



Together for birds and people

**Conservation of migratory birds and their sites
and livelihoods improvement of
communities living adjacent or on these sites**

By

***THANDIWE CHIKOMO
& IDRISSA ZEBA***

Importance of Flyways

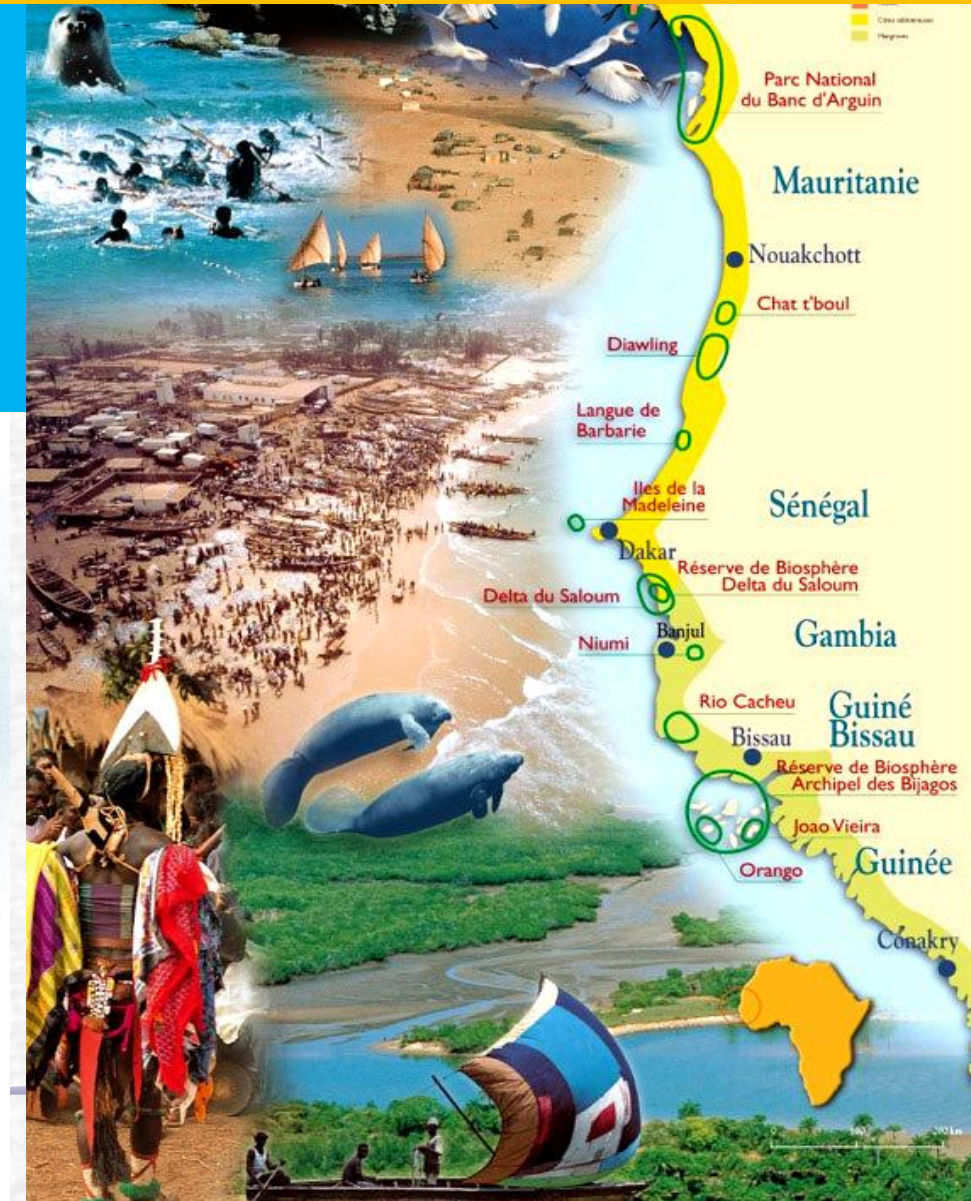
- Every year, an estimated 50 billion birds representing 19% of the world's 10,000 bird species migrate between breeding and non-breeding sites
- Unfortunately each year more of the habitat they need to complete their journey is declining

Why is it important to conserve migratory birds

- Migratory birds are indicators of the state of environment and can help promote awareness and support for action to address broader environmental issues such as habitat loss, agricultural intensification and climate change

