

# Innovating waterbird monitoring along the East Atlantic Flyway

*Following a request from the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security  
and Nature and its counterparts in Germany and Denmark*

## D1.3.6 Final Communication and Dissemination Strategy

Submitted by



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### 1. INTRODUCTION

This strategy's primary purpose is to ensure that resources managed by the governments of the three Wadden Sea states (Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands) are directed towards the most effective communication actions to achieve the Roadmap's vision.

The approval of this collaborative document assures the three project beneficiaries – the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection, and the Environmental Protection Agency at the Ministry of Environment of Denmark – of their commitment to this strategy. This commitment is vital for the successful implementation of the Roadmap.

This strategy addresses its target partners, specifically the TSI project beneficiaries, as information consumers, producers, and competent interpreters who filter and disseminate received information about the Roadmap. The information and recommendations in this document are based on findings from the expert consultations during the TSI FLYWAY project, detailed in the Consultation Reports (*D1.3.3 and D1.3.4 - 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Consultation report - Innovations for migratory bird monitoring along the East Atlantic Flyway (FLYWAY), February 2024*).

#### 1.1. Key Goals of the Strategy

The critical goals of this communication strategy are:

1. **Promote effective Roadmap governance:** Identify the entities essential for aligning multi-disciplinary stakeholders, providing a framework for collaboration, securing resources, improving data management and addressing challenges.
2. **Align stakeholder expectations:** Ensure key stakeholders share an understanding of the Roadmap's goals and priorities.
3. **Encourage active stakeholder engagement:** Facilitate and promote active participation throughout the implementation process of the Roadmap.

#### 1.2. Strategy Structure

**Governance, including roles and responsibilities:** This section provides an overview of the governance framework, detailing where and at which level this strategy operates. It also identifies key organisations responsible for change in management, facilitating information exchanges, and communicating specific Roadmap updates to stakeholders.

**Identification of key stakeholders:** This section identifies and categorises stakeholders whose active engagement is crucial for the Roadmap's success. It defines stakeholder groups



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requiring tailored information based on their interests and involvement levels. Specific messaging for each group addresses their unique concerns, priorities, and responsibilities. Additionally, this section outlines the core narrative: a clear and compelling message explaining the Roadmap's vision and purpose.

**Communication and engagement:** This section details the required communication methodologies, focusing on those identified as missing or needing investment. It emphasises the importance of a continuous communication loop, more effective use of existing communication channels, and the creation of new innovative and engaging tools.



## 2. ROADMAP GOVERNANCE

Since 2012, the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative (WSFI) has been implementing the request of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee to strengthen the cooperation between the Wadden Sea and other countries to conserve migratory birds along the East Atlantic Flyway. In collaboration with Wetlands International and BirdLife International, an integrated East Atlantic Flyway monitoring programme has been developed and implemented by many partners, including multilateral environmental agreements, national government agencies, NGOs, research institutes and conservation organisations. Governance responsibilities include capacity building, data collection and analysis to assess changes in migratory bird populations and their habitats, as well as implementing management actions and policy coordination.

### Governance strengths of key organisations

Multinational Environmental Agreements (MEAs): MEAs like the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA) and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) provide the framework to guide and strategically unify policies across international boundaries, aligning national efforts with global conservation goals and ensuring the long-term sustainability of conservation efforts along the EAF.

European Union (EU): Through policies like the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive, the EU promotes the protection of migratory species and their habitats. The EU also funds research and monitoring projects and facilitates cross-border cooperation through programs such as LIFE and Horizon Europe, which help strengthen the capacity for monitoring and conservation efforts.

Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative (WSFI), Wetlands International (WI), and Birdlife International (BLI): Expertise to focus on data standardisation and training across specific EAF locations. They are well-positioned to manage change in the EAF monitoring programme and coordinate European and African stakeholder engagement.

National and Regional Ministries of Environment: Regulatory power and resources to enact policies aligned with Roadmap goals by bridging local governance gaps and coordinating with local conservation organisations and communities. Ministries can implement region-specific policies and allocate resources to national monitoring efforts in their jurisdictions.

