



Workshop of the Working Group for the Development of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027

Atelier du groupe de travail dédié à l'élaboration du Plan d'action de l'AEWA pour l'Afrique 2019-2027

10 - 12 October / octobre 2017 – Dakar



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Structure and appearance of the AEWA PoAA

Structure et Aspect du PoAA de l'AEWA






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Structure and appearance of the Plan: Some points from interviews

- “When I see a plan I need to see something that I can remember. When I read this table, after one week I will have forgotten everything. I need a **‘picture’ or ‘story’** that depicts the ideas of the plan.”
- “**Printed** in English & French, made to look nice – gives more importance.”
- “More **visual appearance of the plan** ... Colourful pictures / graphs can attract more attention. Design the plan according to the audience”
- “The table in part 6 is well-presented - **clear and concise** and shows the connection to the Strategic Plan; add a column with prioritisation”
- “We should present the plan in an **appealing way**”





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Structure and appearance of the Plan: Brainstorming

- **Audience:** Who are the target audiences for the PoAA? Let's consider what they need in the plan ...
- **Attractive:** How can we present the plan to maximise its use and to attract more support?






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Structure and appearance of the Plan: Some potential options

- A. **Like existing PoAA:** Introductory information and detailed table showing: Result / Action / Geographic scope / Time frame / Budget / Lead
- B. **Table only:** Like existing PoAA but with only very short introduction and detailed table, e.g.: SP Target / SP Activity / PoAA Action / Priority / Cost
- C. **Short intro plus concise table:** e.g.: SP code / PoAA Action / Time-frame
- D. **Graphic chain:** Actions presented more like a results chain, as used by MAVA (see figure), e.g. showing (short) SP Activities and PoAA Actions





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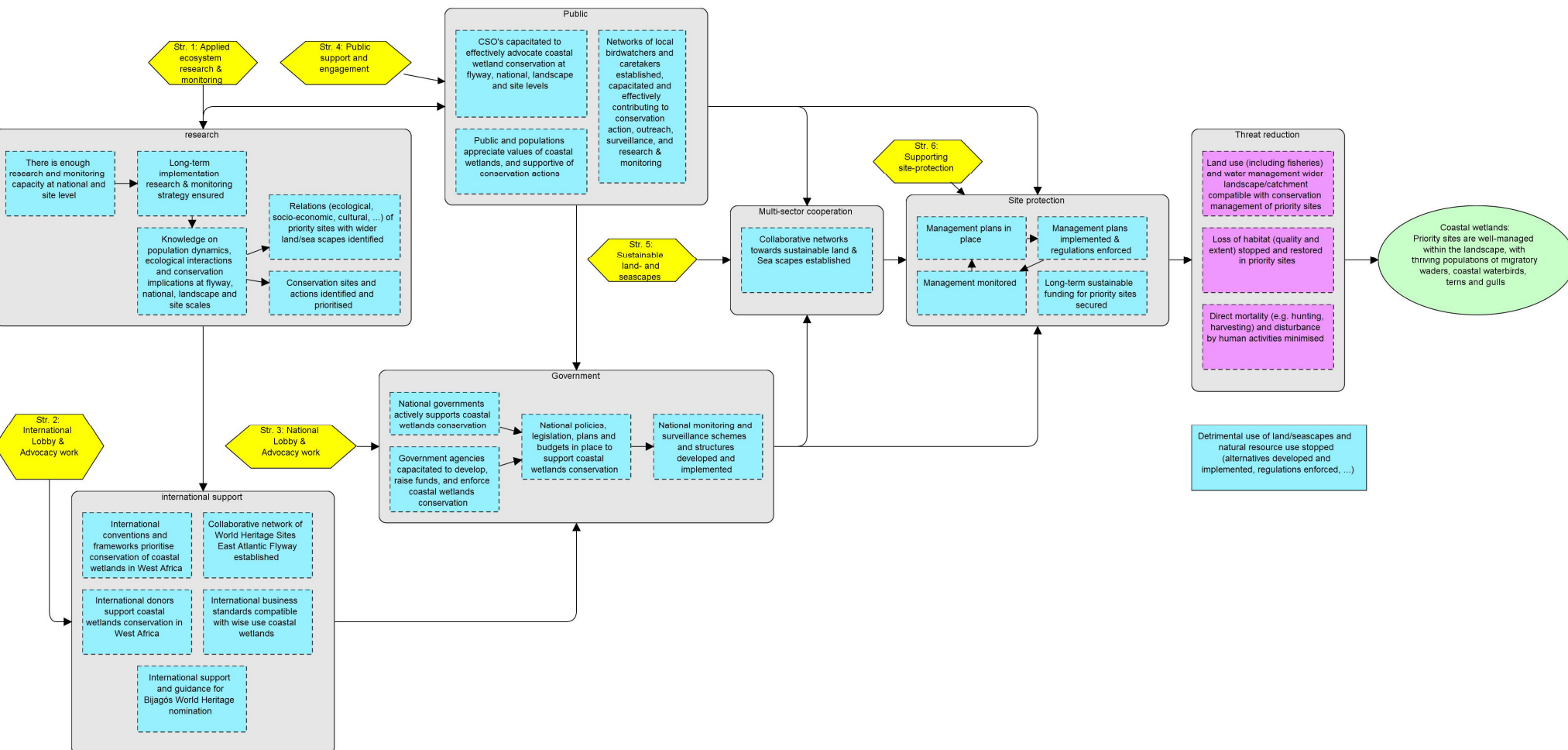
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Structure and appearance of the Plan: Some potential options