Threats to migratory birds along the eastern Atlantic flyway

➤ Irrespective of the route used, migratory birds face a number of threats with various consequences on their survival and wellbeing



- ❖ Land use changes (drought, desertification)
- ❖ Hunting
- ❖ Disturbance
- ❖ Disease & parasites
- ❖ Climate change





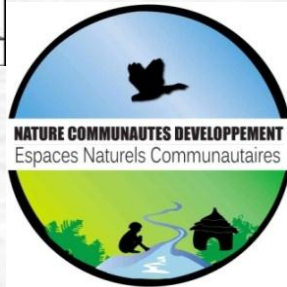
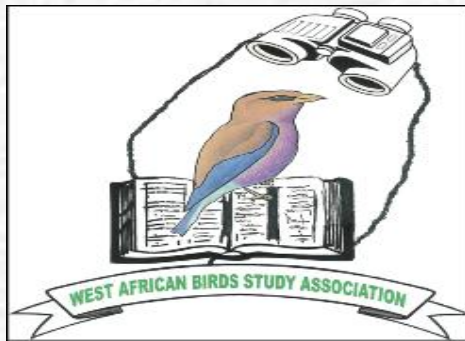
The need for networks to safeguard the flyways

- The international dimension of the threats and the need for conservation measures beyond national boundaries are compelling arguments for stronger collaboration between the BirdLife Partners on a flyway scale.
- Conservation action at one site or in one country can be seriously undermined if the necessary action is not taken elsewhere on the flyway

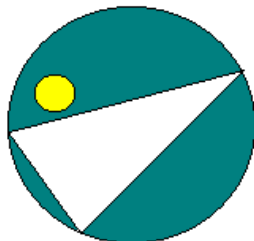
- **Coordination** : BirdLife International + Wetlands International

- **Implementing Partners**

- Nature Mauritanie,
- Guinee Ecologie,
- Conservation Society of Sierra Leone,
- West Africa Bird Study Association (WABSA)
- Organização para a Defesa e Desenvolvimento das Zonas Húmidas (ODZH),
- Association Nature-Communautes-Developpement (NCD),
- Biosfera I.



GUINEE



ECOLOGIE



Objective

Establish sustainable and **participatory NGO-government partnerships** for research, monitoring and conservation action, especially to mitigate threats to migratory birds and their habitats along the west coast of Africa.

