

# GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF) PROPOSAL FOR A PDF BLOCK B GRANT

**Project Title:** Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African / Eurasian flyways.<sup>1</sup>

**Implementing Agency:** UNEP

**Executing Agencies:** *National:*

Lääneemaa Centre of the West-Estonian Archipelago Biosphere Reserve, Estonia.  
Hungarian Ornithological and Conservation Society, Hungary  
Institute of Ecology, Lithuania  
Parc National du Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania  
Direction de la Faune, de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture, Niger  
Nigerian Conservation Foundation, Nigeria  
Wetlands International, Senegal (for Senegal/The Gambia)  
BirdLife South Africa, South Africa  
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania, Tanzania  
Society for the Protection of Nature (DHKD), Turkey

*International:*

Wetlands International - Africa, Europe, Middle East

**Supporting agencies<sup>2</sup>:**

Ramsar Convention Bureau  
African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement Secretariat  
CMS Secretariat  
BirdLife International

**Requesting Countries:**

*Focal Countries for demonstration projects:*

Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, The Gambia, South Africa, Tanzania, Turkey.

**GEF Focal Area:** Biodiversity  
**GEF Operational Programme:** (Coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems)  
**Total Cost of PDF B:** US\$ 627,225  
**PDF-B Funding Requested from GEF:** US\$ 350,000  
**PDF-B Co-funding:** Cash: US\$ 165,000 In kind: US\$ 112,225  
**Block A grant awarded:** No  
**Estimated Starting Date of PDF B:** May 2000  
**Estimated Duration of PDF B:** 15 months  
**Estimated Starting Date of Full Project:** September 2001  
**Estimated Total Costs of Full Project:** US\$ 12 million (50% co-financing)  
**Full Project Duration:** 4 years

<sup>1</sup> Short title: "African / Eurasian Waterbird Flyways".

<sup>2</sup> These four agencies will be represented on the Project Steering Committee, and will be providing significant support to the execution of the project.

## I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (BASELINE COURSE OF ACTION)

### Biodiversity Description

1. Migratory waterbirds are one of the most remarkable components of global biodiversity. Their long migrations and tendency to concentrate in large numbers on particular wetlands make them both visible and charismatic. They are important indicators of the ecological condition and productivity of wetland ecosystems, and their presence is widely valued by numerous stakeholders including local populations, tourists, associated enterprises, hunters (both sport and subsistence) and research biologists throughout the world. They also offer many opportunities for sustainable use of wetlands, particularly through eco-tourism. This is particularly important for developing countries, since protecting migratory waterbirds imposes an additional resource burden on them.

2. The African / Eurasian migratory waterbird migration system (flyway) encompasses 117 range States (Annex 3), stretching from Greenland and Siberia in the North, to South Africa in the south (see Map 1). It comprises a chain of many hundreds of critical wetland areas linked by the migrations of 170 species of migratory waterbirds, which depend on the sustainable management of these wetlands for the completion of their annual cycle. Some of these species (such as several of the waders and terns (Charadriiformes)) migrate more than 10,000km twice each year along the flyway, depending on different wetlands for breeding, moulting, migration and over-wintering. The network of wetlands used by these species includes estuaries, lagoons, mudflats, mangroves, lakes, marshes, and floodplains, thus falling directly within two ecosystem types (*Inland Waters*, and *Coastal and Marine*), for which the Convention on Biological Diversity has given a mandate for priority action by its Contracting Parties and funding mechanism. These wetlands are generally characterised by an extremely high productivity, making them important for both waterbirds and people. Criteria for assessing the importance of wetlands have been developed under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and it is formally accepted that sites regularly holding more than 20,000 waterbirds, or more than 1% of the population of any species of waterbird, are *internationally important*. This project focuses on the network of critical wetland areas throughout the African / Eurasian flyway which meet these criteria.

### Conservation Management and Threats to Biodiversity

3. Management of the network of critical wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds along the African / Eurasian flyway poses a great challenge to international environmental cooperation. This is because of the vast distances covered by these species in the completion of their annual cycle and the large number of range States involved. Inadequate or inappropriate management measures by just one range State can jeopardise the conservation status of one or many species throughout the flyway. Thus, a high degree of international cooperation is essential. Such cooperation requires coordinated research, planning and monitoring, common standards for legislation, protected area designation and management, sustainable use, sharing of information and transfer of know-how. The role of international conventions, such as the CBD, Ramsar and CMS/AEWA in this regard, is essential.

4. The network of critical wetland areas on which migratory waterbirds depend throughout the African / Eurasian flyway is under serious threat from non-sustainable activities. These have already led to massive loss and degradation of habitats. For many types of wetland on the flyway, more than 50% of the original area has already been converted for agricultural, urban or industrial development, and for the most vulnerable types (eg. shallow freshwater marshes in semi-arid regions) the percentage lost may be as high as 90%. Continuing piecemeal loss of wetlands throughout the flyway is of great concern. Of the remaining areas, many are seriously degraded through hydrological changes (including upstream water abstraction and regulation), pollution, release of harmful invasive species, or excessive harvesting or disturbance of wildlife. This has pushed 269 geographical populations of 148 migratory waterbird species on the flyway into an unfavourable conservation status. While the populations of the majority of these species remain

- viaable, 15 of these species are now considered to be globally threatened with extinction, and a further 7 species near-threatened (see Annex 2).
5. The root causes of these negative impacts on this network of critical wetland areas include: a low level of awareness of the values of these areas, poor planning, gaps in the network of protected areas covering key sites, the need for participatory management involving local communities, inadequate enforcement of legislation, lack of knowledge concerning wetland and waterbird management techniques, inadequate communication to exchange information on best practices, and the need for transborder cooperation in the management of shared wetlands. In developing countries, these inadequacies are greatly enhanced by lack of resources and training for the agencies charged with wetland management. This has meant that the level of implementation of international conventions, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ramsar and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), often remains very low. For example, although 733 Ramsar sites had been designated in the African/Eurasian region by December 1999, the majority of these were in the industrialised countries, with only 77 (=10.5%) in Africa (Map 1). Maps 2 and 3 clearly show that a large number of internationally important wetlands for migratory Anatidae in Africa and eastern Europe/western Asia, do not yet receive the benefits of designation under the Ramsar Convention. Conversely, a high proportion of the most important sites in western Europe has been designated.
6. Despite this serious situation, throughout the flyway there are scattered examples of wetlands, countries and regions where highly strategic and innovative approaches have been undertaken to conserve critical sites for migratory waterbirds (see Annex 4 for a preliminary list). Examples would include:
- identification of the full network of sites required by different species to complete their annual cycle (as coordinated by Wetlands International (so far, for the Anatidae only));
  - inventories of Important Bird Areas throughout the region covered by this project (as coordinated by BirdLife International);
  - development of visitor/tourist and education centres based on spectacular concentrations of migratory waterbirds in many European countries (eg those of the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust, UK);
  - innovative approaches to training and wetland inventory developed in the Mediterranean Basin through the MedWet Initiative;
  - the International Waterbird Census (coordinated by Wetlands International) – perhaps the most extensive vertebrate monitoring programme anywhere in the world;
  - the Ramsar Convention's "toolkit" for wetland conservation;
  - involvement of the private sector in wetland conservation in South Africa, the UK and regionally (eg. the Ramsar/Evian Initiative);
  - involvement of hunters in habitat conservation initiatives and sustainable use, for example in the Baltic states, UK and Denmark.
7. However, there is a great need to disseminate and make these best-practice tools and demonstration projects available for implementation in other countries and regions. This will require good coordination and additional financing, particularly for developing countries.

## National and regional policies and institutional co-ordination

8. Throughout the project area, almost without exception, wetland areas are identified as priorities within national and regional biodiversity plans and programmes, due to the multiple products, functions and services that they provide (see Annexes 5.1 – 5.10). Of these wetlands, those that meet the criteria of international importance (ie. those to be targeted by this project) are considered the most important. There is a great diversity of national legislation covering the conservation and management of the critical network of wetland areas used by migratory waterbirds. Often, there may be conflicts between legislation in neighbouring countries, for example concerning the level of protection afforded to different species or habitats. However, the very broad adherence of countries within the region to the Ramsar Convention and (increasingly) the African / Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) provides a comprehensive set of minimum legislative standards and management guidelines for the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their wetland habitats. Thus, the issue is one more of effective implementation of the priority Recommendations and Decisions of these instruments, rather than further development of new policies or legislation.

## II. SUMMARY: PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND DESCRIPTION

9. This GEF project has the goal of substantially improving the conservation status of African/Eurasian migratory waterbirds, by enhancing and coordinating the measures taken by GEF-eligible countries to conserve the critical network of wetland areas that these birds require to complete their annual cycle. Although excellent examples of legal, policy, management, research and communications tools exist in different countries of the flyway to achieve this goal, few countries can demonstrate extensive application of all or most of the tools. Developing countries, in particular, are often greatly constrained in their implementation of best practice by lack of access to these tools, and lack of training and resources for their application.
10. The project will thus be a catalyst for integrating best practices into conservation efforts throughout the flyway, using *existing* coordinating mechanisms and commitments, particularly those of the Ramsar Convention and AEWA/CMS, and a number of non-governmental organisations. It will combine a high proportion of catalytic regional activities, aimed at all the GEF-eligible countries on the flyway (Annex 3) (particularly training, exchange of know-how/best practices, and communications activities), with a number of national and site-based demonstration actions. Decision CBD III/21 calls on the Ramsar Convention to act as "lead partner" to the CBD on wetland issues. This project therefore provides a tangible opportunity for joint actions under the Memoranda of Cooperation and Joint Work Plans between CBD and Ramsar, and also between these two conventions and the CMS/AEWA. Participation of the GEF in these existing initiatives for conserving the critical network of wetland areas for migratory waterbirds in the African / Eurasian region will broaden the range of partners supporting these important efforts in developing countries. It will facilitate an increased emphasis on analysis and management of transboundary environmental issues, and better coordination between the efforts of different international conventions and organisations.
11. The full GEF project is expected to contain, *inter alia*, the following elements:

- Flyway and national protected area planning
- Definition of the network of critical wetland areas used by migratory waterbirds across the flyway, completing gaps in existing wetland inventory programmes and waterbird surveys undertaken by Wetlands International and BirdLife International.
- Definition of the network of critical wetland areas requiring protection in focal countries
- Technical advice for the designation of new Ramsar sites to complete coverage of the network of critical wetland areas



14. A full analysis of ongoing activities, including GEF interventions, will be undertaken during the PDF-B review of best practices and lessons learned (Component 2, see below). This will ensure a maximum benefit from linkage with existing activities, while avoiding wasteful overlap with them.

### III. LINKAGES WITH OTHER GEF INTERVENTIONS

13. The proposed Project fully supports the objectives of GEF Operational Programme 2 on the Biodiversity of Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems. Consistent with the priorities of this Programme, the project will support "ecosystem functioning through the establishment and strengthening of systems of conservation areas" and will combine "biodiversity conservation, production, and socio-economic goals". Special attention is given to identification of best practices and lessons learned from other projects allowing outcomes "to be replicated elsewhere on the basis of the experience and learning gained". Monitoring and evaluation within the project will meet Operational Programme priorities through "measures of the population of native species, ecological surveys within protected areas, measures of the quality of the processes that maintain the integrity of ecosystems, and surveys of the impacts on the livelihoods and participation of indigenous and local communities and surveys of impacts from these communities" (demonstration projects). The project will deliver priority outputs in the form of "institutional strengthening (better-trained staff), sustainable use (ecotourism and taking), sectoral integration (participatory management), threat removal (better protected network of critical wetland areas for migratory waterbirds)".

12. Through this catalytic approach, the GEF project will thus support best practice management of an extensive network of critical, internationally important wetland areas for migratory waterbirds, and thereby serve to implement recommended actions in the context of the CBD, the Ramsar Convention and the AEWA/CMS. This process will facilitate more effective coordination and implementation of these international treaties. Furthermore, by addressing requirements at flyway level, this project will provide a holistic approach for a key taxonomic group, rather than focusing just on the requirements of single species or requirements of migratory species at a particular site.

- Strengthening of existing specialist networks (convention focal points, specialist groups)
- Targeted stakeholder awareness programmes
- Communication of best practice approaches through Web sites, newsletters and publications

#### Communications activities

- Production and dissemination of manuals
- Globally threatened (flagship) species
- Development / implementation of plans to conserve the critical wetland areas for selected
- Survey work at poorly known wetlands and for poorly known taxa
- Coordination of, and support for, monitoring programmes

#### Cooperative research/monitoring

- Management of important transboundary wetlands for migratory waterbirds
- Management of critical waterbird sites
- Raising local awareness
- Ecotourism development at critical wetland areas for migratory waterbirds
- Participatory management planning

#### Demonstration projects

- Implementation of regional and national training programmes, based on needs analysis
- Transfer of know-how on best practices for management of critical wetland areas
- Provision of equipment for monitoring, management and research

#### Capacity building

A preliminary list of GEF and other projects to be reviewed is provided in Annex 4. However, on the basis of existing knowledge prior to the full review, the following GEF interventions are already expected to provide direct inputs to the current project:

*Conservation of wetland and coastal ecosystems in the Mediterranean region*  
This project builds on the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet), and will provide useful tools for application elsewhere on the flyway, in terms of inventory and monitoring, training, awareness and socio-economic studies relating to wetlands.

*African NGO-Government Partnership for Sustainable Biodiversity Action*  
This project is supporting identification and inventory of important bird areas, including wetlands, in several African countries. It will contribute substantially to the identification of the critical networks of sites used by migratory waterbirds in Africa. Close cooperation between Wetlands International and BirdLife International during the execution of the PDF-B will ensure maximum synergy and avoid all overlap with this project.

*Biodiversity conservation in the Azov-Black Sea Ecological corridor*  
This project and the preceding regional Black Sea Initiative will provide important "lessons learned" in measures to catalyse actions across networks of sites within a single project.

*Conservation of globally significant wetlands and migratory corridors required by Siberian Cranes and other globally significant migratory waterbirds in Asia.*  
This pipeline (PDF-B) project concerns four countries: China, Iran, Russia and Kazakhstan, and concerns the north-eastern extremity of (and outside) the geographic area covered by the present project. There is no overlap in the sites selected for demonstration activities by either project. Despite these distinctions, the two projects can be mutually beneficial. The present project has the potential to provide considerable best practice input to the "Siberian Crane project", while the latter may be able to assist the outreach programme designed for NW Asia, which is identified as a priority in this PDF-B. Wetlands International has good communications with the international executing agency and individuals involved in the Siberian Crane project, and will work closely with them to realise these potential synergies.

The following projects will all be given priority consideration as examples of best practice, sites for regional training activities (or providing trained trainers), as well as offering lessons learned for demonstration projects:

*El Kala National Park and Wetlands Management (Algeria)*  
*Iranian wetlands (pipeline project)*  
*Control of exotic aquatic weeds in rivers and coastal lagoons to enhance and restore biodiversity (Cote d'Ivoire)*  
*Lake Manzala Engineered wetlands (Egypt)*  
*Coastal wetlands management (Ghana)*  
*Conservation of the Dana and Azraq protected areas (Jordan)*  
*Lake Malawi/Nyasa biodiversity conservation (Malawi)*  
*Danube Delta biodiversity (Romania & Ukraine)*

#### IV. DESCRIPTION OF PDF B ACTIVITIES

15. The goal of this PDF-B project is to develop the transboundary strategic measures necessary to conserve the network of critical wetland areas on which migratory waterbirds depend throughout the African / Eurasian flyway. The PDF-B will involve local and national stakeholders, working with Wetlands International, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the CMS Agreement on the Conservation of African / Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), BirdLife International and a number of other partners, to prepare the GEF-eligible incremental elements of a flyway-wide conservation initiative.

16. The objectives of the PDF-B activities will be:

- i) to identify key gaps and inadequacies in conservation measures at the network of critical wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds along the African-Eurasian flyways.
- ii) to identify the best practice approaches, from throughout the flyway, to managing this network of critical sites for migratory waterbirds, and then
- iii) to design a full GEF project which will make available and apply the best practices to areas of critical need through exchange of know-how, training, demonstration management projects and communications activities.

17. The PDF Block B Grant will provide US\$350,000 (out of a total project cost of US\$627,225) to support nine linked activities (see below) that will enable formulation of the full GEF project. The project brief will be the major output of the PDF-B (Component 9). It will build on the completion of components 1-8, which will cover the incremental planning activities, priority setting, outreach, preparation of demonstration projects and resource mobilisation needed for developing the full project. The GEF funds provided under this PDF grant will be complemented by additional financing from UNEP-CMS, AEWA, Ramsar, The Netherlands, Switzerland, the EC, Wetlands International, BirdLife International, and the focal countries for demonstration projects and workshops.

18. *Component 1 – Coordination.* This component will establish a Steering Committee, appoint a project coordinator, and provide web site and newsletter mechanisms for coordinating the exchange of information about the project.

19. The Steering Committee will have responsibility for overseeing execution of the PDF-B and the full GEF project implementation. It will draw from the membership, and benefit from the meetings, of the AEWA Technical Committee and Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review Panel (one representative appointed from each committee), with additional participation of representatives of UNEP-GEF, Wetlands International, BirdLife International, the Ramsar Convention Bureau, and AEWA Secretariat as full members. Terms of reference for the Steering Committee will be established, and the Committee will approve a management framework and detailed work programme for execution of the project and delivery of outputs. The Steering Committee will generally work through electronic communication, but will meet once at the start of the project (to establish working procedures), and once towards the end of the PDF-B project (to review the draft GEF project brief and associated draft reports).

20. A project coordinator will be appointed by Wetlands International to lead the coordination of the project, developing terms of reference for the individual components, overseeing resource allocation, assuring quality control and that the different components stay on schedule.

