



2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country
> Republic of South Africa

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?
> National Department of Environmental Affairs - Branch: Biodiversity and Conservation

Please list any other agencies that have provided input
> National Department of Environmental Affairs - Branch: Oceans and Coasts
South African National Park (SANPARKs)
South African National Biodiversity Institute
Gauteng Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
BirdLife South Africa
The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)
University of Cape Town - Animal Demography Unit

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country

> 01 December 1991

Period covered

> May 2014 to April 2017

Territories to which the Convention applies

> Republic of South Africa

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution

> National Department of Environmental Affairs

Name and title of designated Focal Point

> Ms. Nopasika Malta Qwathekana

Senior Policy Advisor: International Advisory Services

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Fax

> (27) 12 359 3637

E-mail

> mqwathekana@environment.gov.za

Appointment to the Scientific Council

Full name of the institution

> Department of Environmental Affairs: Biodiversity and Conservation

and

Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts

Name and title of contact officer

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and

Dr. Azwianewi Makhado (Alternate)

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South Africa

For Dr Makhado:

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Submission

Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report

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(Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs)

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Date of submission

> 30 May 2017

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[RSA_Letter_for_the_submission_of_the_National_Report_to_the_CMS_Secretariat..pdf](#)

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Implementation

Competent Authority:

> Department of Environmental Affairs in collaboration with other stakeholders

Relevant implemented legislation:

> The Constitution (Act 108 of 1996)
The Sea-shore Act (Act no. 21 of 1935)
The Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act (Act no. 46 of 1973)
The Environment Conservation Act (Act no. 73 of 1989)
Sea-shore Amendment Act (Act no. 190 of 1993)

Marine Living Resources Act (Act no. 18 of 1998)
National Forests Act (Act no. 84 of 1998)
National Veld and Forest Act (Act no. 101 of 1998)
National Environmental Management Act (Act no. 107 of 1998)
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act no. 57 of 2003)
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act no. 10 of 2004)
National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (24 of 2008)
World Heritage Convention Act (49 of 1999)
Marine Living Resources Act (18 of 1998)
Sea Bird and Seal Protection Act (46 of 1973)
Prince Edward Islands Act (43 of 1948)
Antarctic Treaties Act (60 of 1996)
The Threatened or Protected Species Regulations and List and per the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004)

Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:

> Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946 ("Whaling Convention")
Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas 1958 ("High Seas Conservation Convention")
Convention on the High Seas 1958
Antarctic Treaty 1959
International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas 1966 ("Atlantic Tuna Convention")
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 ("Ramsar Convention")
Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals 1972 ("Antarctic Seals Convention")
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora 1973 (CITES)
Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1980 (CCAMLR)
The Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds 1995 (AEWA)
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)
Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels 2004
United Nations Law of the Sea Convention (UNCLOS), ratified 23 December 1997
The Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Living Marine Resources (CCAMLR), ratified July 1981
Protocol on Environmental protection to the Antarctic Treaty (Madrid Protocol), ratified August 1995
Convention on the Conservation of the Living Resources of the Southeast Atlantic, ratified 1970
Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the East African Region (Nairobi Convention) ratified May 2003
The Benguela Current Commission

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):

> White paper on the Conservation and Sustainable use of South Africa's Biological Diversity (1997).
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2005)
Draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015).
National Biodiversity Framework (2008)
National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (2008).
South Africa has also concluded transboundary agreements with neighbouring countries which provide for, inter alia, the identification of habitats and species that require protection in support of the CMS convention. These countries include Mozambique (three transboundary agreements), Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia.
Further South Africa (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife) has concluded a reciprocal agreement between Bale Mountain National Park (Ethiopia) and uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site primarily for bearded vulture and whitewing flufftail conservation,
National Environmental Management of the Ocean, White Paper (2013)
National Climate Change Response White Paper (with several Long term adaptation scenarios e.g. Marine Fisheries, Biodiversity) (2012)
The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) (2011)
National Biodiversity Risk Assessments (2011)
National guideline for the Discharge of Effluent from Land Based Sources into the Coastal environment (2014)
NPOA for Seabirds (2008) (however currently under review)
The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (2008)
Offshore Marine Protected Area Project: Systematic planning to identify focus areas for offshore biodiversity protection in South Africa (Summary Report 2011)
NPOA for Seabirds (2008) (however currently under review in collaboration with BirdLife)
National Biodiversity Management Plan for the Africa Penguin *Spheniscus demersus* (gazetted 2013)

CMS Agreements/MoU

Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Non Range State

National Focal Point

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Membership of the Trilateral Seal Expert Group

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

EUROBATS (1994)

EUROBATS (1994)

Non Range State

Appointed member of the Advisory Committee

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Administrative Focal Point

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

ASCOBANS (1994)

ASCOBANS (1994)

Non Range State

National Coordinator

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Appointed member of the Advisory Committee

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

AEWA (1999)

AEWA (1999)

Party

National Focal Point

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Appointed member of the Technical Committee

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ACAP (2001)

ACAP (2001)
 Party

Focal Point

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Member of Advisory Committee

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Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Gorilla Agreement (2008)
 Non Range State

National Focal Point

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Member of Technical Committee

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

ACCOBAMS (2001)

ACCOBAMS (2001)
 Non Range State

National Focal Point

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Appointed member of the Scientific Committee

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)
 Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Contact point

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)
 Non Range State

Competent authority

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Contact point

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Signatory

Contact point

Name

> Signed 1999, not ratified

(Alternate:

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Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)
 Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Contact point

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)
 Signatory

Competent authority

Name
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Fax
> none

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Contact point

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)
 Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Competent authority

Name
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Contact point

Name

> n/a

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Fax

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E-mail

> n/a

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Non Range State

Competent authority

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

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Contact point

Name

> n/a

Address

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Tel

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Fax

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E-mail

> n/a

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Non-signatory Range State

Competent authority

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

Contact point

Name
> n/a

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E-mail
> n/a

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)
 Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
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E-mail
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Contact point

Name
> n/a

Address
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E-mail
> n/a

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Non Range State

Contact point

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

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Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Competent authority

Name

> n/a

Address

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Tel

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> n/a

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Non Range State

Contact point

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

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E-mail

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Competent authority

Name

> n/a

Address

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Tel

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Fax

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E-mail

> n/a

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)

Non Range State

Competent authority

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Contact point

Name

> n/a

Address

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Tel

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Fax

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E-mail

> n/a

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Non Range State

Competent authority

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

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Fax

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E-mail
> n/a

Contact point

Name
> n/a

Address
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Fax
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E-mail
> n/a

Dugong MoU (2007)

Dugong MoU (2007)
 Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
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Fax
> n/a

E-mail
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Contact point

Name
> n/a

Address
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E-mail
> n/a

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)
 Non Range State

Competent authority

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Contact point

Name

> n/a

Address

> n/a

Tel

> n/a

Fax

> n/a

E-mail

> n/a

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Signatory

Competent authority

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High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)
 Non Range State

