales and events

- This group noted that the key product BirdLife is trying to sell is *bird conservation* and our activities should be planned accordingly. A list of items was produced that could be developed and sold by the Africa Partnership
- The idea of a **regional Bird Fair** was endorsed, to be piloted in Ghana with support of the Africa Secretariat

(2) Appeals and campaigns

- The *'Follow that Bird' eco-tourism campaign* proposed by BirdLife Botswana was supported and endorsed. It however needs to be re-packaged and marketed at a regional level
- The Africa Partnership should consider setting up other funds such as trust funds, endowment funds, and patron funds. "Big Names" should be used to generate support and publicity where possible
- An *'Appeals and Campaigns Working Group'* should be set up before the end of CAP to develop these ideas further

(3) Corporate fundraising

This group produced a series of guidelines required for the success of corporate fundraising. These guidelines were summarized as:

- Understanding a corporate organisation's culture such as social responsibility, environmental compliancy and tax incentives for social investments is vital
- Good preparation is essential in approaching the corporate
- Good publicity and constant communication is very important in maintaining the relationship

(4) Fundraising from individuals

Plenary discussion after the group meetings suggested

- the World Bird Club is a good idea that could be promoted as an additional benefit to Partners' members (e.g. World Bird Watch magazine)

- the Rare Bird Club is also a good concept in principle but a few issues need to be resolved including: level of contribution (£10,000 considered too high); allocation of contribution (Partner/Secretariat?); and potential benefits for Partners.

Additional fundraising issues raised:

- Fundraising for the Secretariat: this is important and Partners (should) feel responsible for this too, but care should be taken that this does not compete with fundraising for the Partners themselves (perhaps by building in budget lines in Partner projects for the Secretariat)
- A suggestion was made for the Africa Partnership to organise big events (Bob-Geldof-type) to raise lots of money at once
- Overall the Africa Partnership should focus much more on generating money from within the Partnership (e.g., through avi-tourism initiatives etc.).



Avi-tourism is one way of generating funds



The Important Bird Areas Programme in Africa

Case Studies of IBA Monitoring and Conservation from the Network

Enock Kanyanya, NatureKenya presented “Monitoring Kenya’s biodiversity with a focus on IBAs”.

He described a two-tier monitoring framework including on the one hand “Basic Monitoring” conducted at all 60 IBAs in Kenya, and “Detailed Monitoring” which involves detailed measurement of certain species and habitat parameters by SSGs. A standard form is used to track parameters of pressure or threats facing the site, the state of species and habitats on the site, and the response by managing agents. Field monitoring is done by a variety of institutions including the Forest Department, Kenya Wildlife Service, SSGs etc, using forms distributed by NatureKenya. The results are collated and issued as an annual status report. For detailed monitoring, monitoring guidelines have been developed providing protocols for various habitats including forests, grasslands, and wetlands and for bird censuses. There have also been capacity building efforts for government officers and local communities (SSGs). The main challenges for IBA monitoring in Kenya were noted as inadequate resources;

inadequate capacity; limited understanding of monitoring; converting monitoring results to meaningful indices acceptable by government; poverty and communication problems due to remote sites.



The 2005 annual status report for Kenya's IBAs

Idrissa Zeba, NATURAMA gave an account of “IBA conservation at Lake Oursi in Burkina Faso”.

He described the biodiversity at this Ramsar site as including 108 species of birds with high concentrations of waterbirds. The main threats to the site include climate change, cattle grazing, and human pressure for fishing etc. NATURAMA has undertaken baseline socio-economic studies at the site, studies on strategies to restore the habitat, annual monitoring of birds, education and awareness raising; formation and capacity development of SSGs at the site to undertake site conservation activities and the development and implementation of management plans.



The regional IBA monitoring report for 2005

The Status of the IBA Programme in Africa

“The Status of implementation of the IBA Programme across the BirdLife Africa Partnership” was reviewed by **Dr. Julius Arinaitwe**, Africa Secretariat. The main findings were:

- Eleven countries have produced **national IBA directories** or included national chapters in a sub-regional directory
- Seventeen Partners have established a network of **112 Site Support Groups** working at 75 IBAs
- Through the efforts of African BirdLife Partners, **44 IBAs have been designated as Protected Areas** while a further 11 sites have attained legal recognition under international conventions

- **IBA monitoring** is being carried out at 220 IBA sites at the basic level and 155 sites at the detailed level in fourteen Partner countries
- A **national IBA conservation strategy** has been documented in four of the 19 BirdLife Africa Partners



Monitoring at IBAs

- **National Liaison Committees (NLCs)** are functional in four Partner countries, although originally established in more than 11 countries
- There is no evidence that any Partner has updated its country information in the World Bird Database, though recent national IBA directories contain updates to the information in the continental IBA directory by Fishpool and Evans (2001)
- Fifteen of the 19 members of the BirdLife Africa Partnership (Partners) have at least one staff member responsible for coordinating the IBA programme. Four members do not have any staff addressing the IBA programme

Key recommendations for improving the IBA Programme in Africa included:

- All BirdLife Africa NGOs require a dedicated staff member to coordinate the IBA programme. Seeking funding for this position should be a priority. Partners who do not currently have an IBA Coordinator should designate temporary IBA focal points
- All countries yet to publish national IBA directories are urged to produce them with adequate consultation with the BirdLife Secretariat
- BirdLife Secretariat should develop and make guidelines on designation of new IBAs widely available. This will prevent

a recurrence of the situation in which some IBAs have been included in recently published national IBA directories without BirdLife Secretariat review

- The reasons for the slow uptake of NLCs and national IBA conservation strategies should be identified and addressed before they are further promoted. The BirdLife Secretariat should facilitate a review of NLCs and develop fresh guidelines
- Information on the membership and activities of SSGs should be systematically collected by national NGOs and factored into subsequent IBA status reports
- National Partners should make IBA monitoring results available centrally (preferably in annual national IBA status reports) for the Secretariat to produce a regional State of the IBAs report
- The Secretariat should organise appropriate training and support to the Partnership on the new web-enabled version of the World Bird Database

The World Bird Database

The new “*Web-enabled version of the World Bird Database (WBDB)*” was reviewed by **Dr. Lincoln Fishpool**, Global Secretariat and a workplan for roll-out across the Partnership presented (with **Dr. Julius Arinaitwe**). **The present WBDB development priorities** include: web-enabling of the WBDB (Partner/national version); stronger Partner focus for application; reducing time-lags – so as to make IBA assessment a continuous process; extending/improving support for IBA monitoring; developing a “reference module”; building links to the Worldbirds programme; obtaining IBA polygons and further developing GIS capacity and expertise; developing design capacity to manage other taxa; offering multi-language support; sharing data collection tool with Conservation International. The WBDB currently allows for monitoring – Threats (pressure); Condition (state) by habitat, Condition (state) by species; and Action (response).

WBDB key areas of work in 2006 are: designing monitoring input forms and reports, developing linkages between Worldbirds and WBDB, reviewing management of IBA qualification status and criteria (over time), specifying WBDB References and translation of software (to be scheduled).



Roll-out of the World Bird Database across the Partnership will occur in three stages:

- **Stage 1:** demonstration to CEOs and planning and securing commitment to support WBDB use. In this stage, outputs to be delivered at national and regional level will be identified, and information on IBAs for advocacy produced. Annual targets for using the database will be identified in addition to customizing the database for Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) needs; focal points will be identified and their time secured to participate in training and to use the database. Species, habitats and threats information updates will be entered for all or at least 50% of IBAs



The web-enabled WBDB

- **Stage 2:** capacity assessment, confirmation of focal points, identification of venue and confirmation of dates for training, securing resources (funding) for training and confirmation of facilitators
- **Stage 3:** outputs from the database and any issues will be reviewed and new annual targets for using the database set.

Toolkit for IBA Conservation

“An outline of a toolkit for IBA Conservation in Africa” was presented by **Dr. Julius Arinaitwe**.

The purpose of the toolkit is to compile outputs from various frameworks, workshops and conferences on diverse aspects of IBA conservation, especially in Africa, and make all these available to the Africa Partnership in a complete manual (toolkit). A by-product of the toolkit project is the development of capacity within the African network. The toolkit includes sections on: the identification

and monitoring of IBAs; prioritisation of IBAs for conservation action at sites; advocacy and mainstreaming IBA conservation at the national level; conservation of IBAs through Site Support Groups; awareness, communication and branding; resourcing and capacity Development.

An IBA toolkit will support future IBA conservation in the region



IBA Monitoring in Africa

A Roundtable discussion on “*The IBA programme in Africa with a focus on monitoring IBAs in Africa: status and progress; capacity in the network and key gaps in the IBA programme and how to fill them*” made the following main recommendations:

- National and regional IBA monitoring systems should be designed and implemented as long-term processes with adequate funding and personnel. Monitoring IBAs should preferably form part of the core functions of BirdLife Partners
- BirdLife Africa NGOs should develop partnerships with government and other stakeholders for IBA monitoring and demonstrate that the information will be valuable to these stakeholders
- Socio-economic indicators should be measured and monitored simultaneously with biodiversity monitoring
- Wider access to the data in the new web-enabled version of WBDB, is an issue which needs to be finalised; in principle making data as widely available as possible taking national sensitivities into account is probably the right direction

The Regional IBA Africa Directory – a 2nd Edition

A **Roundtable** discussion on “*Developing a process and schedule for the 2nd edition of the regional IBA Africa Directory*” made the following recommendations:

- A review of the regional IBA directory by 2008 was desirable but ambitious
- A new version of the regional IBA directory may comprise updates from the WBDB together with easily available information from national Partners and contacts
- The new version should contribute IBA data to the 2010 targets



Efforts are being made to produce a second edition / update of the regional IBA directory

- Partners should utilise WBDB as the main data collection tool
- Partners should update national chapters
- External focal points should be established in countries outside the network
- A format for standard fact sheets should be designed
- Relevant analyses for a summary should be planned and undertaken.