21. To assist the essential coordination of the PDF-B and to communicate the objectives and status of the project externally, this component will support contributions about the project through the existing Web sites of the Ramsar Convention, AEWA and Wetlands International. In addition, regular reports on the development of the project will be communicated as part of the existing AEWA, Ramsar, Wetlands International and BirdLife International newsletters (other local language newsletters of these organisations will also be used to disseminate information).

22. *Component 2 – Identification of best practices and lessons learned.* This component will review existing best practices (policies and methodologies) and lessons learned from a wide range of relevant projects and initiatives both in and outside the African / Eurasian region, for the management of critical areas used by migratory waterbirds. The review will cover regional, national and site-based environmental programmes by the GEF, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, bi-laterals, private sector and NGOs throughout the region, as well as selected initiatives from other parts of the world. An open list of the projects to be included in this review is provided in Annex 4. It will seek to identify low cost, effective, appropriate and win-win solutions relevant to managing these critical

- wetland areas that can deliver benefits both to migratory waterbirds and local populations in developing countries.
23. The full GEF project brief will draw upon the results of this review to provide major input both to the design of site demonstration projects, to the web site development, and to the regional training programmes to be executed in the full GEF project. The review will also ensure that the full GEF project builds upon existing projects, rather than overlapping with them. For example, it will seek to use expertise and facilities of existing projects for the training programme, rather than creating these resources from new.
24. The review will be undertaken by consulting with project stakeholders, reviewing key project outputs, as well as circulating a questionnaire to leaders of each project. It will result in a supporting report to the full GEF proposal.
25. *Component 3. Analysis of gaps in knowledge of the critical wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds.* The philosophy behind this project is that migratory waterbirds can only be conserved effectively if appropriate management actions are taken throughout the network of critical wetland areas used by each species. Major conservation investment at a single site will usually not be adequate to safeguard threatened migratory species.
26. This component will therefore review the state of knowledge of the network of critical wetland areas used by the major groups of migratory waterbirds, with a particular focus on sites required by those species with an unfavourable conservation status. Several major reviews have already been undertaken or are underway (eg the Atlas of the Anatidae (Wetlands International), the Important Bird Areas programme (BirdLife International), and the pilot initiative to develop an Atlas of Wader Populations (Wader Study Group/Wetlands International).
27. The review will build on extensive analyses of existing data and expert consultation to result in reports providing the most complete list possible of the networks of internationally important wetlands required by migratory waterbirds (based on accepted Ramsar criteria). From this will be derived recommendations on areas where further survey work is required and where additional Ramsar sites should be designated (in essence, the list will be a "shadow list" of potential Ramsar sites for each country – as called for in numerous recommendations of the Ramsar Convention). These results will provide direction to the activities to be undertaken in the full GEF project – surveys of poorly known areas, designation of additional Ramsar sites, as well as identifying priorities for training programmes etc.
28. *Component 4. Training analysis and strategy.* Training of professional staff has been identified as a major priority for conserving the network of critical wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds in the African / Eurasian region, particularly in Africa. This was highlighted, for example, in the conclusions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Wetlands and Development (Senegal, 1998), and recent recommendations of the Ramsar Convention. This component will analyse training needs throughout the region, identify existing opportunities for training and propose a strategic training initiative and work programme to be undertaken in the full GEF project.
29. The training needs assessment will be undertaken by a questionnaire survey of the agencies responsible for the management of critical wetlands in developing countries throughout the region, especially targeting managers of existing Ramsar sites. This will be supplemented by discussions to be undertaken at outreach workshops in the Central Asian Republics and Arab States (Component 5). The PDF will support review of key topical areas and identify priorities for training concerning a variety of transboundary issues and opportunities for collaboration such as survey and monitoring, eco-tourism, sustainable use, management of human activities, habitat management and restoration. In addition, the analysis will look at equipment and resource requirements in a number of specific areas. The analysis of training needs will use and build upon methods developed by the MedWet Initiative.

30. Parallel to the analysis of training needs, this component will review existing institutions and programmes that are providing regional training, to identify opportunities that could be utilised or strengthened to provide the regional training support for the implementation of the full GEF project. This will involve visits to a number of existing training facilities. In addition, innovative regional training programmes from outside the region will be explored for potential replication in the GEF project. This review will link closely to work undertaken in Component 2.
31. The preparatory process for the component will also review the feasibility of strengthening a regional network of training centres, based upon existing institutions, to provide a sustainable input to capacity building. It will support evaluation of the potential for such a network to providing distance learning courses in topics relevant to conserving critical wetlands. The review will also assess how this multinational and interdisciplinary network could be used to create a new generation of experts with natural professional ties across the flyway.
32. The analysis of training needs and opportunities will be used to formulate the training strategy and detailed work programme to be executed through the full GEF project. This will focus on practical activities to train trainers, which will be conducted at regional level, followed-up by grants to support further training initiatives at national and local level. It will be designed to promote south-south and north-south exchange of experience between institutions and individuals throughout the flyway system. The work plan will include provision of detailed guidance on the design and evaluation of training courses, building on important achievements of the MedWet initiative (currently being used in the six-country GEF wetlands project in the Mediterranean Basin).
33. *Component 5. Outreach programme.* Whilst there is already a relatively high degree of communication and exchange of information and expertise between countries in Europe and Africa relating to critical wetland areas, this is not the case for/with the Central Asian Republics and the Arab States. These regions hold numerous sites of international importance in the network of critical wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds, yet for reasons of geography, politics and language, there has been relatively little cooperation, coordination or communication with other parts of the flyway. This is manifested in the absence of most countries from these regions as contracting parties to the Ramsar Convention, CMS and AEWA.
34. For this reason, two international workshops will be organised (one in Kazakhstan and one in a country (yet to be determined) in the Arab States), to bring together key regional stakeholders, to identify current priority activities and a work programme to be executed during the full GEF project. The results of the workshop will feed strongly into all other components of this PDF-B. Wetlands International will coordinate these workshops, with strong support from the Ramsar Bureau and AEWA Secretariat.
35. *Component 6. Development of a stakeholder communications strategy.* Within this component, a comprehensive communications strategy will be designed to target key stakeholders and a detailed work plan for the full project will be formulated.
36. An analysis of the key stakeholders in the network of critical wetland areas used by migratory waterbirds throughout the region will be undertaken. This will identify stakeholders at three levels: international, national and local (the latter using the demonstration sites as examples). At each level the analysis will identify direct and indirect users of the wetlands and those whose decisions influence wetland management and safeguard. The draft analysis will be circulated to appropriate level review groups, for comment.
37. Building on the stakeholder analysis and the analysis of best communications practice (Component 2), a communications strategy and detailed work plan for the full GEF project will be defined. This will encompass communications activities at international, national and local (demonstration sites) level. It will include activities such as support for the development of wetland

awareness and education centres, joint ventures with newspapers, radio and television, and web site activities. The overall aim will be to inform and to directly engage the key stakeholders in the activities necessary to ensure good management of the critical wetland areas.

38. *Component 7 - Resource Mobilisation.* This component, which will have the strong input of the Steering Committee, Ramsar Bureau and AEWA Secretariat will take responsibility for obtaining the co-financing for the full GEF project. This will include securing co-funding from domestic resources and from international financial institutions, international conventions, bilateral donors, non-governmental organisations and the private sector. The PDF will support the planning and conduct of the resource mobilisation process, which will include meetings with donors and participating governments, as well as the development of a financing plan. Once the key donors have been identified, a meeting will be organised to coordinate their inputs.

39. *Component 8 - Demonstration projects.* Whilst many of the activities undertaken in the full GEF project will be implemented regionally across the flyway, there will also be a focus on ten site-based demonstration projects. Twenty-five potential demonstration projects from throughout the flyway were considered by a review group comprising representatives of Wetlands International, CMS, AEWA, Ramsar, BirdLife and UNEP-GEF. Of these, ten projects (involving eleven countries) were selected for inclusion in this proposal to provide a broad regional and thematic coverage. (NB. No demonstration projects have been included for the Arab States or Central Asia. It is requested that the option to include up to one project for each of these regions be left open until the conclusion of the proposed outreach workshops for these regions). All projects concern a GEF-eligible country-driven request to develop a demonstration project addressing a priority issue at an internationally important wetland for migratory waterbirds. In selecting these projects, preference was given to those that addressed priorities identified in national environmental policy documents, and which contributed to commitments under the Ramsar Convention and AEWA. It must be stressed, that these demonstration projects do not aim to address all of the threats at the site in question, but rather to execute a priority activity, based on best flyway practice, which can be a model for replication at national and international level. Thus, these demonstration projects will address, and demonstrate solutions to, problems that are common throughout the flyway – consistent with the catalytic regional approach to be taken throughout this project.

40. The location of the ten demonstration projects is shown on Map 4, and a tabular summary of the site characteristics and activities to be undertaken is shown below. Further details of each demonstration project are provided in Annexes 5.1 – 5.10. Together, the ten projects cover both coastal/marine and inland wetlands, and demonstrate a range of solutions to frequently identified management issues at critically important wetlands for migratory waterbirds. These include: participatory management planning, user conflict resolution, sustainable use, raising public awareness (direct and indirect stakeholders), training, ecotourism and alternative income options, and management of transborder wetlands. At the end of the project, a report on the demonstration projects will be compiled into a publication to maximise outreach of the results.

41. For each demonstration project, the executing agency will develop the full project plan during the PDF-B, working in close liaison with the international coordinator / brief writer. A stakeholder workshop will be organised for each site to ensure that there is strong input of local and national stakeholders to the project formulation. The PDF-B will review existing threats and management measures for the site, and propose model approaches, based on best practice.

42. The ten projects (in eleven countries) concern the following sites:

1. Haapsalu-Noarootsi Bays (Siilma NR), Estonia.
2. Biharrugra's Fishponds, Hungary
3. Nemunas Delta, Lithuania
4. Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania
5. Kokorou&Nanga wetlands, Niger
6. Hadejia-Nguru wetlands, Nigeria
7. Saloum-Niumi, Senegal/The Gambia
8. Wakkasterstroom&Seekoivlei, S. Africa
9. Dar es Salaam wetlands, Tanzania
10. Lake Burdur, Turkey

46. *Steering Committee, project coordinator and Web site (Component 1) – A Steering Committee will be established for both the PDF and the GEF full project. The Committee will oversee the work of the Project Coordinator. In addition, Web pages will be developed within the existing Ramsar, AEWA and Wetlands International Web sites to assist communication and information exchange; further information will be distributed in the AEWA, Ramsar, BirdLife International and Wetlands International newsletters.*

45. *Project Brief (Component 9) - A* Project Brief will be formulated in accordance with the latest GEF guidelines through a process involving full participation of all cooperating countries and partners (including co-financers identified through the resource mobilisation process (Component 7). The Project Brief will build on the following components of the PDF-B:

The outputs of the PDF-B will be:

44. The project brief will draw together the results of the reviews of gaps and needs, and will combine this with the analysis of best practices and lessons learned. The approach taken will be to design a series of highly catalytic activities (through training programmes, exchange of know-how, demonstration projects etc.) that can be replicated widely throughout the flyway.

43. *Component 9 - GEF Project Brief.* This component will support preparation of the full Project Brief for a flyway-wide GEF Project that will target support to address transboundary issues of managing the critical network of wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds in the African / Eurasian region. It will also assist in the implementation of, and coordination between, the Ramsar Convention and the AEWA/CMS in developing countries, incorporating the principles of environmentally sustainable development and promoting best practice management.

		Demonstration project (nos. refer to site list above)									
Site characteristics		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Ramsar Contracting Party	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	AEWA Contracting Party				✓	✓		✓	✓		
	Internationally important wetland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Ramsar site (P = proposed)	P	✓	✓	✓	P	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Protected area	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓
	Coastal / marine wetland	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	
	Inland water wetland		✓			✓			✓		✓
	<b>Demonstration activities</b>										
	Management Plan (E = exists)	✓	✓	✓	E	✓	E	EE			✓
	Community involvement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Public awareness of wetland values	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Education		✓							✓	✓
	Training				✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
	Ecotourism / alternative employment			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Waterbird habitat management	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Local NGO involvement		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Transborder wetland management				✓			✓			✓

48. *Analysis of gaps in knowledge of the critical wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds (Component 3)* – A report analysing the current knowledge of the networks of wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds, and recommending priority activities and methodologies to be used to complete this knowledge during the full GEF project.

49. *Training analysis and strategy (Component 4)* – A report analysing the regional needs for training and institutional strengthening, as well as identification of existing training facilities that could play a regional role in the full project. On the basis of these components a detailed work plan for the Applied Training and Capacity Building Component of the full GEF Project brief will be defined.

50. *Outreach Programme (Component 5)* – Two separate reports detailing the contents and recommendations of the regional outreach workshops to be held for the Central Asian Republics and Arab States respectively.

51. *Communications strategy (Component 6)* – A report identifying the key stakeholders at local, national and international level, which defines a communications strategy and detailed work plan to be included in the full GEF project brief.

52. *Resource mobilisation (Component 7)* – This component will not result in a separate output, but will ensure the coordination of donor inputs as matching funds into the full project brief.

53. *Demonstration projects (Component 8)* – A report detailing the activities to be undertaken in each of the 10 demonstration projects at critical wetland areas. It will include a full analysis of the incremental costs to be met through the full GEF project, and how these will address particular threats at each site. A full work plan and budget will be included for each project.

## VI. INCREMENTAL COSTS

### 54. *Baseline scenario.*

Most of the developing countries on the flyway have already (or will soon have) signed the main international treaties relevant to the conservation of wetlands and migratory waterbirds: CBD, Ramsar and AEWA/CMS. Thus, the problem of the baseline action is not one of lack of political interest, but rather a lack of resources (information, expertise and funds) to meet the obligations of these treaties. If no additional resources are provided to meet the incremental costs of conserving the critical network of sites for migratory waterbirds in developing countries, there will be an increasing divergence between conservation measures taken in developed and developing countries throughout the flyway. The likely trends are shown in the table, below:

Predicted Trend under baseline scenario		
Indicator	Developed countries	Developing countries
% of critical areas protected	Rapid increase towards 100%	Little or no increase from low %
Loss of critical habitats / sites	Stabilising, with some restoration	Continuing rapid loss/degradation
Knowledge / research base	Very high and improving	Very low and improving v. slowly
Training of site managers	Frequent and scientifically current	Very limited
International coordination	Well-established and enhanced	Limited
Public awareness	High and increasing rapidly	Low and increasing very slowly
Conservation status of migratory waterbirds	Declining	Declining

55. The long-term implication of these divergent trends will be that in the developing countries the critical networks of wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds will continue to be lost and degraded. However, because the species are migratory, and depend on favourable conditions throughout their flyway, their conservation status will be impacted not only in the developing



countries, but also in the developed countries through which they pass. Thus, developed countries will not be able to safeguard the future of their migratory waterbird populations without ensuring appropriate support also in the developing countries. Of course, the global costs of losing these wetlands goes well beyond simply the conservation status of migratory waterbirds; these sites, as a consequence of their multiple products, services and functions support both a rich biodiversity as well as their dependent human populations.

56. *Alternative scenario.* The Project will assist developing countries to meet the added resource burden of conserving the critical network of wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds. Investment of GEF funds through this project therefore aims to turn the trends in the indicators shown above for developing countries towards convergence with those of the developed countries. This will be achieved by the provision of information, expertise, funds and the necessary international coordination. It will be a long-term process, the sustainability of which will be enhanced by the nature of the project outputs: improved coordination and communication capacity, increased knowledge base, well-trained staff, functioning and active demonstration sites, increased awareness, and available methodologies. Most importantly, the impact of these improved trends will be that the conservation status of migratory waterbirds in both developed and developing countries on the flyway will improve, as will the global benefits of conserving these sites.

## VII. ELIGIBILITY

57. The following eleven countries have provided formal written endorsements of the project, and will be eligible to receive specific support for demonstration projects:

Country	Date ratified CBD
Estonia	12 June 1992
Hungary	13 June 1992
Lithuania	11 June 1992
Mauritania	12 June 1992
Niger	11 June 1992
Nigeria	13 June 1992
Senegal	13 June 1992
The Gambia	12 June 1992
South Africa	04 June 1993
Tanzania	12 June 1992
Turkey	11 June 1992

## VIII. NATIONAL LEVEL SUPPORT

58. This project has emerged as the result of a lengthy consultation process, which itself derives from the even longer evolution of both the Ramsar Convention and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), which now have 119 and 65 Contracting Parties respectively. The concept of a flyway-wide initiative was launched in 1988, through a Recommendation adopted at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CMS. The process became formalised at the first consultative meeting of the potential range States to the AEW (Nairobi 1994), which was attended by representatives of more than 50 range States. Then, in June 1995 (at The Hague) the AEW was adopted by consensus in the Final Act of the Negotiation Meeting, which was attended by representatives of 64 range States and the European Community. The AEW entered into force on 1 November 1999, and the draft proposal for this PDF-B was submitted for consultation to the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Parties (South Africa, November 1999), which was attended by representatives of 100 range States. This meeting provided strong endorsement to the project in Resolution 1.4 (Annex 6), calling upon the GEF to support the implementation of joint priorities under the AEW and Ramsar Convention. The project was also presented to the Ramsar Convention Standing Committee

64. *Cooperative framework for a catalytic project.* The nature of the problem to be addressed by this project demands a highly cooperative approach both between the range States in the project area, and by the international organisations and conventions responsible for coordination and execution. Such cooperation is intended to lead to a more integrated and harmonised approach by the different bodies, and thus to a more efficient use of resources. As such, the project will be fully consistent with the existing Memoranda of Cooperation between the secretariats of the CBD, Ramsar and CMS, representing a tangible product of their cooperation.

