



# The International Waterbird Census along the African East Atlantic Flyway : Workshop of Coordinators for improvement and preparation of the January 2017 edition

*Hôtel Ngor Diarama, Dakar – Senegal  
14 & 15 October 2016*



## WORKSHOP REPORT

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

<b>AEWA</b>	: Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds
<b>CBD</b>	: Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CMB</b>	: Projet de Conservation des Oiseaux Migrateurs en Afrique de l'Ouest
<b>CMS</b>	: Conservation of Migratory Species
<b>DAPL</b>	: Project Living on the Edge
<b>DIOE</b>	: Building Resilience through Innovation, Communication and Knowledge Services
<b>DPNS</b>	: Direction des Parcs Nationaux du Sénégal
<b>FEM</b>	: Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial
<b>IBA</b>	Important Birds and Biodiversity Areas
<b>OSC</b>	: Organisation de la Société Civile
<b>PAOC 14</b>	: 14 <sup>e</sup> Pan-African Ornithological Congress
<b>PNBA</b>	: Parc National du Banc d'Arguin
<b>PND</b>	: Parc National du Diawling
<b>PNUE</b>	: Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement
<b>RAMSAR</b>	: Convention de Ramsar sur les zones Humides
<b>WSFI</b>	: Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative
<b>ZICO</b>	: Zone Importante pour la Conservation des Oiseaux et de la biodiversité

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Last years Wetlands International and its partners, the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative (WSFI) and BirdLife International (BLI) put together their effort to improve the monitoring of migratory waterbirds and critical wetlands sites along the East Atlantic Flyway.

In the process to fulfill this mission, the organizations organized this workshop before the 14th Pan-African Ornithological Congress (PAOC 14) to review what has been done in recent years and then highlight the " The importance of monitoring for site management and policy development at the national level. It is also the opportunity to discuss possible corrective actions to improve operations while paying particular attention to collecting information on environmental factors (pressures, threats, and conservation actions) of the sites. Finally, the meeting was also partly dedicated to the preparation of the global counts of January 2017.

Held on 14 & 15 October 2016 at Ngor Diarama Hotel in Dakar, Senegal, the workshop was attended by about thirty participants (see list in annex I), from whom most are the National Coordinators (or their representatives) of the International Waterbird Census in African countries along the East Atlantic Flyway. The group also included representatives of national partner organizations and institutions that technically and / or financially participate and support waterbird census operations. During the workshop participants shared their experiences in the preparation and implementation of operations. They discussed the importance at local, national and international levels of the monitoring of bird populations and the environmental conditions prevailing at sites along the flyway. Post-workshop bilateral discussions were held with each of the coordinators present to discuss key issues related to the preparations for the January 2017 counts (sites to be visited, material and logistical needs, capacity building needs, expert assistance, etc.).

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

Bilingual (English / French) with simultaneous interpretation of the discussions, the workshop was interactive with a good contribution from the participants. The discussions and interventions were based on a series of questions brought to the attention of the audience and on concrete cases of experiences presented by the coordinators of certain countries

## **3. SCHEDULE**

### **3.1 – First day : Friday 14th October 2016**

#### **A/- Official workshop opening**

The ceremony was co-chaired by Col. Abdoulaye Ndiaye, President PAOC 14; Mr. Marc Van Roomen, WSFI-Monitoring Program Coordinator; Mr. Geoffroy Citegetse, BirdLife International, CMB Project Officer and Mr. Papa Mawade Wade, Program Coordinator at Wetlands International Africa Regional Office.

Each of officials alternately welcomed the participants before thanking them for their availability and engagement. Following a small historic of the partnership, speakers recalled the need for collaboration between partners at all levels of intervention which will enable us to achieve good results since 2012. After having located the workshop in the context of the PAOC 14, they also have

highlighted the expectations and objectives of the workshop organizers. They are summarized in: a review of the results of the counts of the last years, a better consideration of the collection of the environmental information and finally a good preparation of the operations of January 2017.