Local NGOs: Support for local monitoring through technical expertise, especially in countries with limited resources. Local NGOs in key African stopover sites can partner with the WSFI, WI and BLI to ensure regular, localised monitoring that feeds into the larger EAF data set.

Research institutions: Technical expertise for data collection, analysis, and interpretation. Researchers can assist in developing monitoring protocols and inform decision-making.

Text Box 1



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Each stakeholder group has specific roles in governing the EAF monitoring and, therefore, implementing the Roadmap, as illustrated in Text Box 1.

To implement the Roadmap, partners need to coordinate logistically complex data collection across countries with diverse resources and infrastructures, ensure long-term reliable funding for robust studies across the whole flyway, and address region-specific issues, especially in areas where migratory birds face the highest pressures. A multi-layered, cross-regional approach involving existing international bodies and regional stakeholders would be beneficial. This will require a considerable coordination effort across complementary partnerships. Due to the existing multi-stakeholder approach, the WSFI and its partners are expected to take a key role in moving the Roadmap forward. However, effective Roadmap governance for the whole EAF means addressing several challenges.

A fully integrated monitoring programme combining new local and flyway scale techniques will invariably produce data with complex institutional ownership characteristics. Data collected through an international effort, led at national and regional levels, necessitates an international governance structure that represents all key stakeholders at an institutional level. Interinstitutional agreements with clear and simplified administrative procedures will be needed. Throughout the flyway, there invariably needs to be coordination for all monitoring efforts, ensuring the standardisation of methods and coordinating data integration, sharing, and communication among stakeholders across different areas and regions. This would include several technical coordinating units, such as one for tracking and movement data, one for counting data, one for data integration, analysis, and production of technical reports, one for capacity building and technical support to national partners, and one for communication between partners and the public. Funding structures must also be re-evaluated to ensure consistent financial means for monitoring and capacity building across all critical sites.

### 2.1. Recommendations for Roadmap Governance

- Foster close collaboration between scientific researchers, conservation managers, governmental agencies, local and international NGOs and local communities will be essential for the success of an improved and integrated monitoring scheme.
- Standardise data protocols and platforms to allow data sharing and comparison of monitoring data across countries, including data from innovative techniques. Data integration will require agreements on metadata standards and formats to ensure consistency along the flyway. Data-sharing agreements need to be developed based on ethical and collaborative principles.
- Allocate funding for pilot studies to upscale new technologies. Ethical guidance for tracking and other more invasive techniques should be put together in manuals.
- Strengthen national monitoring schemes and expand them to include new sites, especially along key stopover and breeding areas.



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- National governmental partners should work within international frameworks (such as AEWA) and European directives to ensure monitoring outcomes are integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and that data gaps for effectively implementing these strategies and plans lead to resources for further monitoring.
- Facilitate capacity-building programmes that offer technical training in innovative monitoring techniques, data analysis, and the interpretation of results for conservation management, ensuring that the latest information is available for policy and management decisions.
- Identify diverse funding sources, including government resources, private sector partnerships, international conservation funds, and philanthropic organisations.





### 3. KEY STAKEHOLDERS

#### 3.1. Key stakeholders

Implementing the Roadmap requires technical expertise and a multidisciplinary and multinational approach. Hence, it is essential to consider the stakeholders who must be addressed with this communication strategy to ensure their engagement.

An interconnected approach needs to be taken to ensure that the joint effort of the three Wadden Sea countries to establish a roadmap for the whole EAF results in real commitment at the flyway level.

Key experts from the Wadden Sea and beyond were already consulted during the state-of-play assessment and the development of the Roadmap. This collaboration has ensured that the Roadmap's goals align with established trilateral policies and existing monitoring frameworks, allowing for continuity and strategic alignment with foundational stakeholders. Many experts and affiliated organisations listed in Annex 1 will now be essential to implementing the Roadmap.

