

**3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the AEWA White-winged Flufftail International Working Group**  
5–7 November 2019, Dullstroom, South Africa

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**2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the AEWA White-winged Flufftail  
International Working Group**

10-12 August 2015, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**Report of the Meeting**



Photo: EWCA

## **List of used abbreviations**

AEWA – African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement  
BLI – BirdLife International  
BLSA – BirdLife South Africa  
DEA – Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa)  
EWCA – Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority  
EWNHS - Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society  
ISSAP – International Single Species Action Plan  
IWG – International Working Group  
NGO – Non-governmental Organisation

## **Welcome and Introduction**

Mr Dawud Mume, Director General of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), welcomed the participants to the meeting in his capacity as Chair of the IWG. He then introduced his Excellence, Mr Assefa Kesito, Head of the Office of the in the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, who commented on the fragmentation and habitat loss of migratory water birds and pledged the support of the Ministry for the conservation of the White-winged Flufftail (WwF).

AEWA Technical Officer, Sergey Dereliev, welcomed the participants to the meeting on behalf of the AEWA Secretariat. He thanked the Ministry, EWCA, the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS) and BirdLife South Africa (BLSA) for making the arrangements for the meeting. Dereliev then gave a special vote of thanks to the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety for providing the finance to make the meeting possible. Individual participants then introduced themselves (see Appendix 1).

## **Adoption of the Agenda**

The provisional agenda *Doc. WWF IWG 2.1* as circulated, was presented.

***Decision:*** *The agenda was adopted.*

## **Terms of Reference (ToR) for the International Working Group (IWG) – Review and Adoption**

Dereliev explained that the ToR is generic and that each IWG customises the text according to its specificities. Furthermore, that governments form the membership of the IWG with NGOs and experts forming part of a government's delegations. Contentious issues must be resolved between governments and all participants have the right to speak and make proposals. Observers, organisations or individuals, can be also invited and admitted by the Chair of the IWG. The IWG is chaired by a Range State.

When the IWG was convened it was formed by four Range States, as described in the ISSAP: Ethiopia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe. However, in view of the few records of the WwF from Zambia and Zimbabwe that date many years back, and the difficulty in obtaining funding, it was suggested that the ToR should be amended to having only Ethiopia and South Africa as countries forming the working group at this stage.

Dereliev went on to explain that until recently, BLI had performed the role of Coordinator for the IWG. However, since this arrangement was funding-dependent and the Secretariat could not provide long-term resources for its continuation, the arrangement was changed and BLSA agreed to take over the coordination function, at no charge. In addition, he explained that governments (range states, i.e. Ethiopia and South Africa) are responsible for maintaining the processes of the IWG and this includes financing it. The AEWA Secretariat will assist in this regard whenever possible. Final adoption of the ToR was deferred until the following day, 11 August, until National Reporting was discussed.

Dereliev also suggested the BLI was confirmed as a permanent observer to the IWG considering their major role in convening and coordinating the IWG from the start as well as their continuous involvement in the WwF conservation. There were no objections to this proposal.

***Decision:*** *The draft ToR was amended accordingly to the proposals made. Its adoption was deferred to the second day of the meeting after the discussion on reporting practices has taken place. BirdLife International was confirmed as a permanent observer to the IWG.*

### **Ethiopia Country Update**

Mihret Ewnetu from EWCA provided a background to activities in Ethiopia, including the uplisting of the WwF to *Critically Endangered* in the IUCN Red Data List. The Ethiopian breeding wetlands are under pressure from grazing and grass cutting. It is hoped that the Community-based Sustainable Livelihoods and Biodiversity Conservation project will help to reduce these pressures. He also explained that it had long been suspected that suitable habitat in south-west Ethiopia might be used by the WwF in the non-breeding season. A two-week survey in April 2013 of ten wetlands in the Kaffa and Jimma areas did not find any WwFs.

Three hectares in the breeding wetland at Berga were fenced off in 2014 through the involvement of EWNHS to provide added protection to the habitat in the breeding season. Seasonal surveys have been conducted at Berga since August 2010, finding between five and ten birds per survey during the breeding season. Snipe hunting has been banned between July and September since 2008.