Competent authority

Name
> n/a

Address
> n/a

Tel
> n/a

Fax
> n/a

E-mail
> n/a

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Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)
 Signatory

Competent authority

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Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

> Department of Water Affairs (Habitat management)

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. (species and habitat management and conservation)

South African National Parks (species and habitat management and conservation)

South African National Biodiversity Institute (scientific research, information management and guidance on the conservation of species and habitats)

Mpumalanga Province: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (environment conservation)

Mpumalanga Province: Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (habitat and species management and conservation)

KwaZulu-Natal Province: Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development

KwaZulu-Natal Province: Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (habitat and species management and conservation)

Limpopo Province: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (habitat and species management and conservation)

Limpopo Province: Limpopo Tourism and Parks (habitat management and conservation)

Gauteng Province: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (habitat and species management and conservation)

Eastern Cape Province: Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (habitat and species management and conservation)

Northern Cape Province: Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (habitat and species management and conservation)

Free State Province: Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (habitat and species management and conservation)

North West Province: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (habitat and species management and conservation)

North West Province: North West Parks and Tourism Board (habitat and species management and conservation)

Western Cape: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (habitat and species management and conservation)

Western Cape: Cape Nature (habitat management and conservation)

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:

> The Department of Environmental Affairs as a national department is responsible for the coordinating the implementation of the CMS and its daughter Agreement (AEWA) and MoUs. It cooperates with other national departments, provincial departments and conservation Agencies and Entities on matters relating to CMS and conservation of habitats and species in general. Environmental issues are a concurrent competency in South Africa.

A formal agreement, in the form of a MoU and contract, exists between institutions. e.g. DAFF has an MoU with the Department of Environmental Affairs stipulating the Mandates of the individual Departments as far as legislative responsibilities and the reporting process, as well as processes stipulated for deliberation of issues of conservation priorities versus sustainable harvest and use of marine resources.

SANBI as a Research arm of the national Department of Environmental Affairs is contracted by the Department to undertake regular assessments of biodiversity and land use, Marine Protected Areas as well as risk assessments, and in general development of policy and planning reports to inform conservation, biodiversity management and implementation of conservation strategies.

As well a formal Agreement between the Department of Environmental Affairs and BirdLife South Africa is in place.

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

Yes

> The department established the National Scientific Committee which will be responsible for the implementation of the CMS and its daughter Agreement's obligations at a national level. While The Cape Town Branch: Oceans and Coast of the Department of Environmental Affairs has developed a directorate dealing with Oceans Conservation Strategies, translation of international agreements and obligations into national policy and law. In collaboration with this directorate the directorate of Oceans and Coasts Research prioritises research and outputs to service these obligations and requests for information with regard to marine issues.

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

> BirdLife South Africa (BLSA) and WWF-SA - have supported the ratification of ACAP and continue to be involved in estimating the by-catch of species in fisheries. They are actively involved in assessing the by-catch of marine species in longline fisheries and in developing mitigation measures to reduce this by-catch. They also have been educating fishers on the desirability of minimizing by-catch and contribute to the working group meetings of ACAP. The expansion of a Seabird Division of BirdLife SA, under the direction of Dr Ross Wanless, has been a significant step forward, and the Albatross Task Force gathers important bycatch information and has been successful at reducing industry seabird bycatch. (See http://www.birdlife.org.za/page/5594/seabird_division)

The Percy FitzPatrick Institute for African Ornithology (PFAO) and the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) at the University of Cape Town similarly made valuable input to ACAP. Mr J Cooper (University of Cape Town) is vice-chair of ACAP's Advisory Committee. Mr J Cooper and Professor PG Ryan drafted South Africa's NPOA- Seabirds (National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries).

The Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) manages the Threatened Grassland Species Programme (EWT-TGSP) for which the BlueSwallow is a flagship and ambassador for grassland and wetland conservation and the Birds of Prey Programme (EWT-BoPP) which uses raptors as flagships and ambassadors for the conservation of wetland, grassland, forest, fynbos, karoo and savanna conservation in South Africa. The EWT-BoPP is conducting specific work on both Palearctic- and Intra-African raptor migrants and works closely with partners from other range countries. The EWT's African Crane Conservation Programme (ACCP) focuses its efforts in South Africa on the Blue Anthropoides paradiseus, Grey Crowned Balearica regularum and Wattled Buceranus (Grus) carunculatus Cranes - all of which are included in CMS. Our key objectives include understanding and addressing the threats to the species, undertaking monitoring and research to better understand the requirements of cranes, conserving and securing critical habitat - especially wetlands, grasslands and the Karoo, and including all stakeholders (including landowners, landusers, government, other NGO's, corporate and individuals) in conservation action.

The Programmes provide a platform that brings together all the stakeholders relevant to the conservation of a specific species or suite of species. The stakeholders include national and provincial conservation agencies, other national and provincial government departments, private landowners, farmers, land managers, other NGO's and interested individuals.

Involving all stakeholders in finding solutions to conservation problems results in better integration of the needs of the stakeholders along with conservation needs and results in the development and implementation of realistic practical long-term conservation solutions. The focus is therefore on team-work and integration of conservation and development.

The EWT's African Crane Conservation Programme (ACCP) focuses its efforts in South Africa on the Blue Anthropoides paradiseus, Grey Crowned Balearica regularum and Wattled Buceranus (Grus) carunculatus Cranes - all of which are included in CMS. Our key objectives include understanding and addressing the threats to the species, undertaking monitoring and research to better understand the requirements of cranes, conserving and securing critical habitat - especially wetlands, grasslands and the Karoo, and including all stakeholders (including landowners, landusers, government, other NGO's, corporate and individuals) in conservation action.

The Middelpunt Wetland Trust is an independent working group aimed at conserving the White-winged Flufftail and its wetland habitat.

The Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA) has a "Friends of" conservation initiative that promotes the protection and wise use of various wetlands around the country. Many of the sites support migratory waterbird species.

SANCCOB - Coastal Birds Conservation

WWF South Africa is a national office that is part of the WWF network. We are a local NGO that for more than 40 years has worked towards the aim of inspiring all South Africans to live in harmony with nature, for the benefit of our country and the well-being of all our people.

University of Cape Town-Animal Demography Unit: Assist with research, welfare and monitoring of seabird populations and nesting habitats.

University of Western Cape: General MoU with DEA established to contract research programs and projects to, where necessary.

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University: General MoU with DEA established to contract research programs and projects to, where necessary. University of Pretoria-Marine Mammal Research Group: General MoU with DEA established to contract research programs and projects to, where necessary.

Oceanographic Research Institute: Associated and subcontracted research institution which assists with research obligations on the east coast of S.A., Indian Ocean.