The New Regional GEF funded Project PDFB: “Enhancing Local Capacities for Sustainable Biodiversity Action in Africa”

Dr. Charles Ntaganda, ACNR and **Dr. Paulinus Ngeh**, BirdLife Africa Secretariat provided an overview for a series of group work sessions on the above-named new regional GEF funded project being implemented in six countries: Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Burundi, Malawi, and Botswana.

The immediate objective is to improve the capacity of civil society and government to work in partnership to manage Protected Areas (particularly small sites currently receiving sub-optimal conservation management attention). Expected outcomes are increased local stakeholder engagement and action, increased capacity in the conservation community at national level and a strengthened enabling environment.

Outputs so far include assessment of site selection and conservation needs, capacity assessment, socio-economic analysis and feasibility, detailed planning for funding and development of a project for presentation to the GEF and other parties. The project has been endorsed by governments of five out of the six countries. The project teams have been recruited and in place, and a stakeholder workshop has been held in all countries.

Demonstration sites have been selected and conservation needs assessed. Guidance notes and regional frameworks have been developed and distributed to facilitate the different studies to be undertaken. Lastly, capacity needs assessments are ongoing and contacts have been established with governments to ensure re-endorsement of the project under the new financing system of GEF RAF.

Communications Workshop

Idrissa Zeba, NATURAMA, chaired a workshop session in which several groups discussed communications in the Africa Partnership and discussed “*Designing an information and skill transfer system for learning from the lessons of the first regional GEF funded project and other projects*”.

The workshop groups made the following recommendations:

Communication facilities

- Prioritize communication equipment and skills
- Provide for experience-sharing forum between Partners

Human capacity and ICT

- E-group forum to be established and managed by one person from the Partnership

Information management and dissemination

- Provision of hi-quality ICT equipment to all Partners
- Training
- Continued support for CAP and exchange visits and professional development



Utilization and feedback

- Infrastructural development for effective sharing of information in the Partnership
- Exchange visits
- Facilitation of training in the new GEF funded project to be delivered by NGOs from the first GEF funded project
- meetings at regional level (e.g., CAP) – 2-way learning process



A video capturing lessons learnt from the “African NGO-Government Partnerships

Additional issues raised:

- A ‘lessons learned’ video on the first BirdLife GEF funded project is available on VHS and DVD in French and English
- The BirdLife ‘extranet’ as discussed in the groups is currently being developed (Cambridge)
- The list of ‘communication equipment needed’ can be merged with a similar list that was developed in the context of the ‘wildlife clubs’ proposal (2004)

Infrastructure, ‘extranet’ / e-forum / experience-exchange forum, regional meetings (CAP) and exchange visits seemed the highest priorities.

Conclusions and Recommendations on the Africa IBA Programme

Dr. Charles Ntaganda, ACNR summarized the conclusions and recommendations on the Africa IBA programme. These included calls for CAP to :

- Adopt and engage in IBA monitoring using the new Global IBA monitoring framework to maintain consistency
- Review the draft socio-economic monitoring frameworks and support the Secretariat in finalizing them and using them
- Adopt and use the new web-enabled WBDB and use it to update the information on their IBAs
- Endorse the update of the regional IBA directory, with the Partners undertaking the work within their countries. This would be done through the World Bird Database and should help Partners to produce national directories too
- Urge the Partnership to enhance feedback to the Secretariat on IBA activities
- Endorse the update of the regional IBA directory, with the Partners undertaking the work within their countries. This would be done through the World Bird Database.



The BirdLife Africa Species Programme

Case Studies of Species Conservation from the Partnership

Dr. Guillaume Dzikouk presented the work of CBCS on “Monitoring the Vulnerable *Picathartes oreas* in Cameroon”. Numbers of breeding sites with active nests were given with population estimates.

The major threat to the species remains forest clearance for traditional “slash and burn” agricultural practice and to a lesser extent, illegal timber extraction. At the local level, a local SSG (CODEGEM) monitors and raises awareness for the conservation of the species. At the national level, collaboration with government ministries has been enhanced. In addition, National and International Species Action Plans for the species have been developed.

Pete Hancock, BirdLife Botswana presented a paper titled “*Baseline survey of the Slaty Egret in the Okavango Delta*”, a study aimed at gathering ecological information, identifying potential threats, and making recommendations for protection.

The results indicated that the key habitat component for the species was *Cynodon* floodplains. *Cynodon* was found in 59 % of the sites at which the egret occurred. The main threats to slaty egrets were increased adult or immature mortality and decreased productivity (eggs or nestlings). Key recommendations were: to protect breeding sites, maintain hydrological functioning of the delta, build capacity among stakeholders to monitor and protect Slaty Egrets, and develop a Species Action Plan.



The Slaty Egret in Botswana is one of the species that have been surveyed within the network

Progress with CAP 2005 Species Conservation Recommendations

Progress and next steps with the BirdLife species programme were reviewed by **Paul Ndang’ang’a** (BirdLife Africa Secretariat).

- *Recommendation 1: To encourage the Africa Partnership to prioritise implementation of Species Action Plans (SAPs) and production of more SAPs (where necessary) in their work.*
 - Six (out of seven) international SAPs and a SAP development manual have now been published and uploaded on the web.
 - The ASWG coordinator has been in liaison with National Species Programme Focal Points to develop national SAP implementation projects e.g. for Grauer’s Rush Warbler (Burundi and Rwanda), Spotted Ground Thrush (Kenya and Tanzania), Blue Swallow (Zambia, Kenya).
 - At least 20 key activities and projects that contributed to implementation of Species Action Plans for nine species were carried out by 11 network NGOs in the past year.
 - Some network NGOs have participated in formulation of Species Action Plans and others will be involved in the forthcoming Lesser Flamingo Action Planning workshop (organised by Flamingo Specialist Group).



International Species Action Plan for Grauer's Swamp-warbler

- **Recommendation 2:** *To encourage the Africa Partnership to seek opportunities for passing on the training already obtained from the two recently implemented BirdLife regional SAP projects to their staff and partners.*
 - Training notes from the 'SAP implementation training workshop' delivered in February 2005 have been distributed to all partners and more copies are available at CAP 2006.
 - The SAP development manual has been published and is being further distributed as a PDF version to Partner staff although the Secretariat was yet to receive any feedback from Partners on how well the training is being passed on.

- **Recommendation 3:** *To support formation and sustainability of Species Interest Groups that take a lead in conserving key African species.*
 - This has been challenging; the ASWG Coordinator has been liaising with International SAP coordinators to check progress and seek opportunities for supporting them but generally response has been poor.
 - BirdLife Africa Partnership Secretariat developed a proposal to support SIGs that was submitted to the British Ecological Society but failed. This proposal remains within the Species Fundraising Portfolio and will continue to be pursued. Inexpensive aspects of the proposal will however continue to be pursued even in absence of external funding.

- **Recommendation 4:** *To treat Species work as the 'core business' of the BirdLife Africa Partnership.* Feedback is expected from the Partnership during CAP 2006 on how well they have managed to treat species work as their core business. However, most of the NGOs in the Partnership still continue to treat species work as a priority. Over 40 species-specific projects/activities covering over 81 species were undertaken by the Africa Partnership over the past year.

- **Other issues**

Two other key issues that came up during various discussions at CAP 2005 but were not captured as key recommendations were:

- First, the ASWG recommended holding of an electronic ballot for Chairman and sub-regional representatives. The ASWG chair has been elected and sub-regional representatives will be elected during CAP 2006
- Second, it was recommended to find champions for each of the Africa Species Action Plans to drive implementation e.g. scientists, public figures etc. This will be dealt with following the same guidelines as those that will come from the Species Focal Point approach for monitoring Critical species

Guidelines for Species Taxonomy and Nomenclature: The BirdLife Approach

Dr. Lincoln Fishpool, BirdLife Secretariat reaffirmed that BirdLife International maintains its own taxonomic list of the entire world's bird species largely because of the confusion and differences of opinion caused by the presence of several different global, regional, national, site and family taxonomic checklists. The BirdLife list is based on:

- A small number of well-recognised taxonomic sources that have been reviewed and adopted by the BirdLife Taxonomic Working Group (BTWG, see below)
- Peer-reviewed papers describing taxonomic revisions, published subsequent to the standard sources, and which have been reviewed and adopted by the BTWG

- Original taxonomic research conducted by BirdLife researchers and, more recently, by the BTWG, and usually published in BirdLife's Red Data Books, notably concerning particularly controversial and complex taxa (usually where there are important conservation considerations)
- Some deviations from the adopted sources where treatment is judged to be mistaken and/or controversial by the BTWG.

In 2006, a total of 9,934 bird species has been recognised, the majority (93%) based on Sibley and Monroe (1990, 1993), with a small proportion (718 species, 7%) coming from c.130 sources. BirdLife's list of the entire world's bird species is a work in progress, and 87 potential additional species are currently under taxonomic review; these are included in the current BirdLife list as 'under review'. Further updates and releases are planned on a regular basis. More information from www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/taxonomy.html.