Ewnetu stated that although there is a legal framework for the conservation of animals, this does not exist at species level for birds and there is no Ethiopian Red Data List status for the WwF. He commented that there is need for a protected area category and also a better understanding of the bird's population status.

Work in the last couple of years has been funded through the AEWA Small Grants Fund project.

### **South Africa Country Update**

Dr Hanneline Smit-Robinson from BLSA and Middelpunt Wetland Trust provided background to the current status, especially that the IUCN uplisting showing that there are less than 250 birds, a limited number of known sites and continued, relentless degradation of wetland habitat, is cause for grave concern.

An important means of establishing the bird's presence is through its call. However, despite many attempts, there is no authenticated call of the WwF. Further efforts will be made in this regard. In 2013, morphological samples were obtained from seven birds in Ethiopia and three in South Africa to conduct genetic and isotope studies. Results to date indicate that there is no genetic variation between Ethiopia and South Africa, showing that it is the same population but

not that there is migration between the two countries. Full results of the studies will be available by December 2015.

There are currently eleven known sites in South Africa, two of which are at the coast with the remainder being at an average of 1,700 masl. Habitat protection is critical to prevent threats through erosion, mining, cattle trampling, water extraction, development and other forms of disturbance.

The elusive and secretive nature of the WwF, together with the lack of an authenticated call have made it very difficult to conduct population surveys and the search for new sites. A two-year, non-invasive study will be started in November 2015 at Middelpunt Wetland. This will be a world first in wetland studies as it is a non-invasive study with a 100-metre walkway in the wetland (to avoid vegetation trampling and artificially-created paths through the vegetation) with walk-in traps, sound recording facilities and camera traps. The study will be the subject of an MSc and will provide blood and feather samples as well as the birds being ringed and colour marked. It is hoped that it will provide invaluable data for habitat preferences, genetics, disease testing and recording and confirmation of the WwF's call. Further studies to be conducted at South African sites include botanical surveys and MaxEnt distribution modelling. There is also a strong possibility that a captive research facility will be built in South Africa that would include the ability to develop captive breeding expertise in case the need for re-introduction of the bird should arise.

Greater awareness of the WwF, its status and the threats it faces have been extensively addressed in South Africa over the past few years through television features, radio interviews and newspaper and magazine articles. The WwF was BirdLife South Africa's *Bird of the Year* in 2014 and a *Flufftail Festival* was held over a one-week period in one of Johannesburg's premier shopping malls in February 2015.

### **Discussion:**

Mengistu Wondafrash from EWNHS mentioned that there are differences in literature descriptions of egg colour and that verification of the nest and eggs should be established. Of the three known sites in Ethiopia, only one has breeding confirmed (Berga) and that protection of this site is largely through committed involvement of the local community.

### **Overview of the AEWA International Single Species Action Plan (ISSAP)**

The ISSAP produced at a workshop held in Addis Ababa in 2008 was discussed and updates of background information were shared.

Discussion and updates:

- Berga is the only known breeding site of the White-winged Flufftail;
- The estimated number of birds has been reduced to 250;
- The probability of migration has changed from unlikely to likely;
- Bilacha must be changed from a breeding site to a non-breeding site. This requires more fieldwork to establish if breeding does take place (p. 13 of the ISSAP). The same is also relevant for Weserbi and the Sululta Plains;
- The threats need to be updated (p. 14 of the ISSAP);
- South Africa must be removed from 'decrease in productivity' (p. 16 of ISSAP);
- Dam construction is no longer considered as a pertinent threat (p. 17 of ISSAP);

- Satellite images of all known and suspected WwF sites at the same date (dry and wet season), on an annual basis, would provide valuable data for monitoring of habitat health;
- The current map needs updating, identifying where White-winged Flufftails have been recorded at three sites in Ethiopia and sixteen sites in South Africa.

### **Implementation Plan 2015-2018**

In a facilitated session in the afternoon of 10 August and the morning of 11 August, the IWG meeting participants developed a detailed Implementation Plan for 2015-2018 outlining the actions against each priority activity of the ISSAP, including the responsible institution and the associated time frame. The final and approved version of the Implementation Plan 2015-2018 is presented in Annex 2 in this report.