Kwazulu-Natal Sharks Board: Administer the shark control/ bather safety program established along Kwazulu-Natal. The organisation also contributes to mobilisation of data and research toward national and international programs.

The Department of Environmental Affairs also subcontracts the management of Marine Protected Areas, Conservation areas and Nature Conservancies to managing authorities. They are mandated with management, monitoring, compliance and research.

4a. Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.

> See No 4 above

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> NGO's such as. Birdlife South Africa, WWF and the Southern African Foundation for the Conservation of Coastal Birds (SANCCOB) assist with animal rehabilitation centres, coastal clean-up and funding of research projects and programmes. This include amongst others seabird rescue and rehabilitation, treating in excess of 2400 injured, sick and oiled seabirds annually by SANCCOB

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Rescue, rehabilitation, treating, chick rearing, education and aware as well as research of migratory species such as the African penguin

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1- Birds

› National Department of Environmental Affairs (Branches Biodiversity and Conservation as well as Oceans and Coasts)

National Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries

National Department of Water and Sanitation

Nine Provincial Conservation Authorities and their Entities E.g. Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife; Cape Nature; Eastern Cape Tourism and Parks Agency; Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency; North West Parks and Tourism

South African National Parks (SANParks)

South African National Biodiversity Institute

iSimangaliso Wetland Park

The following Non-Governmental Organisations:

BirdLife South Africa

The Endangered Wildlife Trust

Percy Fitzpatrick Institute

Animal Demography Unit

2- Aquatic Mammals

› National Department of Environmental Affairs(Branch: Oceans and Coasts)

National Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries

3- Reptiles

› National Department of Environmental Affairs (Branches Biodiversity and Conservation as well as Oceans and Coasts)

4- Terrestrial Mammals

› National Department of Environmental Affairs Branch: Biodiversity and Conservation

National Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries

National Department of Water and Sanitation

Nine Provincial Conservation Authorities and their Entities E.g. Ezemvelo KwaZulu Natal Wildlife; Cape Nature; Eastern Cape Tourism and Parks Agency; Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency; North West Parks and Tourism

South African National Parks (SANParks)

South African National Biodiversity Institute

iSimangaliso Wetland Park

The following Non-Governmental Organisations:

The Endangered Wildlife Trust

5- Fish

› National Department of Environment Affairs: Branch Oceans and Coasts

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

No

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> South Africa is implementing the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004). This Act provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act 1998; the protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection; the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources; the establishment and functions of a South African National Biodiversity Institute; and for matters connected therewith.

South Africa is in process of reviewing to also include migratory species which are not already protected in terms of this Act.

Additionally, the Act also provides for the development of Regulations for the protection of species listed in terms of this Act. These are:- Regulations on Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS)

In relation to a specimen of a listed threatened or protected species in terms of the Biodiversity Act, the following restricted activities require a permit-

(i) hunting, catching, capturing or killing any living specimen of a listed threatened or protected species by any means, method or device whatsoever, including searching, pursuing, driving, lying in wait, luring, alluring, discharging a missile or injuring with intent to hunt, catch, capture or kill any such specimen;

(ii) gathering, collecting or plucking any specimen of a listed threatened or protected species;

(iii) picking parts of, or cutting, chopping off, uprooting, damaging or destroying, any specimen of a listed threatened or protected species;

(iv) importing into the Republic, including introducing from the sea, any specimen of a listed threatened or protected species;

(v) exporting from the Republic, including re-exporting from the Republic, any specimen of a listed threatened or protected species;

(vi) having in possession or exercising physical control over any specimen of a listed threatened or protected species;

(vii) growing, breeding or in any other way propagating any specimen of a listed threatened or protected species, or causing it to multiply;

(viii) conveying, moving or otherwise translocating any specimen of a listed threatened or protected species; 30

(ix) selling or otherwise trading in, buying, receiving, giving, donating or accepting as a gift, or in any way acquiring or disposing of any specimen of a listed threatened or protected species; or

(x) any other prescribed activity which involves a specimen of a listed Threatened or protected species. Furthermore, Provincial legislation such as the Nature Conservation Ordinance protects most indigenous species and permits are required. Taking of indigenous species is restricted in terms of these Nature Conservation Ordinance and therefore subject to a permit

In view of the above, taking is not a prohibited activity but permitted. The Act allows for prohibiting an activity only when such an activity has a detrimental impact on the survival of the species

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):

> Not applicable

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

By-catch

Electrocutation

Habitat destruction

Wind turbines

Pollution

Other

> Others - Poisoning; Climate Change and lack of prey food availability; Bird Strike and disturbance

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Habitat destruction:-The biodiversity Act is being reviews to protected species that are affects by habitat destruction. As well, provincial conservation agencies are urged to develop Conservation plans which highlight Critical Biodiversity Areas to inform land use planning and conservation priorities.

Poisoning:- The use of pesticides in South Africa is Regulated by the National Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) under the Pesticide Management Policy for South Africa. South Africa is in the process to establish a Working Group to deal with poisoning issues to wildlife and not only birds. the main main of this Policy is to ensure that pesticides are used in ways that lead to the minimisation of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment is of concern.

Electrocution and Wind turbines:- South Africa has Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations promulgated under National Environment Management Act, Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) legislation that regulates the placing of wind turbines, monitoring and management of electrocution. Avifaunal Impact Assessment for any development is required.

By-catch:- Conditions to reduce the by-catch of animals in long-line fisheries have been included in permits issued to fishing vessels.

In relation to others; accounting for food availability for species threatened by Climate Change; Mitigation measures and coordinated research activities in place

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Concerted conservation actions by governments, nature conservation organizations, scientists and the energy sector is necessary. National Scientific Committee has been established to coordinate issues related to the conservation of migratory species at a national level

Memoranda of Understanding have been put in place between provincial conservation agencies and the provincial departments dealing with environmental affairs. This is to ensure that decision making with respect to development applications does not compromise important biodiversity areas in provinces.

In addition, South Africa is implementing Biodiversity Stewardship as an approach to entering into agreements with private and communal landowners to protect and manage land in biodiversity priority areas, led by conservation authorities in South Africa. It recognises landowners as the custodians of biodiversity on their land. Biodiversity Stewardship is based on voluntary commitments from landowners, with a range of different types of biodiversity stewardship agreements available to support conservation and sustainable resource use. Some types of biodiversity stewardship agreements are formally declared as protected areas in terms of the Protected Areas Act, providing long-term security for the sites involved, such as the Ingula Nature Reserve declared by the Free State and KwaZulu Natal Provincial Conservation Authorities. This reserve contributes to the conservation of migratory species such as the white-winged flufftail and all three species of cranes among others. Furthermore, the Free State conservation Authority has declared the Sneeuberg Protected Environment that also contribute to the protection of migratory birds species.