## X. SPECIAL FEATURES

63. The execution of a PDF-B is considered essential to the development of the full project brief. It will allow the critical needs of countries, and gaps in information, expertise and funds, to be assessed in a strategic way. Furthermore it will enable the analysis of best practices and lessons learned. Together, these two activities will provide the basis for design of the full project brief. Lastly, the PDF-B will support the development of the ten demonstration projects.

62. It has not been necessary to apply for PDF-A funds for this project, since the level of understanding of the issues and root causes affecting the loss of biodiversity of migratory waterbirds along the flyway is already high. In addition, the AEWAS Secretariat provided a contract to Wetlands International during 1999 to develop an international implementation plan for the AEWAS for 2000-04. The priorities identified during this work have provided much of the background material for this application for PDF-B funds, which will help in the elaboration of priority actions under the plan.

## IX. JUSTIFICATION FOR PDF-B

61. International agencies, bilateral donors and non-governmental organisations have a record of working with the countries of the flyway on a collective and individual basis to support conservation of the critical network of wetland areas required by migratory waterbirds in the context of sustainable development. These activities go back to the 1960s and have continued to the present. Despite the many achievements of this period, the continuing loss and degradation of wetland areas demands new action and new partnerships. This is why a number of such agencies have indicated their strong support for the present project.

60. As described above, many Governments of the African / Eurasian region have collectively requested GEF assistance for this regional project. Their commitment for regional cooperation on the issue of conserving the critical network of wetlands covered by this project is very strong, because these wetlands are so important to people and biodiversity. These views have been clearly expressed in a range of meetings between the concerned governments. In addition, significant support has been expressed by national and local non-governmental organisations. The countries that will host specific demonstration activities have shown their support for the project through the letters of endorsement of their GEF focal points (Annex 1) and the high level of matching funds that they have planned for these demonstrations.

59. Alongside, the more formal consultations through these convention processes, a wide involvement of wetland managers and experts from throughout the region has also taken place, largely coordinated by Wetlands International. Most significant have been the workshops at the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Wetlands and Development (Senegal, November 1998) attended by more than 450 wetland experts (particularly from Africa), and small expert workshops in Wageningen (July 1999 and February 2000) to assess priorities for international cooperation projects.

(November 1999), which also added a strong endorsement, including appreciation of this opportunity to coordinate and integrate the efforts of the two treaties (see Annex 7).

68. As with all PDF Grants it is planned that a significant amount of the funds will be expended for project coordination and consultant services from a mixture of international, national and local sources to support the preparation of studies. In addition, funds will be used to cover the costs of planning and conducting a range of meetings required to develop the Project Brief cooperatively. NGOs.

67. The requested PDF Block B Grant will be used to prepare the nine project components outlined above which are eligible for GEF financing and which will provide vital support for the resulting Project. The preparation activities outlined above will cost an estimated US\$627,225 of which the PDF Block B contribution from GEF will be limited to US\$350,000. The balance of the cost will be covered by the cooperating countries, bilateral donors, conventions and international

## XI. ITEMS TO BE FINANCED BY THE PDF-B ACTIVITIES

66. Given the significant support for the project from the range States and the strong interest of donors from the developed countries on the flyway (manifested in their expected co-financing contributions), the GEF Project will provide an important mechanism for mobilisation and effective application of additional domestic and international resources.

65. The approach taken in the full GEF Project will be highly catalytic, supporting demonstration activities that can be replicated elsewhere within the region and providing a high input to training, transfer of know-how and communications activities. A review of best practices and lessons learned in earlier and current projects throughout the region will ensure that the project is additional rather than overlapping. The full GEF project will thus leave a legacy of better coordinated institutions, better trained individuals, access to best practice materials, a series of innovative demonstration projects and a more complete network of protected and well-managed wetlands of critical importance to migratory waterbirds. The sustainability of the project will be assured by the existing frameworks and commitment to support wetland/migratory waterbird conservation provided by the Ramsar Convention, AFWA/CMS and NGOs such as Wetlands International, BirdLife International and the many local NGOs involved in the project.

## GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY (GEF) PROPOSAL FOR A PDF BLOCK B GRANT

Project Title: Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African / Eurasian flyways.

**COSTS TABLE - FRAMEWORK BUDGET BY ACTIVITY - All figures in US\$**

Project Component	GEF	Government contributions			NGO's	TOTAL CO-FUNDING			Grand Total
		Cash	In Kind	Total		Cash	In Kind	Total	
1. Coordination/St.Com/MWW/etc.	54,275	0	7,000	7,000	7,225	0	14,225	14,225	68,50
2. Review of best practices	17,750	0	3,000	3,000	1,500	0	4,500	4,500	22,25
3. Analysis of critical wetlands	49,600	110,000	6,000	116,000	3,000	110,000	9,000	119,000	168,60
4. Training analysis/strategy	6,400	15,000	3,000	18,000	1,500	15,000	4,500	19,500	25,90
5. Outreach programme	65,000	40,000	0	40,000	0	40,000	0	40,000	105,00
6. Communications strategy	17,750	0	3,000	3,000	1,500	0	4,500	4,500	22,25
7. Resource mobilisation	10,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,37
8. Prep. of demo site projects	103,600	0	37,000	37,000	34,000	0	71,000	71,000	174,60
9. Prep. of full GEF project brief	25,250	0	3,000	3,000	1,500	0	4,500	4,500	29,75
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>227,000</b>	<b>50,225</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>112,225</b>	<b>277,225</b>	<b>627,22</b>

Note: All NGO contributions are in kind only.

**PRELIMINARY DRAFT WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE.**

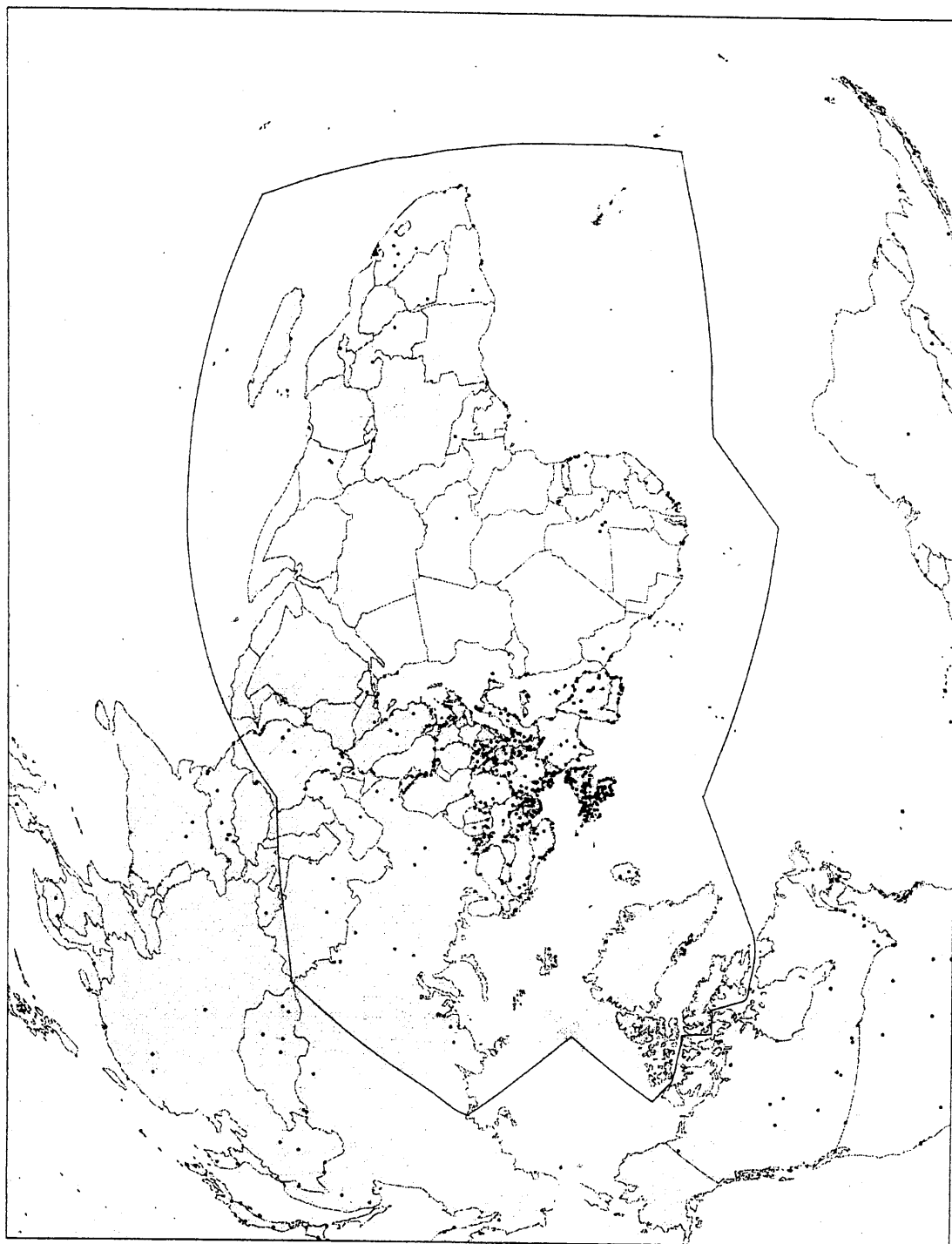
PDF-B Component		Months after Start Date																
1. Establishment/meetings of Steering Group	1. Project coordination	1. Development of detailed work plan	2. Review of best practices and lessons learned	3. Analysis of network of critical wetland areas	4. Training analysts/strategy	5. Outreach programme – C. Asian Rpbles workshop	5. Outreach programme – Arab States workshop	6. Preparation of communications strategy	7. Resource mobilisation process	8. Prep. of demo site projects	9. Preparation of full GEF project brief	Submission of Draft Reports – Components 2,3,4,5,6,7	Submission of Final Reports – Components 2,3,4,5,6,7,9	C	O	N	S	
1																		
2																		
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## List of Annexes

Map 1.	AEWA region, showing location of designated Ramsar sites.
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Map 3.	AEWA region (Africa only) showing the location of internationally important wetlands for Anatidae (crosses), and sites which are designated under the Ramsar Convention (dots).
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Annex 5.	Summary description of site demonstration projects
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	5.7 Saloum-Niumi, Senegal and The Gambia
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	5.9 Dar es Salaam wetlands, Tanzania
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Annex 6.	Resolution 1.4 of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Parties to the African / Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement, which calls upon the GEF to support this joint implementation of AEWA and Ramsar priorities.
Annex 7.	Letter of Endorsement from the Secretary General of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, on behalf of the Ramsar Standing Committee.
Annex 8.	Letter of Endorsement from the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Migratory Species.
Annex 9.	Letter of Endorsement from the Director General of BirdLife International.
Annex 10.	Background information on the Applicant (Executing) Agency: Wetlands International-AEME.

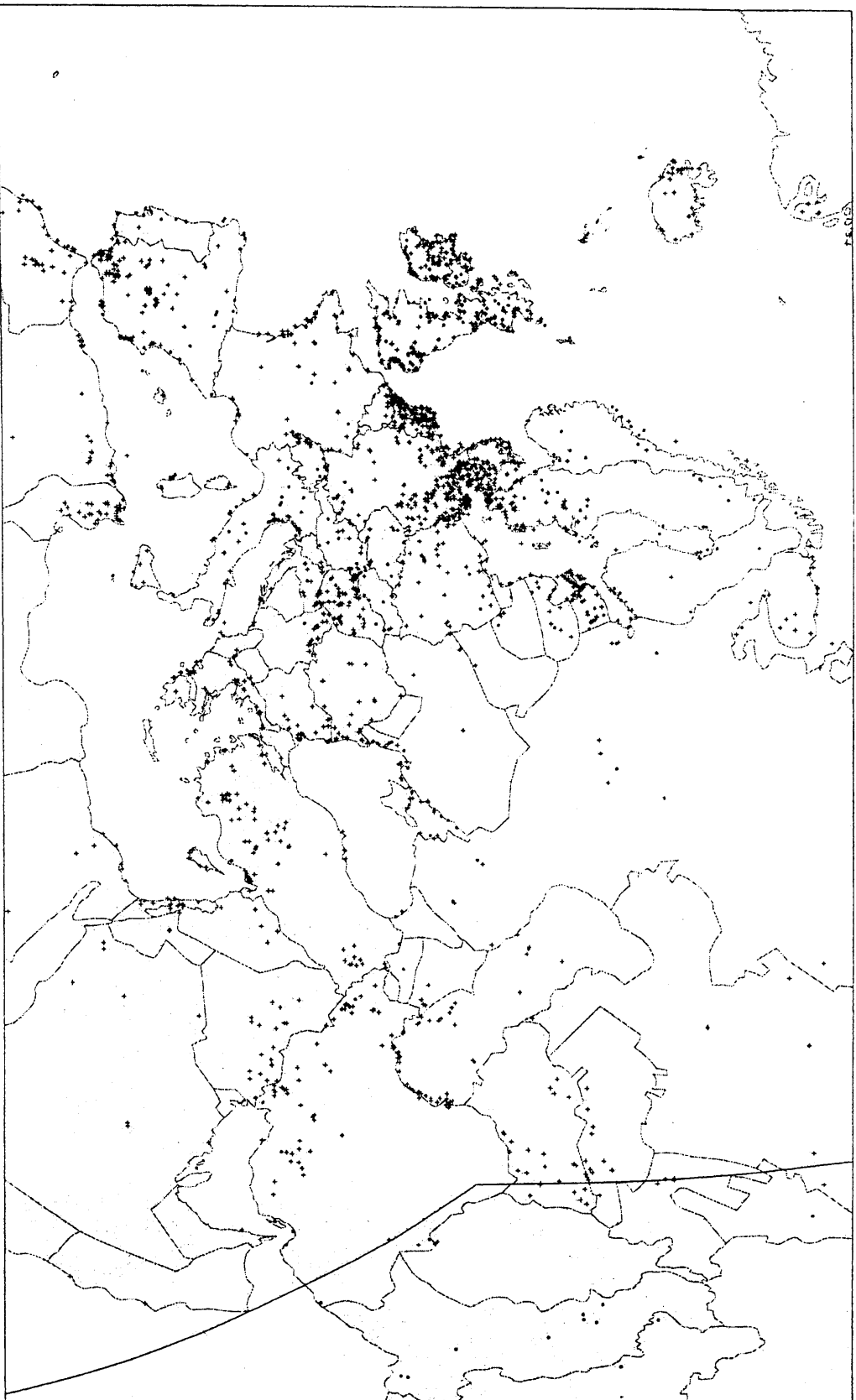
<sup>1</sup> Short title: "African / Eurasian Waterbird Flyways".

<sup>2</sup> These four agencies will be represented on the Project Steering Committee, and will be providing significant support to the execution of the project.



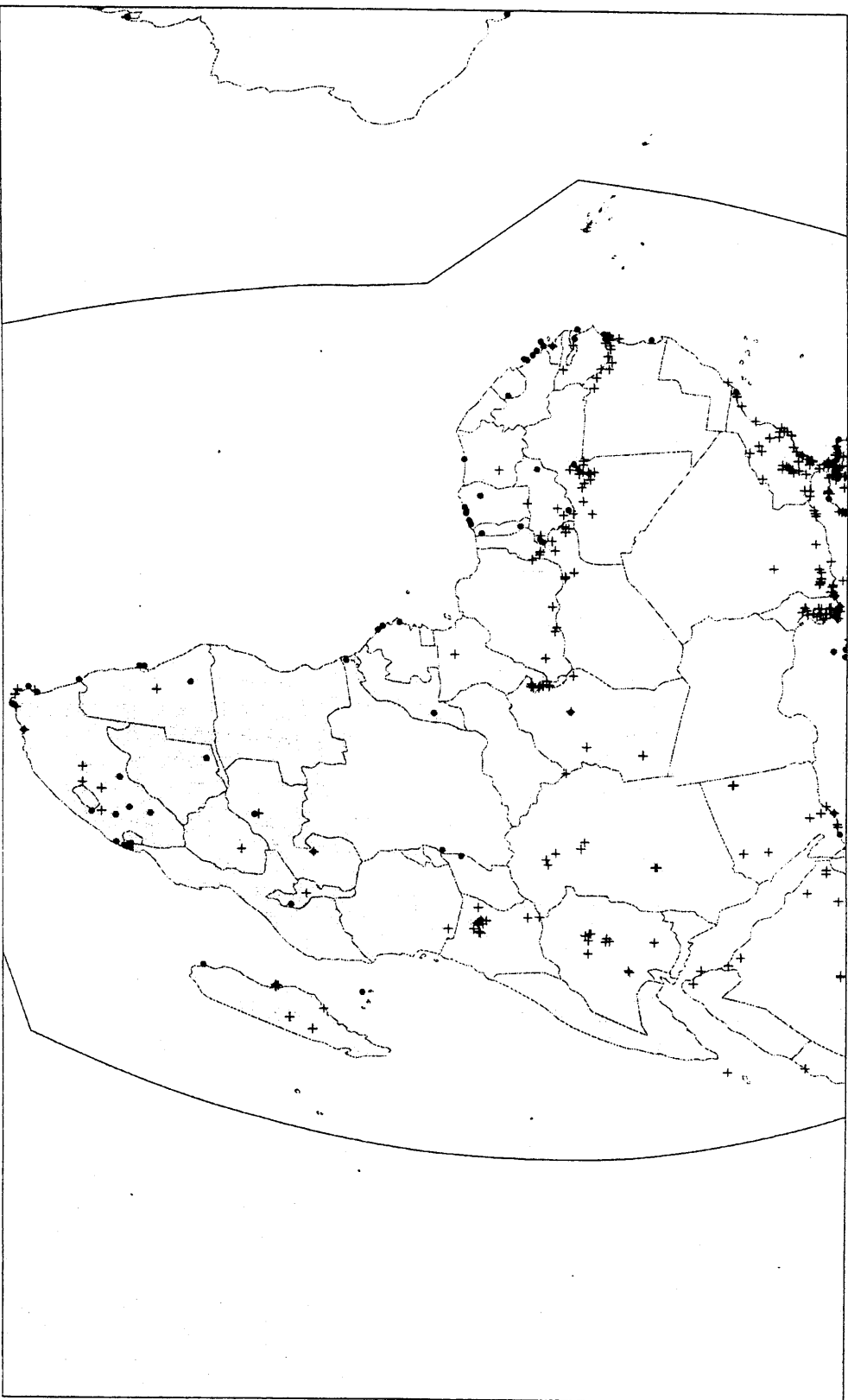
Map 1: AEWA region, showing location of designated Ramsar sites (dots).