## B/- Introduction and présentation of participants

It was carried out by Marc Van Roomen, also chairman for the day. He let know that the same type of meeting was held in September 2016 with the coordinators of European countries along the East Atlantic Flyway. Indeed, we share the same challenges of migratory waterbirds conservation in this Flyway, he recalled before coming back to the expectations of the meeting:

- Recall why (the importance) of monitoring
- Improve the collection of information on environmental factors to allow a comprehensive analysis of the dynamics of bird populations
- Organize, discuss the technical aspects to be taken into account for the proper implementation of the total counts January 2017

After a brief reminder of the rest of the day program and after mentioning the other group of participants who will join in the afternoon, the chairman presented the interactive format following which we will discuss and work. He urged participants to cut off any active internet connection and to focus primarily on discussions for better participation and input.

A day reporter, Mrs. Anne Littaye from PNBA, was appointed for the summary at the end of the day. Then a round table allowed everyone to present himself/herself to audience through name, organization and position.

## C/- Discussion topics

They were addressed in the form of questions on which participants shared their opinions not only by recording the answers on cards but also by directly intervening in plenary with other explanatory or detailed comments.

### **Topic 1** : Why monitoring?

Interventions on this issue highlighted the need for follow-up for various reasons ranging from knowledge of dynamics in bird populations and species to decision-making for management of sites and other habitats, and influence on National and international policies on environmental conservation.

The discussions also enabled the participants to mention some of the main problems (such as human occupation, urbanization, household and mining wastes, overexploitation of fishery products, climate change, etc.) that they face in their sites / countries. The existence has been revealed thanks, in part, to the follow-up activities which subsequently resulted in corrective actions at the management level.

From the recap of the various opinions, it can be noted that the monitoring of migratory waterbirds makes possible, amongst other, to assess the state of their biodiversity in the sites, to report on possible changes and to link them to the sites health; It helps to highlight the threats and pressures exerted on the sites, and thus contributing to the identification of intervention needs. Monitoring is part of an adaptive management process that assesses management effectiveness and adapts the responses needed at the local, national and / or international level. Finally, monitoring is important to feed the international periodic reports on the state of conservation in the world.

**Topic 2 :** Monitoring pressures and responses – Fill in IBA forms.

After a brief synthesis of the main threats raised by participants, Marc presented the current tool (the IBA form) and the timing to gather information on the preservation pressures and conservation actions that are observed on the sites. After that, the audience was asked if this task of gathering information on the pressures and responses initiated was carried out at their sites. If not, why does this not happen? Or, what improvements should be made to its execution?

Reactions from audience have shown that not all countries are at the same level. Collecting information on environmental factors (by filling IBA records) is done in some countries, but in others, it is still either partial or non-executed. The reasons mentioned are the lack of personnel, the lack of skills or even not giving priority to this activity.

For those who are doing it, there are improvements needed for a better standardization of the parameters to be collected as well as of the methodology of analysis. The questions to be filled out in the form could be simplified and be more direct so as to require less time for filling. For others, not using it yet, plans are underway to begin in 2017, with short capacity building sessions beforehand.

Debates on the subject were closed with a cartographic synthesis of findings recorded in 2014 along the Flyway. Presenting this synthesis, Marc firstly mentioned the many difficulties and the use of other sources for obtaining the data. He then highlighted the progress in recent years in reporting environmental data and then expressed optimism for 2017.

It is noted that there are various opinions on how to collect data on environmental conditions, but everyone agrees on its importance for analyzes both at the local, national and international levels. Improvements are needed in terms of capacity building for dedicated staff but also in guidelines and tools to move towards a kind of standardization that will allow everyone to speak the same language from one site to another and from one country to another along the Flyway.

**Topic 3 :** Examples in pressures and conservation in country and at sites ; Overview of environmental factors

This session began with some presentations as introduction to field realities on sites in Senegal and Angola. It continued after the lunch break with the summary/overview of environmental factors throughout the entire Flyway.

- Sénégal (by Mamadou Daha Kane)

The country is of a great ornithological interest with more than 600 species of birds and is home to an extensive network of important coastal and inland wetlands. It is a signatory to most international environmental conventions such as CMS, Ramsar, AEWA, CBD, etc.

Through the Direction des Parcs Nationaux, waterbird census activities have been carried out at several sites since the 1970s. This activity is carried out with the participation of numerous other Technical Departments, national and international NGOs, associations, etc. and mobilizes more than 100 staff, volunteers and resource persons among others.