In the course of the facilitated session there was a request by the South African delegates to EWCA for confirmation that there will be no future need for payment of research permits for work undertaken under the umbrella of the implementation plan and the ISSAP, as well as other important future research opportunities that may be identified through the IWG. Kahsay Asgedom Gebretensae of EWCA confirmed that research permits will be granted at no cost.

### **National Reporting**

Dereliev informed the meeting that the AEWA parties (South Africa and Ethiopia) are obliged to report every three years to the AEWA Meeting of the Parties, which reporting is however covering a wide array of AEWA-related work and cannot serve as an adequate monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the ISSAP. The International Species Working Groups are encouraged to establish internal reporting process, where reports are provided at least annually. The reporting will be against the Implementation Plan (table) produced from the workshop with additional column/s for progress, challenges etc. The draft reporting template will be shared in September 2015 for review and approval by the IWG members. The first report is due by 31 December 2015 and should be a collective report by the national working group, as opposed to being produced by an individual. The national reports are to be submitted by the National Focal Point or the National Expert to the Coordinator. The reports should be used as a planning tool. The Coordinator will subsequently forward the national reports to the members of the IWG, including a summary of work undertaken during the year.

***Decision:** The proposal for the reporting process frequency was approved as well as the other modalities (template to be proposed and approved by correspondence). The IWG ToR was amended accordingly. It was approved and an amended version will be circulated right after the meeting for confirmation.*

### **Funding and Fundraising**

There are no funding guarantees from the AEWA Secretariat, although the Secretariat will endeavour to contribute to the next three-year meeting in 2018. Both governments agreed that funding for the meeting would be included in their budgets. Planning for funds for national operations must be conducted by governments of range states and other institutions, such as NGOs, and through approaches to donors. The Coordinator will provide support in this regard.

***Decision:** Both governments will allocated funding for meeting attendance in 2018 and for ISSAP implementation in accordance with the developed Implementation Plan.*

### **Next IWG meeting**

The South African Government (DEA) will investigate hosting the next meeting, either in late 2018 or early 2019 and then make an offer.

### **Selection of Chairmanship**

Dereliev informed the meeting that it is normal practice to rotate the chairmanship. As Ethiopia has been chairing the IWG since the first IWG meeting, if a rotation is to be implemented then South Africa should take over this position. Tebogo Mashua stated that she is awaiting confirmation from DEA principals for acceptance of chairmanship of the IWG. Ethiopia offered to carry on as the chair for the IWG until confirmation from South Africa for taking it over.

***Decision:*** *The Secretariat to send a letter to DEA regarding the chairmanship of the IWG.*

### **Communications**

The Secretariat will communicate the meeting results with Zambia and Zimbabwe as range states. Sergey Dereliev showed the meeting the AEWA Lesser White-fronted Goose IWG website and stated that the White-winged Flufftail website will be in place by the end of 2015. It is to be used as an international ‘one-stop-shop’ for the WwF and will contain the International Single Species Action Plan, as well as the national plans. It will also contain species information, working group members, publications, contacts and other relevant information. Part of the site will be password protected and can be used as a workspace and a forum-type environment for internal communication of the IWG which will also serve as an archive for the operations of the IWG.

### **Next steps**

In the discussion on next steps it was clarified that Dr Hanneline Smit-Robinson, as Coordinator of the IWG, is the main contact point for advice, assisting with funding proposals, etc. and national focal points and experts shall liaise with her.

The Coordinator will be sending soon a request for confirmation of national focal points and national experts from each range state, including their respective contact details.

Other necessary actions that were agreed are as follows:

- Both governments to convene national working groups and collaborative processes with other agencies by the end of October 2015;
- The minutes of the meeting, as well as the Implementation Plan, will be circulated by the end of September 2015 for consultation and approval by the IWG.

### **Meeting Closure**

The meeting was closed by Kahsay Asgedom Gebretensae of EWCA and he thanked everyone for their active participation in refining the action plan. The meeting had highlighted the critical status of the WwF and the urgent need to protect habitat. He gave a commitment that EWCA will play its part in ensuring that the action plan is successfully implemented. He expressed his

appreciation for the roles played by the AEWA Secretariat, BLSA and EWNHS, and gave specific thanks for the parts played by Sergey Dereliev and Hanneline Smit-Robinson.