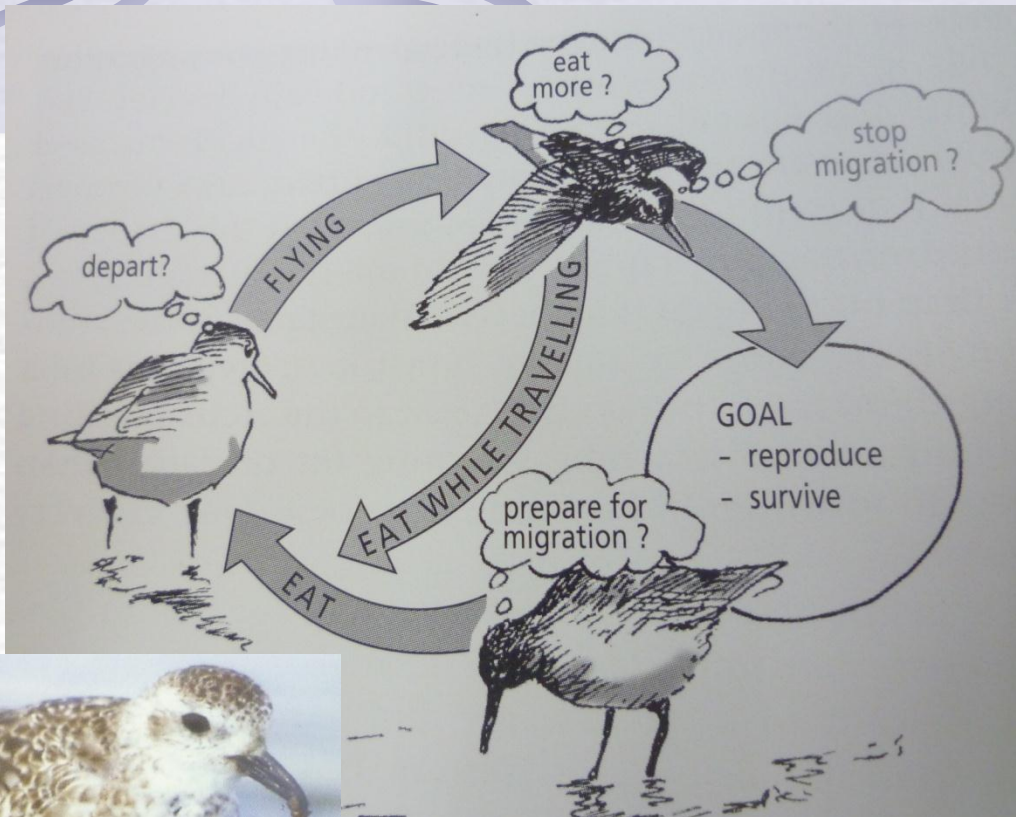


Project duration & finances

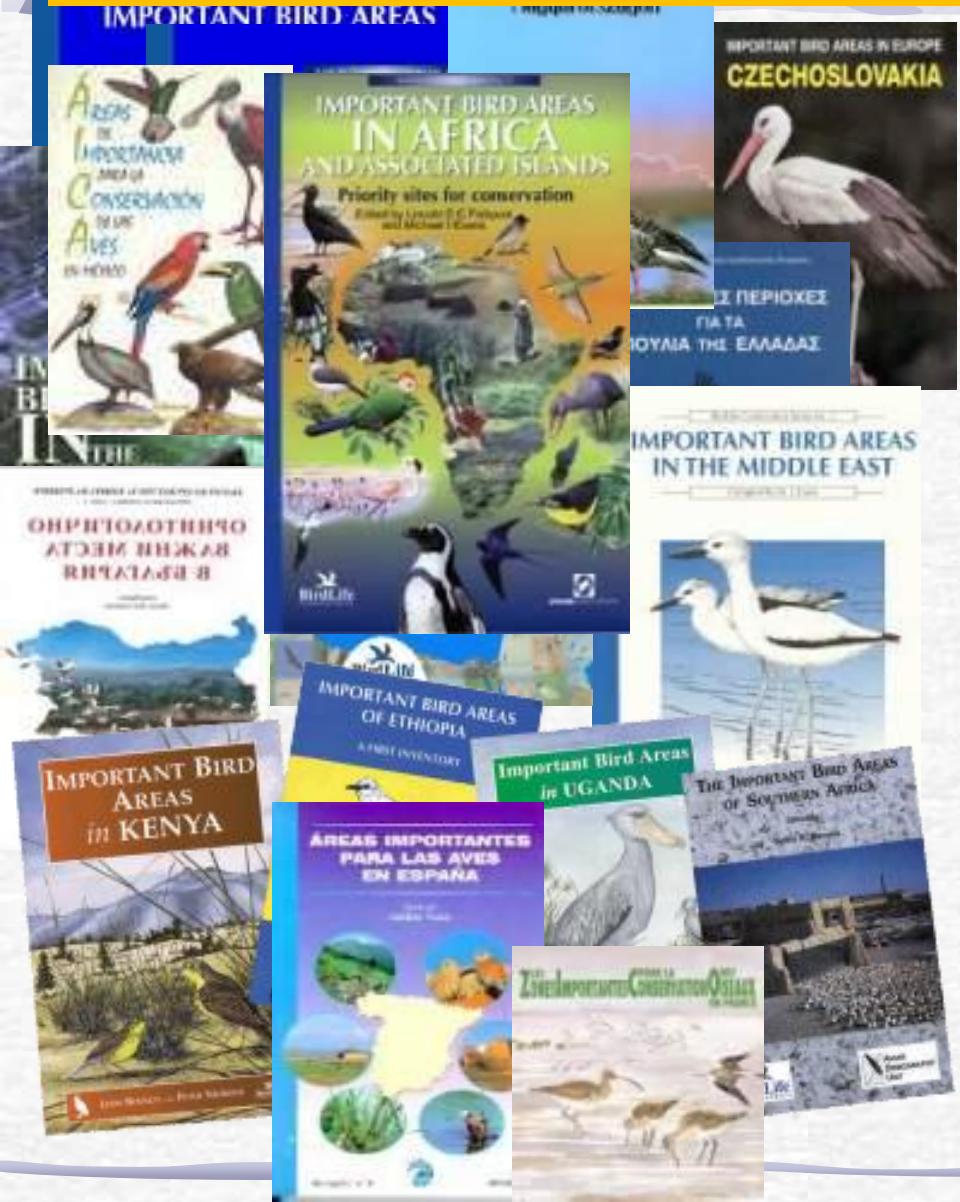
- **Duration:** 1 Oct. 2010 - 31 Mar. 2014
- **Budget:** 1,496,122 Euro
- **Donor:** MAVVA Foundation (986,759 Euro)
- **Co-finance:** 509,363 Euro (from VBN, BirdLife, WIA , LPO and national partners)



Expected project results



Result 1: Science and Research



➤ Improved knowledge of the conservation status, critical sites, habitat requirements, threats to and actions required for migratory birds and their habitats in West Africa.