The main pressures and threats observed at the country sites are the development of invasive aquatic plants, the agriculture development around some sensitive zones, the increasing urbanization, pollution, climate change with sea level rise causing problems for certain breeding islands, or the drying or silting of certain areas. Mention is also made of coastal erosion as well as the pending threats related to oil exploitation.

The conservation actions developed in response to these pressures and threats are summarized in the protection and monitoring of most sites frequented by migratory birds, their designation in protected areas, the development and implementation of management plans in these sites and also the adoption of a National Wetland Policy by the country.

– Angola (by Miguel Xavier)

The protection of the Mussulo Bay in Luanda for the conservation of waterbirds has been one of the main activities of the National Institute for Biodiversity and Conservation Areas since last year in Angola. This site of 152 km<sup>2</sup> includes the Restinga peninsula of Mussulo and a system of small islands among which the most important, in terms of richness of biodiversity, are the Integral Natural Reserve of Pássaros, unique protected area of Angola in a marine ecosystem, The Cazanga Island and the Saco dos Flamingos.

The main threats to the site are: increasing human occupation, shellfish collection and harvesting activities, the accumulation of household wastes and also urbanization with the ongoing planning of a road infrastructure that can affect the site.

The initiatives to mitigate these threats are mainly awareness-raising, frequent presence on the site through census activities and the establishment of monitoring and tourism infrastructures. All this is done with the perspective of dislodging fishermen, extending the counting operations throughout the Angolan coast, creating a network of observers in all areas of importance for birds..

– Overview of environmental factors

Facilitated by Marc just after the lunch break, the presentation focused on the following key issues: *Why should we conserve coastal wetlands sites? What makes a site of high quality for birds? What are human pressures for coastal waterbirds? What are conservation measures for coastal waterbirds and their habitats?*

Note that the animation of this section also receives contributions from the other invited participants group who were in the BirdLife workshop on the IBAs.

Examination of these different questions with the participants suggests that wetland conservation is essential not only for migratory birds, but also because of the many ecosystem services provided by

these coastal areas and their important role (production, protection, culture, etc.) in the local populations livelihoods. This conservation sometimes is also responds to international commitments made by our countries

Related to the monitoring, the assessment of the availability and quality of habitats used by birds is just as important as the status of the numbers of the birds itself. Indeed, more a site allows birds to feed, rest or reproduces, avoid predation or other human pressures, more this site is of high quality for the species that frequent it.

For the issue of human pressures at the sites, the focus is mainly on agricultural expansion, infrastructure, energy and mining development, overexploitation of natural resources, human disturbances including modifications in Natural system, pollution, invasive species and then climate change. These pressures lead to direct mortalities among bird populations, loss and degradation of habitats, decreased availability of food, and so on.

Finally, with regard to the conservation measures taken in response to the problems identified, assistance generally mentioned the designation of sites in conservation areas and the elaboration and implementation of management plans. This includes habitat and species management, education, awareness raising and capacity building of actors and populations, strengthening of management policies and laws, and development of livelihoods for the benefit of local communities. Regular monitoring and impact assessments at the site level are also noted. All of these initiatives lead, for example, to the regulation of hunting, fishing, etc., to the formal protection of sites and sometimes also to the closure (to human frequentation) of certain areas .

#### **Topic 4** : Registration, measuring and monitoring of the environment of the birds

The discussion here is about how we will record, measure and monitor environmental data. In his presentation on the topic, Marc provided insights into the sites concerned, timing and frequency, what to do in relation to pressures, to conservation measures and to habitats. To conclude, some elements were shared on how to organize the process of monitoring the environment?

In introduction, it was first mentioned that the process should not, in principle, be very different from what we have been doing since the beginning of this collaboration in which WSFI/WI/BLI began collecting these kinds of data during January counts. He also pointed out that the collections are not just about IBAs and not just for BirdLife's needs, but, as we saw it in the morning, they provide a better understanding of the management of the site. So, we are just using the tool invented by BirdLife to deal with the issue and this means that our work is not only for BirdLife and allows us to increase our knowledge of the sites along the flyway

From the presentation, it appears that only main sites (including IBAs) are concerned and not the counting or monitoring units that are dependent on them. The main sites are small or large wetlands independent each from other along the migratory route.