Given the limited resources for roadmap implementation, it is important to consider synergies with ongoing or planned projects by key stakeholders – such as research studies, assessments, and management strategies – that further support the Roadmap's objectives. Ongoing collaboration with these experts is essential to avoid duplication of efforts and effectively leverage shared strengths and insights.

#### 3.2. Alignment of key stakeholder expectations

A Roadmap vision has been formulated as a guiding framework for communicating the strategic goals and direction. It integrates the needs of stakeholders with the Beneficiaries' objectives, outlining what can be anticipated over time.

The Roadmap vision:

“Improving the effectiveness of migratory waterbird monitoring along the East Atlantic Flyway with innovative and integrative techniques to enhance Wadden Sea policy-making and management.”

The strategic objectives of the Roadmap are to improve the monitoring scheme through investments in abundance monitoring, monitoring of vital rates, environmental monitoring, and research into population-specific flyway boundaries.

This vision illustrates a shared goal for improving migratory waterbird monitoring along the East Atlantic Flyway. Commitment to this vision by the three project beneficiaries, the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature, the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection and the



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Danish Environmental Protection Agency at the Ministry of the Environment and Food, is reflected in the approval of the Roadmap and Implementation document. Increased awareness and understanding of the Roadmap's vision and objectives across all stakeholder groups is required. Aligning stakeholder expectations for the Roadmap will require clear communication, defined roles, and regular collaboration, including the following suggested actions.

Leverage existing stakeholders to clarify vision and objectives: Utilise currently established stakeholder platforms to align the Roadmap's objectives with ongoing discussions and initiatives. Embed the Roadmap's vision into existing agendas, providing opportunities to break down objectives and ensure all stakeholders understand their roles and the expected impact of planned initiatives.

Enhance existing working groups to incorporate Roadmap priorities: Build on the mandate of current working groups by clearly linking their activities to the Roadmap's objectives. Facilitate collaboration between groups by identifying intersections between their existing mandates and the Roadmap's priorities while maintaining their core functions and accountability frameworks.

The Trilateral Wadden Sea Cooperation governments (also called Beneficiaries) have developed a Joint Statement to reinforce their commitment to improving monitoring efforts, taking a unified approach, and supporting conservation actions that protect birds along the entire EAF. The Joint Statement highlights the need for further cooperation and joint initiatives that support the Roadmap's vision and ambitious objectives.

### 3.3. Stakeholder Categorisation

Organising key stakeholders into categories helps clarify their diverse interests yet interconnected roles in improving migratory and habitat monitoring along the EAF. Each group contributes uniquely to monitoring, funding, educating and implementing strategies essential for this Roadmap's implementation and requires tailored messaging. It can also streamline decision-making and prevent overlaps, as each stakeholder category can receive relevant updates and action items tailored to their expertise and roles.



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Categorisation also enables efficient resource use, helps avoid redundancy and ensures that expertise is strategically applied across different initiatives.

#### **Categorisation of key Roadmap stakeholders**

##### A – National Governments and agencies

A – 1 Trilateral regulatory bodies (ministry level), EU level bodies

A – 2 National public offices and county/municipal authorities (Wadden Sea area)

A – 3 Public authorities from other East Atlantic Flyway regions

##### B – Conservation organisations and administrators

B – 1 National park management (Wadden Sea)

B – 2 Bird /habitat management and monitoring organisations (Wadden Sea)

B – 3 Bird /habitat management and monitoring organisations (out of area)

##### C – Research institutions and academic partners

C – 1 Technology experts/developers

C – 2 Academic/Research institutes

##### D – Local community organisations and the public

D – 1 Interest groups, NGOs and bird societies

D – 2 General public and community groups

##### E – Funding Organisations

E – 1 International (public) funding programmes

E – 2 Private funding organisations

##### F – Partnership-based initiatives/organisations

E – 1 Initiatives within the Wadden Sea area

E – 2 Initiatives outside the Wadden Sea area

Text Box 2

### **3.4. Tailored Messaging towards key stakeholders**

By aligning messages with each group's specific needs and motivations, the Roadmap becomes more cohesive and effective in mobilising collective action. The following sub-sections comprise suggestions for the most appropriate messaging focus and the tone and approach that should be used for each stakeholder category.