Result 2: Monitoring

➤ Operational cost-effective and sustainable monitoring systems, especially to track changes in the status and conservation of migratory birds and their habitats.



Result 3: Capacity Building

➤ Strong capacity in the coastal zone of West Africa for migratory bird research, conservation and management; strong network of environmental NGOs in the PRCM region with capacity to contribute actively to migratory bird conservation



Result 4: Local communities-Livelihoods

- Participatory conservation of key sites and species leading to improved livelihoods and enhanced conditions for migratory birds



Result 5: Policy and Advocacy

➤ Lasting NGOs-government
-MEA, partnerships
contributing to improved
conservation status of
migratory birds and their
habitats in West Africa
through regional policy and
advocacy actions



CMB project progress

- Contract signed with MAVVA (Oct. 2010)
- Inception workshop (7-8 April in Dakar Senegal)
- Project management unit in place
- Location (CSSL - Freetown - Sierra Leone)
- Contracts with 6 partners plus WIA have been signed
- First instalments paid
- Biosfera I – Cape Verde - to join soon
- Partners have already started activities on the ground
- Partners are submitting small grant proposals

Evaluation de l'impact de l'homme sur les habitats des oiseaux de la baie de la Mondah, Parc National d'Akanda

Akanda Project



Aventures Sans Frontières



Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux



A.P.
Leventis

Outline!

- Project ID
- Importance of Gabon coastline for migratory birds
- Objectives and expected project results
- Project progress



Project ID

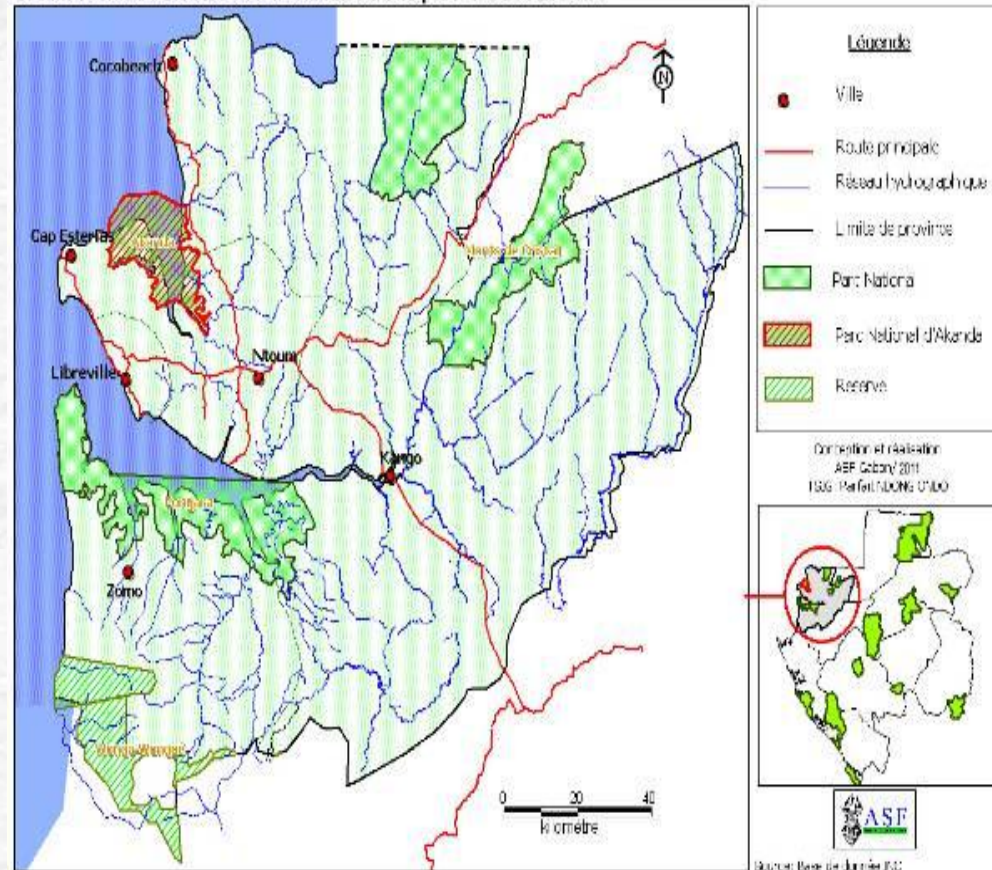
➤ **Coordination :**
BirdLife International