The description of the state of the environment in the sites is not only done in January during the counts. We should try to do it on average over the whole year to report on the situation during breeding and non-breeding season..

Concerning pressures, we are currently collecting information on pressures those are already real, visible, but this information collection should be extended to all human use and any use of the site as soon as they appear even before they become real pressures on the site. It is also important to



identify actors (local community or external actors as industrialists) who are at the origin of the pressures, the affected elements that are essential for bird populations (direct mortality, loss or degradation of habitats, etc.) and then the occurrence (when it appears?), the extent (of population or site affected) and then the severity (level of influence) of the pressures noted. Finally, we are also interested in the quality of the evaluation, Is that an expert opinion? Or is it based on the elements observed on the ground? All these angles of observation and consideration of environmental factors are all important for neutrality in their measurements.

Regarding the conservation measures / initiatives, the system already described in the IBA monitoring form will be fully followed, while for habitats it is important to delineate the sites and then indicate the important habitats within the site.

For the organization of the assessment we need to think about the knowledge of people who do the counting but also to people who know their site well and the pressures on this site. It could involve also site managers or the governmental technical services. A meeting at the end of the counting day is useful to discuss the results of the counts but also to discuss the pressures noted with the local communities. These raw data freshly compiled at the field exit will form the basis for further investigations with colleagues and / or from the web (a combination of sources) to refine the first indications. As in the case of the census, forms will be made available to facilitate the subsequent merge of the different data that will be collected. For 2017, bilateral discussions will be held with each country and this aspect of the assessment of environmental factors will also be covered under the contracts that will be established for total counts

The presentation is followed by a short question-and-answer session, with noteworthy concerns such as the need for capacity building for some, the sharing of international data analysis, sustainable financing of counts operations and the engagement of countries in the collection and the use of the data. Specific information was provided on what is currently being done in some countries, such as Senegal, where information on the environment is regularly collected in different formats at level of protected areas where staff are available to carry out this work. It is only in the other (unprotected) sites of the country that the problem of collecting these environmental data is a problem.

#### **Topic 5** : IBAs monitoring

This presentation by Mr. Adjagbe is a contribution to the more global issue of the importance of monitoring environmental conditions at sites. Focusing particularly on IBAs, the presentation highlighted on key issues such as: Why identify IBAs? Why monitor up?

From the presentation, it is noted that the identification of IBAs is motivated by the awareness about these important sites, to encourage better management and protection of species, supporting advocacy for site protection and also engaging the public in conservation at the local level.

Monitor IBAs provides a better understanding of changes in populations of key species at the site, highlighting potential or actual threats to the site. This monitoring also helps to see the progress made in the mitigation of threats and to involve local communities and their organizations in the protection of the site

The BirdLife framework for monitoring IBAs as well as some concrete practices and results of the monitoring activity were shown as an example to close the presentation.

The first workshop day was closed on this session and after a Senegal intervention pointing out, on one hand, the differences on the country IBAs data between the national database and the BirdLife international, database and, on other hand, the current difficulties in implementing the environmental information gathering system as proposed by the WSFI / WI / BLI partnership.

### **3.2. Second day : Saturday 15th October 2016**

This day started with the presentation of some new participants who joined the group during the morning. Then the summary of yesterday's session was made by Mrs. Anne Littaye before the recall of the program of the day and the choice of the day 2 reporter in the in the person of Mr. Nagy Szabolcs.

#### **C/- Discussion topics (continued)**

The sessions of the day began with presentations from some countries to illustrate how the waterbirds census is implemented in the field : what organization mode, the methods used and some results obtained.

#### **Topic 6 : Illustrations of waterbird counts in countries**

- Mauritania – Parc National du Banc d'Arguin (by Amadou Kidé)

After a brief presentation of PNBA, the largest protected area in West Africa, the presenter outlined the 4 different counting circuits set up at the park level and then after evokes the methodology in used

The latter depends on the tide. The operations begin on high tide and lasts from 6 am to 6 pm. In 2016 the team consists of 17 participants composed of staff from PNBA and other structures such as DAPL, PND, Nature Mauritania NGOs, local eco-guides and foreign experts. For logistics, vehicles, speedboat and lanches are used with appropriate optical equipment (binoculars, long view, GPS, camera, etc.)