D. Colours / codes / shapes: A concise table or figure with use of different colours / codes / shapes in place of text wherever possible.



4.3a Identify
priority waterbird
habitat
improvement
measures

1. Identify key
waterbird habitats
2. Review status of
habitats in wider
landscape

Reeds =	Habitat action
Star shape =	High priority
Green =	By MOP9
Yellow =	Parties

D. Detailed table / separate summary: A detailed table plus a concise attractive summary, e.g. compare Ramsar Strategic Plan poster:



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Ramsar Strategic Plan poster

Strategic Goal 1: Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss And Degradation

Human impacts on wetlands are growing. Influencing the drivers of wetland degradation and loss and the integration of the role of wetland values (monetary and non-monetary) into planning and decision making requires the development of a methodology that enables wetland resources and ecosystem benefits to be assessed so that the multiple environmental functions and benefits are understood widely within societies. Contracting Parties, the Secretariat, Regional Initiatives and IOPs will enhance their engagement with relevant stakeholders in order to diminish threats, influence trends, restore wetlands and communicate good practices.

- 1 Wetland benefits are featured in national/local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.
- 2 Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.
- 3 The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.
- 4 Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Strategic Goal 2: Effectively Conserving and Managing the Ramsar Site Network

Ramsar Sites constitute the largest network of officially recognized internationally important wetland areas in the world. This network constitutes the backbone of a larger network of wetlands. Parties must commit themselves to efforts to protect and effectively manage the existing Ramsar Sites and enable the full and effective participation of stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as to expanding the reach of the Convention by continuously working to add more sites and areas of wetlands recognized under the Convention.

- 5 The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management.
- 6 There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network, in particular under-represented types of wetlands including in under-represented ecoregions and Transboundary Sites.
- 7 Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed.

The Ramsar Mission: Conservation and wise use

The Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-24

Vision: "Wetlands are conserved, wisely used, restored and their benefits are recognized and valued by all."

The Fourth Ramsar Strategic plan lays out a new vision under the Convention mission, four overall goals and 19 specific targets which are designed to support the efforts of Parties, partners and other stakeholders in preventing, stopping and reversing the global decline of wetlands.

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Strategic Goal 3: Wisely Using All Wetlands

The wise use of all wetlands requires that Parties ensure they are addressing wetlands beyond those currently included in the Ramsar Site network. This work may occur at the national, subnational, regional, and transboundary levels, including at basin level. Mainstreaming recognition of ecosystem functions, services and benefits into a wide range of sectors and with a broad array of actors will help ensure the success of this effort.

- 1 National wetland inventories have been initiated, completed, updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands.
- 2 The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone.
- 3 The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and reflected in the implementation of the Convention, with a full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all relevant levels.
- 4 Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated.
- 5 Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- 6 Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods.

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Operational Goal 4: Enhancing Implementation

It will be vital for the survival of wetlands and the success of the Convention for Parties to enhance implementation of the Strategic Plan. Various approaches will help strengthen the implementation of the three Strategic Goals, and ultimately of the Convention itself. They involve critical actions to be undertaken by Contracting Parties themselves, and in partnership with other Parties and other entities, in particular with regard to scientific and technical advice and guidance, resource mobilization, public awareness, visibility and capacity building. The Ramsar Secretariat will also play a vital role in raising awareness and visibility of the Convention, as well as mobilizing resources to support enhanced implementation.