➤ **Implementing
Partner:**



Aventures Sans Frontieres

Localisation du Parc National d'Akanda dans la province de l'Estuaire



Project duration & finances

- **Duration:** 1 Jan. 2011 -31 Dec. 2012
- **Budget:** USD 120,405
- **Donor:** AP. Leventis USD 48,277
- **Co-finance:** ASF (22,134), FFEM (50,098 Euro)

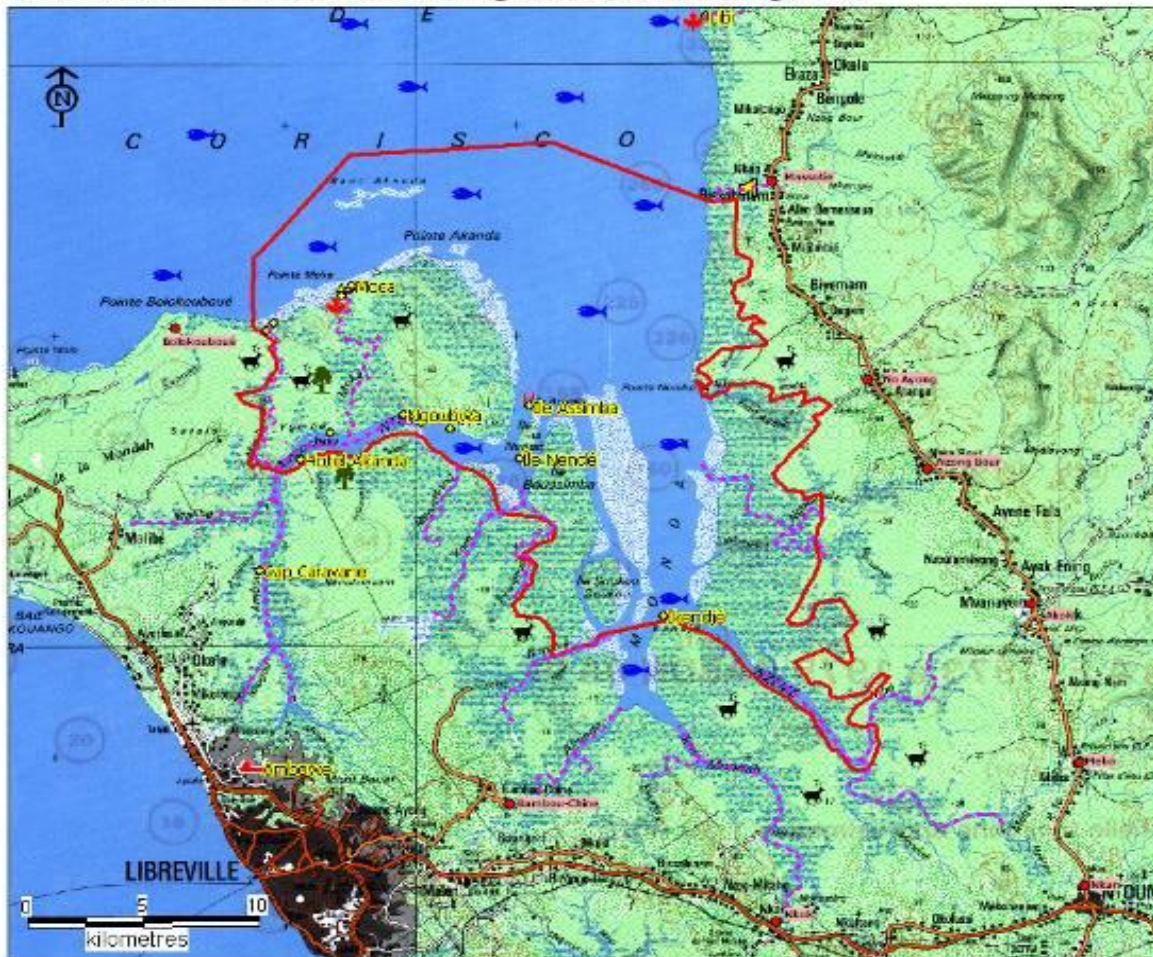


2011/07/03

Threats to migratory birds along the coast of Gabon

- ❖ Fishing, Agriculture, Logging, Hunting, Harvesting

Parc National d'Akanda : microzonage des activités villageoises



Réalisation : Parfait NDONG ONDO/2011

Conception : Raphael AOUBA



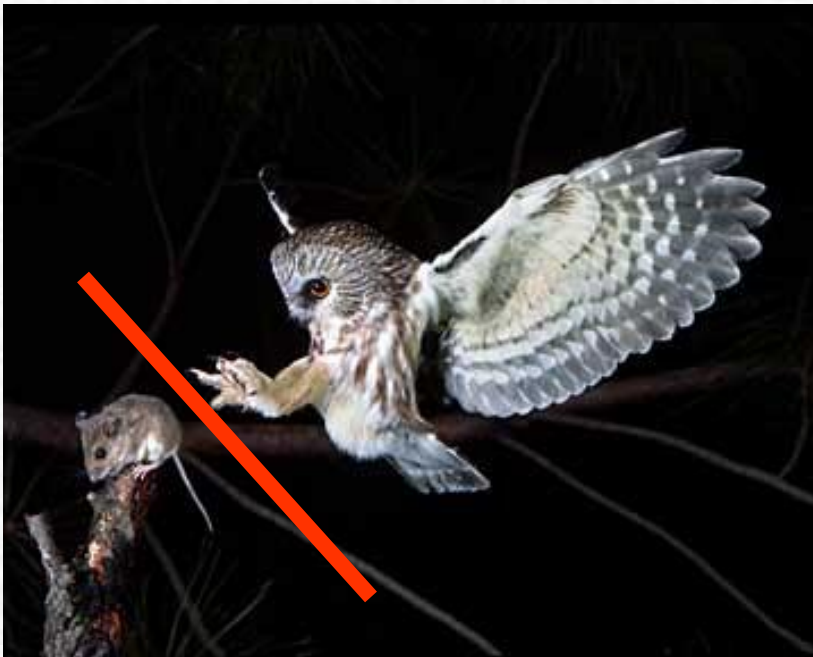
Source : IGN : Libreville et Port-Gentil au 1/200 000
 INC : Parcs Nationaux du Gabon

Objectives

- The conservation of avian habitats at the Mondah Bay
- The development of the green businesses by local communities and tourists
- The monitoring and evaluation of these habitats