After counting, all participants report their data in an Excel file that is subsequently compiled and integrated into an Access database from which the processing and analysis are carried out.

At PNBA level, there is a need for team building and capacity building. South-South exchanges of experience and the strengthening of partnerships are recommended for this purpose and for the information sharing between sites. There also is a need for support to the development of species monitoring protocols and field workers equipment. For the global count 2017 there is the intention to extend the counts to the areas not counted in the northern part of the park. This requires 15 ornithologists and 15 secretaries, in other words a need for funding and training before the counts.

- Guinée-Bissau (by Joãozinho SA)

Guinea-Bissau is a country composed for 61% of coastal areas with 450 km of coastline and about ten IBAs. The censuses are carried out at low tide, using canoes to go through channels and mostly telescopes are used to count. Generally there are teams of 2-3 people, a counter with telescope, a

secretary for note-taking and a third member to look at anything else relevant such as environmental conditions. For the three last years, census has been done by counting birds in polygons.

In terms of capacity and resources, there is a shortage of counts equipment. The number of counters has increased from 1 in 1994 to 24 in 2012 but most of them have only second-hand equipment which are difficult to use. There is a need for equipment renewal, training need of a network of members in bird identification and in organizational capacity building. Improvements still need to be made in institutional partnership within the country for the implementation of the counts and also for database management and data processing. There is a desire to extend surveys to the north of the country where there is a real potential for new important sites.

– Sierra-Leone (by Papanie Bai-Sesay)

Counts in Sierra Leone are carried out with the participation of volunteers from the Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL), students from University of Sierra-Leone and Njala University. Yearly update, orientation and training is organized for members of the counters network. Each team deployed on the ground must have experts who can identify all the birds in Sierra-Leone and the others members help recording during the counts. It is very difficult to get people out of Freetown, so the counts are concentrated on the wetlands around this city, mainly in the Sierra Leone River Estuary and in the Yawri Bay. The main challenges that counts activities are facing in the country are the mobility, funding and mobilization of the team. Supports are needed for the acquisition of a motor boat.

– Ghana (by Jones Quartey)

In Ghana, waterbird counts began in mid-1980s. 13 coastal sites are currently being monitored in the country. In terms of organization, the African Center for Wetlands has taken over the counts since 2001. The University of Ghana through this center performs the monthly counts while the Wildlife Division performs the January counts every year. Transect methodology and standard protocols are used to allow comparisons of data over time. The main challenges to waterbird counts in Ghana are: funding, inadequate field staff (only a few ornithologists are interested in waterbirds), inaccessibility of some sites and inadequate equipment (especially telescopes)

– Gabon (by Alphonsine Koumba Mfoubou)

After a brief presentation of Gabon and its network of protected areas comprising 13 national parks and other reserves, the presenter stated that the counts that began in Gabon in 1999 are concentrated along the country's coastline in the flyway.

Given the inaccessibility of the sites and the limited means, the census is generally done in the parks of Pongara and Akanda which are situated around of Libreville.

In the methodology, an update and orientation meeting is organized before each count. The teams are formed and are deployed on the ground with boats. Most of time these means are lacking. Each team consists of two counters, a secretary, a navigator and a boatman. The counts are not done regularly because of a lack of means and therefore certain data are missed and that does not allow an easy analysis. The main problems that the count activities are facing in Gabon are funding, insufficient human capacity, lack of equipment and field guides, the difficulty to access other potential important sites. Therefore, a complete inventory of the wetlands within these sites is recommended.

- Cameroon (by Gordon Ajonina)

After a short introduction recalling the importance of waterbirds and the objectives of their monitoring at the site level, Mr. Gordon presented a history of the counts in the coastal sites of Cameroon. Of the 54 sites along the coast, it is noted that less than 5% of the birds frequenting the coast come from the southern part. The counting network has 20 experienced local wickets and the information collected is used to promote the conservation of sites. In addition, fundraising is underway to validate the national waterbird monitoring plan.