### Annex 1: List of participants

Name and Surname	E-mail address	Affiliation
Dawud Mume	<a href="mailto:dawudmume@gmail.com">dawudmume@gmail.com</a>	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Kahsay Asgedom Gebretensae	<a href="mailto:kahsaygt@hotmail.com">kahsaygt@hotmail.com</a>	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
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Dr Bekele Tsegage	<a href="mailto:bekeletd@gmail.com">bekeletd@gmail.com</a>	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
Mohammed Husein	n/a	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority - PR
Salomon Worker	n/a	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority - PR
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Sergey Dereliev	<a href="mailto:sergey.dereliev@unep-aewa.org">sergey.dereliev@unep-aewa.org</a>	UNEP/AEWA Secretariat

## **Annex 2: Implementation Plan 2015-2018**

### **List of used abbreviations**

AEWA – African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement  
BLSA – BirdLife South Africa  
CMS – Convention on Migratory Species  
DEA – Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa)  
ET - Ethiopia  
EWCA – Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority  
EWNHS - Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society  
ISSAP – International Single Species Action Plan  
IWG – International Working Group  
MEF – Ministry of Environment and Forest  
MWT – Middelpunt Wetland Trust  
NGO – Non-governmental Organisation  
NZG – National Zoological Gardens  
OFWE – Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise  
ORLAEPB - Oromia Rural Land Administration and Environmental Protection Bureau  
SSG – Site Support Group  
ZA – South Africa

ISSAP activity	Country	Means of implementation (actions)	Responsible for implementation (others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline
<b>1.1 Designate all qualifying sites as Ramsar sites</b>	<b>ET</b>	1.1.1 Encourage the accession of Ethiopia to the Ramsar Convention, with Berga wetland as one of the Ramsar sites to be designated upon accession.	EWCA (EWCA and EWNHS serve on Ramsar Task Force in Ethiopia in consultation with MEF)	NA	High	Mid 2016
	<b>ZA</b>	1.1.2 Designate Ingula Nature Reserve as a Ramsar site.	DEA	NA	High	Mid 2016
	<b>ZA</b>	1.1.3 Clarify whether Middelpunt can be designated as a Ramsar site (under the stewardship process).	DEA	NA	High	2015
	<b>ZA</b>	1.1.4 If yes for the clarification above, then set up a process and timelines for designation of Middelpunt as a Ramsar site.	DEA	NA	High	Mid 2016
<b>1.2 Engage local communities in seeking local solutions to habitat destruction through community-based habitat conservation initiatives</b>	<b>ET</b>	1.2.1 Formalise the community-based programme that is ongoing at Berga under the umbrella of Oromia local government, through the development of a document that is approved by the local government as an official, community-based initiative.	EWCA in consultation with EWNHS and local government offices, OFWE		Critical	
		<i>a) Scoping document (5–10 pages) to be drafted outlining the process, including stakeholder identification and also identifies responsible parties, timeframes, funding sources, procedural matters of approval for document.</i>	EWNHS (with assistance from AEWA and MWT)	NA	Critical	Early 2016
		<i>b) Fundraising for facilitated workshop to be held involving all stakeholders and running of process.</i>	EWCA	\$15 000 to \$20 000	Critical	Early 2017
		<i>c) Document approved at appropriate level in government.</i>	EWCA		Critical	End 2018

