

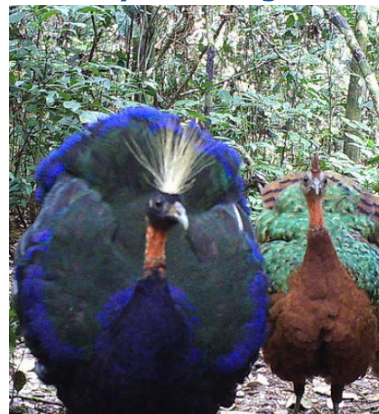


Smaller than elephants

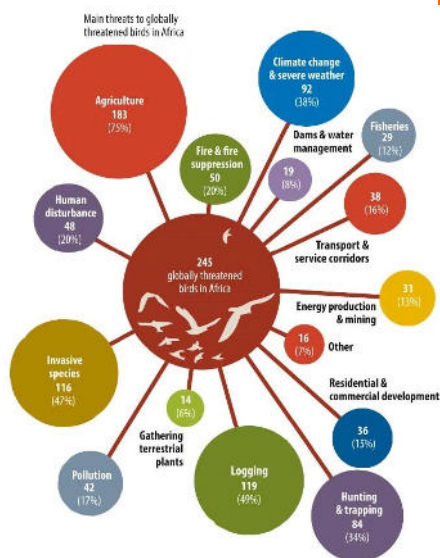
EU Strategic Approach to Wildlife Conservation in Africa – Bird issues



Threatened birds European migrants mostly declining !



Endangered Congo Peacock



International
Cooperation
and
Development

Declines of European migrant birds



Of 119 Afro-Palearctic long-distance migrant species (those breeding in Europe and wintering in sub-Saharan Africa), 48 (40%) show marked declines in population. No similar pattern of decline is observed in resident and short-distance migrant species.



Thus many once-common summer visitors to Europe are in serious trouble, due in part to problems in Africa. Reduced survival in dry, open habitats in sub-Saharan Africa is thought to be a significant contributing factor.



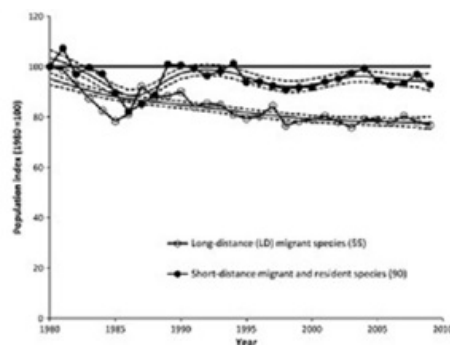
This is partly due to increased agricultural intensification in the Sahel and Guinea Savanna zones. In addition, forest loss is also affecting some key species, such as Cuckoo. Effective protection of networks of key sites across the region would help arrest these declines.



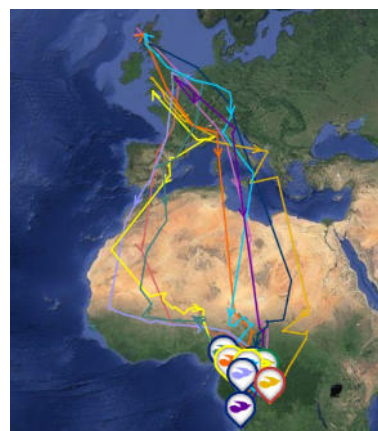
Partnership for nature and people



Declines in long distance migrants



Declines of long distance versus short distance migrant birds



International
Cooperation
and
Development



Declining vultures, parrots etc.