Related to environmental factors, there are many pressures that lead to habitat degradation or loss. These pressures include overexploitation of resources, urban and economic development, pollution and invasive species, climate change, lack of awareness on wetland values and lack of appropriate laws..

Conservation initiatives to address these threats include strengthening the network of protected areas, developing guidance documents, restoring and monitoring habitats, and strengthening networks and communications for advocacy at national and regional level.

#### **Topic 7** : Results from East Atlantic Flyway monitoring

Establish a sustainable monitoring system of coastal wetlands. Focusing on bird numbers but also pressures and conservation responses/actions. This includes: site monitoring and yearly counts at a selection of sites and once in every 3-6 years total January counts to estimate population size.

Relevance of comparison between site trends and flyway trends to inform/improve site management. Highly improved coverage and reporting, which has resulted in improved population estimates. Threat assessment is important to better understand why declines are happening and what conservation measures are needed and where.

A series of questions followed this session and provided participants with, among other, clarification of the proven causes or explanations for variation in populations of certain bird species along the Flyway. Some clarification on potential support to some countries in their counts activities was also provided, while reiterating the importance of a joint analysis of the environmental factors and bird populations' trends.

#### **Topic 8** : Presentation of the new illustrated African East-Atlantic Flyway guide

After recalling the reasons behind the elaboration of the field guide, Tim Dodman gave a detailed presentation of the guide and how to use it.

#### **Topic 9** : Coordination and cooperation for the waterbirds monitoring along the East Atlantic Flyway

Discussions focused on the role of national (site) coordinators, expectations from the international coordination, national and international cooperation, and finally the funding, training and motivating observers for the counts.

From answers to the questions asked to the audience and from additional elements through interventions of some participants, we can note that at national level the coordinator develops the

observer network (ensures the lead in the recruitment and training of people), organizes the counts, mobilize means and resources needed, compile counts data, ensure their processing and inclusion into the international database. He provides feedback to counters, to government, to donors and to other national and international technical partners. Meanwhile, the site coordinators are rather in charge of the field team organization as well as the supervision of the operations on the ground

The expectations raised up by participants from the international coordination are mainly: to having access to the data at international level, to Increase support for training, ensure a visibility of national and site coordinators

In terms of national and international cooperation, a number of things deserve improvement: warn early before the census date in order to allow a smooth planning of resources and time; the feedback on data is only in English and it would be better to also have them in Portuguese or in French for example ; ensure more involvement of universities in the observers network ; better manage the great number of trained people because few from them remain in the dispositive actually, encourage the transboundary cooperation and ensure a more complete coverage of the country through frequent training..

For the funding, training and the motivating observers, the advanced ideas are : Have to show that the counts are useful, Have a coordination team, Using low costs incentives, e.g. T-shirts for volunteers.

#### **Topic 10:** Data management / Collecting, checking and submitting counts data

In this subject, indications were given to the assistance about how to present the sites and also about how to collect and treat the data before their submission for inclusion in the international database.

The categorization of the sites in different countries will be discussed during the bilateral discussions with each country representatives.

The rest of the presentation highlighted:

- The necessity and the importance to make count boundaries
- Why/the utility to standardize the data collection
- Presentation of the data collection tools (standards forms)
- How to deal with the multiple counts
- How to treat and present the new sites
- Presentation of the IWC online database, its functionalities as well as the analysis and reporting possibilities it offers to users

As a conclusion of this data management subject: it appears that it is important to clean up the site list in order to take in to account any potential changes that might have occurred over past years in the sites delimitations at national levels It is also important to provide feedback every year after the census, names in French and English.

#### **Topic 11 :** Preparing for total count January 2017

In this last session of the day, the participants were informed about:

- New total count in January 2017

- Each country to prepare a plan and proposal
- WI will send out a formal invitation
- Contracts will be made after the approval of the proposal
- The proposal should include a number of technical and financial information which were showed
- Finally, a planning for the bilateral with each country representative was reviewed and adopted after few amendments

#### D/- Summary of the day and closing of the workshop

At the end, the day reporter presented a summary of the activities and discussions. After that, the floor was given respectively to à Gabin, Geoffroy, Gerold and Marc for their final and closing words.