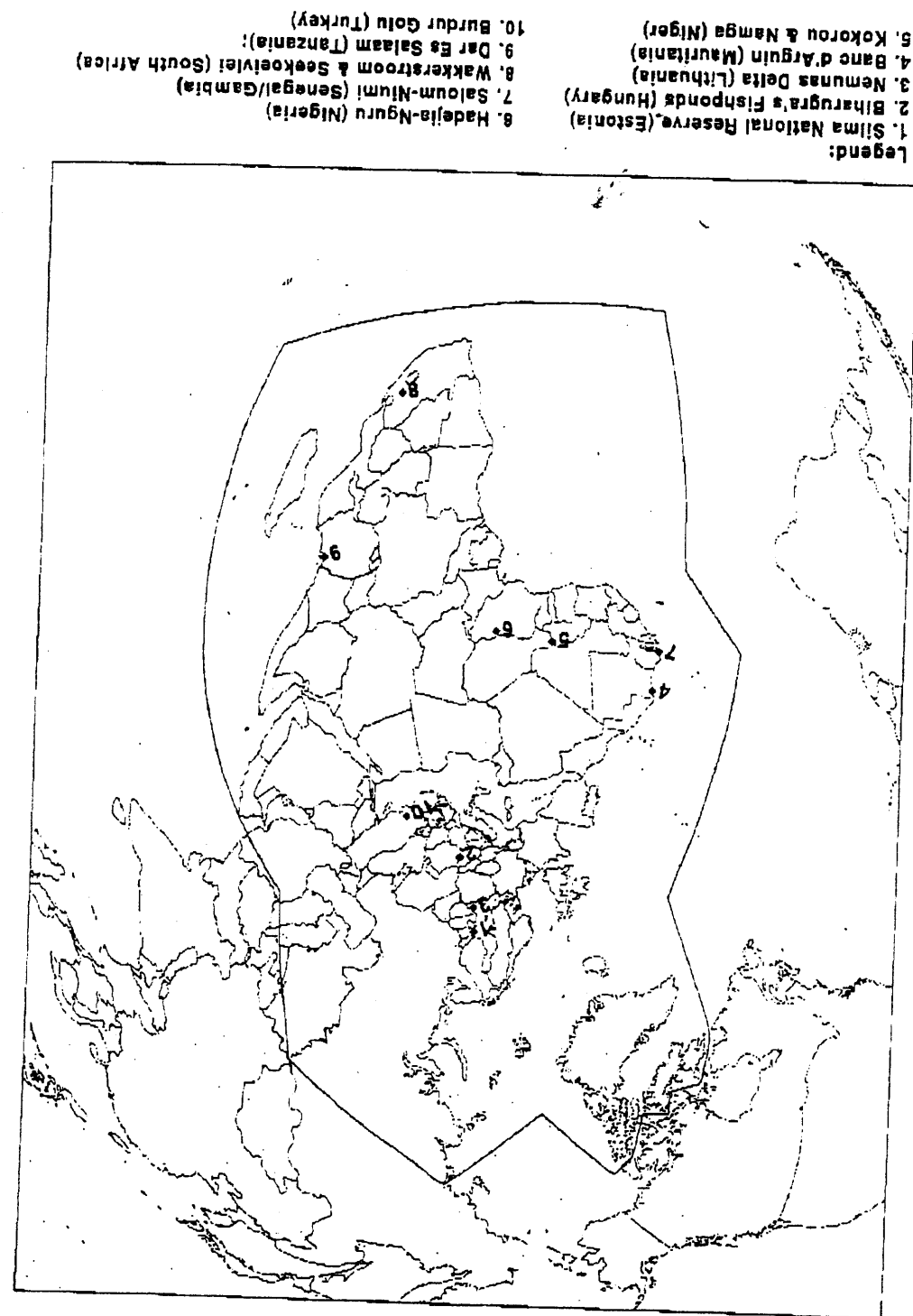
**Map 2: AEWA region (Europe only) showing location of internationally important wetlands for Anatidae (crosses), and sites which are designated under the Ramsar Convention (dots).**





**Map 3: AEWA Region (Africa only) showing location of internationally important wetlands for Anatidae (crosses), and sites which are designated under the Ramsar Convention (dots).**





Map 4: Location of the ten proposed site demonstration projects in the AEW region.

## ANNEX 2.

Species and populations of migratory waterbirds in the AEWA Region which have an unfavourable conservation status (as listed in columns A and B of the AEWA Action Plan, AEWA/Res.1.9/Rev.)

Species / Population	English Name
<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Diver
- Northwestern Europe (win)	
- Caspian, B Sea & E Med (win)	
<i>Gavia arctica arctica</i>	Black-throated Diver
- Western Siberia/Europe	
<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern Diver
- Europe (win)	
<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	White-billed Diver
- Northern Europe (win)	
<i>Podiceps gnsgena gnsgena</i>	Red-necked Grebe
- Northwestern Europe (win)	
<i>Podiceps auritus auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe
- NW Europe (large billed)	
- NE Europe (small billed)	
- Caspian & South Asia (win)	
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican
- Europe & Western Asia (bre)	
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i> **	Dalmatian Pelican
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (win)	
- SW Asia & S Asia (win)	
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i> *	Pygmy Cormorant
- Black Sea & Mediterranean	
- Southwestern Asia	
<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i> *	Socotra Cormorant
- Gulf & Arabian Sea	
<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i> **	Slaty Egret
- Southern Africa	
<i>Ardea purpurea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron
- Western Mediterranean (bre)	
- E Europe & SW Asia (bre)	
<i>Casmerodius albus albus</i>	Great Egret
- Black Sea & Med (win)	
- Southwestern Asia (win)	
<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Heron
- Tropical E & S Africa	
<i>Ixobrychus minutus minutus</i>	Little Bittern
- Europe & Northern Africa (bre)	
- West & Southwest Asia (bre)	
<i>Ixobrychus sturnii</i>	Dwarf Bittern
- Sub-Saharan Africa	
<i>Botaurus stellans stellans</i>	Great Bittern
- Europe (bre)	
- Southwestern Asia (win)	
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stork
- Sub-Saharan Africa	
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork
- SW Europe/Western Africa	
<i>Ciconia episcopus microscelis</i>	Woolly-necked Stork
- Central & Eastern Europe (bre)	
- Tropical Africa	

Species / Population	English Name
<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork
- Southern Africa	
- Iberia & NW Africa (bre)	
- Central & Eastern Europe (bre)	
- Southwestern Asia (win)	
<i>Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis
- Black Sea & Med/W Africa	
- Southwest Asia/E Africa	
<i>Geroniscus eremita</i> **	Waldrapp
- Morocco	
- Southwest Asia	
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Sacred Ibis
- Iraq & Iran	
<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill
- Eastern Atlantic	
- Central & SE Europe (bre)	
<i>Platalea leucorodia archeri</i>	
- Red Sea	
<i>Platalea leucorodia major</i>	
- SW & S Asia (win)	
<i>Platalea alba</i>	African Spoonbill
- Sub-Saharan Africa	
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>	Greater Flamingo
- Western Africa	
- Eastern Africa	
- Southern Africa	
- Western Mediterranean	
- Eastern Med, SW & S Asia	
<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i> *	Lesser Flamingo
- Western Africa	
- Eastern Africa	
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> **	White-headed Duck
- Western Mediterranean	
- Algeria & Tunisia	
- E Med, Turkey & SW Asia	
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan
- NW Mainland & Central Europe	
- Black Sea	
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
- Iceland/UK & Ireland	
- NW Mainland Europe	
- N Europe & W Sib/B Sea & E Med	
- W & Cent Siberia/Caspian	
<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	Bewick's Swan
- W Siberia & NE Europe/NW Europe	
<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i>	Pink-footed Goose
- E Greenland & Iceland/UK	
<i>Anser fabalis fabalis</i>	Bean Goose
- W Sib & NE Europe/NW Europe	
<i>Anser albifrons albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose
- W Siberia/Central Europe	
- N Siberia/Caspian & Iraq	

Species / Population	English Name
<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	- Greenland/Ireland & UK
<i>Anser erythropus</i> **	- Lesser White-fronted Goose
- N Europe & W Sib/B Sea & Caspian	
<i>Anser anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose
- Iceland/UK & Ireland	
- Central Europe/N Africa	
<i>Anser anser rubristris</i>	
- Black Sea & Turkey	
<i>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose
- E Greenland/Scotland & Ireland	
- Svalbard/SW Scotland	
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	Brent Goose
- W Siberia/W Europe	
<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Brent Goose
- Svalbard/Denmark & UK	
- Canada/Ireland	
<i>Branta ruficollis</i> **	Red-breasted Goose
- N Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian	
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose
- Western Africa	
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck
- Northwestern Africa	
- E Med & Black Sea/NE Africa	
- W Asia & Caspian/Iran & Iraq	
<i>Tadorna cana</i>	South African Shelduck
- Southern Africa	
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck
- Northwestern Europe	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean	
- W Asia/Caspian & Middle East	
<i>Plectropterus gambensis gambensis</i>	Spur-winged Goose
- Western Africa	
<i>Plectropterus gambensis niger</i>	
- Southern Africa	
<i>Sarkidomus melanotos melanotos</i>	Comb Duck
- Western Africa	
<i>Nettapa auritus</i>	African Pygmy-goose
- Western Africa	
<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon
- W Sib & NE Europe/B Sea & Med	
- W Sib/SW Asia & NE Africa	
<i>Anas strepera strepera</i>	Gadwall
- Northwestern Europe	
- NE Europe/Black Sea & Med	
<i>Anas crecca crecca</i>	Common Teal
- W Sib/SW Asia & NE Africa	
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal
- E Africa to Western Africa	
<i>Anas platythynchos platythynchos</i>	Mallard
- E Europe/Black Sea & E Med	
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail
- Northwestern Europe	
- W Sib, NE & E Eur/S Eur & W Afr	
<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	Red-billed Duck
- Madagascar	
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal
- Western Africa	
- Southern Africa	
<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey
- W Siberia & Europe/W Africa	
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler

Species / Population	English Name
- NW & Central Europe (win)	
- W Sib, NE & E Eur/S Eur & W Afr	
- W Sib/SW Asia, NE & E Africa	
<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> **	Marbled Teal
- W Mediterranean/W Africa	
- Eastern Mediterranean	
- Southwest Asia	
<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard
- SW & Cent Europe/W Med	
- Black Sea & E Mediterranean	
<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard
- NE Europe/NW Europe	
- Cent & NE Europe/B Sea & Med	
- Western Siberia/SW Asia	
<i>Aythya nyroca</i> **	Ferruginous Duck
- W Mediterranean/W Africa	
- E Europe/E Med & Africa	
- W Asia/SW Asia & NE Africa	
<i>Somateria mollissima islandica</i>	Common Eider
- Svalbard & Franz Joseph (bre)	
<i>Polysticta stellaris</i> **	Stellar's Eider
- Western Siberia/NE Europe	
<i>Melanitta nigra nigra</i>	Common Scoter
- W Sib & N Eur/W Eur & NW Africa	
<i>Melanitta fusca fusca</i>	Velvet Scoter
- W Siberia & N Europe/NW Europe	
- Black Sea & Caspian	
<i>Bucephala clangula clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye
- NE Europe/Adriatic	
- W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea	
- Western Siberia/Caspian	
<i>Mergus serrator serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser
- NE Europe/Black Sea & Med	
- Western Siberia/SW & Cent Asia	
<i>Mergus merganser merganser</i>	Goosander
- NE Europe/Black Sea	
- Western Siberia/Caspian	
<i>Gruus leucogeranus</i> **	Siberian Crane
- Iran (win)	
<i>Gruus virgo</i>	Demoiselle Crane
- Black Sea (bre)	
- Turkey (bre)	
- Kalmykia (bre)	
<i>Gruus paradisea</i> **	Blue Crane
- Extreme Southern Africa	
<i>Gruus carunculatus</i> **	Wattled Crane
- Northernmost Southern Africa	
<i>Gruus grus</i>	Common Crane
- Northwest Europe (bre)	
- NE & Central Europe (bre)	
- Black Sea & E Med (win)	
- Black Sea & Turkey (bre)	
- Southwest Asia (win)	
<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>	Streaky-breasted Flufftail
- Central Africa	
<i>Porzana parva parva</i>	Little Crane
- Western Eurasia/Africa	
<i>Porzana pusilla intermedia</i>	Baillon's Crane
- Europe (bre)	

Species / Population	English Name	Species / Population	English Name
Porzana porzana	Spotted Crane	Vanellus senegallus senegallus	Wattled Lapwing
- Europe/Africa		- Western Africa	
Aenigmatolimnas marginalis	Striped Crane	Vanellus senegallus solitaneus	
- Sub-Saharan Africa		- Southwestern Africa	
Dromas ardeola	Crab Plover	Vanellus senegallus lateralis	
- NW Indian Ocean, Red Sea & Gulf		- Eastern & Southeastern Africa	
Himantopus himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	Vanellus lugubris	Senegal Lapwing
- Western Mediterranean (bre)		- SW West Africa, & Cent & E Africa	
- B Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		Vanellus melanopterus minor	Black-winged Lapwing
- Southwestern Asia (win)		- Southern Africa	
Recurvirostra avosetta	Pied Avocet	Vanellus coronatus coronatus	Crowned Lapwing
- Southern Africa (bre)		- Central Africa	
- W Europe & W Med (bre)		Vanellus coronatus xerophilus	
- B Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		- Southwest Africa	
- W & SW Asia/Eastern Africa		Vanellus superciliosus	Brown-chested
Glareola pratincola pratincola	Collared Pratincole	- Western & Central Africa	
- Western Mediterranean (bre)		Vanellus greganus*	Sociable Lapwing
- B Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		- Western Asia/NE Africa	
- Southwestern Asia (bre)		Vanellus leucurus	White-tailed Lapwing
Glareola nordmanni*	Black-winged Pratincole	- SW Asia & NE Africa (win)	
- W & Cent Asia/E & S Africa		Gallinago media*	Great Snipe
Pluvialis apricaria	Eurasian Golden Plover	- Scandinavia (bre)	
- UK, Ireland, DK & Ger (bre)		Gallinago gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe
Pluvialis squatarola	Grey Plover	- Europe (bre)	
- Western Siberia (bre)		Lymnocyptes minimus	Jack Snipe
Chadrius hiaticula hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover	- Western Siberia (bre)	
- SW Asia & Eastern Africa (win)		Limosa limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit
- Europe & Northern Africa (win)		- Western Europe/W Africa	
Chadrius forbesi	Forbes' Plover	- Eastern Europe/Eastern Africa	
- Western & Central Africa		Limosa limosa islandica	
Chadrius pallidus pallidus	Chestnut-banded Sandplover	- Iceland (bre)	
- Southern Africa		Limosa lapponica lapponica	Bar-tailed Godwit
Chadrius pallidus venustus		- West & Southwest Africa (win)	
- Eastern Africa		Numenius phaeopus albaaxillans*	Whimbrel
Chadrius alexandrinus	Kentish Plover	- SW Asia/Eastern Africa	
- Eastern Atlantic		Numenius tenuirostris **	Slender-billed Curlew
- Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		- Gulf, Med & Morocco (win)	
Chadrius marginatus tenuis	White-fronted Plover	Numenius arguata orientalis	Eurasian Curlew
- Southern & Eastern Africa		- SW Asia & Eastern Africa (win)	
Chadrius marginatus mechow		Tinga erythropus	Spotted Redshank
- West-central Africa		- SW Asia & Eastern Africa (win)	
Chadrius mongolus pamirensis	Mongolian Plover	Tinga glareola	Wood Sandpiper
- SW Asia & Eastern Africa (win)		- Europe (bre)	
Chadrius leschenaultii columbinus	Greater Sand Plover	- E Europe/E Med & Africa	
- B Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)		Tinga stagnatilis	Marsh Sandpiper
Chadrius leschenaultii crassirostris		- Europe/Western Africa	
- SW Asia & Eastern Africa (win)		- SW Asia & E & S Africa (win)	
Chadrius asiaticus	Caspian Plover	Tinga glareola	Terek Sandpiper
- Western Asia/E & S Africa		- Europe (bre)	
Eudromias monellus	Eurasian Dotterel	Tinga cinerea	
- Asia (bre)		- SW Asia & Africa (win)	
Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing	Arenaria interpres interpres	Ruddy Turnstone
- Europe (bre)		- Western Palearctic (win)	
Vanellus spinosus	Spur-winged Plover	- Western Africa (win)	
- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)		- SW Asia, E & S Africa (win)	
Vanellus albiceps	White-headed Lapwing	Callidris tenuirostris	Great Knot
- Western & Central Africa		Callidris canutus canutus	Red Knot
- Western & Southern Africa (win)			

English Name	Species / Population
	- Europe (bre)
Little Tern	<i>Sterna albigula</i> <i>albigula</i> (bre)
	- Eastern Atlantic (bre)
	- B Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)
	- Caspian (bre)
	<i>Sterna albigula</i> <i>guineae</i>
	- Western Africa (bre)
Saunders's Tern	<i>Sterna saundersi</i>
	- W S Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & E Afr
Damara Tern	<i>Sterna balaenarum</i> *
	- S & Central Africa Atlantic
White-cheeked Tern	<i>Sterna repressa</i>
	- W S Asia, Red Sea, Gulf & E Afr
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
	- E Europe & W Asia/Africa
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger niger</i>
	- Europe & Asia (bre)

#### Footnotes to Annex I:

- \*\* after the scientific name indicates a species listed as globally threatened in the 1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals.
- \* after the scientific name indicates a species listed as near-threatened in the 1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals.