Over the past 20 years, six of the seven vultures that occur in Africa in significant numbers have become globally threatened

Vultures are poisoned to remove evidence of poaching; endangered by modification of habitat and loss of prey; killed by ingestion of medicine diclofenac; hunted for body parts used in medicines

Illegal trade in birds, principally African Grey Parrot, Shoebill; raptors and cranes is endangering these species

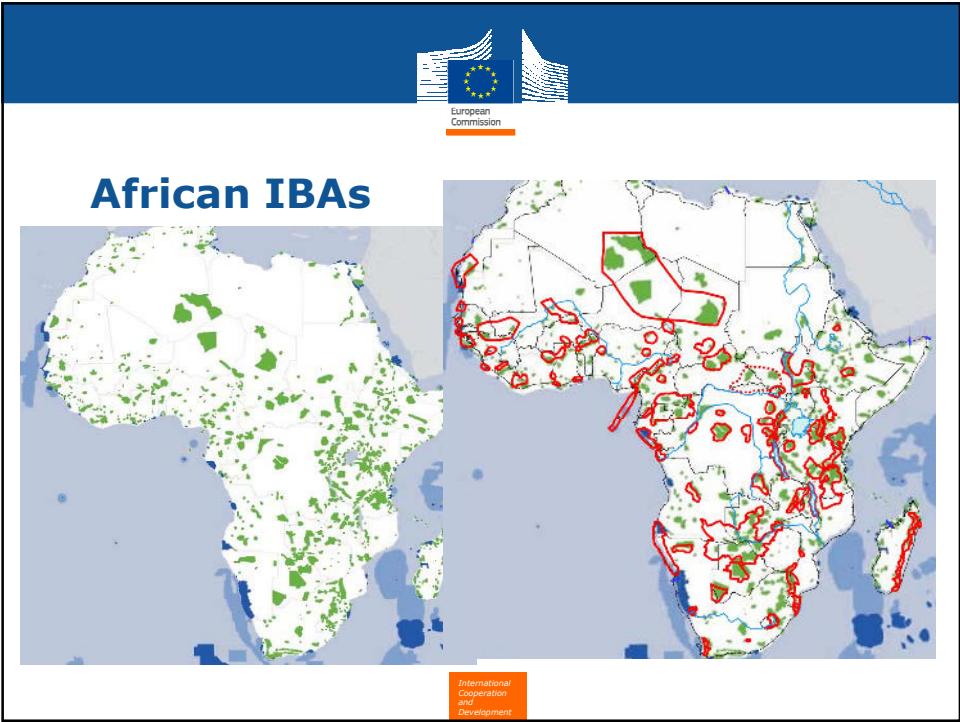


Why should EU help?

Most of EU long-distance migrants winter in Africa. Their birds are our birds!

EU commitments to biodiversity (EU Wild Birds Directive, EU Habitats Directive, EU commitments to CBD, RAMSAR, Migratory Bird Convention, CITES, UN Environment Assembly decision 1/3, etc.)







Where can EU help?

Continued and increased funding for ongoing initiatives including:

Improved monitoring and tracking of Afro-Palaeartic migrants

Identification of mortality factors, causes and drivers

Identification and protection of key wintering and stop-over sites and IBAs (Africa and Madagascar)

Ensuring that reforestation efforts in Sahel and forest zones are bird-friendly/eco-friendly

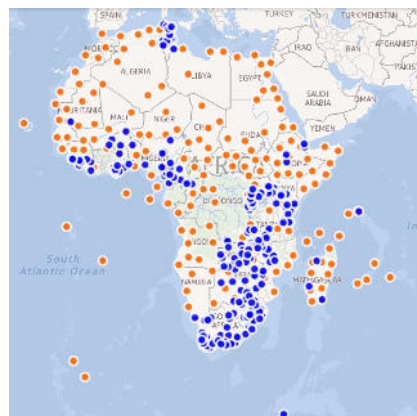
Include many key wetlands sites and IBAs within supported Key Landscapes for Conservation

Supporting the emergence of indigenous bird conservation partners (via BirdLife International)

International
Cooperation
and
Development



400 IBAs with Local Conservation Groups (marked blue)



International
Cooperation
and
Development



Acknowledgements

*Thanks Dankie Merci Asante
Zikomo E dupe Kea leboha
谢谢 شكرا Misaotra anao
Obrigado Mahadsanid
Ngiyabonga*