Expected project results

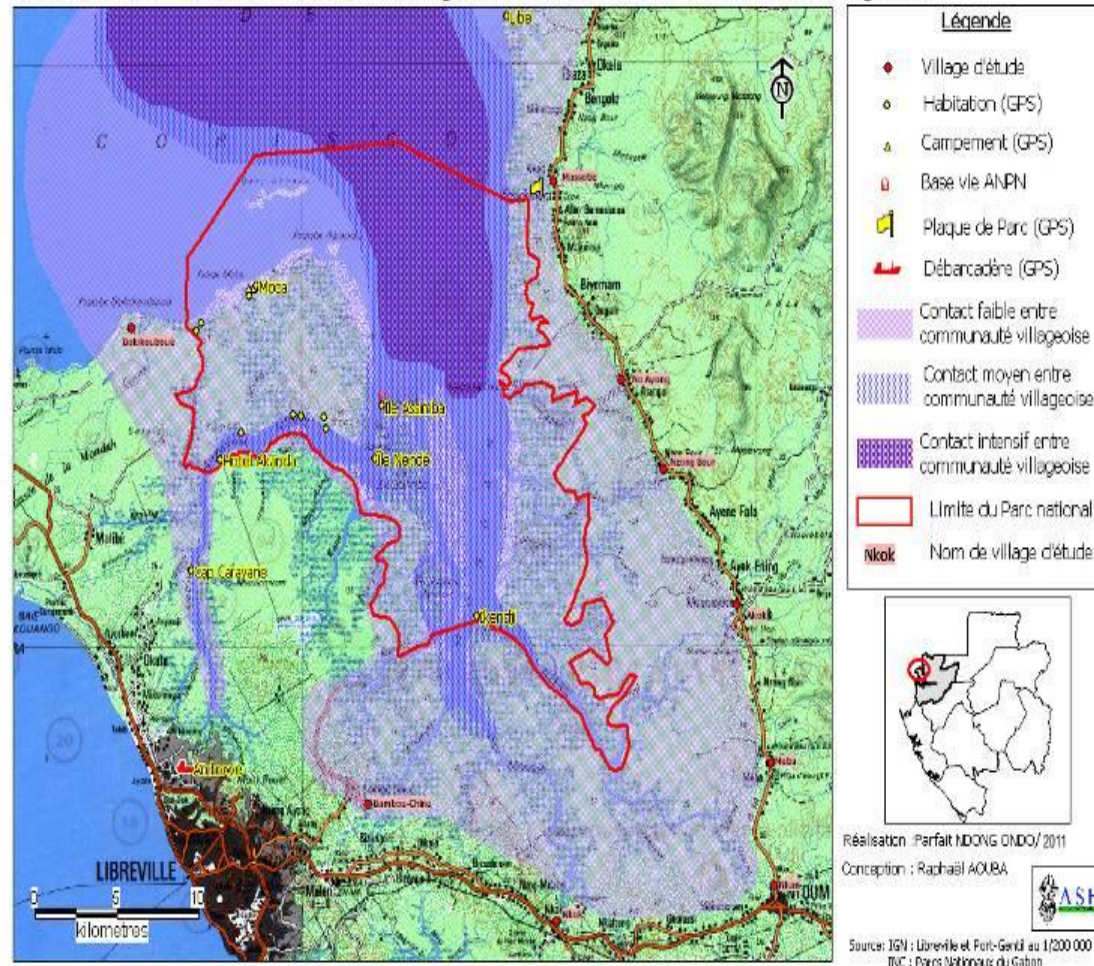


- The map of the different habitats and sites to know their extent
- The map of different levels of habitat disturbances to allow informed monitoring and evaluation plans of these habitats
- The map of physical and biological characteristics of marine habitats to identify areas suitable exploitation by for local people and the development of a responsible tourism.

Progress

- ❑ Contract signed between BirdLife and A.P. Leventis
- ❑ Contract signed between BirdLife and ASF
- ❑ First instalment paid
- ❑ First progress report on socio-economic survey submitted

Parc National d'Akanda : vue d'ensemble du gradient de contact des communautés villageoises



Menaces majeures	Votes
Perte d'habitats à travers la mécanisation et l'expansion agricole	14
Déforestation, y compris les mangroves (pour le bois de feu, le chauffage, la construction, etc.)	13
Surexploitation des ressources côtières	13
Urbanisation de la zone côtière	12
Politique sectorielle : inclusion inadéquate des oiseaux migrateurs et de leurs habitats dans les politiques d'utilisation des terres	10
Pollution (plastiques, produits chimiques etc.)	7
Chasse et piégeage illégaux	5
Exploitation pétrolière	4
Érosion côtière	3
Extraction minière du sable	3
Pesticides	2
Plantes invasives	1
Barrières physiques	1
Capture accidentelle des oiseaux dans les filets de pêche, etc.	1
Grippe aviaire: 'donne mauvaise réputation aux oiseaux'	1
Tourisme inapproprié (en particulier sur les côtes)	1
Indifférence vis-à-vis des oiseaux	0



Birdfair



Leicestershire
& Rutland

Global Programme Sponsor



BirdLife

INTERNATIONAL

F L Y W A Y S



Migratory birds are in serious trouble:

127 species crossing the Sahara:

75 (59%) have declined (1970-2005)

Average decline of 1.3% pa

Declines in iconic species:

Common Cuckoo

European Turtle-dove

Common Redstart

Spotted Flycatcher



South of the Sahara

Decreasing rainfall

Climate change: 10 - 40% less rain;
2-7 ° C rise in temperature

Dams and irrigation schemes
impacting vast floodplains

Dryland cattle grazing (expansion in
no. of wells)

Forest degradation (timber,
fuel wood and grazing)

Extensive afforestation (exotics)

Industrial-scale hunting (nylon nets,
refrigeration, access to markets)



Africa - Eurasia Flyway (2011)

Drylands & floodplains in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Nigeria

- Demonstrate action at Important Bird Areas
-
- Research by BirdLife Partners into declines and land-use change
- Promote sustainable land-use in agriculture and ‘greening’ the desert
- Influence development financing
- Push for EU funds for migratory birds in Africa