In relation to Electrocution, in 1996 Eskom and the Endangered Wildlife Trust, (EWT) formalised a long-standing relationship aimed at coming up with an integrated management system to minimise the negative impacts of electrification and electricity supply on bird life. Additionally, the Ingula Partnership, Eskom formed this partnership with conservation NGO's such as BirdLife South Africa and the EWT when it became apparent that such a partnership could add immense value to the conservation of very important biomes (wetlands, grasslands and escarpment forests) ensuring the protection of threatened bird species like the White-winged Flufftail, Wattled Crane, Eurasian Bittern, Bearded Vulture and Rudd's Lark.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Comparatively modest investment in a national-scale early warning system for biodiversity loss under global environmental change (including climate change) would allow more detailed and real-time monitoring of these species.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Illegal trade

Other

> Vulture in general are traded in muthi market

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Awareness campaign:- Birds for example vultures have been extensively highlighted in public- and policy-awareness publications about the impacts of illegal harvesting and trade of Vulture species. The National project between Department and Traditional Healers Organization was initiated with the view of reaching common ground in relation to illegal trade of vultures.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Designation of certain areas as marine protected areas or area of significant important
Change in mindset by the traders and community especial for illegal trade of vultures

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Serious factors in South Africa remain skilled technical human capacity and financial resources. Limitations in investigative expertise in wildlife crimes are of serious concern, particularly in those species that are listed. Also, magistrates and public prosecutors may not appreciate the significance of wildlife crimes involving CMS listed species, resulting in low prosecution rates and trivial penalties.

Finally the high value of CMS and other listed species in the pet trade results in conservation and enforcement agencies facing frequent and expensive litigation by members keeping and trading in CMS and other listed species

Lack of funding is quite important and prolonged stakeholder engagements

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Funding for research and capacity building

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Falco naumanni*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Not a range state

Species name: *Hirundo atrocaerulea*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Wakelin, J., and Hill, T.R. (2007). The impact of land transformation on breeding blue swallows *Hirundo atrocaerulea* Sundevall in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Journal of Nature Cons.* 15 (2007) 245-255

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Wakelin, J., and Hill, T.R. (2007). The impact of land transformation on breeding blue swallows *Hirundo atrocaerulea* Sundevall in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. *Journal for Nature Cons.* 15 (2007) 245-255; Isotope investigations into the migratory paths of the Blue Swallow as an intra-African migrant (in process); Micro-satellite investigations into the Blue Swallow to investigate the breeding biology of the species (in process)

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Roselands Private Nature Reserve in KZN

Monitoring

> Annual species monitoring

Education/awareness rising

> Annual farmers days and species workshops

Species protection

> Listed in terms of national legislation as Critically Engangered

Control hunting / poaching

> permit required

Habitat protection

> Roselands Private Nature Reserve in KZN

Other

> EWT is actively monitoring all Blue Swallow nests in South Africa and our neighboring countries, promoting

awareness and conservation friendly farming (and encouraging conservation stewardship) with all landowners who have Blue Swallows, and conserving current intact habitat.

Research into population limiting factors and migratory pathways is also being carried out.

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Complete current research and document the findings. Propose two additional private Nature Reserves for inclusion into the KwaZulu -Natal Stewardship Programme.

Species name: Sarothrura ayresi

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Sande, E., Ndag'ang'a, P.K., Wakelin, J., Wondafrash, M., Drummond, M., Dereliev, S. (Compilers). 2008. International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-winged Flufftail (*Sarothrura ayresi*). CMS Technical Series No. 19, AEWA Technical Series No. 38. Bonn, Germany.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

unclear

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

unclear

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> In partnership with BirdLife South Africa, DEA provided partial funding to a research project conducted by BirdLife South Africa, which is on-going till 2017. The research seeks to address the following:

- Habitat preferences for White-winged Flufftails at Middelpunt wetland, including a description of the vegetation (sedges, grasses, vegetation structure, hydrology and water depth).
- Determining a list of species that co-occur that can be used as key indicators for the potential presence of White-winged Flufftail. Densities and abundance of these species would also be determined.
- Estimation of numbers of White-winged Flufftail individuals at Middelpunt wetland. This data will enable South Africa to make a more accurate estimate of the population size in the country. Current estimates are based on ad hoc sightings only.
- Disease testing and blood parasite counts (ecto- and endo-parasites) within the species, allowing determination of whether the species is susceptible to threatening diseases, which could impact on its natural potential to adapt and survive.

• Management of Middelpunt Wetland:

Determine whether the following grass types namely, *Carex* sedges and *Pycnus-Fuirena-Leersia* sedge-meadows at Middelpunt are expanding, contracting or stable. What environmental factors such as flooding, soil moisture, burning, etc might be affecting the *Carex*? What management procedures would be best to ensure that the *Carex* beds and sedge-meadows are preserved (assuming those are the habitats preferred by the White-winged Flufftail).

Analysis of fire history data to determine a suitable burning regime.

Determine floristic succession, e.g. are *Typha* and *Phragmites* spreading?

Impact of cattle grazing on the wetland vegetation. Available literature from North America suggests that cattle grazing can impact significantly on sedge meadows.

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Species restoration

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Intensive field work in KwaZulu-Natal and Free State to better understand the species distribution and use of available habitat.

Species name: Aquila clanga

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Not included in BirdLife South Africa checklist of the birds in South Africa 2017.

Species name: Coracias garrulus

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Species is listed in regional red data list for birds 2015. No specific conservation measures are underway in the region or are proposed. Most of the known threats to this species are in its breeding grounds and on migration rather than in South Africa.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

> BirdLife SA and the South African National Biodiversity Institute have launched a new revision of the Red Data Book for Birds (last updated 2000), which will shed much light on Appendix I and II birds.

Also, the Southern African Bird Atlas Project 2 (<http://sabap2.adu.org.za>) is a flagship civil-society-participation biodiversity project which has gathered over 2.5 million bird distribution records since July 2007 and is providing real-time information on changing ranges of southern African birds, including Appendix I and II birds. Bycatch of albatrosses by the tuna longline fleet in South Africa dropped by an estimated 85% in 2008 compared to 2007. A similar reduction has happened in the trawl fishery, and compliance with key permit conditions prescribing mitigation measures is now high.

2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

No

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> See information in birds section above

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):

> See information in birds section above

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I aquatic mammals:

By-catch

Collision with fishing traffic

Pollution

Other

> Others: Net Entanglement

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> A South African Whale Disentanglement Unit has been established and all observed entangled whales are rescued and removal of marine debris

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> A total of 34 whales have been successfully disentangled since 2008.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> None

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I aquatic mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other

> Others: Boat strikes and disturbance at sea

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger aquatic mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Marine mammals are fully protected in South African waters through national legislation and implementation of international agreements. Regulatory framework on whale watching operational

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> A total of approximately 34 whales have been successfully disentangled since 2008.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Lack of appropriate data to inform decision making, inadequate resources (both human and financial), lack of capacity to implement policies and legislation (both national and international, inadequate control of activities happening in areas beyond national jurisdiction which have direct and indirect impact on populations within national jurisdiction.
Lack of compliance and policing

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Resources to fund further research, capacity development in terms of inservice training, internships, exchange programmes to learn from success stories especially from developed countries, tightening of international governance policies at the Convention level on issues affecting populations in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Enhancing the implementation of international obligations at regional and national levels by providing on the ground support (regional presence in the form of an outpost) to support Parties in the implementation of CMS and its subsidiary agreements. This can be better emphasized in the Future Shape of the CMS to be concluded in Norway in November 2011.