A Common Bird Monitoring Programme for Africa

Paul Nding'ang'a and **Dr. Leon Bennun**, BirdLife Secretariat noted that population trends of common and widespread bird species can serve as useful indicators of sustainable development, and that in Europe and North America they are increasingly being used to support otherwise qualitative claims of biodiversity loss.

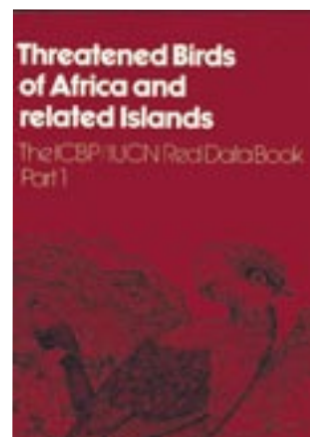
Declines of common bird populations also indicate a fundamental flaw in the way we treat our environment and thus influence the way we behave. The Global Objective of BirdLife's common bird monitoring programme in Africa is thus to reduce the decline in common birds.



The Marabou Stork is one of the common birds to be monitored

Present targets of Africa's common bird programme include:

- 50 % of network to develop and maintain database on common birds (including list of birds traded in the region)
- 80 % of the Africa network have a programme to monitor common birds by 2008
- Partners keep the WBDB updated with new information on Africa's birds and regularly send copies to the BirdLife stakeholders
- 40 % of the network provide annual updated traded species list and associated information to all bird trade relevant stakeholders
- Partners participate in bi-annual waterbird counts (African Waterfowl Census)
- Online Bird Monitoring Programme established in the Africa region by 2007.



Monitoring common birds will help guard them against becoming listed in the Red Data Book

Some of the methods presently being used to monitor common birds in Africa were described including: Waterbird Counts, Bird-walks, Nest Record Cards, Bird Ringing, Road counts and Online Bird Monitoring. Waterbird Counts and Bird Walks are the most commonly used methods in the Africa network at the moment.

In the ensuing discussion, the BirdLife Africa Partnership committed itself to implementing a Common Bird Monitoring Programme for Africa as soon as possible. It was recommended that the Partnership seeks ways of developing a simple standardized format for capturing and synthesizing common bird monitoring data from ongoing activities within the Africa Partnership.



The Species Guardian and Champion Approach

In a presentation on “*Introducing action and monitoring for Critical species in Africa – refining and applying the Species Guardian (Focal Point) Approach*”, **Paul Ndang’ang’a** and **Dr. Leon Bennun** explained that the above-named new BirdLife approach would scale-up interventions for CR (Critically Endangered) species and ensure prompt responses to emergencies by the Partnership and others.

Ideally, a Species Guardian would be established for every CR species. Species Guardians would then provide detailed and up-to-date information on status, trends, and actions underway and needed for all CR species, as well as promoting and, in some cases, coordinating required interventions for all CR species.

At the regional level, the ASWG Coordinator would help to identify the Species Guardians, coordinate and nurture the Species Guardians network and liaise with Partners. He would collate, review and evaluate the information provided by the Species Guardians and ensure that the actions needed are incorporated into the BirdLife Regional Programme. At the global level, a Global Species Officer would coordinate the update of the WBDB and fact sheets for all CR species and produce an annual report entitled “Status of the world’s Critically Endangered birds 20XX” highlighting status changes, actions implemented and their effect, BirdLife’s role and impact (including extinctions prevented), and successes and gaps.

Workshop Session on Action and Monitoring for Critical Species in Africa

Delegates undertook the following tasks in two groups

- Reviewed proposed Terms of Reference for Species Guardians and possible criteria for selecting species with a view to refining these to fit what would be more appropriate for Africa
- Selected, with reasons, the top five species for which the Species Guardian approach would be best suited from the list of Critically Endangered species found in Africa.

Main recommendations:

Refining operations of the Species Guardian (SG) Approach for Africa

- Species Guardians (SGs) should not necessarily be BirdLife Partner/ staff.
- SGs should operate under given terms of reference and a Memorandum of Understanding.
- It should be defined clearly within the ToRs how the BirdLife brand should be used
- SGs should preferably have had involvement with the species BUT new interest may be stimulated
- The BirdLife Partner must consult with the BirdLife Africa Secretariat when appointing the SG
- Where there is no Partner, BLAPS will do the appointment but Partners may support action
- Where a species goes beyond one range state, there should be SGs in each range state with collaboration through one range coordinator
- The length of operation should be three years with review after two years (may be renewable)
- SG to do fundraising with Partner, and where there is no Partner, to consult with BirdLife Africa Secretariat
- SGs should be volunteers and good communicators; volunteerism that involves cost recovery should be explored.

Criteria for selecting species for SG approach (and priority species for Africa)

The following six species were selected as the highest priorities for the Species Guardian approach in Africa:



Djibouti Francolin (pictures Houssein Rayaleh)

- **Djibouti Francolin:** Occurs at one or two sites in Djibouti only. Conditions are suitable for improving status with small investment; interest and expertise is available with network development possibilities



- **Long-billed Tailorbird:** Found in two countries - one Partner and one non-Partner; preliminary information is available; Mozambique needs assistance and we can create capacity; Good conservation status in northern Mozambique forests; may not be Critically Endangered after all
- **Dwarf Olive Ibis, Sao Tome Fiscal Shrike, Sao Tome Grosbeak:** three species on one island with overlapping ranges such that one or two IBAs cover the three species; oil threat imminent; 17-20 endemic species in the island
- **Raso Lark:** Good quantitative information regarding conservation status exists. Only 50-100 birds left; if introduced predators arrive on the barren protected islet, the bird could be in great danger; however is a 'little-brown-job'

Prof El Hili also proposed the Houbara Bustard (*though not Critically Endangered*) for consideration for SG approach.

DD Siaffa, CSSL summarised recommendations from the workshop session and in addition to the above it was noted that:

Together with Regional Divisions, the **Global Science Team** plans to develop:

- criteria to determine which CR species would benefit from Species Guardians
- ToRs for Species Guardians
- guidance on integrating work on CR species into all aspects of BirdLife's programme, and on linking work on CR species to other initiatives
- a framework for a "Status of the world's Critically Endangered birds 20XX" report
- an analysis of the capacity and resources required to take the work forward globally
- a regional/global demonstration project and to develop rules and guidelines for developing the programme globally by the end of 2006.

It was also pointed out that the focus of the species programme should be on taking action and advocacy, rather than on more monitoring work. Also, the new emphasis on Critically Endangered species should relate to the existing BirdLife programmes, including the IBA programme, wherever possible. Such work should link to other initiatives, including the Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE), the RSPB/British Birdwatching Fair Research Fund for Critical and Endangered Species, and the BP Conservation Programme. The larger community outside the BirdLife Network should be explored to help with the actions needed, including the zoo community and other NGOs.



Policy and Advocacy

Review of Progress with CAP 2005 Recommendations

The BirdLife Africa Secretariat provided feedback on CAP 2005 Habitat (Policy And Advocacy Programme) Recommendations:

- *APAWG to prioritise key P & A issues in Africa that need addressing:* An initial scoping of P & A issues has been done and a draft advocacy calendar produced for CAP to consider. A workshop to review priorities to be held at this CAP meeting
- *Create P & A databases at national and regional levels:* No progress
- *Activate Regional Focal Points to form active networks of interested Partners:* The regional focal point network has been revamped with the inclusion of new topics and replacement of vacant position. The current list is provided below
- *APAWG to initiate process for agreeing BirdLife Africa's position on key issues:* A global process has just been completed and approved by BirdLife Global Council. A workshop to be held at this CAP to review this process and align the Africa process with this global process
- *Forming P & A interest groups at national level:* This has been initiated by the identification of national focal points for Policy and Advocacy. For instance, GWS is a member of two interest groups in Ghana: Forest Watch and the Mountain Partnership.



Regional Policy and Advocacy Focal Points in Africa

	<i>Regional Focal Point</i>	<i>Sector/ Regional or Sub-regional Institution</i>	<i>Mechanism</i>
1.	Paul Matiku , Nature Kenya	Biodiversity / AU, AMCEN and EAC	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
2.	Neil Smith , BLSA (proposed; to be ratified)	Marine (to be ratified)	Various, including Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP)
3.	Dr. Guillaume Dzikouk-Dzissin , CBCS	Forests	Various, including the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
4.	Achilles Byaruhanga , Nature Uganda	Wetlands	Ramsar Convention
5.	Idrissa Zeba , NATURAMA	Drylands	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
6.	Prof. Gerhard Verdoorn , BirdLife South Africa	Agriculture	Various, including the World Trade Organization (WTO)
7.	Kabelo Senyatso , BirdLife Botswana	- /SADC	-
8.	Prof. Emmanuel Obot , NCF	-/ECOWAS	-
9.	Daniel D. Siaffa , Conservation Society of Sierra Leone	Climate change	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
10.	Prof. Ali El Hili , President, Association Les Amis des Oiseaux, Tunisia	Migratory species/ North Africa and Mediterranean institutions	Convention on Migratory Species (CMS, or Bonn Convention)
11.	Lota Melamari , WCST	Bird trade	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)



Draft Africa Policy and Advocacy Strategy

A paper drafted by **Nathalie Tinguery** was presented describing the “*Regional Policy and Advocacy Strategy for Africa: 2006 – 2010. Advocacy, Communication, Education and Training for the Birdlife Africa Partnership*”.