- 1 Scientific guidance and technical methodologies at global and regional levels are developed on relevant topics and are available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language.
- 2 Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention.
- 3 Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.
- 4 Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 from all sources are made available.
- 5 International cooperation is strengthened at all levels.
- 6 Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 - 2024 is enhanced.



www.ramsar.org



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Other considerations


- Should we include **images** (photos / drawings) within the plan to illustrate sections / actions?
- Should the plan be **printed** or electronic only?
- Should there be a version of the plan that's easy to read on a smart phone or tablet?
- Potential to add **boxes for project concepts**, eg a flyway package (e.g. MAVA mini-OAP)




Example of project 'box'

**WEST AFRICA**

ACTION PLAN SUMMARY AO1 Breeding sites for sea turtles



Disturbance & illegal harvesting on breeding sites for green & loggerhead sea turtles is eradicated



Since prehistorian times humans have exploited sea turtles. This has led to large population declines and to local extinctions. The seven surviving species of sea turtles are listed under the "Red List" of IUCN either as "vulnerable", "endangered" or "critically endangered".

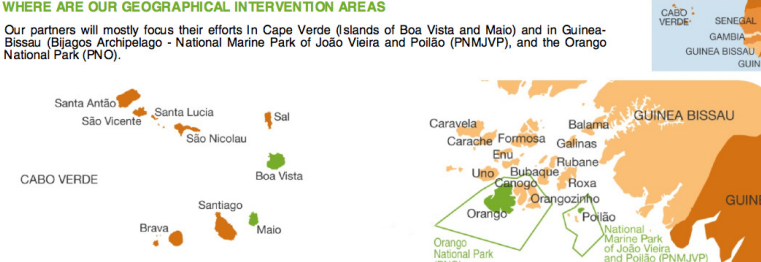
The West African region is of global importance for sea turtles. Some of the world's largest populations of loggerhead turtle breed in Cabo Verde and of green turtle in Guinea-Bissau. These populations are threatened by invasive species, illegal harvesting of females and their eggs, bycatch in industrial and artisanal fishing vessels, and the decline in nesting habitat area or quality due to coastal erosion, flooding, and unregulated tourism practices.

The action plan will cover a mix of enhanced law enforcement, land use planning, raised awareness and participation of local communities in turtle conservation work, better management of MPAs, and legal protection of some key nesting beaches still unprotected.

"Site-specific conservation actions are not sufficient to protect migratory species like sea turtles. Geographically wide conservation approaches are critical for an effective protection."
Antonio Araujo, Manager for the West Africa Programme of MAVA


WHERE ARE OUR GEOGRAPHICAL INTERVENTION AREAS

Our partners will mostly focus their efforts in Cape Verde (Islands of Boa Vista and Maio) and in Guinea-Bissau (Bijagos Archipelago - National Marine Park of João Vieira and Políão (PNMJVP), and the Orango National Park (PNO).



SPECIES THREATENED

Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) in Guinea-Bissau & loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) in Cape Verde.



HABITATS THREATENED

Sandy beaches & islands in Guinea-Bissau & Cabo Verde.



**WEST AFRICA**

ACTION PLAN SUMMARY AO1 Breeding sites for sea turtles



HOW WE THINK CHANGE WILL HAPPEN

The strategies and their key results - also called « results chain » in technical terms, were defined according to the Open Standards for the practice in conservation. A summary is presented below.

STRATEGIES	EXPECTED KEY RESULTS
1. Patrolling and Surveillance of priority breeding sites	Effective management (mainly through the use of funds available from national governments) of existing MPAs with priority for sea turtles (Bijagos, Boavista, Maio, Santa Lucia)
2. Effective management of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	Effective surveillance and monitoring of priority breeding sites inside and outside MPAs all along the nesting season
3. Community engagement	Populations resident in MPAs considered as nesting turtles as a resource to protect
4. Legal framework & protection of reproduction sites outside of MPAs	Knowledge on mortality, breeding season, migration routes, key staging areas & population connectivity of nesting populations in Bijagos & Maio & Boa Vista improved
5. Mitigation of habitat disturbance & associated impacts	
6. Coastal development & tourism (land) planning	
7. Research & Monitoring	
8. Environmental awareness, communication and education	

HOW THE ACTION PLAN WILL BE IMPLEMENTED

No particular cross-cutting governance mechanism will be set as the TAOLA network assembles all teams and individuals working on sea turtle conservation in Cape Verde. There is a very good dynamic within turtle experts and stakeholders. Good working relationships already exist with the national authorities.

PRINCIPAL PARTNERS



OVERALL TOTAL BUDGET

The budget of action plan up to 2022 is estimated at 5.4 million EUR (around 900 000 EUR per year). The allocation per strategy is presented below.

INTEGRATION WITH OTHER MAVA ACTION PLANS

The budget of action plan up to 2022 is estimated at 5.4 million EUR (around 900 000 EUR per year). The allocation per strategy is presented below.

See full action plan


Antonio ARAUJO, antonio.araujo@fondationmava.org



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Obstacles to implementation