<b>1.3 Designate all sites under national protected area legislation</b>	<b>ZA</b>	1.3.1 Declare Middelpunt and Wakkerstroom as protected areas under stewardship initiatives.	DEA with provincial conservation agencies		High	End 2018
	<b>ET</b>	1.3.2 Declare Berga as a protected area. EWCA initiates a process of designation.	EWCA involving OFWE		Critical	End 2018
<b>1.4 Facilitate enforcement of legislation to stop cultivation inside the breeding wetlands</b>	<b>ET</b>	1.4.1 EWCA to alert regional offices ORLAEPB and OFWE to enforce legislation to prevent cultivation at the breeding wetlands.	EWCA		Critical	End 2015
	<b>ET</b>	1.4.2. Develop a monitoring process and implement it to ensure that legislation is enforced.	EWCA		Critical	Mid 2016 and rolling implementation / monitoring process
<b>1.5 Design and implement site management plan(s)</b>	<b>ZA</b>	1.5.1 Examine each existing Site Management Plan (Nature Reserves and sites under stewardship) and establish whether there are appropriate measures for the White-winged Flufftail's conservation.	DEA and BLSA		High	End 2016
	<b>ZA</b>	1.5.2. Amend the existing Site Management Plans accordingly, if necessary	DEA (with provincial conservation authorities)		High	End 2017
	<b>ZA</b>	1.5.3 Develop a Best Practice guidance document for management of White-winged Flufftail sites (in line with SANBI guidelines for wetland protection).	BLSA		High	End 2017
	<b>ET</b>	1.5.4. Amend the existing customary wetland usage agreement to be included in the formalising of the community-based habitat conservation initiatives (under activity 1.2 above).	EWCA supported by EWNHS		Critical	Early 2017
	<b>ET</b>	1.5.5 Develop a legislated Site Management Plan once Berga has been designated under national protected area legislation (activity 1.3 above).	EWCA		Critical	End 2018
<b>1.6 Prevent any change to the species' habitat arising from dam building</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	NA				
<b>1.7 Stop pollution of wetlands caused by</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	NA				

<b>humans and agriculture</b>						
<b>1.8 Prevent mining which will affect the species' habitat</b>	<b>ZA</b>	1.8.1 When necessary, intervene at developments, use the AEWA - IRP and Ramsar Advisory Mission processes, as appropriate	DEA, BLSA, MWT		Critical	Ongoing
<b>1.9 Prevent development that will affect the species' habitat</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	1.9.1 Undertake pro-active monitoring for potential development proposals. NGOs to establish a comprehensive and routine system to track development proposals, take possible and adequate measures as well as notify EWCA and DEA.	EWCA and EWNHS; DEA, BLSA and MWT		Critical	Ongoing
		1.9.2 Act immediately to proposals to prevent negative impacts from development which will affect the species' habitat	EWCA and EWNHS; DEA, BLSA and MWT		Critical	Ongoing
<b>1.10 Develop and implement schemes for managing grazing pressure at all sites</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	Refer to activity 1.5				
<b>1.11 Develop and implement suitable burning regimes at relevant sites</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	Refer to activity 1.5				
<b>1.12 Secure reserves in the western parts of Greater Harare, Zimbabwe</b>	<b>NA</b>	NA				
<b>2.1 Maintain non-issuance of snipe-hunting permits at breeding sites</b>	<b>ET</b>	2.1.1 Maintain non-issuance of snipe-hunting permits (illegal hunting of snipe to be dealt with by the management plan to be developed under activity 1.5).	EWCA		Medium	Ongoing
<b>2.2 Develop and implement site visitation protocol for birdwatchers at the species' sites</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	2.2.1 To be included in activity 1.5 above (include in site management plans and best practice guidance). No birdwatching should be permitted at Berga during the breeding season.	EWCA supported by EWNHS; BLSA and MWT			
<b>2.3 Implement community-run</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	Refer to activity 1.5 (site management plan)				

<b>prevention of access to sites during the breeding season by resource users</b>						
<b>Objective 3: To prevent nest destruction caused by unnatural factors</b>	ET	Refer to activities 1.2, 1.10 and 2.3				
<b>4.1 Facilitate the enforcement of legislation to stop afforestation inside the breeding wetlands</b>	ET	4.1.1 Enquire with MEF and OFWE whether regulations exist to stop afforestation inside the breeding wetlands	EWCA		High	End 2015
<b>4.2 Contribute to the regulation of afforestation and other activities that may affect the wetlands and watersheds of the species' sites</b>	ET	4.2.1 Encourage responsible institutions (MEF and OFWE) to develop legislation to manage afforestation	EWCA		Medium	End 2016
		Also include above in activities 1.2 and 1.5	EWCA supported by EWNHS			
<b>5.1 Undertake genetic and isotopic investigations to determine if there are multiple populations of the species</b>	ZA	5.1.1 Initial genetic investigation completed to determine whether the two populations in South Africa and Ethiopia are isolated. Next steps will include next generation sequencing and disease (MHC etc) testing through genomic sequencing.	NZG, BLSA and MWT	NZG	High	End 2015
	ZA and ET	5.1.2 Protocol (describing sampling methodology and standardisation of collecting methods) to be developed for sampling of live and injured birds as well as samples collected from dead birds. Preservation of specimens and all materials will also be covered in this protocol.	NZG and BLSA to take lead in development, EWCA to approve sampling protocol		High	End 2015
	ZA and ET	5.1.3 Train field workers once protocol has been developed including transfer of knowledge.	NZG, BLSA, MWT and EWCA		High	Mid 2016
<b>6.1 Design and implement a scientific study to identify</b>		Awaiting suitable methodology				