The aim of this strategy is to provide coherence and consistency to the Africa Partnership’s people programme for increased impact. Its objectives are related to the conservation objectives of saving species, protecting sites, conserving habitats and empowering people. The strategy will be used for policy, advocacy and communication, as well as for training and education, targeting various bodies at the global, regional, national and local levels. *CAP agreed that the draft strategy should be circulated to all Partners for review then finalised.*

General Progress with Policy and Advocacy work in Africa since CAP 2005

This was reviewed by **Paul Matiku** Chair of APAWG and the following points highlighted:

- African members of the Global Policy and Advocacy Working Group (GPAWG) in place
- Africa Policy and Advocacy Working Group (APAWG) operational with 10 countries involved targeting ten institutions and forming core of APAWG
- Nine sectoral Regional Focal Points in place
- National processes beginning to gel (e.g., IBA inventories being completed, NIBACS, NLCs, SSGs etc.)
- Growing interest in building national policy and advocacy capacity
- Regional P&A strategy being drafted.

A number of weaknesses in current P & A work in the Partnership were highlighted including:

- lack of focus on regional policies such that important institutions such as AMCEN, NEPAD etc. are not reached
- limited use of existing tools: NLCs, RIBAC; NIBACs, SAPs, IBA Atlas etc
- limitations in organizational development and advocacy capabilities of the SSGs

- limited coverage of the Birdlife Africa network (18 countries out of 58 plus islands of the Birdlife Africa network) and therefore a great number of African citizens are not reached by policy and advocacy work
- limited capacity of the Partnership to promote itself and to impact in increased fundraising
- inadequate collaboration with other civil society organisations.

Wild Bird Trade

Call for a Ban

Gerhard H. Verdoorn, BirdLife South Africa gave a presentation “*Calling for a ban on wild bird trade in Africa*”.

He started with a snapshot of the current scenario: White-headed Vultures, Palm-nut Vultures imported via Tanzania with CITES permits; Burrowing Owls imported with CITES or other permits and sold in the pet trade; songbirds, seed-eaters and parrots trapped and exported often with legally issued permits; and cranes harvested and exported. Several factors appear to favour continued flourishing of the wild bird trade including the fact that CITES doesn’t prohibit trade; and the continued demand and market for wild birds. Arguments against the trade include the added impact wild bird collection and trade may be having on declining populations; the fact that non-detrimental findings are not presented by beneficiaries of wild bird trade; continued non-verification of sustainability; ethical issues (e.g. free roaming creatures become caged animals); whether permit issuing authorities can be trusted; and the enormous disease risk (in view of H5N1). He ended by calling for the Africa Partnership to endorse a recommendation for a total ban on the Wild Bird Trade. It was noted that the issue would be taken up by the Africa Policy and Advocacy Working Group for recommendation and advice.



The African Grey Parrot

Roger Fotso, CBCS, presented “*The African Grey Parrot: A BirdLife review of its status and proposals to CITES for its conservation*”.

Officially, large numbers of Grey Parrots are captured for trade. From 1994-2003, over 359,000 were reported by CITES Parties. The major exporting countries were: Cameroon (44 %), Democratic Republic of Congo (33 %), Congo (9 %), Cote d’Ivoire (5 %), Liberia, Sierra Leone (both 3 %) and Guinea (2 %). Yet, the actual number of captures is often higher than official numbers reported owing to mortality and illegal trade. The species is declining in 15 countries, 65 % of range states and may now be globally threatened with extinction. Together with habitat loss, international trade is implicated in the majority of declines. There appears to be no systematic monitoring in any of the range countries. This would be needed to support non-detriment findings and hence quota allocations.

BirdLife recommendations to CITES on the African Grey Parrot include:

- A moratorium or quota reduction and export suspensions until research and monitoring can demonstrate sustainable exportable levels
- Establishment of scientifically justified export quotas
- Routine curtailment of quotas to compensate for levels exceeded in previous years
- Investigation of exports of wild-caught birds



Captured African Grey Parrot

from non-range states and illegal trade

- Increased vigilance regarding reputed illegal imports in Middle East e.g. Saudi Arabia
- Enhanced adherence to CITES legislation
- A review of the taxonomic and threat status of the species
- Research into the species’ biology to improve knowledge and support quota allocation.

Potential BirdLife contributions to mitigating the trade in African Grey Parrots include:

- monitoring Grey Parrots at IBAs
- providing information and training in Africa and the Middle East
- contributing to investigation of reported illegal trade
- reviewing taxonomic and threat status
- Publicizing the plight of the Grey Parrot worldwide.

Workshop Sessions on BirdLife Policy & Advocacy in Africa

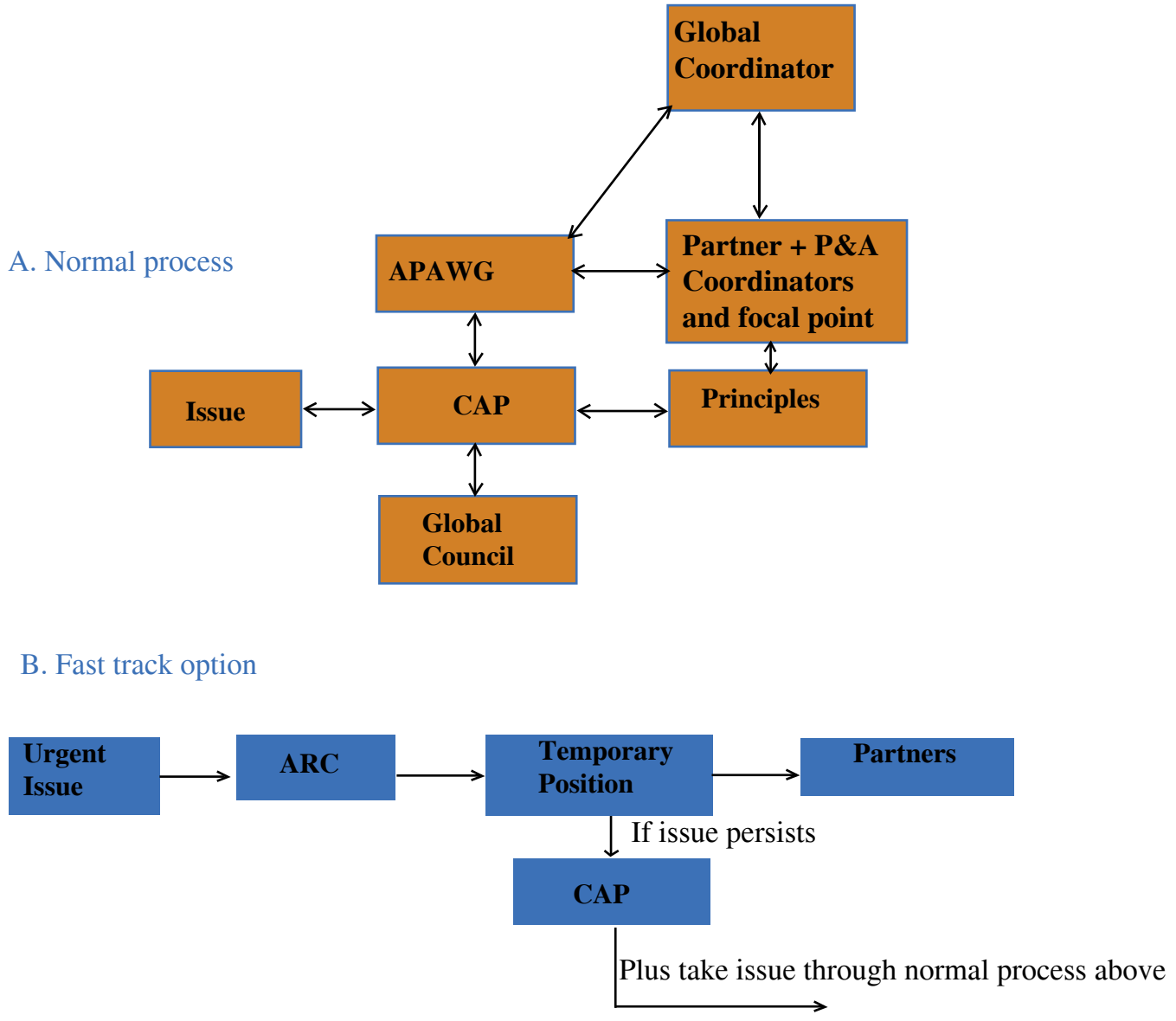
Three issues were reviewed and discussed in group work:

- The process of agreeing BirdLife Africa’s position on key issues (aligning with the global framework) and suggested recommendations on the wild bird trade ban and Grey Parrot review
- Prioritising key P & A issues in Africa that need addressing (including key strategic alliances)
- Finalising the draft regional Advocacy strategy (from CAP 2005)



Agreeing BirdLife Africa's position on key issues

The workshop reviewed the global framework for agreeing BirdLife's position on key policy issues and proposed the following process for Africa that would ensure alignment with the global process:





Recommendations on the Wild Bird Trade

The workshop proposed the following elements for an Africa position:

- Lobby for the closure of wild bird trade markets
- Undertake global public campaign against wild bird trade
- Provide local incentives to stop trapping of wild birds
- Network with other NGOs in the campaign against wild bird trade.