#### **3.4.1. A – National Governments and agencies**

Messaging Focus:

- Connect scientific findings to policy gaps and goals.



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- Align messaging with national priorities such as those defined under the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership, emphasising economic, ecological and community benefits of habitat protection.
- Align messaging with international/multilateral environmental agreements such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (RAMSAR), the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the Nature Restoration Law and the global Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

#### Tone and Approach:

- Present data on how migratory bird and habitat monitoring leads to improved conservation, which supports local economies through eco-tourism or ecosystem services and emphasises alignment with existing national policies and international agreements.
- Show how improved data can inform policies to protect critical habitats and guide international environmental agreements, aligning with policy priorities on biodiversity and sustainability.
- Share examples and the tangible benefits of how coordinated international efforts (e.g., the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement) have helped stabilise or improve specific bird populations.
- Connect to national identity and heritage.

#### **3.4.2. B – Conservation organisations and administrators**

#### Messaging Focus:

- Emphasise local conservation impacts, data-sharing opportunities, collaborative achievements, cost-effectiveness and long-term value.

#### Tone and Approach:

- Use a scientific and results-driven approach highlighting the importance of coordinated efforts.
- Focus on the latest research findings, policy impacts, and international successes in habitat conservation.
- Highlight success stories where international collaboration has led to positive conservation outcomes and showcase the value of data from across EAF sites.
- Emphasise that with better data from innovative techniques, conservation organisations can identify and respond to threats more quickly.
- Present examples from projects where new techniques have led to clear conservation wins.



#### **3.4.3. C – Research institutions and academic partners**

Messaging Focus:

- Emphasise research opportunities, data access, and publication potential.

Tone and Approach:

- Use technical language and discuss research possibilities, data-sharing agreements, and opportunities for field studies.
- Appeal to academic interests by highlighting unique research findings, cross-regional data sets, and species behaviour changes due to environmental shifts.
- Highlight discoveries about migratory patterns and species vulnerability in the EAF, showing how partnerships can advance both science and conservation outcomes.

#### **3.4.4. D – Local community organisations and the public**

Messaging Focus:

- Focus on local benefits, capacity building, job creation, livelihoods, and community-driven success stories.

Tone and Approach:

- Use accessible language and emphasise direct, tangible benefits to communities.
- Highlight how monitoring projects empower local citizens as conservation leaders.
- Emphasise training opportunities and the potential for livelihood opportunities linked to the sustainable use of natural resources.

#### **3.4.5. E – Funding Organisations**

Messaging Focus:

- For funders, stress return on investment, reputation enhancement, and potential environmental and social impact.

Tone and Approach:

- For EU funding, align with the potential funding program's objectives and demonstrate your project's potential impact.
- Demonstrate the alignment of future projects with the EU's broader environmental goals, such as the European Green Deal, the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, the Nature Restoration Law and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). Consider how the results will contribute to broader EU objectives.



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- Support claims with evidence and data.
- For private funders, use language focused on outcomes and corporate responsibility. Emphasise how contributions can build brand loyalty and demonstrate corporate commitment to sustainability and biodiversity conservation.
- Show how investments in conservation yield long-term benefits for ecosystems that support other industries, such as fishing or agriculture.
- For eco-tourism operators, demonstrate how involvement in conservation initiatives can improve visitor experiences.

#### **3.4.6. F – Partnership-based Initiatives/Organisations**

##### Messaging Focus:

- The existing initiatives, such as the WSFI, are key players driving innovative solutions. Connect the Roadmap with their work and international frameworks.
- Highlight the importance of coordinated action and stress the value of joint contributions to identifying and addressing gaps in data, such as species-specific monitoring needs or underrepresented geographic areas.