2.2 Questions on specific Appendix I aquatic mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I aquatic mammals species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Balaenoptera borealis*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Species protection

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Lack of human resources and funding

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No immediate activities are planned

Species name: *Balaenoptera musculus*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Research into the distribution and feeding ecology is planned for 2011

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research into the distribution and feeding ecology is planned for 2011

Species name: *Balaenoptera physalus*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Education / awareness rising

Species protection

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Lack of funding and human resources limit the scope/extent of interventions

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No immediate activities planned

Species name: Eubalaena australis

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Southern right whales have a circumpolar distribution in the Southern Hemisphere, The distribution in winter at least of the breeding components of the population is concentrated near coast lines in the northern part of the range. Major current breeding areas are near-shore off southern Australia, New Zealand (Particularly Auckland Island and Campbell Islands); Atlantic coast of South America (Argentina and Brazil) and southern Africa (mainly South Africa). Small numbers are also seen off central Chile, Peru, Tristan da Cunha (British Overseas Territory) and the east coast of Madagascar (ICW 2001, Rosenbaum et al, 2001) Additionally in summer right whales are found mainly in latitude of 40-50 Degrees South (Ohsumi and Kasamatsu 1986) but have been seen especially in recent years in the Antarctic as far as 64 Degrees South (IWC 2007, Banister et al, 1999) and around South Georgia (Rowntree et al, 2001) (IUCN)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

Species protection

Habitat protection

Species name: Megaptera novaeangliae

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Humpbacks are abundant throughout the antarctic in summer south to the ice edge. In winter, Southern Hemisphere whales aggregate into specific nearshore breeding areas along the coastal waters of the southern Africa and the southern coast of West (IUCN)

Findlay KP, Seakamela SM, Meyer MA, Kirkman SP, Barendse J, Cade DE, et al. (2017) Humpback whale

“super-groups” ± A novel low latitude feeding behaviour of Southern Hemisphere humpback whales

(Megaptera novaeangliae) in the Benguela Upwelling System. PLoS ONE 12(3): e0172002.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0172002

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Identification and establishment of protected areas

- Monitoring
- Education / awareness rising
- Species protection
- Habitat protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continue with existing efforts relating to research on investigating migratory patterns. This project initiated in 2014

Species name: *Physeter macrocephalus*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Species protection
- Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Lack of funding and human resources limit the scope/extent of interventions

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No immediate actions are planned

3. REPTILES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

- No

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> See information in birds above

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

- No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):

> Not applicable

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I reptiles species:

- By-catch
- Other

> Limited collection of eggs and animals for traditional healing practices. Two potential sources of mortality outside of SA EEZ has been identified. 1) Suspected incidental mortality (boatstrikes/drowning?) off Namibia (id through strandings); 2) Artisanal harvesting along the east African coast (id through tag returns).

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Engagement with collectors 1) Informal discussions with Namibian fisheries department to obtain more information; 2) Participation in regional workshops/conferences etc.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Limited

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> International Cooperation and implementation of regional Conservation Management Plans drafted by each of the two turtle MoUs.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I reptiles species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Other

> Climate change

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger reptiles species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Research has been initiated to determine the sensitivity of the South African nesting populations to climate change.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> None to date

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> None

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> N/A

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I reptiles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I reptiles species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Caretta caretta*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

> Species listed in terms of National legislation (Biodiversity Act) as Critically Engangered

Control hunting / poaching

> Permit required

Species restoration

Habitat protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research, monitoring and conservation to continue

Species name: *Chelonia mydas*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Species protection

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such

action being taken?

> Lack of human resources and funding

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No immediate actions are planned

Species name: Dermochelys coriacea

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> LUSCHI, P., J.R.E. LUTJEHARMS, P. LAMBARDI, R. MENCACCI, G.R. HUGHES AND G.C. HAYS. 2006. A review of migratory behaviour of sea turtles off south-eastern Africa.

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

stable

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

stable

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Several projects- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University and Oceans and Coasts Branch

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> iSimangaliso Wetland Park - World Heritage Site

Monitoring

> Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife since 1963

Education/awareness rising

> Public talks and at schools around the World Heritage Site

Species protection

> Species listed in terms of National legislation (Biodiversity Act) as Critically Engangered.

Physical beach patrols during nesting season

Control hunting / poaching

> Physical beach patrols during nesting season

Habitat protection

> Nesting and feeding habitats in protected areas, with strict regulation on activities or development

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Research and monitoring to continue to understand their migratory pattern and behavior

Species name: Eretmochelys imbricata

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Species protection

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Lack of human resources and funding

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No immediate actions are planned

Species name: *Lepidochelys olivacea*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Habitat protection

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> Lack of human resources and funding

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> No immediate actions are planned

4. TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

No

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> See information on Birds section

1a. If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):

> Not applicable

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Formal and informal transboundary collaboration between South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe to document transboundary movements and harmonise conservation actions for Cheetahs and African Wild Dogs in the Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (see www.predator-research.org). As well as, implementation of bioregional plans and Protected Areas ex-pansion strategy (NPAES) in conjunction with Stewardship Programmes.

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife has divided the promulgation of 19 private protected areas and protected environments, and have established a sound working relationship with the electricity service provider and the other parties to cooperate in avoiding key areas.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I terrestrial mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Illegal trade

Poaching

Habitat fragmentation

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger terrestrial mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Legislation has been promulgated as a means to address the issue of species use. This includes the adoption of Threatened or Protected Species, and the CITES Regulations

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> It is too early to report on success of this new legislation

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Capacity by the implementing authorities

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> As identified herein above

4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: **Acinonyx jubatus (except populations in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe)**

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Marnewick, K., Beckhelling, A., Cilliers, D., Lane, E., Mills, M.G.L., Herring, K., Caldwell, P., Hall, R. & Meintjes, S. 2007. The status of the Cheetah in South Africa. In: Breitenmoser, C. & Durant, S. (Eds). The Status and Conservation Needs of the Cheetah in Southern Africa. Cat News Special Edition, December 2007; Lindsey, P.A & Davies-Mostert, H.T. (editors). 2009. South African Action Plan for the Conservation of Cheetahs and African Wild Dogs. Report from a National Conservation Action Planning Workshop, Bela Bela, Limpopo Province, South Africa, 17-19 June 2009

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Lindsey et al. (2010) Minimum prey and area requirements of cheetahs: implications for reintroductions and management of the species as a managed metapopulation. Oryx-10-a-0082.r1

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> Habitat modelling to identify suitable areas for conservation planning (Kelly Marnewick, EWT)

Monitoring

> Population monitoring in the Kruger National Park (EWT); analysis of ranging behaviour (K. Marnewick, EWT)

Education/awareness rising

> Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Programme, EWT: contact Deon Cilliers

Species protection

> Species listed in terms of National legislation (Biodiversity Act) as Vulnerable.