Recommendations on the Grey Parrot to CITES

CAP endorsed the BirdLife recommendations to CITES on the Grey Parrot and made the following suggestions:

- The proposed “Moratorium” should be followed by a process of implementation of monitoring plus assessment of populations in range states
- All exports from non-range states should be banned (unless certified captive bred)

Prioritising key P&A issues in Africa that need addressing

The workshop prioritized the top ten advocacy issues that need addressing by CAP in descending order of priority as follows: *the Wild Bird Trade, Avian Influenza, Africa Convention, Engagement with NEPAD and sub-regional groupings; Protected Areas Advocacy; Climate change; RAMSAR Convention; CCD/Land degradation; CITES/captive breeding; and Incorporating Environmental Education into school education*

Indicators for priority P&A issues in Africa

Alliances required and key indicators for success in the top five policy areas were identified as follows:

1 Wild bird trade

Who:

- Secretariat where there is no Partner
- Partner advocacy focal point
- Focal point for CITES

Indicators:

- Number of Partners involved
- Success stories
- Compliance to CITES by countries
- Media coverage of issue

Alliances:

- TRAFFIC
- Key government departments
- Importing countries
- CITES focal points
- Customs officials and police

2 Avian Influenza

Who:

- Secretariat to coordinate at regional level
- Partners at national level

Indicators:

- Fact sheets and regular updates
- Positive and accurate media coverage

Alliances:

- Ministries of health
- Livestock Authorities
- National task forces
- Other international NGOs
- FAO
- USAID



3 Africa Convention

Who:

- BLI Secretariat to identify key issues, values and options for re-energising

Indicators:

- summary documents produced
- next steps agreed

Alliances:

- AU
- Regional groupings
- NEPAD
- Other NGOs

4 NEPAD/Regional groups

Who:

- Partners to identify priorities for NEPAD/SADC/EAC/ECOWAS environmental component. Explore how to apply information already available to their country.
- Secretariat to coordinate contacts with each of these groupings

Indicators:

- report on key contacts/mechanisms to engage and entry points

5 Protected Areas

Who:

- Secretariat to re-energise workshop report plus identify priorities
- Partners-national advocacy

Indicators:

- Number of Partners engaged with National Park Authorities
- Number of inputs to PA legislation/policy
- Transfrontier conservation initiatives
- Regional inputs via NEPAD etc

Alliances:

- National PA authorities
- IUCN Committee on PA (WCPA)

Finalising the contents of the draft Advocacy strategy

The main recommendations were:

- 1 All Partners should review the strategy and send comments to the Secretariat soon.
- 2 A consultant should be recruited to review the draft strategy based on comments from the Partnership.
- 3 Title to be changed to read “Advocacy Strategy (information, education and communication)”
- 4 Aims and objectives and principles to be modified and edited to capture policy issues and information drive of the advocacy.
- 5 Section 3.2 should be a simple list of Partners/stakeholders and nothing else. Training should be moved to approaches in Section 3.3.

People and Biodiversity Conservation

Review of Progress with CAP 2005 Recommendations

Lota Melamari, WCST, summarised “Progress with ‘People’ recommendations from CAP 2005 and next steps”.

- Review conservation and development projects, analyse and evaluate success and make recommendations on the strategy of future projects.
A draft list of conservation and development projects is now available and evaluations are being carried out.
- Clear strategic statement required on why the BirdLife Africa Partnership undertakes projects for Conservation & Development and how we balance Conservation and Development priorities.
A number of statements can be downloaded from the BirdLife website (www.birdlife.org), e.g., the BirdLife Vision; shared initiatives; shared future. These can be used by the BirdLife Partnership. The Swedbio funded project on “Improving Livelihoods” will provide further guidance on the balance between ‘conservation and development objectives’.
- There should be more frequent updates on progress and lessons learned; new mechanisms for exchanging information should be established; and Partners should identify focal points for their People programmes.
Progress and lessons learned are disseminated through the BirdLife Africa e-bulletin (4 times p.a.) and the newsletter (2 times p.a.); an e-zone (extranet) is being planned; a workshop on upgrading information mechanisms was held at CAP 2006 and recommendations made; however, People programme focal points are not yet identified.

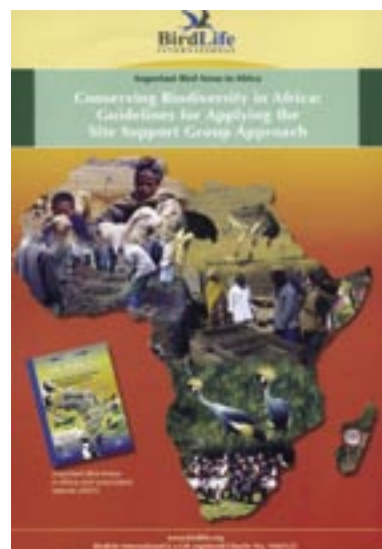
- The overall BirdLife Africa strategy for advocacy, communication and training should be developed ASAP; the BirdLife Africa Partnership should improve future funding efforts by building our credibility, developing greater links with commercial sponsors and selling the SSG model. A draft advocacy strategy is available and being reviewed at this CAP, a draft corporate fundraising strategy has been developed and the BirdLife Africa Secretariat is increasingly selling the SSG model.

Site Support Groups

Capacity and Tools for SSG Work

Capacity and tools for SSG work in the Africa network:

- The updated contents and layout for an **SSG manual** which is in the process of being published were presented. The manual provides guidelines for working with SSGs in Africa.



The cover for the Site Support Group ‘manual’



- A draft regional **Capacity Assessment Tool for SSGs** was unveiled. It is a regional derivative of a national model developed and being tested by Nature Kenya.
- A **framework for measuring socio-economic status at IBA sites** was introduced. This is aimed at the increasing need to monitor the socio-economic impact of SSGs. It is aligned with the global framework for assessing socio-economic and livelihoods impacts of initiatives that link biodiversity conservation to poverty reduction and livelihoods improvement.
- **Draft Guidelines for SSG Advocacy at Sites** were introduced to CAP and Partners were requested to send comments to the Africa Secretariat for finalisation.

Roundtable discussion on SSGs

A discussion on “*Where next with SSG work in Africa?*” reviewed successes and failures of SSG work in Africa, and the support needed from the Africa Secretariat to facilitate SSG work in the Partnership. The key points on each issue are detailed below:

Are SSGs effective in engaging in conservation work?

- SSGs should be prepared and developed to have enough capacity to run themselves sustainably but it is difficult to decide the critical period beyond which SSGs should no longer be actively supported
- SSGs should be handled as partners but monitored closely to see what impact they are making
- SSGs should not be created out of projects and/or made project-dependent, where possible
- Projects should be developed in full consultation with the SSGs at an IBA site to maximise “ownership”
- SSGs make the most impact, if developed from already existing organizations (and are likely to be more sustainable)

Support needed from the Secretariat

- Fundraising
- Dissemination of lessons from different areas/countries/SSGs
- Provision of generic guidelines on SSG development
- Facilitation and support of SSG exchange visits
- Provision of linkages with the Site Action Unit (SAU to seek further resources)
- Development of sub-regional SSG projects

What contributes to failures of SSGs?

- Previous work with local communities at the site (if another NGO has previously failed the community at the site)
- Local disputes/conflicts
- If SSGs have previously been given false promises/ are based on high hopes for some material promise
- Failure to keep in constant contact with SSGs (from Partner) in the initial stages
- Where IBAs are too large to be covered by a single SSG. Potential solutions include initiating/working with more than one SSG and developing a unionizing umbrella body that will bring them together.

Way forward (a ‘big idea’ suggestion)

It was suggested that the Africa Partnership should produce a film/documentary of lessons learnt and stories gathered from implementing the People programme and SSG work. This will spread the word on what the BirdLife Africa Partnership is doing for people and the film could also be used as a fundraising tool. Further research should be carried out on what such a film could capture.



Network Development

Progress with CAP 2005 Recommendations

Birdlife Africa Secretariat presented “*Progress with CAP 2005 recommendations on Africa Network Development and new applications for Partnership status*” as follows:

Network Strengthening Plans:

- **BirdLife Botswana:** *maintain Affiliate status and initiate upgrade process to Partner Designate status in 2006.* This recommendation was accepted by Global Council in November 2005. A self-assessment of BLB for Partner-Designate status was evaluated through a country visit by a joint Secretariat/Partnership team in March 2006 and recommendations made to BLB for strengthening the organisation. These recommendations have been acted on and a revised assessment of BLB for Partner-Designate status is being tabled for consideration by CAP 2006.
- **Zambian Ornithological Society:** *maintain Affiliate status and consider upgrade to Partner Designate status in 2007.* This recommendation was accepted by Global Council in November 2005. The Africa Secretariat continues to work with ZOS to strengthen the organisation. Africa Secretariat staff (Hazell Shokellu Thompson) visited the organisation in March 2006 and attended its Annual General Meeting.
- **Egypt:** *Transfer Affiliate status to NCE of Egypt with the following recommendations: NCE should put in place a strategy for broadening the membership base; Africa Secretariat should work closely with NCE to achieve grass roots conservation; and NCE should develop a bird conservation programme.* This recommendation was tabled at Global Council in November 2005.

Global Council requires a formal assessment of NCE through a visit from a CAP evaluation team before a formal transfer can take place. This evaluation is expected to take place in 2007.

- **Association for the Conservation of Nature in Rwanda:** *maintain Affiliate status and review status in 2007 with a view to an upgrade in 2007 but CAP noted that some issues need substantial work and that 2007 may only be an indicative date for an upgrade.* This recommendation was accepted by Global Council in November 2005. Global Council noted that CAP had reservations on progress with the Network Strengthening Plan and has written a letter to ACNR indicating areas for improvement.