In his speech Gabin A. thanks the participants for their availability and their contribution during the past two days work. He promised that the organizers will use the recommendations and suggestions that were made during the workshop to try to improve the weaknesses identified in the current collaboration. Finally, he urged participants to more effort and contribution in order to come together to more accurate and correct data with information on environmental conditions.

Geoffroy showed his enthusiasm about the network, which is reinforced by such meeting. he came back on the fact that the counts and the data collected are at first the countries and governments properties and that those ones must make useful use of and also make greater efforts to ensure their continuous and sustainable production.

#### 4. ANNEXES

##### Annex N°1 : Participants list

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## **The International Waterbird Census along the African East Atlantic Flyway: Workshop of Coordinators for improvement and preparation of the January 2017 edition**

**A workshop convened by Wetlands International, BirdLife International and the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative  
October 14-15<sup>th</sup>, 2016. Dakar, Senegal**

Aims: formulating why monitoring important is for site and national management and policy, deciding on method of monitoring of environmental factors/pressures and conservation measures, clear preparation for the new total count of January 2017

**NOTE: The meetings will be in ENGLISH and FRENCH with simultaneous translation**

<b>Day 1</b>	<b>Friday 14 October 2016</b>	<b>Monitoring of environmental circumstances, pressures and conservation measures at sites: how can we achieve this?</b>
<b>Day 2</b>	<b>Saturday 15 October 2016</b>	<b>Preparation of the total count of waterbirds and their sites taking place in January 2017</b>



**Detailed program:**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>	<b>Method</b>
<b>Day 1</b>	<b>Friday 14 October 2016</b>		
8:00 - 9:00	Registration of participants		
9:00 - 9:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome on behalf of Wetlands International, BirdLife International and Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative</li> <li>• Introduction of the two day workshop and the aims and program of day 1</li> <li>• Introduction of participants</li> <li>• Choosing chair and reporter of the day</li> </ul>	Gabin, Geoffrey and Marc	
9.45 - 11:00	Overview of environmental factors, pressures and conservation measures at sites	Geoffroy and Marc	Presentations and group work
<b>11:00 – 11.20</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>		
11.20 – 13.00	Examples of pressures and conservation at sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Senegal</li> <li>• Cameroon</li> <li>• Angola</li> </ul>	By participants	Presentations
<b>13:00 - 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>		
14:00 – 15.00	Ways of registration of environmental factors, pressures and conservation measures at sites	Marc and Geoffroy	Presentations and group work
15.00 –15.20	<b>Coffee break</b>		
15.20 – 17.20	Meeting with IBA workshop participants	Geoffroy, Ademola and Marc	Presentations and group work
17:20 – 17:30	Conclusions and end of the day		

Time	Activity	Facilitator	Method
<b>Day 2</b>	<b>Saturday 15 October 2016</b>		
8.30 – 9.00	Additional registration of participants		
9.00 – 9.15	Introducing additional participants		
9.15 - 9.30	Report of day 1, introduction on aims and program of the day 2, chair and reporter of day 2		
9.30 – 11.00	Examples of waterbird monitoring at sites: methods, organization and results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Banc d Arguin</li> <li>• Bijagos</li> <li>• Sierra leone</li> <li>• Ghana</li> <li>• Gabon</li> </ul>	By participants	Presentations
<b>11:00 – 11.20</b>	<b>Coffee break and group photo</b>		
11.20 – 13.00	Overview of results of the East Atlantic Flyway monitoring, Why is monitoring important on local and international level?	Marc	Presentation and group work
<b>13:00 - 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>		
14.00 – 14.20	Identification of Waterbirds: the new photographic field-guide	Tim Dodman & Gerold Luerksen	Presentation
14:20 – 15.00	Coordination: finding, training and motivating of observers. The importance of cooperation.	Geoffrey and Marc	Presentations and group work
15.00 –15.20	<b>Coffee break</b>		
15.20 – 16.20	How to collect the data: which sites and species, work in the field, compiling and checking the data, submitting the data	Tom Langendoen and Marc	Presentations and group work
16.20 – 17.20	Contracts and deadlines before and after January 2017	Gabin and Marc	Presentations
17:20 – 17:30	Report of day 2 and end of the day		