- 1: This species is listed in Appendix II of the Bonn Convention under the name *Anthypoides virgo*.
- 2: This species is listed as *Chettusia gregaria* in Appendix I of the Bonn Convention.
- 3: The form "*alboaxillaris*" is thought by some authors to be only a colour morph of nominate *phaeopus*.

English Name	Species / Population
	<i>Calidris canutus islandica</i>
	- NE Can & Greenland/NW Europe
	<i>Calidris terminckii</i>
	- Europe/Western Africa
	- SW Asia & Eastern Africa (win)
	<i>Calidris maritima</i>
	Purple Sandpiper
	- Eastern Atlantic (win)
	<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>
	Dunlin
	- N Siberia/Europe & N Africa
	<i>Calidris alpina schinzii</i>
	Baltic, UK & Ireland (bre)
	<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>
	- Greenland (bre)
	<i>Limicola falcinellus falcinellus</i>
	Broad-billed
	- N Europe/SW Asia & E Africa
	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
	Ruff
	- Western Africa (win)
	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i> **
	- Red Sea & nearby coasts
	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>
	Sooty Gull
	- Red Sea, Gulf, Arabia & E Africa
	<i>Larus audouinii</i>
	- Med/N & W Africa coasts
	<i>Larus armenicus</i>
	Armenian Gull
	- Armenia, E Turkey & W Iran
	<i>Larus ichthyæus</i>
	Great Black-headed Gull
	- Black Sea & Caspian/SW Asia
	<i>Larus genei</i>
	Slender-billed Gull
	- Western Africa (bre)
	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)
	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>
	Mediterranean Gull
	- W Europe, Med & NW Africa
	<i>Sterna nilotica nilotica</i>
	Gull-billed Tern
	- Western Europe/Western Africa
	- Black Sea & E Mediterranean (bre)
	- Southwestern Asia (win)
	<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i>
	Caspian Tern
	- Southern Africa (bre)
	- Western Africa (bre)
	<i>Sterna maxima albidorsalis</i>
	Royal Tern
	- Western Africa (bre)
	<i>Sterna bengalensis bengalensis</i>
	Lesser Crested-Tern
	- Gulf/Southern Asia
	<i>Sterna bengalensis par</i>
	- Red Sea/Eastern Africa
	<i>Sterna bengalensis emigrata</i>
	- S Med/NW & W Africa coasts
	<i>Sterna bergii bergii</i>
	Great Crested Tern
	- S Africa & Madagascar (bre)
	<i>Sterna bergii thalassinus</i>
	- Eastern Africa & Seychelles (bre)
	<i>Sterna bergii velox</i>
	- Red Sea & NE Africa
	<i>Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis</i>
	Sandwich Tern
	- Western Europe/Western Africa
	- Black Sea & Mediterranean (bre)
	- SW & S Asia (win)
	<i>Sterna dougalii dougalii</i>
	Roseate Tern

ANNEX 3.  
List of range States in the Agreement Area of the AEW, showing those that are eligible to receive GEF support (bold) and therefore to participate in the regional activities of this project.

ALBANIA	GREECE	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
ALGERIA	GUINEA	ROMANIA
ANDORRA	GUINEA BISSAU	RUSSIAN FEDERATION
ANGOLA	HUNGARY	RWANDA
ARMENIA	ICELAND	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
AUSTRIA	IRAQ	SAN MARINO
AZERBAIJAN	IRELAND	SAUDI ARABIA
BAHRAIN	ISRAEL	SENEGAL
BELARUS	ITALY	SEYCHELLES
BELGIUM	JORDAN	SIERRA LEONE
BENIN	KAZAKHSTAN	SLOVAKIA
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	KENYA	SLOVENIA
BULGARIA	KUWAIT	SOMALIA
BURKINA FASO	LATVIA	SOUTH AFRICA
BURUNDI	LEBANON	SPAIN
CAMEROON	LESOTHO	SUDAN
CANADA	LIBERIA	SWAZILAND
CAPE VERDE	LIBYAN ARAB JAMHIRIYA	SWEDEN
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	LIECHTENSTEIN	SWITZERLAND
CHAD	LITHUANIA	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
COMOROS	LUXEMBOURG	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV
CONGO	MADAGASCAR	REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	MALAWI	TUNISIA
CROATIA	MALI	TURKEY
CYPRUS	MALTA	TURKMENISTAN
CZECH REPUBLIC	MAURITANIA	UGANDA
DENMARK	MAURITIUS	UKRAINE
DJIBOUTI	MONACO	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
EGYPT	MOROCCO	UNITED KINGDOM OF
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	MOZAMBIQUE	GREAT BRITAIN AND
ERITREA	NAMIBIA	NORTHERN IRELAND
ESTONIA	NETHERLANDS	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
ETHIOPIA	NIGER	UZBEKISTAN
FINLAND	NIGERIA	YEMEN
FRANCE	NORWAY	YUGOSLAVIA
GABON	OMAN	ZAIRE
GAMBIA	POLAND	ZAMBIA
GEORGIA	PORTUGAL	ZIMBABWE
GERMANY	QATAR	EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GHANA		

# ANNEX 4. Open list of projects to be included in the review of best practices and lessons learned for managing critical wetland areas for migratory waterbirds.

## A. GEF Projects

Regional: Conservation of wetland and coastal ecosystems in the Mediterranean region  
Africa: African NGO-Government Partnership for Sustainable Biodiversity Action  
Africa: Institutional support for the protection of East African biodiversity  
Africa: Lake Victoria Environmental management  
Algeria: El Kala National Park and Wetlands Management  
C/E Europe/former Soviet Union: Lake Ohrid management  
Cote d'Ivoire: Control of exotic aquatic weeds in rivers and coastal lagoons to enhance and restore biodiversity  
Egypt: Lake Manzala Engineered wetlands  
Ghana: Coastal wetlands management  
Jordan: Conservation of the Dana and Azraq protected areas  
Jordan: Final consolidation and conservation of Azraq wetlands and Dana wildlands by RSCN to address new pressures  
Malawi: Lake Malawi/Nyasa biodiversity conservation  
Romania: Danube delta biodiversity  
Ukraine: Biodiversity conservation in the Azov-Black Sea Ecological corridor  
Ukraine: Danube delta biodiversity

## B. Other projects

Regional: BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas programme  
Regional: BirdLife International's Action Plans for globally threatened species  
Regional: Wetlands International's International Waterbird Census and associated projects  
Regional: BirdLife International's Habitat Action Plans for Birds in Europe  
Regional: action plans for great cormorant, dark-bellied brent goose and barnacle goose  
Regional: IUCN-Environmental Law Centre review of wetland legislation  
Regional: Wetlands International's Specialist Groups  
Regional: Wetlands International's Atlas of the Anatidae  
Regional: NERI (Denmark) long-term flyway studies of geese  
Regional: University of Natal's study of ecology and habitat management of flufftails  
Regional: Ramsar "Ebian" Initiative to transfer know-how between wetland site managers  
West Africa: Wetlands International's training programme for wetland/waterbird management  
West Africa: ONC (France) programme to establish a network for monitoring waterbirds  
Central Africa: Wetlands International's study of radar remote sensing of wetlands  
Mediterranean: The Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet)  
Mediterranean: Tour du Valat's long term studies of colonial waterbirds  
European: European Habitat Conservation Stamp programme  
United Kingdom: Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust Centres for public awareness and education  
United Kingdom & Ireland: Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS)  
France: Tour du Valat programmes for colonial waterbird breeding sites  
Denmark: measures for reducing human disturbance to migratory waterbirds  
The Netherlands: RIZA International Course on Wetland Management  
Hungary: restoration of the Zám Puszta wetlands  
Sweden: Restoration of Lake Hornborga  
Senegal: Restoration of the Ndiaye wetlands  
France: Banc d'Arguin International Foundation



**C. Key projects from outside the African / Eurasian region**

North American Waterfowl Management Plan  
Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network  
Ducks Unlimited programmes for habitat restoration and public awareness  
East Asian – Australasian Shorebird Reserve Network  
Asia-Pacific Migratory Waterbird Strategy  
East Asian Anatidae and Crane reserve networks

## ANNEX 5.

### Summary description of site demonstration projects.

#### Annex 5.1

Country: Estonia

Site: Haapsalu - Noarootsi Bays, Silma Nature Reserve

#### Brief description of site

Area: 65 sq km.

A complex of shallow eutrophic bays, relict coastal lakes and lagoons, coastal grasslands and reedbeds. IBA, particularly important for migrating Anatidae. Peak waterbird counts may exceed 100,000 birds, including globally threatened *Anser erythropus*. 17 waterbird species occur in internationally important numbers.

Threats to the site include changes in agricultural practice (reduced grazing and reed cutting causing rapid change of coastal wetland habitats (grasslands being overgrown by scrub)), eutrophication and natural land uplift. There are also increasing recreational uses.

#### Protected area designations / management

Silma Nature Reserve, established in 1998, is as a core area of this wetland complex. Planned for designation as Ramsar site by 2010. Läänemaa Centre of the West-Estonian Archipelago Biosphere Reserve (under the Ministry of Environment) is responsible for management of Silma Nature Reserve.

#### National priority

Estonia has stressed the importance of conserving wetlands in the Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (1998), Biodiversity Protection Strategy and Action Plan (1998), and the National Action Plan on Conservation of Wetlands (Order of Government, 1997). The lack of finance is a main constraint to implementation of these policies.

#### Demonstration Project activities

The goal is to prepare an Integrated Management Plan, supported and executed by the local stakeholders (the local Environmental Service, local communities, farmers, hunters, sailors, fishermen, birdwatchers). The management plan will cover zonation of activities, monitoring of waterfowl and biodiversity; furnishing of a visitor centre (restored building already exists), practical management and restoration of coastal grasslands and other habitats, developing ecotourism and birdwatching tracks, training of guides, preparing awareness materials.

This project will be an important demonstration of the development of stakeholder involvement in management planning in Estonia.

#### Estimated Budget (USD)

Requested from GEF: 200,000 Matching Funds: 100,000

#### Proponent

Director of the Läänemaa Centre of the West-Estonian Archipelago Biosphere Reserve.  
Attn: (Tiit Randla), Office: Kilti tee 10, Haapsalu 90403 Estonia  
Fax/phone: + 372 47 321 93, mob.GSM 372 50 50 691  
e-mail: bktitit@hotmail (also randla@webs.ee till 15.03.2000)

## Annex 5.2

**Country:** Hungary  
**Site:** Biharugra's fish-ponds  
**Brief description of site**  
The Biharugra's fish-ponds are an Important Bird Area, situated in East Hungary. About 2000ha of the site are traditional fish-ponds (2<sup>nd</sup> largest in Hungary), surrounded by *puszta* (pseudo-steppe) areas. The area regularly supports over 100,000 waterbirds, including 9 species in numbers exceeding 1% of their flyway population. Three globally threatened waterbirds occur regularly: *Anser erythropus*, *Branta ruficollis*, *Aythya nyroca* and *Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*.

Management conflicts are an important threat at fish-ponds. Conservation activities on the site have generated socio-economic conflicts: the local community lost substantial income from hunting tourism when the area was protected; alternative recreational activities are not coordinated, leading to habitat destruction; intensification of fish-farming led to loss of jobs in fish farming and criminal actions against the fishponds. The development of demonstration management projects on such areas is thus a priority.

**Protected area designations / management**  
7,899ha are protected as part of the Körös-Maros National Park. The Biharugra's fish-ponds were designated also as a Ramsar site. The fish-ponds are owned by the Biharugrai Halgazdaság Ltd. and the fish-ponds have been operated extensively (the most successful economic approach). The main activities are fish-farming and reedbed management on the ponds and grazing and arable farming on the surrounding areas. Waterfowl hunting is prohibited.

**National priority**  
Conservation and sustainable management of fish-ponds are considered amongst the important nature conservation issues in the Hungarian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (in prep). The National Agri-environmental Program includes a horizontal programme to subsidise sustainable wetland management practices.

**Demonstration Project activities**  
The aim is to develop a model for sustainable development of fish-ponds, which can serve as a demonstration for Hungary and other Central European countries. The project will involve development of a management plan with stakeholders (Municipalities and local communities, farmers, fishers and fish-ponds owners, National Park and tourism agencies, BirdLife Hungary with local groups, BirdLife partners). Activities will focus on:

- A model programme for rural ecotourism, building the capacity of local communities to participate in, and benefit from, these activities;
- management activities to improve conditions for waterbirds, particularly threatened species;
- Visitor and demonstration facilities and materials (videos, booklets);
- Environmentally sound methods of fish-farming

The project will conclude with an international workshop to discuss and disseminate the results of the project. In the framework of the National Agri-Environment Programme, Biharugra's fish-ponds can become a Demonstration Centre for sustainable fish-farming (and eco-tourism), with training and demonstration programmes.

### Estimated budget (USD)

Requested from GEF: 200,000  
Matching funds: 50,000-100,000

### Proponent

Hungarian Ornithological and Nature Conservation Society (BirdLife Hungary), (Attn. Zsolt Szilvácsku), Koltó u. 21, Pf.391, HU-1536 Budapest, Hungary.  
Tel: +36 1 275 6247; +36 1 275 62 67. Fax: + 36 1 275 6247.  
E-mail mme@mme.hu or szizsolt@westel900.net

## Annex 5.3

Country: Lithuania

Site: Nemunas river delta & N. part of Kuršių lagoon

### Brief description of site

Area: 37,000ha

The most significant wetland area in Lithuania, including the Nemunas river delta, adjacent part of the brackish Kuršių (Curonian) lagoon and surrounding coastal wetlands (seasonally flooded meadows and pastures, rivers, lakes, raised bogs, large fish ponds, swamp forests, etc.). The Nemunas river delta is a transboundary wetland, shared by Lithuania and the Kaliningrad Region of Russia.

This is the most important site for migratory waterbirds in the SE Baltic, and a key breeding site. It is also important for fish migrating into the Nemunas river basin. Numbers of migratory waterbirds regularly exceed 100,000 birds, including internationally important concentrations of 11 Anatidae species, Common Crane (*Grus grus*) and concentrations of migratory waders of national importance.

The site is threatened by various developments in the new economic conditions. These include: total loss or transformation of the key breeding/staging habitats; the extension and reconstruction of the polder system (hydrological impacts); drainage of natural seasonally-flooded meadows and certain large fish-ponds. In addition, a rapidly increasing and poorly regulated recreational pressure, a significant increase of fisheries, and plans to develop a military training area threaten this extremely important area. Finally, changes in agricultural practices have brought farmers into conflict with geese, which cause crop damage.

### Protected area designations / management

The Nemunas River Delta is a Regional Park and Ramsar site, containing several reserves. The eastern coast of the lagoon surrounding the Regional Park is also protected. The northern part of the Kuršių lagoon is partly protected as the aquatic part of the Kuršių Nerija National Park. The coastal floodplains bordering the lagoon are protected as the Kiliostai Landscape Reserve (2540 ha) and Lūžija Botanical Reserve (78 ha). The Ministry of Environment (together with local agencies) is the governmental authority responsible for site management.

### National Priority

The National Biodiversity conservation strategy and Action plan specify wetland conservation as a high priority. Unfortunately, these documents are still not implemented due to lack of financing, lack of knowledge on biodiversity conservation, lack of experienced staff, etc.. Changes to the legal framework aim to incorporate environmental objectives into sectoral policies, and to decentralise and ensure public participation in environmental decision-making.

### Demonstration Project activities

The project aims to safeguard the site for migratory waterbirds, by developing an integrated management plan involving key stakeholders. This will identify and zone the most important areas, and define sustainable management practices, which can also benefit the local community. Specific activities will include: management/restoration of 200-400 ha of abandoned floodplain meadows for breeding waterfowl and waders; development of ecotourism facilities (observation towers, special routes for birdwatchers, guided tours, etc.); development of awareness and environmental education for local agencies/landowners responsible for management of floodplains; examine how funds currently used for drainage, can be diverted to sustainable use of wetlands; sustainable management of the fishpond areas, including ecotourism; finding win-win solutions to the goose / crop damage problem.

The project will demonstrate best practice within Lithuania, and also for the neighbouring Kaliningrad Region of Russia, facing similar wetland management problems. The sustainable management of the site will be ensured both by the regional/local agencies and by local farmers/landowners interested to create new jobs / incomes in this district with a high level of unemployment.

### Estimated budget (USD)

Requested from GEF: 300,000

Matching funds: 100,000

### Proponent

Institute of Ecology (Atm. Hab.dr. Mecišlovas Zalakevičius, Dr. Saulius Svazas), Akademijos 2, LT-2600 Vilnius, Lithuania. e-mail: mza@eko.lt.