##### Tone and Approach:

- Create a sense of joint ownership and pride in the progress made.
- Use language that invites feedback, dialogue, and co-creation of the Roadmap's solutions.
- Share clear, accessible summaries of scientific findings and their implications for policy and conservation.
- Use case studies and examples to demonstrate how expert contributions have shaped conservation outcomes.
- Frame data in a way that highlights actionable steps for ongoing and future projects.
- Provide concrete, actionable recommendations for expanding monitoring programs, such as integrating emerging technologies or enhancing transboundary cooperation.



## 4. COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT

Key international conservation organisations, including BirdLife International, Wetlands International and the Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative (WSFI), are central to communication on topics relating to the EAF monitoring programme.

### Examples of communication and engagement initiatives led by key organisations

The Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative (WSFI) and its partners publish regular updates on the monitoring results in the form of the EAF assessment report. Through its capacity-building programme, local awareness-raising campaigns for the conservation needs of migratory birds, as well as training events, are funded. WSFI communicates through education and public awareness campaigns, digital media platforms, e.g. social media channels, the WSFI website, capacity-building programs, and publications/strategic documents.

BirdLife International and its East Atlantic Flyway Initiative (EAFI) both integrate communication and capacity building into their goals by promoting collaborative networks among governments, NGOs, and local communities. They focus on raising awareness and disseminating monitoring results to inform conservation policies.

Wetlands International has developed tools like the Waterbird Population Estimates website and Critical Site Network Tool 2.0, which combines ecological and communication functionalities. These platforms enable users to explore and share information about species, population status, and critical sites for migratory birds, fostering collaboration across regions.

The Common Wadden Sea Secretariat facilitates the Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Programme. Results on the status of the Wadden Sea are regularly published in a Quality Status Report, with chapters on migratory and breeding birds that provide essential information for managers and policymakers along the EAF.

Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) and Ramsar Convention on Wetlands organise the annual global awareness-raising campaign, “World Wetlands Day”.

Text Box 3

However, practical communication and capacity-building challenges remain to engage stakeholders in improving monitoring and implementing innovations in the more than 30 countries that are part of the East Atlantic Flyway. These challenges are shaped by the geographic, cultural, political, and technical diversity of the EAF's regions.



#### 4.1. Strategic considerations

During the Roadmap's implementation phase, the following strategic-level issues need to be considered:

Institutional and Policy-Related Issues: Differing national policies on bird and habitat protection, land use, and development can complicate collaborative efforts.

Conservation priorities: Countries along the flyway have varying conservation priorities based on local socio-economic and environmental conditions. The diverse range of languages can hinder communication.

Cultural diversity: Stakeholders from diverse cultures may have specific relationships with migratory birds and the environment in general. It is critical to approach them with cultural sensitivity and understand local customs, values, and practices.

Capacity gaps: Many regions lack trained personnel capable of organising and conducting monitoring, and there are limited training opportunities for new techniques. Many regions will depend on external expertise and international experts.

Logistic Barriers: Countries have varied access to advanced technologies proposed by the Roadmap, such as GPS tracking and data analysis tools. Introducing new techniques and harmonising monitoring approaches requires significant effort to foster collaboration and shared understanding among stakeholders.

Funding and resources: Funding is often concentrated in countries with stronger economies or conservation sectors, leaving resource-limited areas under-supported. Many communication initiatives also rely on short-term grants, which are insufficient for long-term capacity-building efforts.

Due to these challenges, it is crucial to tailor communication strategies to implement the Roadmap to local conditions and ecosystems while ensuring overall data consistency. Engaging stakeholders early and with the stakeholder's specific role in mind will help build trust, address potential conflicts, and create solutions that balance conservation with socio-economic needs. The following cooperations are suggested as a first step to help reach the Roadmap's objectives:

Exchange of technical knowledge: The Roadmap's technical nature means connecting with researchers and professionals along the flyway with expertise in the desired monitoring techniques to develop standardised protocols for new technologies considering the local challenges described above. International and national conservation and management institutions have extensive experience in monitoring and can assist in introducing these protocols along the entire flyway.