Draft Biodiversity Management Plan for Cheetahs has been prepared; non-detriment funding workshop for Cheetahs held in December 2010

Species restoration

> Several translocations between managed populations

4. If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?

> N/A

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> The EWT plans to expand its current investigation on trade of Cheetahs to document illegal trade. A PhD project is planned to examine management of Cheetahs in small fenced reserves; the management of a national Cheetah Metapopulation will be formalised

5. FISH

5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?

No

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> See above under birds section

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Carcharodon carcharias*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Andreotti S, Rutzen M, van der Walt S, Von der Heyden S and others (2016) An integrated mark-recapture and genetic approach to estimate the population size of white sharks in South Africa. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 552:241-253. <https://doi.org/10.3354/meps11744>

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Identification and establishment of protected areas

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Control hunting / poaching

Species restoration

Habitat protection

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Continue with research activities

6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> CMS taxonomy for albatrosses and petrels is severely outdated. The Tristan

Albatross *Diomedea dabbenena* is widely recognised as a valid species, including being listed as such on the CMS daughter agreement – the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP). The Tristan Albatross is currently listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN. Its population is decreasing and is known to be vulnerable to longline tuna fishing, including records of being killed by vessels fishing in South African waters under South African permits. Tracking studies have shown that it regularly spends time in South African waters and South Africa is listed as a range state by ACAP (<http://www.acap.aq/acap-species/downloaddocument/1206-tristan-albatross>).

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

No

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Date of last report

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

EUROBATS (1994)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

ASCOBANS (1994)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Date of last report:

> Signed but not ratified

Period covered:

> n/a

AEWA (1999)

Date of last report:

> May 2015

Period covered

> 2012-2014

ACCOBAMS (2001)

Date of last report:
> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:
> n/a

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Date of last report:
> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:
> n/a

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Date of last report:
> July 2008

Period covered:
> 2004-2006

ACAP (2001)

Date of last report:
> March 2013

You have attached the following documents to this answer.
[SA report to ACAP 2013.pdf](#) - South Africa ACAP 2013 Repot

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Date of last report:
> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:
> n/a

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Date of last report:
> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered
> n/a

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Date of last report:
> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:
> n/a

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Date of last report:
> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:
> n/

Saiga Antelope MoU (2006)

Date of last report:
> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Ruddy-headed Goose MoU (2006)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Monk Seal in the Atlantic MoU (2007)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Southern South American Grassland Birds MoU (2007)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Dugong MoU (2007)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

High Andean Flamingos MoU (2008)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

South Andean Huemul MoU (2010)

Date of last report:

> n/a - Not a range state

Period covered:

> n/a

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Not applicable

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Not applicable

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> n/a

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> n/a

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> n/a

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements,

including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

Yes

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

There has been a query as to the status of the Atlantic Turtle MoU submitted to the secretariat. South Africa would like to evaluate the extent of this agreement and possibly put forward a proposal that this agreement be discussed at the Benguela Current Commission, in context of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem.

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> South Africa would like to request that the secretariat through the joint auspices of UNEP formalize the Benguela Current Commission as a platform for CMS species and their consideration

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> n/a

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> n/a

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> n/a

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> n/a

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> n/a

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Sharks MoU (2010)

South Africa has been actively involved in the finalisation of the Terms of Reference and conservation plan attached to this MoU. The intercessional submissions have been made to the chair of the online working group.

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> A meeting of signatories needs to be scheduled in order to facilitate finalization of administrative and implementation based documents that are appended to the MoU.

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its

conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> n/a

1b. What assistance, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?

> n/a

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

Medium

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> Review of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan:- In line with the CBD's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Target 17 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, there is a requirement for Parties to the Convention to update and revise their NBSAPs. South Africa reviewed the NBSAP. The revised NBSAP for South Africa acknowledges the CMS and the institutional structures established by the Department to implement the Convention.

Additionally South Africa is currently implementing Operation Phakhisa, a national initiative on unlocking the Economic Potential of South Africa's Oceans which promotes use of oceans space in a sustainable way bearing in mind the other user and making sure that the oceans and its resources are being protected and managed effectively and efficiently. This includes designating EBSA and MPAs that provides buffer zones for the protected area.

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

> South Africa follows an ecosystem approach to conservation, based on evaluating all relevant conservation issues, not just specific ones. Migratory species are part of the layers used in the spatial planning. All priority areas for protected area expansion are identified on the basis of spatial planning which includes all species information available. This also informs the priorities determined by the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme (BSP). The BSP aims to establish formal protected areas on private land, that have the same legal status as state-owned protected areas. Sites are chosen on two criteria – landowner willingness, and important biodiversity present on the site. This programme is implemented on a provincial basis, and biodiversity importance is determined by spatial biodiversity conservation plans where available.

• WfWet – rehabilitation of wetlands, not necessarily habitat occupied by migratory species, but based on Ecosystems Services provision.

As well, this work is mostly done by NGOs. Sustainability studies are conducted by TRAFFIC.

In addition to the above, There are 21 Marine Protected Areas in South Africa (Aliwal Shoal Marine Protected Area (KwaZulu-Natal); Betty's Bay Marine Protected Area (Western Cape); Bird Island Marine Protected Area (Eastern Cape); De Hoop Marine Protected Area (Western Cape); Dwesa-Cwebe Marine Protected Area (Eastern Cape); Goukamma Marine Protected Area (Western Cape); Helderber Marine Protected Area (Western Cape); Hluleka Marine Protected Area (Eastern Cape); iSimangaliso Marine Protected Area). Each protected area has a management plan attached to it. Their management plans are regularly evaluated to assess whether the size, design and regulation of the MPA is meeting National Conservation targets.

In addition, the Prince Edward Island Marine Protected Area was declared in 2013 and is the continent's first offshore MPA. At 180,000km², the MPA provides a substantial protected habitat within the Southern Ocean.

Offshore Marine Protected Area Project: Systematic planning to identify focus areas for offshore biodiversity protection in South Africa (Summary Report 2011)

An assessment to assist with declaration of Offshore MPA's contributing to national priorities for species and ecosystem protection

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

> The process to develop the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was guided by a representative project steering committee and various task teams and consultants working in thematic

areas such as conservation, sustainable use, invasive alien species and economic integration and poverty alleviation.