Applications to join the Network

- *CAP recommended acceptance of the Society for the Conservation of Nature in Liberia (SCNL) as BirdLife Affiliate in Liberia for 24 months; status to be reviewed in 2007. Africa Secretariat to work with SCNL to strengthen the organisation during this period.* SCNL was accepted by Global Council in November 2005 as an Affiliate of BirdLife and became the 19th member of the BirdLife Africa Partnership. A network strengthening plan has been developed with SCNL and the organisation is participating in a regional GEF-funded project.
- *A mandate was given to the Africa Secretariat to assess SOS Fôrets of Côte d’Ivoire for Affiliate status and report to CAP in 2006.* A formal assessment of SOS Fôrets has not yet been undertaken due to lack of funds but if funds become available this will be done in 2006 or early 2007. SOS Fôrets is participating in a regional BirdLife project funded by the Darwin Initiative and this project is being used as a vehicle for capacity development.



Network Upgrade

- *CAP recommended the upgrade of Associations “Les Amis Des Oiseaux” of Tunisia (AAO) to Full Partner status and requested the necessary papers be submitted to Global Council. AAO was accepted as a full Partner of the BirdLife Africa Partnership by Global Council in November 2005.*

Progress with the Africa Network Development Plan: 2004 - 2008

The Africa Network Development Plan to 2008 was reviewed and progress outlined:

- *Over the next five years, highest priority will be given to consolidation of the Partnership through capacity development for network upgrades: eight countries will be involved:*
- *Partners Designate to Partners: **Tunisia, Seychelles.** AAO of Tunisia became a full Partner in November 2005. The network now comprises 11 Partners, 1 Partner Designate and 7 Affiliates.*
- *Affiliate organisations to Partners Designate: **Cameroon, Botswana, Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia.** Botswana and Burundi will submit applications for upgrades to Partner Designate status at CAP 2006*
- *Affiliate individuals to Affiliate organisations: **Egypt.** CAP 2005 recommended transfer of Affiliate status to NCE of Egypt from Sherif Baha El Din. Global Council recommended an evaluation of NCE in order to finalise the transfer. This will be done as soon as possible.*
- *It is possible that three new countries may become members of the network through conversion from country programmes/ projects: **Liberia, Madagascar and Morocco:** SCNL of Liberia became an Affiliate of BirdLife in November 2005; in **Madagascar** BirdLife has worked towards Partner development by reinforcing the capacity of the BirdLife country programme team, and building links with the national bird conservation NGO, ASITY, which was established in the early stages of the IBA survey programme. A two year period of collaboration between ASITY and the BirdLife Madagascar Programme has been completed and final options for NGO development are now being considered. A **BirdLife Morocco** Country Programme*

meeting was convened in Spain in February 2006. One of the main recommendations was that steps should be taken to transform the Morocco country Programme to a national NGO and embed it further in the BirdLife Africa Programme. A Morocco presentation is scheduled to take place at CAP 2006.

- *Proactive engagement will be sought in two new countries: **DRC, Sao Tome.** In the **DRC:** there are good links with two NGOs: OBICOK and ACCO. Both have applied to join the BirdLife network but do not yet satisfy the minimum Affiliate criteria. Action is being taken to develop conservation projects on the ground which can be used to develop their capacity. Proposals have been submitted for bird surveys at two sites. BirdLife undertook a scoping mission to **Sao Tome & Principe** in March 2006. A national NGO “Associacia Flora e Fauna de Sao Tome and Principe” was identified as a potential Affiliate and has been awarded a grant of US\$5000 to undertake surveys to determine the status and distribution of the Sao Tome Ibis. VBN (BirdLife in the Netherlands) is funding this initiative*
- *One outstanding application will be followed up: **Malawi.** The Wildlife Environmental Society of Malawi is now participating in a regional BirdLife project: “Enhancing local capacities for sustainable biodiversity action”. Africa Secretariat staff (Dr. Julius Arinaitwe) visited the organization in April 2005. WESM is making a presentation at CAP 2006*
- *There is scope for acceptance of one other completely new application in the next five years. There have been three new applications to join the BirdLife network in 2005/6 and CAP may want to consider further investigation of one or more of these.*
- *In total the maximum growth envisaged in the next five years is the addition of six new countries. This will put the Africa network strength at 25 countries in 2007/8.*

New Applications:

In 2005/6, enquiries of interest and applications to join the BirdLife network were received from **Djibouti Nature** (re-application); **Sudan Wildlife Society**, and the **West African Association for Marine Environment (WAAME)** in Senegal. These applications will be put forward to the CAP Business meeting for consideration.



Report from CAP Business Meeting

The CAP business meeting was held on 23 June 2006 and chaired by **Dr. Erasmus Owusu**, Ghana Wildlife Society. The main decisions and recommendations were as follows:

- **Draft fundraising and corporate fundraising strategies** were adopted with comments. Revised versions should be tabled at the next CAP meeting
- A report on the highlights of **Global Council** meetings was received with appreciation of the effective representation by the Africa member.
- **Reports of the Partnership and Secretariat** and the **Secretariat workplan 2007** were presented and adopted.
- **BirdLife Botswana** was approved to submit an application to BirdLife Global Council for an upgrade to Partner Designate (PD) in 2006. **Association Burundaise pour la protection des Oiseaux (ABO)** was similarly approved to upgrade to PD but in 2007 provided certain conditions are met. **The Wildlife Environmental Society of Malawi** was approved to continue working with the Secretariat and the latter mandated to submit an application for admittance of WESM to the BirdLife network to Global Council after the mandatory two-year minimum collaboration period. The Africa Secretariat was mandated to follow-up applications from **Djibouti Nature, Sudan Wildlife Society** and the **West African Association for Marine Environment (WAAME)** in Senegal and where possible undertake assessments and report back to CAP 2007.
- Recommendations from **the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), the Africa Species Working Group (ASWG), and the African Policy and Advocacy Working Group (APAWG)** were adopted (see Annex 1). These include the following:
 - Proposed new chairs of the committees were accepted (see Closing Session)
 - **The Species Guardian (SG)** approach for monitoring and taking action for Critically

Endangered species in Africa approved by CAP for pilot implementation in the region in 2006/7 with conditions. The top priority species for action were identified as:

- Djibouti Francolin, Long-billed Tailorbird, Dwarf Olive Ibis, Sao Tome Fiscal Shrike, Sao Tome Grosbeak and Raso Lark
- A process of agreeing BirdLife Africa's position on key issues was developed and aligned with the global framework for developing BirdLife positions and statements.
- A suite of priority Policy and Advocacy issues that need urgent addressing by the Africa Partnership was identified and comprised in descending order of priority: *The Wild Bird Trade, Avian Influenza, The Africa Convention, NEPAD and regional groupings, Protected Areas Advocacy, Climate Change, RAMSAR, UNCCD/Land degradation, CITES/Captive Breeding and Incorporating Environmental Education into Schools*. Indicators and next steps were agreed for the top five issues.
- A process for development of the **Africa Programme 2009-2012** through formation of Working Groups was adopted with comments.
- **Revised Terms of Reference for the Alice Bukholi award** were adopted and the existing Committee requested to implement the award taking into account recommendations from CAP.
- A suggestion to form a **CAP fund-raising committee** was accepted. A group comprising **Gerhard Verdoorn** and **Harold Hester** was assigned to document Terms of Reference.
- Africa Secretariat to develop a position paper on the **frequency and timing of CAP meetings**

Next Meeting

CAP agreed to meet again in October/November 2007 in Nairobi, Kenya and overlap with a Global Council meeting.



Closing Session

The following office bearers were elected:

- **Chair of the BirdLife Council for the Africa Partnership (CAP), 2006/7: Ato Mengistu Wondafrash**, Programme Manager and Biodiversity Team Leader, EWNHS.
- **Vice-Chair of CAP 2006/7: Mr Lota Melamari**, CEO/Coordinator, WCST.
- **Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee: Mr Achilles Byaruhanga**, Executive Officer, Nature Uganda.
- **Chair of the Africa Policy and Advocacy Working Group: Prof Gerhard Verdoorn**, Executive Director, BLSA.
- **Chairman, Africa Species Working Group: Ato Mengistu Wondafrash**.
- **Regional Focal Point for Drylands/ UNCCD: Idrissa Zeba**, Executive Director, NATURAMA.
- **Alice Bhukoli Award Committee members: Lota Melamari, Harold Hester and Claudia Azafzaf** with Secretariat Support from **Maaïke Manten**.

Acknowledgements

Dr. Erasmus Owusu of GWS, ably chaired CAP throughout the week; **EWNHS**, especially Ato Mengistu Wondafrash provided excellent logistical support, as did **Ghion Hotel** staff; the **Africa Partnership** was a wellspring of passion, commitment and ideas; **BirdLife International Global Secretariat, RSPB (BirdLife in the UK)** and **VBN (BirdLife in the Netherlands)** provided moral, technical and financial support; the **BirdLife Africa Secretariat staff** put all the pieces together.