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Locally driven monitoring efforts: Deciding on a step-wise procedure to extend local monitoring programmes shall be done together with local institutions and communities to ensure a healthy relationship with international partners and a local sense of ownership of the monitoring scheme, which is crucial to guarantee its long-term success. Promoting locally driven data collection and curation with tailored capacity-building activities will empower local institutions and communities to lead in monitoring efforts. Local NGOs and community associations are the ideal partners to implement this.

Policy and legal support: Governmental parties like ministers of the environment, national park institutions, and others are essential partners that will provide legal permission to access and support the setting up of monitoring activities. They will often also be involved in data collection, curation, and coordination.

### 4.1. Recommendations for Communication Actions

Integrating the Roadmap into existing communication efforts and sustaining transparent communication and engagement through a clear framework of roles and mutual benefits is essential. This structure encourages investment in activities that keep momentum toward an improved monitoring scheme along the East Atlantic Flyway.

Existing platforms and channels can be used for communication and dissemination. Communication efforts to achieve the Roadmap's objectives and help improve monitoring along the EAF should include the following actions.

- Raise awareness among local partners about the importance of migratory bird monitoring and the implementation of innovations.
- Use existing forums and platforms to share updates on monitoring technologies, discuss harmonised methodologies, and present research findings.
- Use existing network outreach capabilities to disseminate updates about ongoing monitoring projects and opportunities for participation.
- Foster self-learning by sharing training materials and success stories using existing networks for cross-border communication and establishing a centralised repository of monitoring guidelines.
- Establish feedback loops to assess the effectiveness of the monitoring innovations and ensure possible challenges can be included in future planning.

### 4.2. Recommendations for Engagement Actions

- Conduct consultations to align the Roadmap's technological goals with national, European, and other international policies and frameworks.



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- Consult private sector and technology providers regarding the development of cost-effective and durable tools suitable for diverse EAF environments.
- Support pilot projects for technology testing and development of harmonised monitoring protocols.
- Implement a data-sharing framework that ensures consistency, standardisation, and accessibility of data across the region while also ensuring local ownership.
- Advocate for international funding to ensure long-term investments and equitable resource allocation.
- Create clear project proposals to align Roadmap's objectives with donor and funding programme priorities.
- Support creating a strategic capacity-building program with training at its core.



## 5. CONCLUSION

This Communication Strategy outlines a pathway for effective communication to support the Roadmap and the introduction of innovative techniques into the EAF migratory waterbird and habitat monitoring program. By fostering shared understanding and active engagement, the Strategy creates a situation where innovation and shared knowledge can thrive, and ongoing dialogue ensures stakeholders are informed and motivated. At the same time, the call for self-learning tools and centralised resources facilitates skill-building and cross-border cooperation.

The Strategy focuses on supporting the seamless integration of new technologies into monitoring efforts. Recommendations for more pilot projects and partnerships with private sector innovators could help pave the way for cost-effective, adaptable tools. At the same time, harmonised protocols and improved ethical data-sharing frameworks would intensify collaboration across national and regional boundaries. By aligning monitoring goals with existing policies and expanding programs to include critical areas, the Strategy ensures that implemented innovations are practical and impactful. Regular feedback mechanisms are called for, which further refine processes and help stakeholders address emerging challenges, ensuring adaptability over time.

Sustainability is central to this Strategy's objectives. Securing diverse funding sources and advocating for long-term investment will ensure that resources are available to maintain momentum and innovation. Capacity-building initiatives are recommended to equip stakeholders with the expertise needed for enduring success, empowering them to contribute meaningfully to conservation goals.

This Strategy reflects the collective insights gained from the consultation work undertaken within the TSI FLYWAY project (2022–2024). Developed through engagement with experts along the entire EAF, the recommendations encapsulate the key messages gathered over this period. These messages now serve as a foundation for driving the Roadmap forward, ensuring its successful implementation and long-term impact.