Country : Mauritania

Site : Parc National du Banc d'Arguin (PNBA)

**Brief description of site**Area: 12,000 km<sup>2</sup>

PNBA is a unique coastal ecosystem at the interface of the Sahara desert and the Atlantic Ocean, comprising mudflats, channels, sand bars and seagrass beds. It is considered as a fishery resource reservoir for the entire Mauritanian marine Exclusive Zone (where Mauritania has the exclusive right to perform any economic activities, and can grant these rights to foreigners - fishing licences, oil exploitation etc.). Approximately 1,300 people live in the Park, in 9 villages. Their main activity is fishing by foot or sailboats. The continental part of the Park is frequented by camel-herders depending on the presence of pastures.

PNBA is one of the most important sites in the world for migratory waterbirds, supporting more than 2 million wintering shorebirds and more than 15,000 pairs of 15 species of breeding colonial waterbirds. It supports numerous waterbird species in internationally important numbers, and also has important populations of fish, shellfish, sea turtles and marine mammals.

Fisheries are the main threat to the marine and coastal ecosystems in and around the park. Current conservation measures are respected by local fishermen; however, interdiction of using motor boats and access restrictions to certain areas represent a loss of revenues for the local population, and alternative income generating activities have to be identified.

**Protected area designations / management**

The site is designated as a National Park, UNESCO World Heritage site and Ramsar site, and is managed by a public entity named "Parc National du Banc d'Arguin", which reports directly to the Prime Minister's office. A comprehensive management plan has been prepared with the help of international agencies.

**National priority**

National Biodiversity Strategy is not yet adopted, but the drafts circulated so far confer a great importance to the conservation of freshwater, estuarine and continental wetlands, particularly the PNBA.

**Demonstration Project activities**

The park is about to release a strategy for the development of ecotourism (under the umbrella of the existing management plan). This strategy (which will be implemented through this project) foresees the establishment of an ecotourism programme in the park and the organisation of nature-tours with a special emphasis on birdwatching. Specific activities will include: identification, delimitation and protection of the most sensitive areas; implementation of a surveillance system; selection of sites most adapted to ecotouristic and birdwatching activities; implementation of an ecotourism and birdwatching service (training and certification of guides); partnerships and professional exchanges with other Protected Areas; alerting and preparing the population for the onset of the new business; build-up of a communication and environmental education program for school-age children; issue of promotional material and information booklets for the birdwatchers and the schools; identification of specialised tour operators in order to establish possible partnerships; emplacement of bird observatories and interpretation centres; monitoring the bird populations.

The Mauritanian Government plans to use the PNBA Ecotourism Strategy as a blueprint for a national strategy for the implementation of sustainable tourism activities in Mauritania. Given the international importance / profile of the site, the project will have best practice demonstration potential throughout Africa / Eurasia.

**Estimated budget (USD)**

Requested from GEF: 200,000

Matching funds: 165,000

**Proponent**

Director of the Parc National du Banc d'Arguin, BP 5355, Nouakchott, Mauritanie. TEL: 222 258541; TEL/FAX: 222 258542. E-mail address: pnba@mauritania.mr

Other possible contacts regarding the submission of the proposal: Dr. Jean WORMS, Scientific Advisor - E-mail address: jworms-pnba@mauritania.mr TEL: 222 291506; Antonio Araujo, Conservation Officer - E-mail address: conserva-pnba@mauritania.mr TEL: 222 293268

**Brief description of site**

Area: 2100ha + 600ha

Kokorou and Namga wetlands lie 10km apart and are probably part of the same hydrological system. They are located approximately 150 km NW of Niamey, near the border with Burkina Faso and Mali. Both are shallow brackish wetlands, varying greatly in extent depending on the rains. Kokorou is semi-permanent, containing water 7-12 months of the year, while Namga, being deeper, is permanent, although varying greatly in area. Both wetlands have wooded floodplain areas on their shores, dominated by *Acacia nilotica*.

The two wetlands are internationally important for migratory Afro-tropical and Palearctic waterbirds with concentrations of over 50,000 birds recorded. At least six species occur in internationally important numbers.

The main threats to these wetlands relate to the management of grazing, and from future expansion of agricultural activities. Sand dunes threaten the Kokorou wetland at its northern border, and have been the target of a dune fixation programme by SOS-Sahel. Hunting, and the collection of wood may also become a problem in the future.

**Protected area designations / management**

Both wetlands are owned by the government, but may be used by the local population under the supervision of government agents. A proposal has been submitted to the Ramsar Bureau to designate both wetlands as Ramsar sites. Acceptance awaits the receipt of good maps of the sites.

Three agencies are responsible for the management of the sites: Service d'Arrondissement de l'Environnement de Téra, Service d'Aménagement de la Faune et de l'Apiculture, Niamey; Direction de la Faune, de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture, Niamey.

Both wetlands are heavily grazed by cattle and used for watering. There is also some cultivation of grounds along the shores of Namga wetland. There is an undefined amount of fishing, using cast nets and fixed lines. Rafts made from *Sesbania pachycarpa* are used for navigation.

**National Priority**

The conservation of wetlands figures prominently in the National Strategy and Action Plan for the conservation of biological diversity of the National Environment Council for Sustainable Development. A National Wetland Policy is under development. Both these wetlands are included in the preliminary list of sites under this policy.

**Demonstration Project activities**

The project aims to secure the sustainable use (agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, hunting) of the wetlands and their migratory waterbirds, through the development of a participatory management plan. To achieve this, the following activities will be undertaken: installation of a participatory management structure; zonation of activities; improvement of the capacity of the government agents, livestock to the wetlands (participatory development of rules and regulations); management of fields and grazing areas in the catchment; mechanical and biological fixation of the row of dunes threatening the northern edge of Kokorou wetland; appropriate education and public awareness activities.

The local communities will be organised in several local management committees focused on various activities, which in the mid-term will allow the complete takeover of the management of the wetlands by these committees. This will be of significant demonstration value nationally and regionally, and will help to ensure the sustainability of the project.

**Estimated budget (USD)**

Requested from GEF: \$200,000

Matching funds: \$125,000

**Proponent**

Le Directeur, Direction de la Faune, de la Pêche et de la Pisciculture, Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre la Désertification, BP721, Niamey, Niger. E-mail address: faune@intnet.ne

## Annex 5.6

Country: Nigeria

Site: Hadejia-Nguru wetlands

### Brief description of site

Area: 3,500 sq km

The Hadejia-Nguru floodplain wetlands lie in the Sahel zone of N. Nigeria, and comprise permanent waterbodies and seasonally flooded areas. The area supports 1.5 million farmers, herders and fishermen. The water in the wider basin is of enormous economic importance for drinking and agriculture.

The site is of great international significance to Palearctic and Afro-tropical migratory waterbirds, with counts of up to 423,166 waterbirds of 68 species.

The main threats are: reduced annual flood as a result of upstream dams and reduced rainfall; poor coordination of stakeholders, resulting in inequitable and inefficient use of available water; direct conflicts between farmers and herders over access to land; unsustainable exploitation of wetland resources.

### Protected area designations / management

Two forest reserves and a game reserve within the wetlands have now been incorporated into the Chad Basin National Park. A Ramsar site has been designated and two further sites are proposed.

The Nigerian Parks Authority, the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, and the Nigerian Conservation Foundation have responsibility for site management. The wetlands are the subject of the Hadejia-Nguru Wetland Conservation Project, which has already established effective links with stakeholders and is well placed to provide a framework for the demonstration activities of this project. Although elements of a management plan exist (for specific areas/issues) there is as yet no comprehensive management plan for the wetlands.

### National priority

The Nigerian Government has recently acceded to the Ramsar Convention. The (draft) Nigerian National Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan identifies wetlands as a unique biome for biodiversity conservation. The Nigerian Important Bird Areas project has confirmed the site's importance. A National Wetland Policy has been proposed but is awaiting action within the Government.

### Demonstration project activities

The project will develop and replicate community initiatives in sustainable resource management through sharing of ideas and experiences. The key stakeholders are the local fishing, farming and herding communities, and the local, state and federal government ministries. Specific demonstration activities will include: 1. *Community ecotourism*. Build on the existing provision of community run boat trips to birdwatch on Bade lake by establishing a revolving loan scheme to provide capital for development of simple tourist accommodation and other facilities at the site, and providing training in bird identification and guiding skills for community members. 2. *Invasive species control*. Develop education (including training of teachers, community leaders and resource group leaders, government extensionists and officers) at the site to build on management activities, and disseminate the results to other sites. No other wetland in Nigeria demonstrates best practice management. The project will therefore have important demonstration value. Other sites where such activities could be replicated are being identified in a national wetland inventory.

### Estimated budget (USD)

Requested from GEF: 200,000

Matching funds: 200,000

### Proponent

Nigerian Conservation Foundation (Attn. Dr Muhtari Aminu Kano),  
Address: Lekki Conservation Centre, Kilometre 19, Lagos-Epe Expressway, Lekki Peninsula, Lagos, Nigeria. Fax: +234 1 264 2497; Phone: +234 1 264 2498  
e-mail: ncf@hypertea.com

## Annex 5.7

Country: Senegal / The Gambia

Site: Saloum - Niimi

### Brief description of site

This transborder delta wetland includes one of the largest tracts of mangroves in Africa, as well as intertidal flats, offshore islands and seasonal freshwater marshes. The whole area thus presents a highly productive ecosystem, which is of great economic importance to the region as fish and oyster breeding areas, as well as being an important tourism destination. A number of small villages are also found within the Sine Saloum Biosphere Reserve and Niimi National Park.

The wetland is of exceptional importance for migratory waterbirds, supporting over 100,000 individuals, with 24 species in internationally important numbers. Special features include

concentrations of the globally threatened *Larus audouinii*, as well as large concentrations of breeding colonial waterbirds.

Threats to the wetland include non-sustainable exploitation of mangroves and fish, poor involvement of stakeholders in parts of the area, lack of transborder cooperation, lack of planning of tourism developments, and related environmental impacts.

### Protected area designations / management

Both Saloum (Senegal) and Niimi (The Gambia) are national parks. Saloum is also a Biosphere reserve and Ramsar site. Both sites come under the management responsibility of their respective national parks departments.

### National priority

Senegal and The Gambia have ratified both the Ramsar Convention and AWEA. Both have given high priority to wetland conservation in their National Action and Strategic Plans for the Environment, and have identified these wetlands for priority action.

### Demonstration project activities

The project aims to ensure a more effective transborder management of the wetland for migratory waterbirds, building on the existing separate-country management plans. This will be achieved by:

1. *Sensitisation campaign at governmental level.* Launch a process of inter-ministerial meetings to work towards the designation of an international trans-boundary reserve.
2. *Designation of Niimi National Park as a Ramsar Site* in order to form a full trans-boundary continuous area of Wetlands of International Importance.
3. *Build capacity of protected areas management personnel* through a trans-boundary training programme for parks personnel and others, including community rangers and ecotourism guides.
4. *Support park infrastructure* including provision of basic field equipment (eg binoculars, tents, radios).
5. *Promote sustainability of site management* through trans-boundary stakeholder workshops.

Recent collaborative activities have engendered a strong spirit of co-operation already between The Gambia and Senegal for the better management of this internationally important trans-boundary wetland. This provides a good platform for the success of the project, which will have great demonstration value at regional level. It is proposed to follow the project with a regional workshop on transboundary wetland management.

### Estimated budget (USD)

Requested from GEF: 400,000

Matching funds: 400,000

### Proponent

Wetlands International, West Africa Office, BP 8060, Dakar-Yoff, Senegal Tel. +221 8206478; Fax. +221 8206479 E-mail: [issawet@telecompplus.sn](mailto:issawet@telecompplus.sn) or [wetlands@telecompplus.sn](mailto:wetlands@telecompplus.sn)



## Annex 5.8

Country: South Africa

Site: Wakkerstroom & Seekoeivlei

### Brief description of site

Area: 800ha + 600ha

These are two high altitude freshwater wetlands 65 km apart comprising mainly emergent vegetation. Wakkerstroom Vlei contains very little open water, while Seekoeivlei consists of a floodplain holding numerous seasonally flooded oxbow lakes and holds much open water, often shallow, with extensive fringing vegetation.

The wetlands support internationally important populations of migratory waterbirds, with numbers exceeding 30,000. Both are critically important for the globally threatened White-winged Flufftail *Sarothrura ayresii* and Crowned cranes.

Habitat changes at the two sites threaten their importance, particularly for *Sarothrura ayresii*. This occurs through overgrazing, too frequent burning, gradual loss of open water, drainage and catchment erosion.

### Protected area designations / management

Both are Provincial nature reserves. Seekoeivlei is a Ramsar site, and Wakkerstroom Vlei is proposed for designation shortly. Mpumalanga Parks Board (provincial nature conservation department) is responsible for site management at Wakkerstroom and Free State Parks Board at Seekoeivlei. BirdLife South Africa manages 140 ha immediately adjacent to the Wakkerstroom wetland and is playing a supporting role in the ecotourism, education and awareness at both sites, and will assist with wetland management at both sites.

### National priority

Both sites have been identified as IBAs. South Africa has given high priority to wetland conservation by signing the Ramsar Convention and African / Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement and in developing a draft wetlands conservation bill, in the process of being adopted as an act of government.

### Demonstration project activities

The project aims to involve the local disadvantaged community in the management and planning of the site, through: 1. *Ecotourism with income flowing to local communities* (Bird guide training, technical and business skills training, provision of equipment. 2. *Management of wetlands* to maximise biodiversity and conserve threatened birds; 3. *Development of Wakkerstroom as a secure wintering roosting and feeding site for 3 crane species* and creating an awareness in tourists viewing birds at specialised hides.

By developing ecotourism in conjunction with conservation of birds, these sites will generate the income required to run the programmes in the long term.

### Estimated budget (USD)

Requested from GEF: 250,000

Matching funds: 750,000

### Proponent

BirdLife South Africa (Attn. Aldo Berni), BirdLife South Africa, PO Box 515 Randburg, 2125, South Africa. tel. +27-11-7891122, fax +27-11-7895188. Emails: aldo@birdlife.org.za, info@birdlife.org.za

## Annex 5.9

Country: Tanzania

Site: Dar es Salaam coastal wetlands

### Brief description of site

The site occupies a 30km coastal strip adjacent to Dar es Salaam, and comprises tidal mudflats, river inlets, salt pans, patches of mangrove and several offshore islands which create a diverse coastal environment.

The area supports peak counts of 150,000 migratory waterbirds. Important concentrations include Crab Plover (700); Madagascar Pratincole (2000 in 1992, recent counts only 72); Sooty gull (400); Lesser-crested tern (500); Roseate tern (3000); Saunders tern (1000).

The site is threatened by rapid unplanned urban sprawl of Dar es Salaam (3 million), which leaves the environmental concerns largely ignored. There are many examples of seriously polluted water-courses, littering on the beaches, cutting down of mangroves, physical destruction of coral reefs and killing of marine creatures in the area. If this trend continues then the biodiversity of the area will be lost. There is therefore a need to reverse this situation, initially through education and advocacy.

### Protected area designations / management

The area is not protected. The National Environmental Management Council and the Wildlife Department are responsible for management of the site.

### National priority

The site has been identified as an Important Bird Area. The new Wildlife, Forestry and Environment policies stress the responsibility of collaborative management among key stakeholders (particularly local communities and NGOs) in undertaking the management of natural resources and the environment.

### Demonstration project activities

The project will specifically tackle the problem of low levels of awareness of the importance of the site for biodiversity, using migratory waterbirds as a flagship. Specific activities will include: 1. An education / awareness centre and programme (construction and equipping of the centre, development of Site Support Group, organisation of target group visits, examination of ecotourism options (there is good potential for eco-tourism at the site - many tourists and residents are looking for new and interesting places to visit in the city). 2. Strengthened cooperation among the stakeholders (formation of project Steering Committee, development of joint programme of activities). 3. Advocacy/Lobbying Development of a site advocacy framework, and meetings with decision makers, mass media institutions and other stakeholders.

Since the national level decision makers and key media institutions are in Dar es Salaam, then the advocacy work to save this site will be achieved at minimum cost. The local communities will be involved in the project through the Site Support Group, so that at the end of the project they can continue the work autonomously. The Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania already has good contacts with local communities, government agencies, schools and journalists regarding this site. Awareness of wetland values in Tanzania is low. This project will therefore have strong demonstration potential in the country and to other wetlands near urban centres in Africa.

### Estimated budget (USD)

Requested from GEF: 100,000

Matching funds: 90,000

### Proponent

Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (Attn. Ms. Alice Bhukoli), PO Box 70919, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Tel. +255 51 112518 or 122177, Fax. +2555 51 124572.

E-mail: wcst@africaonline.co.tz

## Annex 5.10

Country: Turkey

Site: Burdur Gölü

### Brief description of the site

Area: 23,700ha

Burdur Gölü is an Important Bird Area primarily for migratory waterfowl; numbers have exceeded over half a million. Over two-thirds of the world wintering population of the globally threatened White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* (max. 10,927) occurs in winter.

Threats to the lake include agricultural intensification, industrial development (including the recent construction of an airport), industrial and urban pollution, illegal hunting. These are all exacerbated by lack of local awareness.

### Protected area designations / management

The lake and its surroundings are a Permanent Wildlife Reserve and Ramsar site. Responsibility for management lies with Ministry of Environment, Burdur Municipality, State Waterworks, Ministry of Forestry.

### National priority

The Draft National Biodiversity Strategy lists wetlands as priority habitats, and the site is recognised by the government as important. Local Agenda 21 is in operation in Burdur City.

### Demonstration project activities

The project aims to raise the awareness of the local public about the natural values of Burdur Gölü by undertaking capacity building and public awareness activities. Specific activities will include: 1. Establish an education centre on environmental issues near the lake. 2. Prepare and disseminate awareness materials, an education set to be used by teachers, and a documentary film on the birds of the Burdur Gölü. 3. Establish and support a Birdwatching Group within the local nature conservation society. 4. Establish birdwatching hides and signboards around the lake. 5. Organise meetings to inform the local community. 6. Assess the environmental needs of the site considering the socio-economic situation and develop a long-term action plan for the sustainability of the site.