In relation to the AIS, South Africa is in the process of finalizing the development of the National Invasive Species Strategy that provide for the prevention, control and management of Alien Invasive Species. There are number of programmes in the country that aim to minimise the introduction, spread and establishment of invasive species in SA such as the DNA sampling project in collaboration with the University of Johannesburg where DNA sample are taken, Working for Water programme, Bio-control programme, Inspection in the port of Entry and post inspection in the importer's premises, Pre-boarder Risk Assessment, post boarder EDRR and etc.

Studies of, and implementation of mitigation measures against by-catch of the Procellariiformes birds, and also to a small extent on chelonians (marine turtles). Mitigation measures against wanton killing of *Lyaon pictus* and *Acynonyx jubatus* are also being implemented by NGOs. Monitoring of powerline impacts on

migratory birds is conducted and mitigation measures are implemented although very slow and totally inadequate. Monitoring of poisoning impacts and mitigation and measures receive a lot of attention.

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

> No. This has been included in the current review of the NBSAP

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> The current NBSAP provides for the Information management systems, research

priorities, and monitoring

and evaluation frameworks

are in place and

effectively supporting biodiversity

management which would include migratory species. In this case the research programme on Kruger to Canyons Migratory Bird has been attached as an example. The main aim of this programme is to improve our understanding of the status of migratory birdlife visiting the Kruger to Canyons Biosphere Region of South Africa and to collaborate with relevant local and international organisations in developing appropriate strategies to aid their conservation. As well, the NBAP provides for Research and monitoring programmes

support the

establishment and

effective management

of the network of conservation

areas. This is linked to the expansion of the conservation estate

SA Bird Atlas Project does address avian migratory species at the national level. The SA Bird Atlas 2 is a formal avian diversity and population monitoring project that enlists ornithologists, bird watchers, hunters, conservation officers, reserve managers, bird guides and local communities in recording bird species, numbers and habitat within SA. The project will be conducted in partnership with the SA National Biodiversity Institute and the Avian Demography Unit, attached to the University of Cape Town. It is envisaged that this will be a continuous monitoring program that extends beyond 2011 with latest online information.

There is a lot research being conducted by NGOs on species such as *Acronyx jubatus* and the *Procellariiformes* birds.

Some migrant terrestrial bird species and some migrant shorebirds are censused in the course of surveys done in the Free State for the Coordinated Avifaunal Roadcounts (CAR) and Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC) projects of the Animal Demography Unit, University of Cape Town, while their distribution and reporting rates are monitored in the course of surveys for the Second SA Bird Atlas Project (SABAP2).

- Monitoring of sea bird population and foraging grounds
- Monitoring of the breeding sites of the 2 nesting species of turtle in S.A. (Leatherback and Loggerhead)
- Evaluation of movement and migration of non-nesting species
- Evaluation of Whale shark seasonal abundance and residency in SA.
- Tagging and monitoring of large scale movements of Great White Sharks
- Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

• National Environmental Management of the Ocean, White Paper (2013)

Policy to promote a coordinated approach on the Ocean Environmental management and seeks to achieve Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation, Marine ecosystem management and maintaining earth system strategy.

• National Climate Change Response White Paper (with several Long term adaptation scenarios e.g. Marine Fisheries, Biodiversity) (2012)

• The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2005)

Currently being revised and will act as the guiding document in conservation planning and the development of policy and legislation.

• The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) (2011)

Assesses the state of South Africa's biodiversity, across terrestrial, freshwater, estuarine and marine environments, emphasizing spatial information for both ecosystems and species. Of particular relevance South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas are the outputs that highlight areas of concern where loss of biodiversity or ecosystem services, i.e. through uncontrolled fishing or inappropriate coastal development, reduce food security and break down natural coastal buffers against sea storms and sea level rise which contribute to South African Risk and Vulnerability Atlas (<http://www.sarva.org.za/enews/issues/05/02.php>)

• National Biodiversity Risk Assessments (2011)

• National guideline for the Discharge of Effluent from Land Based Sources into the Coastal environment (2014)

• NPOA for Seabirds (2008) (however currently under review)

• The National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) (2008)

• The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (2008)

• Offshore Marine Protected Area Project: Systematic planning to identify focus areas for offshore biodiversity protection in South Africa (Summary Report 2011)

- National Environmental Management Integrated Coastal Management Act: National Estuarine Management Protocol (2013)
- NPOA for Seabirds (2008) (however currently under review in collaboration with BirdLife)
- National Biodiversity Management Plan for the Africa Penguin *Spheniscus demersus* (gazetted 2013)
- Transboundary co-operation

> Habitat of the migratory species are considered in in the current NBSAP. For example - the work on trans-boundary TFCA's programme which facilitate management of shared ecosystems as integrated units through their joint management structures and integrated development plans. The republic has to date established 6 TFCAs with its neighbouring countries including Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

Contribution of TFCAs to Biodiversity Conservation

- Expansion of Conservation Estate through the extension of a network of well-managed conservation areas: The network of TFCAs across the region is home to unique biodiversity, including several threatened species. Such areas support the maintenance of healthy ecological systems that are critical for regulating climate and water and safeguarding livelihoods in the region
- Re-establish key ecological functions previously disrupted by limitations of opposing land uses and management principles across the borders through collaboration and co-operation in the management of shared ecosystems
- Creating an enabling environment for collaboration in dealing with issues of transboundary significance: Pollution, water supply, migratory species, fires, alien and invasive species and illegal activities transcend state borders, therefore international cooperation is the key to solving these and other problems related to sustaining and restoring ecosystems. TFCAs provide avenues to address some of these issues in a collaborative manner across national jurisdictions.
- Nature-based tourism is a prominent ecosystem service of conservation areas and a key economic driver linking conservation and development initiatives by providing a viable land-use option in marginal lands. TFCAs are located in rural areas often surrounded by disenfranchised communities. Tourism development, investment and rehabilitation of ecosystems in TFCAs create employment thereby contributing to poverty reduction in these areas. They therefore serve as nodes for rural development.

Additionally, the reassessment of the Important Bird Area by Bird Life South Africa

As well, • Agulhas-Somali Large Marine Ecosystem:

- Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem
- Benguela Current Commission

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[nationalbiodiversit_stractandactionplan1.pdf](#)

[K2C Migratory Bird Project.pdf](#) - To improve our understanding of the status of migratory birdlife visiting the Kruger to

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Migratory bird species certainly features in the biodiversity plan presently being developed South Africa. The conservation of all species is addressed in South Africa Biodiversity legislation. Thus, this level is dealt with under general National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations as well as Provincial conservation Plans rather than on individual development based plans for projects outlines below. These are:

1. National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) provides for co-operative, environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

2. The National Biodiversity Act and its regulations e.g Threatened or Protected - Species regulations and Biodiversity Management Plans for Species. The following species are included in the list of threatened (critically endangered species, endangered species and vulnerable species) or protected species, which has been developed in terms of section 56(1) of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)(NEMBA):

Section 57(1) of NEMBA provides that "a person may not carry out a restricted activity involving a specimen of a listed threated or protected species without a permit issued in terms of Chapter 7". Restricted activities are generally those activities that have a direct impact on listed species, e.g. possession, transportation, hunting, selling, breeding, etc.