## ANNEX 1 STAKEHOLDER DIRECTORY (INSTITUTION LEVEL)

Organisations (Wadden Sea area)	Category
<b>GERMANY</b>	
Nationalpark Administration, Lower Saxon Wadden Sea National Park*	A
Marine Nature Protection, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection*	A
Federal Agency for Nature Conservation*	A
Lower Saxony Ministry for the Environment, Energy and Climate Protection	A
Ministry for Energy Transition, Climate Protection, Environment and Nature Schleswig Holstein	A
State agency for coastal protection, national park and marine protection Schleswig-Holstein	A
Authority for the Environment, Climate, Energy and Agriculture - Department of Nature Conservation, Department of the Hamburg Wadden Sea National Park	A
Lower Saxony Wadden Sea National Park Administration	B
Nationalpark Wadden Sea Schleswig-Holstein	B
Nationalpark Wadden Sea Hamburg	B
Organisation of German Avifaunists	C/D
Schutzstation Wattenmeer e.V.	B
Institute of Avian Research (Institut für Vogelforschung)	B/C/D
BioConsult SH GmbH & Co.	C
Alfred Wegener Institute	C
NABU (Hamburg, SH,, Niedersachsen )	D
Umbrella Association of German Avifaunists	D
The German Ornithological Society	D
Lower Saxony Ornithological Association	D
WWF Germany	D
EUCC - Die Küsten Union Deutschland e.V.	D
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	
Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Food Security and Nature*	A
Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland*	B
Dutch Centre for Field Ornithology Sovon*	B/C
Royal Netherlands Institute for Sea Research(NIOZ)	C
Vogelbescherming Nederland	B
Ecospace - Ecological Research	C



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The Fieldwork Company	C
BirdEyes	C
University of Groningen	C
Dutch Centre For Avian Migration And Demography-NIOO	C
University of Amsterdam	C
University of Nijmegen	C
Altenburg & Wymenga Ecological Research	C
Waardenburg bv, Ecological Research	C
Delta Project Management	C
Lowland Ecology	C
Coastal & Marine Union *	D

DENMARK	
Ministry of Environment of Denmark – Danish Environmental Protection Agency*	A
The Danish Wadden Sea National Park	B
Danish Ornithological Association	B
Dept. Ecoscience Aarhus University	C

\* Member of the TSI FLYWAY Project Steering Group

### Organisations (EAF – outside of the Wadden Sea area)

### Category

FRANCE	
French Office of Biodiversity	B
LPO France	B
Tour du Valat	C

GAMBIA	
Institute of Biodiversity and Marine Protected Areas	B/C

GHANA	
Centre For Biodiversity Conservation Research	B/C

GUINEA BISSAU	
Instituto da Biodiversidade e das Áreas Protegidas	A/B/C
Organisation pour la Défense et Développement des Zones Humides en Guinée-Bissau	B



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IRELAND	
BirdWatch Ireland	C/D

  

MAURITANIA	
National Park Banc d 'Arguin	B
National Park Dialing	B
Nature Mauritanie	B

  

NORWAY	
Norwegian Institute for Nature Research	B / C

  

PORTUGAL	
University of Aveiro	C
Institute for the Conservation of Nature and Forests	B
Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds	B/C

  

SENEGAL	
University of Dakar	C
University of St Louis	C
Direction des Parcs National du Senegal	A
l'Association Nature Communautaires Développement	B

  

SPAIN	
Spanish Ornithological Society   SEO/BirdLife · Monitoring Bird Unit	B/C

  

SWEDEN	
University of LUND	C

  

UNITED KINGDOM	
British Trust for Ornithology	C
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	C/D
Zoological Society of London	C/D



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International Initiatives and Cooperations	Category
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>	
The Common Wadden Sea Secretariat*	F
The Wadden Sea Flyway Initiative*	F
Birdlife International	F
Wetlands International	F
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds	F
Arctic Council	A
International Wader Study Group	C

\* Represented in the TSI FLYWAY Project Steering Group

European Funding Programmes	Category
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>	
European Commission DG REFORM*	E

\*Funded the TSI FLYWAY Project

### Categorisation of stakeholders

- A – National Governments and agencies
- B – Conservation organisations and administrators
- C – Research institutions and academic partners
- D – Local community organisations and the public
- E – Funding Organisations
- F – Partnership based initiatives/organisations