The site is one of the best known Turkish wetlands, and its importance for migratory waterfowl is appreciated more than any other wetland in Turkey. This will obviously catalyse the demonstration process of the project to a wider audience. The project is designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of an environmental project run with direct contribution of the local community. It includes capacity building activities for the local NGO. One of the full time staff of the project will be a member of the local community that will continue with nature conservation activities after the exit of DHKD.

### Estimated budget (USD)

Requested from GEF: 195,000

Matching funds: 75,000

### Proponent

Society for the Protection of Nature (DHKD), (atm. Guven Eken), Biodiversity Programme Director, DHKD - Dogal Hayati Koruma Dernegi, Buyuk Postane Cad. No:43-45 Kat:5-6. Bahcekapi-Sirkeci Istanbul Turkey. Fax: + 90 212 528 20 40. Tel: + 90 212 528 20 30

E-mail: guven.eken@dhkd.org



AN AGREEMENT UNDER THE CONVENTION ON  
THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF  
WILD ANIMALS

Distribution: General  
AEWA/Res.1.4/Rev.1  
8 November 1999  
English only



# MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE AFRICAN-EURASIAN WATERBIRD AGREEMENT

First session  
Cape Town, 6-9 November 1999

## RESOLUTION 1.4

## INTERNATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES FOR 2000-2004

Adopted by the Meeting of the Parties at its First Session (Cape Town, 6-9 November 1999)

*The Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds,*

**AWARE** that resources for the implementation of the Agreement (information, expertise and funds) are unequally distributed throughout the Agreement Area, and that an effective implementation of the Agreement will require strong international cooperation;

**CONSIDERING** that Contracting Parties, particularly developing countries and countries with economies in transition, require a clear prioritisation of activities in order to apply their limited resources most effectively;

**FURTHER CONSIDERING** that bilateral and multilateral donors will be greatly assisted in their allocation of funds for international cooperation, by a clear prioritisation of needs;

**RECALLING** that Article V paragraph 4 encourages Parties to provide training and technical and financial support to other Parties on a multilateral and bilateral basis to assist them in implementing the provisions of this Agreement;

## THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES

**ADOPTS** the International Implementation Priorities for 2000-2004 (AEWA/MOP.1.9), with amendments as listed in Annex 1 as the medium-term priorities for international cooperation activities for implementation of the Agreement;

**NOTES** the particular importance of identifying the key sites network and migration patterns of the species covered by the Agreement, and also how migratory waterbird conservation can contribute to sustainable development, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

K9925137 091199



**URGES** Contracting Parties and specialised international organisations to develop new international cooperation projects for the implementation of the AEWA, according to the priorities outlined in AEWA/MOP1.9 and Annex 1, and to keep the Agreement Secretariat fully informed of progress;

**FURTHER URGES** Contracting Parties, the Agreement Secretariat and specialised international organisations to seek innovative mechanisms and partnerships to enable implementation of the priorities listed in AEWA/MOP1.9 and Annex 1, including: joint ventures, twinning arrangements, secondment and exchange programmes, corporate sector sponsorships and species adoption programmes;

**REQUESTS** bilateral and multilateral donors to provide financial assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the implementation of the Agreement, by supporting implementation of the priorities listed in AEWA/MOP1.9 and Annex 1;

**FURTHER REQUESTS** the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to assist eligible countries with the joint implementation of priority actions of the AEWA and the Ramsar Convention for the network of critical wetlands used by migratory waterbirds in Africa/Eurasia;

**INSTRUCTS** the Agreement Secretariat to disseminate the International Implementation Priorities for 2000-2004 (AEWA/MOP1.9 and Annex 1), to coordinate closely with related conventions and international organisations for their implementation, to seek appropriate donors and, following the recommendations of the Technical Committee, to bring to each future Session of the Meeting of the Parties reports on progress with implementation and an updated list of priorities.

BUREAU/OFFICE: RUE MAUVENNEY 28 • CH-1196 GLAND, SWITZERLAND/SUISSE/SUIZA  
TEL (+41) 22/999 01 70 • TELEFAX (+41) 22/999 01 69 • E-MAIL: [ramsar@ramsar.org](mailto:ramsar@ramsar.org) • WEB SITE: <http://ramsar.org/>

Our second interest in the project arises because it provides a very tangible opportunity for joint implementation of priority actions between the Ramsar Convention, CBD and the CMS African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement. This opportunity is very timely, because we are giving a high priority to synergy with related Conventions. The Ramsar Bureau has put the emphasis in the need "To develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform". The Convention has also adopted numerous Resolutions and Recommendations calling for a more strategic and intensive approach to training of wetland managers, particularly in Africa, and we believe this project will go some way to answering this call.

Firstly, the Ramsar Convention has a direct interest in this project, since it focuses on wetlands which meet the Convention's criteria for international importance. We are very aware that more help needs to be given to developing countries to identify, designate and manage these sites wisely, so that these countries can benefit from an integrated approach that will bring benefits for socio-economic development while preserving global biodiversity. Indeed, the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Conference of Contracting Parties (Costa Rica, 1999) adopted a "Vision for the Ramsar List" that put the emphasis in the need "To develop and maintain an international network of wetlands which are important for the conservation of global biological diversity and for sustaining human life through the ecological and hydrological functions they perform". The Convention has also adopted numerous Resolutions and Recommendations calling for a more strategic and intensive approach to training of wetland managers, particularly in Africa, and we believe this project will go some way to answering this call.

I am writing at the request of the Ramsar Convention's Standing Committee to confirm their endorsement for the GEF PDF Block B proposal entitled "Integrating best practices into conservation measures for the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian flyway". The proposal, which has been drafted by Wetlands International, is receiving the input of the Ramsar Bureau, and we very much hope that the GEF Council will approve the project. Our interest comes from two angles:

**Re: Proposed GEF project regarding conservation of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian flyway**

Dear Mr Djoghlat,

31 January 2000

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlat  
Executive Coordinator  
GEF Coordinating Office  
PO Box 30552  
Nairobi  
Kenya

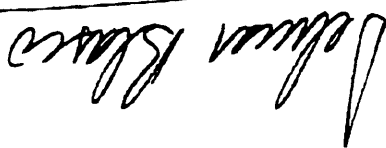
CONVENTION ON WETLANDS  
CONVENCIÓN SOBRE LAS ZONAS HUMEDALES  
(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)



Mr. Ahmed Djoghiaf - page 2

Memoranda of Cooperation with CBD and CMS and a Joint Work Plan with CBD. All these instruments have been endorsed by the respective Conferences of the Contracting Parties. Finally, I would like to thank your GEF Coordinating Office for encouraging the development of this project, and for providing the technical support to enable it to develop thus far. We look forward to news that the PDF Block B proposal has been accepted.

Yours sincerely,



Delmar Blasco  
Secretary General

cc.

CMS Secretariat  
AEWA Secretariat  
CBD Secretariat  
Wetlands International-AEME (Janine van Vesseem)  
Michael Moser

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT  
PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Ahmed Djoghlat  
Executive Coordinator  
GEF Coordination Unit  
UNEP, Nairobi

From: Arnulf Müller-Helmreich  
Executive Secretary  
UNEP/CMS Secretariat, Bonn, Germany

Date: 17 February 2000 - MH:Djoghlat-supt.mcm.wpd

Pages: - 2 -

Subject: GEF PDF B Project Proposal for African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds;  
Project Title: Integrating best practices into conservation measures for the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds of the African/Eurasian flyway

Fax: +49 228 815-2449

Fax: +254 2 - 62-4041

You will recall the common workshop we held on 10 June 1998 at the United Nations premises in Bonn, Germany. In this workshop you gave a briefing to a number of representatives from western European national authorities, scientific institutions and non-governmental organisations, involved in project work. Also you had intensive bilateral consultations with some CMS Scientific Councilors on the issue of developing GEF project proposals for the implementation of CMS and related Agreements.

I am pleased to be able to draw your attention to the project proposal mentioned above which is one of the results of the workshop and your consultations. I should like to recommend the project to be submitted to the GEF for examination and approval. For this purpose, I am providing you with the following additional information which describes the institutional framework of the project:

1. The project should be seen as a pilot project for the integrated implementation of
  - a) the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), a regional Agreement concluded under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS),
  - b) the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and
  - c) the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

The "Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds" (AEWA) is one of the Agreements concluded so far under the auspices of CMS. It was concluded in June 1995 and entered into force on 1 November 1999. It aims at the conservation and sustainable use of migratory waterbirds and their habitat, a clearly defined component of the biological diversity of global importance and is therefore consistent with the aims of CBD.

The preamble of the AEWA refers to Agenda 21, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention. It emphasizes that a great number of plant and animal species along the migration routes of the birds concerned would benefit from the conservation of the migratory waterbirds covered by the Agreement.

2. The first meeting of the Parties to the AEWA, held in Cape Town from 7-9 November 1999, endorsed



the development of the above project together with a number of other project concepts.

3. The project is also based on Decision III/21 of the CBD COP 3 which established an instrumental link between CBD and the Ramsar Convention, invites further reporting on how far CMS with its transboundary instruments can support the implementation of CBD and invites Parties to the biodiversity-related conventions to submit GEF project proposals which meet the GEF criteria.

4. In addition, the project conforms to the letter and the spirit of the Memorandum of Cooperation, concluded between the secretariats of CBD and CMS on 13 June 1996 in which it is agreed *inter alia* that "the Secretariats will consult their Contracting Parties with a view to increasing the level of cooperation and coordination between the bodies, both governmental and non-governmental, responsible for the implementation of CBD, CMS and Agreements concluded under its auspices" (cf. Article 4b of the MOC).

The project has been developed with the substantial input from various organisations, specialised in the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity or components of it. The work has been carried out with the valuable guidance of the UNEP/GEF Coordination Unit. I am therefore confident that the project meets the GEF criteria and may serve as an example to prove that the conventions are in the process of gaining synergies.

Best regards,

00/0510



Wellbrook Court, Giron Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA, UK.  
Tel: +44 (0)1223 277318 Fax: +44 (0)1223 277200  
E-mail: [birdlife@birdlife.org.uk](mailto:birdlife@birdlife.org.uk)

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlat  
Executive Coordinator  
GEF Coordinating Office  
PO Box 30552  
Nairobi  
Kenya

18 February 2000

Dear Mr Djoghlat,

**Re: Proposed GEF project regarding the project proposal "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African / Eurasian flyways"**

I am writing on behalf of BirdLife International to express its endorsement of the GEF PDF Block B proposal entitled "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African / Eurasian flyways". This proposal, drafted by Wetlands International, is receiving input from the BirdLife International Secretariat, and is planned to involve the BirdLife Partnership of national NGOs in execution of site-based demonstration projects.

The conservation of wetlands of international importance is given a high priority by BirdLife International. In its survey and cataloguing of Important Bird Areas (IBAs) (which show strong congruence with important biodiversity areas for other taxa) sites with congregations of waterfowl are assessed using the internationally recognised 'Ramsar' criteria. A core objective of the BirdLife Partnership (adopted at the 1999 Global Partnership meeting in Malaysia) is to "Take action to conserve, and where appropriate restore all sites of global, regional and national importance to birds".

The BirdLife International Partnership is a network of national biodiversity conservation focused NGOs. With its roots at the national level, the BirdLife Partnership is well aware of the need to build capacity in developing countries to identify, designate and manage these sites wisely. Through wise use, many wetlands can bring benefits of socio-economic development, as well as preserve biological diversity.

I would like to thank your office for encouraging the development of this project, and for providing the technical support to allow it to develop to this stage. We look forward to news that the PDF Block B proposal has been accepted.

Yours sincerely,

*M. Rands*

Mike Rands  
Director and Chief Executive.

cc. Wetlands International-AEME (Janine van Vessem)  
Michael Moser

UNEP		GEF COORD. OFFICE	
RECEIVED			
ACTION	NO	REQUIRED	YES
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WHAT		WHEN COMPLETED	
H2			
CIRCULATE		FILE IN	
NO	YES	NO	YES
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29 FEB 2000		PDF B Africa	

Honorary President: HM Queen Noor of Jordan  
Chairman: Dr Gerard A Bertrand  
Treasurer: Stephen D Eccles  
Director & Chief Executive: Dr Michael Rands  
BirdLife International is a UK registered charity and is a company limited by guarantee  
Registered in England No 2985746 Registered office as above Registered Charity No 1042125  
A list of directors of the company can be obtained from the registered office.



1922-1997  
action  
conservation  
years of

*Eurasian flyways*

**1. Applicant:**

Wetlands International - Africa, Europe, Middle East  
 P.O.Box 7002  
 6700 CA Wageningen  
 The Netherlands

Phone: +31 (0) 317-478884  
 Fax: +31 (0) 317-478885  
 e-mail: post@wetlands.agro.nl  
 Web: www.wetlands.agro.nl

**2. Background:**

Wetlands International - Africa, Europe, Middle East (AEME) is a regional component of the global organisation, Wetlands International, whose mission is "to sustain and restore wetlands, their resources and biodiversity for future generations through research, information exchange and conservation activities."

Wetlands International-AEME (and its precursor (IWRB)) has promoted wetland conservation in Africa, Europe and the Middle-East for more than 40 years, through a broad range of science-based programmes, and has assisted in the development of regional and national wetland action plans. It provides support to governments and organisations to manage wetlands on a sustainable basis. Wetlands International-AEME has permanent offices in the Netherlands, Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Senegal, with plans to open further offices in the Arab States and southern Africa in the future.

**3. Organisational Structure:**

Wetlands International is a non-profit organisation governed by a global Board comprising representatives of over 50 member countries, international organisations and wetland specialists. An Executive Committee, comprised of Board members and headed by Wetlands International's President, guides and monitors the partnership; overall policy coordination is provided by an International Coordination Unit, based in The Netherlands. The regional activities for Africa, Europe and the Middle East (Wetlands International - AEME), Asia Pacific (Wetlands International - Asia Pacific) and the Americas (Wetlands International - The Americas) are governed by separate regional Councils.

The catalytic programme activities of Wetlands International build on the combined activities of 16 regional, country and programme offices on five continents and ongoing activities with local partners in over 100 countries.

**4. Leadership and Personnel:**

The President of Wetlands International is Drs Chris Kalden (Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management & Fisheries, The Netherlands).

The Chairman of the Regional Council of Wetlands International - AEME is Dr Geoff Cowan (South Africa). Wetlands International-AEME has over 30 full-time staff. Associate consultants and project staff provide additional inputs. The Executive Director is James McCuaig.

**5. Membership:**

Wetlands International is governed by an international Board comprising the following membership categories:

- The President (elected)
- Chairpersons of the three Regional Councils (elected)
- National delegates of member countries (nominated)
- Co-ordinators of Specialist Groups (elected)
- Representatives of International Organisations (nominated)
- Up to 10 members at large (elected).

More than 50 countries from all around the world are members of Wetlands International. The Regional Council of Wetlands International - AEMF includes representatives from throughout the region.

#### 6. Recent Programmes/Projects/Activities:

Programme experience of Wetlands International - AEMF includes a great variety of projects promoting wetland conservation and wise use throughout the AEMF region. These include the completion of regional and national wetland inventories, coordination of wetland and waterbird monitoring programmes, participation in major regional initiatives (such as the MedWet programme and Black Sea wetlands programme), technical support to the Ramsar Convention and African / Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement, regional and national training programmes, management activities for wetlands, and awareness programmes. Detailed reports of activities are available on request.

Wetlands International-AEMF has experience of executing projects in excess of \$1 million dollars - examples would include the MedWet Initiative and West African Training Programme. Wetlands International is also working with GEF in China, Malaysia, and the Russian Federation, and has published a joint publication with the World Bank, on estimating incremental costs for a number of case study wetlands.

#### 7. Publications:

Wetlands International has published a large number of survey reports, policy documents, guidelines, conference proceedings, books, and awareness, training and education materials, etc. A publication list is available on request.

#### 8. Sources of Revenue:

The global and regional programmes of Wetlands International are supported by over 120 government agencies, NGOs, foundations, development agencies and private sector groups. Core support is derived from member countries, and a host-country agreement with the Netherlands. The annual core budget of Wetlands International-AEMF exceeds \$1 million, with turnover being approximately twice this figure.

#### 9. Linkage of Expected Project to NGO's Programme:

This project links intimately to the existing programme and regional priorities of Wetlands International, particularly in relation to technical support being given to the Ramsar Convention and AEMF. Further details can be found in our Business Plan.

#### 10. Contact Person:

**Name:** Dr Janine van Vessem, Head of Biodiversity Programme  
**Address:** Wetlands International - AEMF  
 PO Box 7002, 6700 CA Wageningen  
 The Netherlands  
**Telephone:** +31 317 478884 **Fax:** +31 317 478885  
**E-mail:** vessem@wetlands.agro.nl

00/0439



KESKKONNAMINISTEERIUM  
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT  
REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlat  
UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator  
P.O. Box 30552  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Fax: + 254 2 520825

Dear Mr. Djoghlat,

Reference is made to the project proposal "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian flyways", which has been developed with the support of Wetlands International, the concerned convention secretariats and the other range states on the flyway.

The conservation of wetlands and their biodiversity is given high priority within our national environmental planning (Environmental Strategy and Action Plan (1998), Biodiversity Protection Strategy and Action Plan (1998), the National Action Plan on Conservation of Wetlands (Order of Government, 1997). We are therefore very pleased to include Silma Nature Reserve as a demonstration site for this regional project, which will help us to develop best practice actions on the ground, and to coordinate better with other countries on the flyway.

The proposal is of particular interest to us because it will be a vital step towards our fulfillment of agreed priority activities under the CBD, the Ramsar Convention, and the African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). We attach great importance to such synergy in implementation of the conventions.