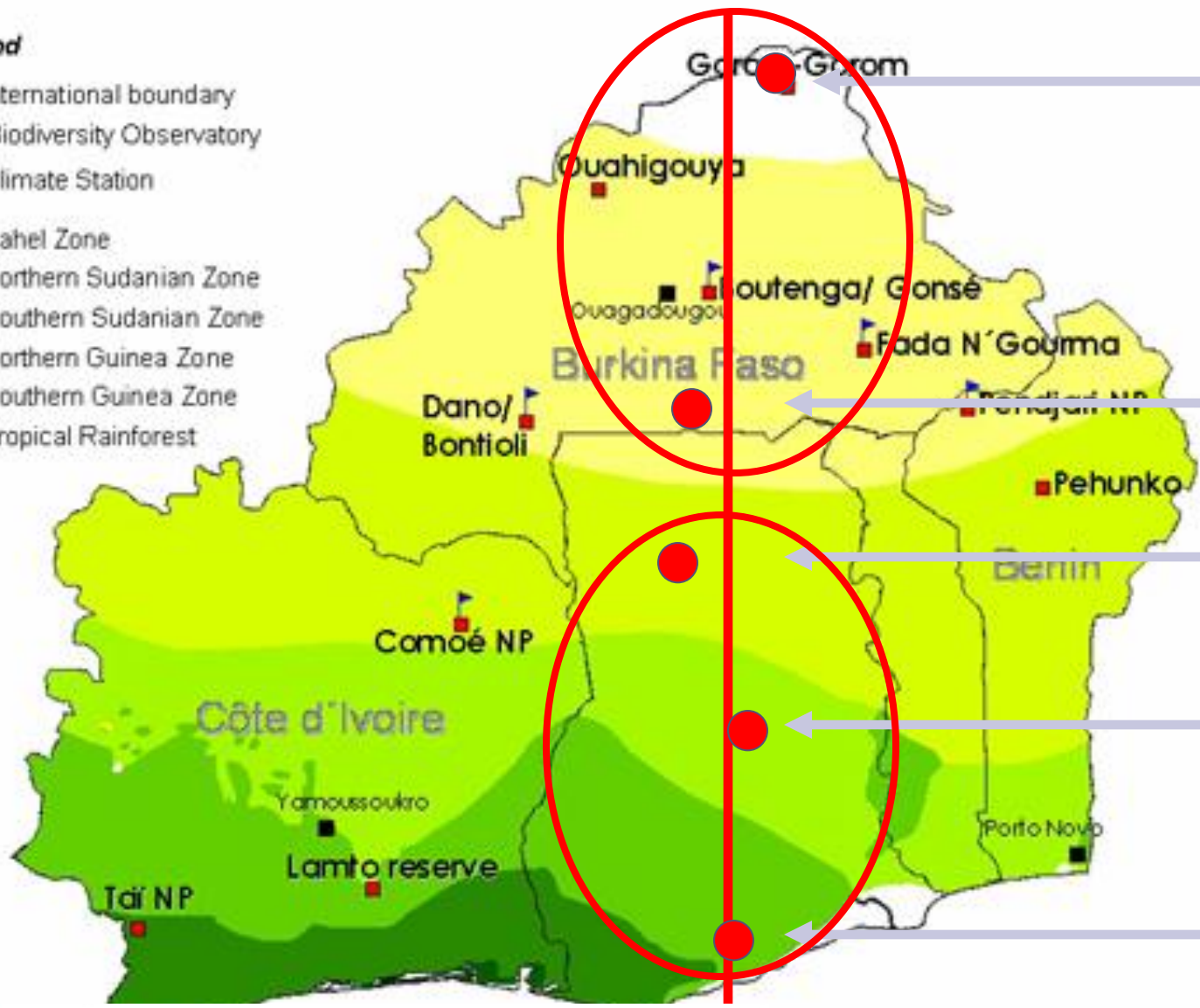
Demonstrate action at IBAs

- **Flood-plain restoration**
- **Dryland restoration with native vegetation**
- **Regulation of industrial-scale trapping and trading of migrants**
- **Measures to combat over grazing and woodland degradation**



Legend

- International boundary
- Biodiversity Observatory
- ▴ Climate Station
- Sahel Zone
- Northern Sudanian Zone
- Southern Sudanian Zone
- Northern Guinea Zone
- Southern Guinea Zone
- Tropical Rainforest



13.6°

11.2°

9.1°

7.2°

5.3°



According to White



Constant effort ringing



Point counts



habitat surveys

Thank You