<b>migration routes and stop-over sites of the species</b>						
<b>7.1 Design and implement a scientific study to undertake a thorough assessment of habitat requirements, including the understanding of the hydrological functioning of the plateau floodplains.</b>	<b>ZA</b>	7.1.1 Understanding the key ecological requirements of White-winged Flufftail at Middelpunt Wetland (MSc study).	BLSA (with University of Witwatersrand)	DEA?	High	End 2017
	<b>ET</b>	7.1.2 Camera trap study to be initiated at Berga wetland during the breeding season over two breeding seasons	EWCA, EWNHS supported by MWT	MWT/ BLSA/ Kranskop Dierekliniek	Medium	End 2017
<b>8.1 Identify and explore potential sites in South Africa and Ethiopia</b>	<b>ZA and ET</b>	8.1.1 Undertake Maxent distribution modelling	BLSA in collaboration with academic institutions		High	End 2016
	<b>ET</b>	8.1.2 Check existing sites for presence of birds	EWNHS, EWCA		High	Ongoing to end 2018
	<b>ET</b>	8.1.3 Further check for new sites in south western regions of Ethiopia	EWCA, EWNHS		Medium	Ongoing to end 2018
<b>8.2 Confirm suspected localities in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Rwanda</b>		On hold				
<b>8.3 Undertake comprehensive assessment of the state of the dambo ecosystems in the western parts of greater Harare, Zimbabwe</b>		On hold				
<b>9.1 Develop a suitable census technique to determine population sizes and trends</b>	<b>ET (and ZA)</b>	9.1.1 Obtain confirmed calls in order to assist with censusing	BLSA, MWT, EWNHS			Ongoing until end of 2018

<b>9.2 Perform coordinated censuses at all sites</b>		9.2.1 Awaiting confirmation of call to inform development of suitable census techniques (see above)				
<b>10.1 Design and implement a scientific study to determine the species' breeding biology</b>	<b>ET</b>	Refer to camera trap study in activity 7.1	EWCA, EWNHS supported by MWT			
<b>11.1 Design and implement a scientific study to identify the population determinants</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	Refer to activity 7.1 above.	EWCA, EWNHS supported by MWT			
<b>11.2 Undertake population modelling</b>	<b>ET and ZA</b>	Refer to activity 7.1 above.	EWCA, EWNHS supported by MWT			
<b>12.1 Conduct modelling exercise</b>	<b>ZA</b>	12.1.1 Include with Maxent Distribution Modelling (refer to activity 8.1 above)	BLSA (with academic institutions)			
<b>13.1 Compile and disseminate species information</b>	<b>ET</b>	13.1.1 Factsheet produced to reach local communities at breeding wetlands providing detailed information on the species and its importance to increase recorded sightings	EWNHS (supported by MWT)	MWT (cover printing of factsheets)	Medium	Mid 2016
	<b>ET and ZA</b>	13.1.2 Sensitise decision makers on the threats and the needs of the White-winged Flufftail	MWT, BLSA, EWNHS, DEA and EWCA		High	Ongoing to end of 2018
	<b>ET and ZA</b>	13.1.3 Develop marketing, awareness and communications plan for both Ethiopia and South Africa	MWT (supported by BLSA, EWNHS)		High	Early 2016
<b>13.2 Support and expand SSGs and their activities</b>	<b>ET</b>	Refer to activity 1.2 above				