I would appreciate if you could facilitate approval of funding for this project.

Yours sincerely,

Allan Gromov  
Deputy Secretary General  
Ministry of Environment, Toompuiestee 24, 15172 Tallinn  
Phone: (372) 62 62 840, Fax: (372) 62 62 801

cc. Janine van Vessem, Wetlands International

Toompuiestee 24  
EE0100 TALLINN  
ESTONIA

phone int. +372 6 262 802

fax int. +372 6 262 801

Enastika

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MINISTRY FOR ENVIRONMENT  
DEPUTY STATE SECRETARY  
KHA-447/2000

22 February 2000

Mr Ahmed Djoghla  
UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator  
P.O. B. 30552  
Nairobi, Kenya

Fax: +254 2 52 08 25

Subject: Letter of Endorsement for the project proposal: Biharygra's  
Fishponds

Dear Mr. Djoghla,

Reference is made to the project proposal "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African / Eurasian flyways", which has been developed with the support of Wetlands International, the concerned convention secretariats and the other range states on the flyway.

The conservation of wetlands and their biodiversity is given high priority within our national environmental planning (state national strategy or other planning document or priority of the government where this project fits in). We are therefore very pleased to include Biharygra (Hungary) as a demonstration site for this regional project, which will help us to develop best practice actions on the ground, and to coordinate better with other countries on the flyway.

The proposal is of particular interest to us because it will be a vital step towards our fulfillment of agreed priority activities under the CBD, the Ramsar Convention, and the African / Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). We attach great importance to such synergy in implementation of the conventions.

Therefore as the GEF Focal Point for Hungary, I am pleased to endorse the project proposal: Biharygra's Fishponds.

I would appreciate if you could facilitate approval of funding for this project.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Nandor Vass

GEF Operational Focal Point

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YES  
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25 FEB 2000  
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1911 Budapest I., F8 uica 44-50. • Levélcím: 1394 Budapest, Pósfldk: 351  
Telefon: 457-3380 • Telefax: 201-2366

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA  
 Telephone +370 2 610558, 623692  
 Fax +370 2 220047, 616515  
 Lithuania

A. Jakšto 4/9  
 LT-2634 Vilnius  
 Lithuania

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

GEF Operational Focal Point

Ms. Indrė Venckunaitė

Endorsed by:

Viceminister

Imantas Lazdinis

Yours sincerely,

FILE IN

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WHICH IS APPLIED

WHAT

29 FEB 2000

ACTION

REQUIRED

NO

YES

RECEIVED

GEF COORD. OFFICE

U N E P

I would appreciate if you could facilitate approval of funding for this project.

The proposal is of particular interest to us because it will be a vital step towards our fulfillment of agreed priority activities under the CBD, the Ramsar Convention, and the African / Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). We attach great importance to such synergy in implementation of the conventions.

The conservation of wetlands and their biodiversity is given high priority within our National environmental strategy and Action plan. Biodiversity conservation strategy and Action programme. We are therefore very pleased to include the Nemunas delta wetlands and the northern part of the Kuršiu lagoon as a demonstration site for this regional project, which will help us to develop best practice actions on the ground, and to coordinate better with other countries on the flyway.

Reference is made to the project proposal "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African / Eurasian flyways", which has been developed with the support of Wetlands International, the concerned convention secretariats and the other range states on the flyway.

Dear Mr. Djoghlat,

Fax: +254 2 520825

Nairobi, Kenya

P.O. Box 30552

UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlat

LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKOS  
 APLINKOS MINISTERIJA



00/0506

25 02 2000

Nr.

05-04-782

République Islamique de Mauritanie  
Honneur - Fraternité - Justice  
Ministère du Développement Rural  
et de l'Environnement  
Direction de l'Environnement  
et de l'Aménagement Rural  
BP 170-Tel 259183129015-Fax 250741  
N° 001411 MDRE/DEAR



الجمهورية الإسلامية الموريتانية  
وزارة التنمية الريفية والبيئة  
إدارة البيئة والاستصلاح الزراعي  
250741 ت. 259183 ف. 290115 ب. 170  
07 MARS 2000

Le Directeur  
A  
Nouakchott, le 07 MARS 2000  
الرجاء

Monsieur le Représentant de la  
Banque Mondiale

- Nouakchott -

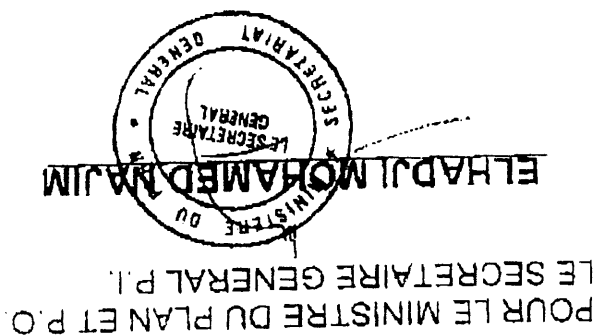
Objet : Projet de Conservation du réseau des zones humides

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir la requête ci-jointe relative à l'élaboration d'une proposition de projet FEM visant à mettre en œuvre des mesures pour la Conservation du réseau des zones humides cruciales pour des oiseaux d'eau migrateurs d'AFRIQUE - EURASIE le long de la route migratoire de l'Atlantique Est en Mauritanie dans le site du Parc National du Banc d'Arguin.  
Je vous saurais gré des dispositions que vous ferez prendre pour transmettre cette requête au Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement.  
Veuillez agréer Monsieur le Responsable l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.



Ampliation  
MDRE





AMPLIATIONS  
- Mr Mark Zimski  
Nairobi  
Fax : 254 2 624 041  
- DFPP/ME/LCD

Je soussigné, MALIKI BARHOUNI, Ministre du Plan, Point Focal  
Opérationnel pour le GEF au Niger, agissant au nom de l'Etat Nigérien,  
atteste que la requête relative au Projet sur « Les Zones Humides de  
Kokorou et de Namaga » présentée par le Ministère de l'Environnement  
et de la Lutte Contre la Désertification à travers la Direction de la Faune,  
Pêche et Pisciculture, a reçu l'approbation du Gouvernement.

En effet, le projet y relatif cadre avec les priorités du pays en  
matière de conservation de la biodiversité et de la préservation de  
l'environnement pour un développement durable. Par conséquent je  
vous le recommande pour financement.

**Objet :** Lettre d'endossement d'une requête  
de financement de projet par le  
Point Focal Opérationnel du Fonds  
pour l'Environnement Mondial (GEF)

Monsieur AHMED DJOGLAF  
UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator  
P.O. Box 30552  
NAIROBI KENYA  
FAX +254 2 520825

à

LE MINISTRE

/MP/DFP/SDR

N° 149

REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER  
MINISTRE DU PLAN  
DIRECTION DES PROGRAMMES ET DU PLAN

Niamey, le 13 MAR 2000

Ms. Anne Eng-Lita,  
for Hon. Minister.

Yours sincerely,

I would appreciate if you could facilitate approval of funding for this project.

The proposal is of particular interest to us because it will be a vital step towards our fulfillment of agreed priority activities under the CBD, the Ramsar Convention, and the African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (ACWA). We attach great importance to such synergy in implementation of the convention.

Our National Policy on Environmental planning as spelt out in priority within our national environmental planning is given high priority within our national environmental planning as spelt out in our National Policy on Environment, National Agenda 21, and the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. We are therefore very pleased to include Radejia-Nguru Wetland as a demonstration site for this regional project, which will help us to develop best practice actions on the ground, and to coordinate better with other countries on the flyway.

The conservation of wetlands and their biodiversity is given high priority within our national environmental planning as spelt out in our National Policy on Environment, National Agenda 21, and the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. We are therefore very pleased to include Radejia-Nguru Wetland as a demonstration site for this regional project, which will help us to develop best practice actions on the ground, and to coordinate better with other countries on the flyway.

Dear Mr. Diognat,  
Fax: +254 2 520825

Nairobi, Kenya.  
UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator.

Department of International & Public Affairs

Telephone/Fax: .....  
E-mail: fepasoliv@delia.com



# FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

7th & 8th Floor, Federal Secretariat, SHEHU SHAGARI WAY  
P. M. B. 468, GARRI, ABUJA.

Feb. 26 2000 2:45PM PM

PHONE NO. : 324 9

00/0508

From :

PHONE NO. : 01+269 4020

FROM : NCHASOIC IAD/HRX

Feb. 28 2000 04:11PM H1

UNEP	
GEF COORD. OFFICE	
RECEIVED	
ACTION	
NO	YES
REQUIRED	YES
29 FEB 2000	
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CIRCULATE	
NO	YES
FILE IN	

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY**  
 5 Fitzgerald Street, PMB 48, BANJUL, The Gambia  
 Tel: (220) 228056 - Fax: (220) 229701 E-Mail: nea@gamtel.gm



NEA/ADM130/01/VIII/(81)

24 February 2000

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlat  
 UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator  
 P.O. Box 30552  
 Nairobi, Kenya

Fax: +254 2 520825

Dear Mr. Djoghlat,

Reference is made to the project proposal "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African / Eurasian flyways", which has been developed with the support of Wetlands International, the concerned convention secretariats and the other range states on the flyway.

The conservation of wetlands and their biodiversity is given high priority within our national environmental planning policy (The Gambia Environment Action Plan, where this project fits). We are therefore very pleased to include the Niumi National Park, the Baobolong Wetland Reserve, the Tanji River/Karantti Bird Reserve and other important wetland areas as demonstration sites for this regional project, which will help us to develop best practice actions on the ground, and to coordinate better with other countries on the flyway.

The proposal is of particular interest to us because it will be a vital step towards our fulfillment of agreed priority activities under the CBD, the Ramsar Convention, and the African / Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA). We attach great importance to such synergy in implementation of the conventions.

We would appreciate if you could facilitate approval of funding for this project.

Yours sincerely,

Momodou A. Cham

Executive Director and GEF Operational Focal Point

CC. UNDP Resident Representative

Banjul

FILE IN	
CIRCULATE	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/>
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28 FEB 2000	
ACTION	NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/>
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Secretary General Office of the President  
State House  
Bujumbura

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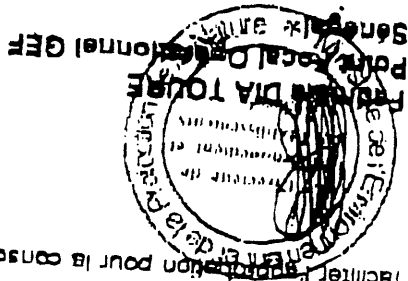
967 P02 15.03.00 14:05

FROM : F. IM. EX. NGOR B.P. 8860 DAKAR PHONE NO. : 221 20 38 97

Direction de l'Environnement 23, rue calédonienne Dakar SENEGAL RP 6557 Tel : 221 21 07 25 - Fax : 221 22 62 12

101

CC : Mike MOSER  
Janine Van VESSEM  
Thomas DAVID



Cordialement

Je vous salue très reconnaissant de bien vouloir faciliter l'approbation pour la consolidation et la mise en œuvre de ce projet.

en œuvre par ces Conventions.

(AEMA). Nous attachons une grande importance à une telle synergie telle qu'elle est mise pour la Conservation des Oiseaux d'Eau Migrateurs (Convention de Bonn), sur l'Accord Espèces Migratoires appartenant à la Faune Sauvage (Convention de Bonn), sur la Conservation des Diversité Biologique, la Convention Ramsar, et la Convention sur la Conservation de la réalisation de nos activités prioritaires, comme convenu en accord avec la Convention de la La proposition est d'un intérêt particulier pour nous parce qu'il sera un pas vital vers la coordination avec d'autres pays sur les routes migratoires.

aidera à développer de meilleures actions sur le terrain et par conséquent, à mieux réserves de Saloum-Niomi comme un site de démonstration à ce projet régional qui nous document ou ce projet s'inscrira parfaitement). Nous sommes très heureux d'inclure la planification nationale de la gestion de l'environnement (la stratégie nationale ou autre La conservation des zones humides et de leur biodiversité occupent une grande priorité dans des Conventions concernées et des autres États sur les routes migratoires.

d'Eurasie » qui a été développée avec le support de Wetlands International, des secrétariats zones humides en faveur des routes de migration des oiseaux d'eau de l'Afrique et La référence est faite à la proposition du projet « Renforcer la Conservation du réseau des

Cher Monsieur Djoghla,

Monsieur Ahmed DJOGLA  
UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator  
P.O. Box 30552  
Nairobi - Kenya  
Fax : 254 2 520825

Le Directeur

Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Protection de la Nature	
Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés	
GEF COORD. OFFICE	
RECEIVED	
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YES	NO
29 FEB 2000	
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Dakar, le 22 FEB 2000

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MEPN/DEEC  
N° 00 12

CC: Mr Ahmed Djoghlat, UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator

DR C OLVER  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
and GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT  
Date: 3. 3. 97



Yours sincerely

With this in mind I hereby endorse this project proposal.

The proposal is of particular interest to us because it will be a vital step towards our fulfilment of agreed priority activities under the CBD, the Ramsar Convention, and the African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA).

The conservation of wetlands and their biodiversity is given high priority within our White Paper on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of South Africa's Biological Diversity. We are therefore pleased to include the Wakkarsroom Vlei and Soekoeivlei as demonstration sites for this regional project, which will help us to develop best practice actions on the ground, and co-ordinate better with other countries on the flyway.

Reference is made to the project proposal "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian flyways", which has been developed with the support of Wetlands International, the concerned convention secretariats and other range states on the flyway.

ENHANCING CONSERVATION OF THE CRITICAL NETWORK OF WETLANDS REQUIRED BY MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS ON THE AFRICAN/EURASIAN FLYWAYS

Dear Mr El-Ashry

Fax No.: 091 - 202-522 3240

USA

Washington DC 20433

GEF Secretariat

Global Environmental Facility

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman

Mr Mohammed T. El-Ashry

Reference / Verwijzing  
A24/112

Priorities

315 Pictorial Street

Fedure Forum Building

Address/Adres

Enquiries / Nvraag  
Mr Z Fakir

0001

Priorities

Private Bag X447

Postbox/Postal Address

Telephone / Telefon

(012) 310 3428

Fax no / Fakino

(012) 322 3568

E-mail  
Ziakim@ozone.dmv.gov.za

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism • Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme  
Lefapha la Tikoloho la Bahahlaudi • Umyango Wezemvelo Nezokuvakasha • Isobe laMimbil yokuSungongileyo nokhenketho  
Lefapha la Tsa Tikologo le Boeth • Umyango Wezemvelo Netekevokasha • Muhashe wa zwa Vhupo na Vhundi  
Ndzawulo ya ya Mbangu na Vundzi • Lefapha la Tikologo la Botswana • Umyango Wezobhoduluko Nezokuvakatho

## THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,  
P. O. BOX 5380,  
DAR ES SALAAM,  
TANZANIA



Telegrams: "MAKAMU",  
Telephone: 113983/118416,  
Fax: 113856/113082,  
In reply please quote:

Our Ref: BD/78/201/01/12

Date: 26 February, 2000

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlat  
UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator  
P. O. Box 30552  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Fax +254 2 520825  
Dear Mr. Djoghlat,

Reference is made to the project proposal "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian flyways". This GEF regional project proposal has been prepared by Wetland International as a joint implementation of priority activities under the African/Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA).

The United Republic of Tanzania attaches great importance to the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands and their biodiversity as has been shown in the 1997 National Environmental Policy. This has been further emphasized in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan that has been prepared in response to the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity to which Tanzania is a party.

In this context we are pleased to endorse the inclusion of *Kigumboni - Dar Es Salaam Wetland Education Center* as a demonstration site for this regional project. This will help the country to develop practical actions on the ground, and coordinate better with other countries on the flyway. Further more it will be a vital step towards the fulfillment of agreed priority activities under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (CBD), the Ramsar Convention, and the AEWA.

We hope the inclusion of this site will further enhance the opportunity for the financial support to this project from GEF.

We thank you for your continued cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Abubakar Rajabu  
PERMANENT SECRETARY

cc: M.Y.C. Lumbanga

Chairman  
Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania  
P.O. Box 70919  
DAR ES SALAAM



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT  
FOREIGN RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Ahmed DJOGHLAF  
UNEP GEF Executive Coordinator  
P.O. Box 30562  
Nairobi, KENYA

Dear Mr. Djoghla,

Reference is made to the project proposal "Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian flyways", which has been developed with the support of Wetlands International, the concerned convention secretariats and the other range states on the flyway.

The conservation of wetlands and their biodiversity is given high priority within our national environmental planning. We are therefore very pleased to include the Burdur Lake as a demonstration site for this regional project, which will help us to develop best practice actions on the ground, and to coordinate better with other countries on the flyway.

The proposal is of particular interest to us because it will be a vital step towards our fulfillment of agreed priority activities under CBD and the Ramsar Convention. We attach great importance to such synergy in implementation of the conventions.

I would appreciate if you could facilitate approval of funding for this project.

Yours Sincerely,

Okan UÇER  
Deputy Undersecretary  
Ministry of Environment  
Eskişehir Yolu 8.km, 06100 Ankara/TURKEY  
Tel: (90 312) 285 20 31  
Fax: (90 312) 285 33 19

24/2/2000 E.COŞKUN Biyolog

24/2/2000 S.ACAR Dat. Bşk.

Eskişehir Yolu 8. Km. 06100 Ankara / TURKEY  
TEL : 90 (312) 285 17 05 - 285 31 97  
FAX : 90 (312) 285 37 39

UNEP		GEF COORD. OFFICE		RECEIVED	
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REQUIRED		YES		YES	
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WHEN COMPLETED		CIRCULATE		FILE IN	
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