Annex 1:

Summary Reports and Recommendations from Associated Meetings and Workshops

A1.1. Technical Advisory Committee, 18 June 2006

- **Achilles Byaruhanga** of Nature Uganda and **Chipangura Chirara** of BirdLife Zimbabwe were elected to represent Eastern Africa and Southern Africa respectively.
- TAC needs expertise in terms of habitat work, common birds monitoring, livelihoods work and policy and advocacy. A process for seeking these skills was agreed
- The Species Guardian approach and Common Birds Monitoring were further discussed and recommendations made (see main body of CAP report)
- Declining vulture populations in the region is an issue that the Africa Partnership should engage in more strongly starting with gathering background information on extent of declines (through monitoring) and the possibility of drugs playing a role (review of drugs use)
- A proposal by BirdLife to impose a CITES moratorium on trade in the Grey Parrot at least in some countries was supported with recommendations on wider stakeholder involvement
- CAP to support efforts to uplist the Shoebill through information provision and lobbying
- CAP to engage fully in the new web-enabled WBDB for purposes of management of monitoring data and updating IBA information
- CAP to engage in Adaptation to Climate Change efforts especially with regards to IBAs
- CAP to engage in the flyway approach in the conservation of birds in Africa with foundational activities to gather information. The activities should be complementary to existing projects in line with the current Africa Programme

A1.2. Africa Species Working Group, 19 June 2006

- The position of ASWG chair was filled by election of Mengistu Wondafrash as the Chairman. Subregional representatives were also sought from the Partnership's five sub-regions
- CAP to further explore the practicability of the operations of Species Interest Groups in Africa, especially with a renewed focus on national SIGs as a foundation and further support from National Species Coordinators in energizing SIGs in their countries
- CAP to seek ways of developing a simple standardized format for capturing and synthesizing common bird monitoring data from ongoing activities within the Africa Partnership
- Africa Secretariat to immediately deal with key outstanding actions regarding dissemination of existing Species Action Plans (SAPs), including (a) systematic distribution, (b) prioritized French translations starting with Houbara Bustard SAP, and (c) documenting in detail national impacts of the SAPs on conservation of concerned species
- CAP to explore ideas that may be moved to a third phase of the Species Action Planning work ('SAP 3'). This may entail application of capacity gained through SAP 1 & 2 to further implement existing SAPs or develop action plans for other priority species
- Africa Secretariat to review and update the existing ASWG Terms of Reference



AI.3. Africa Policy and Advocacy Working Group meeting, 22 June 2006

- APAWG recommends that all Partners comment on the draft Advocacy Strategy as soon as possible. BLAPS to circulate revised draft to APAWG by December 2006. Finalised draft to be endorsed at next CAP Meeting.
- BirdLife South Africa will lead on developing broad topics for regional/sub-regional co-ordination of Policy & Advocacy work to ensure mutually reinforcing actions given potential new capacity for Policy & Advocacy work in some Partners in the near future.
- Initiatives on biofuels and the links between conservation and agriculture should be explained to the network by APAWG with initial briefing notes from BLSA.
- HIV/AIDS should be delisted as an APAWG focal area but Partners are encouraged to continue exchanging experiences and working on this at a national level.
- **Idrissa Zeba**, NATURAMA nominated as Regional Focal Point for drylands/UNCCD to replace Nathalie Tinguery. CAP requested to ratify.
- **Gerhard Verdoorn**, BLSA elected new Chair of APAWG, 2006 – 2008. CAP requested to ratify.
- APAWG endorsed plenary recommendations on the following Policy & Advocacy issues and urges CAP to ratify them with the comments below:
 - APAWG to review the proposed process for **agreeing Africa's position on key issues** and comment closely on proposed process.
 - APAWG suggests advocating for “moderating the **wild bird trade**” rather than using the word ‘banning’. APAWG also recommends caution in calling for a global ban or campaign and suggests consultations with other affected regions.
- APAWG suggests minor review of the language referring to potential BirdLife contributions on mitigating the **Grey Parrot** trade to make them more understandable to the layman.

- APAWG recommends that work plans be developed on how to take forward work on the advocacy issues prioritised by CAP for work in Africa in the coming year.

AI.4. CEO's Dinner Meeting, 21 June 2006

Recommendations

- CAP to set up a Fundraising Committee to make recommendations to the Secretariat on fundraising, volunteers were **Gerhard Verdoorn** (BLSA), and **Harold Hester** (BLB)
- CEOs to try to meet their CAP costs through their organisations and ease the burden on the Secretariat; Partners to build CAP costs into projects to help in financing the meeting.
- A decision on the frequency and timing of future CAP meetings should be made at the CAP Business meeting. Proposals were: to hold CAP meetings every 18 months or 24 months to give time to effect the recommendations from previous CAP; maintain CAP the way it is at the moment as it is a very valuable meeting where Partners can share information and experiences and learn from one another and also have important discussions about fundraising and conservation issues.
- All CEOs to please ensure they send their organization's contributions to the Secretariat within every calendar year.
- CAP to explore employing a Policy and Advocacy person at the Secretariat to lead on initiatives within the Partnership.
- There was a hearty vote of thanks to Ato Kinfe Abebe and EWNHS for hosting the CAP 2006 meeting.

Annex 2: List of Participants

	Name	Country	Position	Organisation & Contact details
1.	Harold Hester	Botswana	Chairman	BirdLife Botswana, Private Bag 003, suite 348, Mogoditshane, Botswana. haroldh@info.bw
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Annex 3: Meeting Agenda

SUNDAY JUNE 18

- 08h00 – 19h00 *Arrivals and Registrations: All day*
- 14h00 – 18h00 **Technical Advisory Committee meeting**
- 20h00 **Welcome Reception and Dinner**

DAY 1: MONDAY JUNE 19

Plenary Session 1: Official Opening of CAP 2006

Chair: **Dr. Erasmus Owusu**, Ghana Wildlife Society & CAP Chair 2006

- 9h00 – 9h05 Opening remarks: **Erasmus Owusu**, GWS
- 9h05 – 9h15 Welcome to Ethiopia: **Mr. Kifle Lemma** President, EWNHS
- 9h15 – 9h30 Key note address and official opening of meeting: **Prof. Mesfin Abebe**
Ministerial Level Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister &
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Ministry, Ethiopia
- 9h30 – 9h40 Report from BirdLife Global Council: **Paul Matiku**, NatureKenya
- 9h40 – 10h00 The BirdLife International Africa Partnership: status of the Partnership in 2006 and challenges for the future. **Erasmus Owusu**, Ghana Wildlife Society & CAP Chair 2006
- 10h00 – 10h45 Panel Discussion: What capacity are we building for conservation?

10h45 – 11h15 **BREAK**

Plenary Session 2: Emerging Issues in the BirdLife Africa Programme: Avian Flu

Chair: **Mengistu Wondafrash**, EWNHS & Vice-Chair, CAP 2006

- 11h15 – 11h20 An introductory overview to some key issues that require urgent action by the BirdLife Africa Partnership: **Mengistu Wondafrash**
- 11h20 – 11h35 Avian flu: current global status and impact on wild bird conservation; lessons for Africa. **Dr. Leon Bennun**, BirdLife Director of Science and Policy
- 11h35 – 11h45 An overview of ongoing initiatives and available BirdLife facilities for dealing with the Avian flu crisis in Africa: **Paul Ndang'ang'a**, Africa Species Working Group Co-ordinator
- 11h45 – 12h05 Avian flu case studies from the BirdLife Africa Network:
I. Tunisia: Preparing for an avian flu outbreak: **Prof Ali El Hili**, AAO
II. Nigeria: Dealing with an avian flu outbreak: **Prof Emmanuel Obot**- NCF
- 12h05 – 12h35 Round Table Discussion on Avian Flu. Dealing with avian flu and eco-health problems: recommendations for the future

12h35 – 13h35 **LUNCH**

Plenary Session 3: Emerging Issues in the BirdLife Africa Programme: Climate Change and Migratory Flyways

Chair: **Harold Hester**, BirdLife Botswana



- 13h35 – 14h00 Conservation in the face of Climate Change: Developing adaptive management strategies and planning conservation responses that minimise the loss of birds & biodiversity across Africa. **Dr. Debbie Pain, RSPB**
- 14h00 – 14h30 Round Table Discussion: Developing an “early warning system” for the effects of climate change
- 14h30 – 15h00 Conserving migratory flyways in Africa:
(a) What do we know about bird migrations in Africa? **Achilles Byaruhanga**, NatureUganda
(b) Status of migratory flyway conservation in the BirdLife Africa network: is this a gap in the current BirdLife Africa programme? **Julius Arinaitwe & Paulinus Ngeh**, BirdLife Africa Secretariat
(c) Migratory flyway conservation experience from another BirdLife region: the BirdLife Americas experience. **Ian Davidson**, BirdLife Americas (*could not attend unavoidably*)
- 15h00 – 15h30 Round Table Discussion on migratory flyway conservation in Africa
- 15h30 – 16h00 **BREAK**
- Plenary Session 4: Emerging Issues in the BirdLife Africa Programme:
Island Biodiversity**
Chair: **Idrissa Zeba**, NATURAMA
- 16h00 – 16h15 Developing a BirdLife strategy for conserving biodiversity on Africa’s Islands. **Nirmal Jivan Shah**, Nature Seychelles (*could not attend unavoidably*)
- 16h15 – 16h45 Round Table Discussion on conservation of island biodiversity in Africa (*not held*)
- 16h45 – 17h00 Summary of Day One Sessions and concluding remarks: **Idrissa Zeba**
- 17h00 – 18h00 **Country Poster Displays & Africa Market 1:**
Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe to display. Others to view.
- 18h00 – 20h00 Africa Species Working Group and other side meetings
- 20h00 **DINNER**

TUESDAY JUNE 20

Plenary Session 5: Accessing Sustainable Funding: eliminating the culture of donor-dependency

Chair: **Dr. Roger Fotso**, President, CBCS, Cameroon

- 08h30 – 08h45 A review of fundraising recommendations from CAP 2005 and next steps (includes the BirdLife Africa Trust Fund). **Maaïke Manten**, BirdLife Africa Secretariat
- 08h45 – 09h15 Unrestricted fund raising: case studies from the Africa network
(a) Corporate fundraising in Ghana. **Gerard Boakye**, GWS
(b) Fundraising for a developing NGO. **Harold Hester**, BirdLife Botswana
(c) Fundraising & publicity through events: the Madagascar Bird Fair. **Narisoa Ramanitra** and **Vony Ramonoarisoa**. (*tbc*)
- 09h15 – 10h15 Round Table Discussion on Fundraising
- 10h15 – 10h30 Introduction and guidance to group work on fundraising
- 10h00 - 10h30 **BREAK**

Workshop Session 1: From “talk to action”: designing unrestricted fundraising initiatives in Africa

Chair: **Paul Matiku**, NatureKenya

- 10h30 – 11h45 Group work: designing unrestricted fundraising initiatives in Africa
(a) Sales and events
(b) Appeals and campaigns (e.g. an African Ecotourism initiative)
(c) Raising money from corporates
(d) Raising money from individuals



- 11h45 – 12h25 Reports and recommendations from groups
- 12h25 – 12h35 Conclusions and recommendations: **Paul Matiku**
- 12h35 – 13h35 **LUNCH**

Plenary Session 6: The Africa Important Bird Area Programme
Chair: Prof. Emmanuel Obot, NCF

- 13h35 – 14h05 The status of the IBA programme in Africa (includes CAP 2005 recommendations). **Dr. Julius Arinaitwe**, BirdLife Africa Secretariat
- 14h05 – 14h15 Case studies from the network
I: A national IBA monitoring scheme in Kenya: **Enock Kanyanya**, NatureKenya
II: IBA conservation at Lake Oursi in Burkina Faso, **Idrissa Zeba**, NATURAMA (*tbc*)
- 14h15 – 14h45 Round Table Discussion on the IBA programme in Africa with a focus on Monitoring IBAs in Africa: status and progress; capacity in the network and key gaps in the IBA programme and how to fill them
- 14h45 – 15h45 The new web-based World Bird Database module: demonstration, launch and plans for installation and support across the Partnership. **Dr. Lincoln Fishpool & Julius Arinaitwe**, BirdLife Secretariat
- 15h40 – 16h15 Round Table Discussion on developing a process and schedule for the second edition of the regional IBA Africa Directory.

16h15 – 16h45 **BREAK**

Workshop Session 2: A workshop on the new regional GEF project PDFB: “Enhancing local capacities for sustainable biodiversity action in Africa”
Chair: Dr. Charles Ntaganda, ACNR

- 16h45 – 16h55 Introduction and guidance to groups
- 16h55 – 17h45 Group work on “designing an information and skills transfer system for learning from the lessons of the first regional GEF project & other projects”. *This session will also address CAP’s 2005 recommendation to upgrade mechanisms for exchange of information in the Africa network.*
- 17h45 – 18h00 Reports from groups
- 18h00 – 18h10 Conclusions and recommendations on the Africa IBA programme. **Charles Ntaganda**
- 18h10 – 19h10 **Country Poster Displays & Africa Market 2:** Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi and Nigeria to display. Others to view
- 19h10 – 20h00 Upper Guinea Forest Working Group and other side meetings
- 20h00 **DINNER**

WEDNESDAY JUNE 21

Excursions and field trips: All day

- 19h00 – 21h00 CEO dinner and informal discussion
Chair: **Erasmus Owusu**, GWS

THURSDAY JUNE 22

Plenary Session 7: The Africa Species Programme Chair: Nirmal Jivan Shah, Nature Seychelles (*unavoidably absent*)

- 08h30 – 08h45 Progress with CAP 2005 recommendations on the Africa Species Programme and next steps. **Paul Ndang'ang'a**
- 08h45 – 09h15 Case studies of species conservation work from the network:
I. Cameroon: Picathartes monitoring in Cameroon.. **Dr. Guillaume Dzikouk**, CBCS (*tbc*)
II. The Slaty Egret in the Okavango: **Pete Hancock**, BLB (*tbc*)
- 09h15 – 09h30 Species taxonomy and nomenclature guidelines: the BirdLife approach.
Lincoln Fishpool: BirdLife Secretariat
- 09h30 - 10h00 A common bird monitoring programme for Africa? **Paul Ndang'ang'a & Leon Bennun**

10h00 – 10h30 **BREAK**

Workshop Session 3: Monitoring Critical Species in Africa Chair: DD Siaffa, CSSL

- 10h30 – 10h40 Introduction to action and monitoring for Critical species in Africa – refining and applying the Species Guardian (Focal Point) Approach. **Paul Ndang'ang'a & Leon Bennun**
- 10h40 – 11h40 Group work
- 11h40 – 12h05 Report back from groups
- 12h05 – 12h15 Conclusions and recommendations on the Africa Species programme. **DD Siaffa**

12.15 – 13.15 **LUNCH**

Plenary Session 8: Habitats (Policy and Advocacy) Chair: Prof. Gerhard Verdoorn, BLSA

- 13h15 – 13h30 Progress with CAP 2005 Habitats (Policy & Advocacy) recommendations and next steps. **BirdLife Africa Secretariat**
- 13h30 – 13h45 A draft regional advocacy strategy for Africa (a recommendation from CAP 2005). **BirdLife Africa Secretariat**
- 13h45 – 14h05 Two advocacy issues from the network:
1. Calling for a ban on wild bird trade in Africa: **Gerhard Verdoorn**, BLSA
2. The African Grey Parrot: a BirdLife review of its status and proposals to CITES for its conservation. **Roger Fotso**, CBCS.
- 14h05 – 14h15 A draft advocacy calendar for 2006/2007; issues and opportunities to target. **APAWG**
- 14h15 – 15h15 **Workshop Session 4: BirdLife Policy & Advocacy in Africa**
Group work on three issues:
 - The process of agreeing BirdLife Africa's position on key issues (aligning with the global framework) & suggested recommendations on the wild bird trade ban and grey parrot review
 - Prioritising key P & A issues in Africa that need addressing (including key strategic alliances).
 - Finalizing the draft regional Advocacy strategy (from CAP 2005)
- 15h15 – 15h45 Report back from groups
- 15h45 – 16h00 Conclusions and recommendations

16h00 - 16h30 **BREAK**

Plenary Session 9: People Chair: Lota Melamari, WCST

- 16h30 – 16h45 Progress with CAP 2005 "People" recommendations and next steps. **Lota Melamari**



- 16h45 – 17h15 Capacity and tools for SSG work in the Africa network: the SSG manual; the SSG Capacity Assessment Index and a framework for measuring socio-economic status at IBA sites. **BirdLife Africa Secretariat**
- 17h15 – 18h00 Round Table Discussion: Where next with SSG work in Africa?
- 18h00 – 20h00 **Meeting of The Africa Policy and Advocacy Working Group**
- 20h00 **DINNER**

FRIDAY JUNE 23

Plenary Session 10: Network & Programme Development Chair: Prof. Ali El Hili, AAO

- 8h30 – 8h40 Progress with CAP 2005 recommendations on network development and new applications for Partnership status. **Dr. Hazell Shokellu Thompson**, BirdLife Africa Secretariat
- 8h40 – 9h15 Presentations on applications for upgrading Partnership status & a network candidate organisation
- BirdLife Botswana, Affiliate to Partner Designate: **BirdLife Botswana**
 - Association Burundaise Les Oiseaux, Affiliate to Partner Designate: **Geoffroy Citegetse**
 - Wildlife Environmental Society of Malawi, renewed application for admittance: **Samuel Kamoto**
 - The BirdLife Programme in Morocco. **Mostafa Lamrani Aloui** (*could not attend*)
- 09h15 – 09h45 Process for evaluating the current BirdLife Africa programme and developing the new BirdLife programme. **Erasmus Owusu**
- 09h45 – 10h15 **BREAK**

Plenary Session 11: Technical Committee Reports Chair: Achilles Byaruhanga, NatureUganda

- 10h15 – 11h00 Reports to plenary from the Technical Committees:
- Technical Advisory Committee
 - Africa Species Working Group
 - Africa Policy and Advocacy Working Group
- 11h00 – 13h00 **CAP Business meeting**
Chair: **Erasmus Owusu**, GWS & CAP Chair 2006
- 13h00 – 14h00 **LUNCH**
- 14h00 – 15h00 Free for side meetings
- 15h00 – 16h00 Report back from CAP Business meeting & Summary of Outputs from CAP 2006. Chair: **John Fynn**, ZOS
- 16h00 – 16h30 **BREAK**
- 16h30 – 17h30 **Closing Session**
Chair: **Erasmus Owusu**, GWS & CAP Chair 2006
Next Meeting, date and Chair
- 19h00 **CLOSING DINNER.**

- End of meeting -

The BirdLife International Africa Partnership



Botswana



Burkina Faso



Burundi



Cameroon



Egypt



Ethiopia



Ghana



Nature Kenya



Liberia



Nigeria



Rwanda



Seychelles



Sierra Leone



South Africa



Tanzania

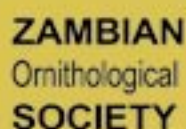


Tunisia



Nature Uganda

Uganda



Zambia



Zimbabwe