A number of the species included in Appendix I of the CMS, are also included in the Annexures of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). The import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of these species are regulated through the CITES Regulations, which have also been promulgated in terms of NEMBA.

3. Provincial conservations Plans - e.g. The Gauteng Conservation Plan version 3.3, a GIS-based spatial planning tool developed by the provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD),

incorporates a target for Blue Cranes. Wetlands where this species is known to breed as well as that extent of their traditional non-breeding range which falls into Gauteng are listed as critical biodiversity areas within the province. The potential for declaring the area used by non-breeding cranes as an Important Bird and Biodiversity area is currently being investigated with BirdLife South Africa.

4. •National Environmental Management of the Ocean, White Paper (2013)

- National Climate Change Response White Paper (with several Long term adaptation scenarios e.g. Marine Fisheries, Biodiversity)
- National Guideline for the Discharge of Effluent from Land-based Sources into the Coastal Environment. (2014)
- The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2005)
- The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) (2011)
- The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment: Technical Report Freshwater and Catchment Component (2011)
- The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment: Technical Report Marine and Coastal Component (2011)
- The National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) (2008)
- The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (2008)
- Offshore Marine Protected Area Project: Systematic planning to identify focus areas for offshore biodiversity protection in South Africa (Summary Report 2011)
- Biodiversity Management Plan for the African Penguin (2013)
- NPOA for Seabirds (planned to be revised and updated)
- `National Environmental Management Integrated Coastal Management Act: National Estuarine Management Protocol (2013)
- Draft Management Plan for the Prince Edward Island Marine Protected Area
- Draft Biodiversity Management Plan for Sharks

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[CITES amended Regulations for implementation 11 July 2011.pdf](#)

[5th Amendments TOPS Regulations August 2012.pdf](#)

[4th Amendments TOPS Regulations 11 July 2011.pdf](#)

3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> The carrying out of restricted activities is regulated through the Threatened or Protected Species Regulations, 2007 (TOPS), which were promulgated in terms of NEMBA.

Regulation 11 of TOPS Regulations provides for additional requirements for applications involving wild populations of listed critically endangered species. It provides that "if the application involves a wild population of a listed critically endangered species, the issuing authority must....require a risk assessment....and consider whether the restricted activity applied for is in line with the biodiversity management plan for the species involved (if applicable)". This regulation aims to ensure that all possible threats affecting the species are identified before taking a decision as to whether a restricted activity may be carried out, in order to ensure that the restricted activity would not be detrimental to the survival of the particular species in the wild. Species to which a risk assessment currently applies, include wattled crane, blue swallow, loggerhead turtle and hawksback turtle.

In other provinces, the plan is still in the process of being developed in the but will certainly take into account all, or most, of those areas indicated in here

In addition to the above, National Environmental Management of the Ocean, White Paper (2013). A policy to promote a coordinated approach on the Ocean Environmental management and seeks to achieve Habitat and Biodiversity Conservation, Marine ecosystem management and maintaining earth system strategy.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[TOPS NEMBA Regulations Original Gazetted version.pdf](#)

Economic development

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> South Africa is a mineral rich country and consequently applications for prospecting and mining rights are submitted to the Department of Mineral Resources ("DMR") on a daily basis.

As the potential implications for mining and prospecting rights holders as well as landowners and land occupiers are significant, certain procedures must be followed.

The MPRD Act regulates the system in terms of which mining and prospecting rights are granted and regulated. The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) prescribes the system in terms of which mining and prospecting rights are granted and regulated. In order to conduct mining activities, a mining right or mining permit is required and for prospecting activities, a prospecting right is required.

Environmental management in the mining sector is also currently regulated in the main by the MPRDA. Any person conducting prospecting must comply with an approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP). An EMP is defined as a plan to manage and rehabilitate environmental impacts associated with prospecting. Any person conducting mining must comply with an approved Environmental Management Programme (EMPR).¹ The EMPR is prepared following an environmental impact assessment as prescribed in the MPRDA

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> In South Africa, the environmental impact assessment ("EIA") Regulations which were published in terms of the National Environmental Management Act ("NEMA") currently regulate General Development. This include the changes in the land use planning; power generation facilities, dams etc.

The NEMA EIA Regulations and Listing Notices published in 2010 repeal and replace the listed activities identified in terms of GNR 386 and 387 of 21 April 2006 and set out the new list of activities and competent authorities identified in terms of sections 24(2) and 24D of NEMA. The 2010 EIA Regulations came into effect on 2 August 2010.

Depending on the nature of the activity, the NEMA EIA Regulations may require either a basic assessment or a more thorough scoping and EIA before an environmental authorisation may be granted.

Environmental authorisations are granted (or refused) by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) or the relevant provincial environment department. It is a common misconception that there is some legal relationship between the DEA (national) and the various provincial environmental departments. This is not true in law and often not in practice, and the provincial departments strongly assert their independent status and mandate.

Many of the related activities required to be conducted for mining operations (such as the construction of pipelines or roads) may also require environmental authorisation under the NEMA EIA Regulations. In these situations, currently, in addition to requiring an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or an Environmental Management Programme (EMPR) in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 28 of 2002 (MPRDA), an environmental authorisation may also be required in terms of the NEMA EIA Regulations. We note that a recent case heard in the Cape Provincial Division upheld this position. This decision has however been taken on appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeal which disputes this view.

Adequate EIA studies conducted by specialists for any development in a sensitive area

1. National Environmental Management Act regulations (EIA processes)
2. Draft National Minimum require for Land use planning
3. The Provincial Conservation Plans are be used as a guide for promoting sustainable development. Example: the Gauteng Conservation Plan (attached)
4. Biodiversity Advisor: Systematic biodiversity planning identifies priority areas for biodiversity conservation within the landscape.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Minimum requirements to DEA 310314.docx](#)

[draft decision support v02_210114.xlsx](#)

[NEMAEIAREgs4-2010.pdf](#)

[NEMAEIAREgs3-2010.pdf](#)

[NEMAEIAREgs2-2010.pdf](#)

[NEMAEIAREgs1-2010.pdf](#)

[NEMA - EMF REGULATIONS.pdf](#)

[NEMA107of1998.pdf](#)

[Gauteng_Cplan33.pdf](#)

Pollution control

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> National Guideline for the Discharge of Effluent from Land-based Sources into the Coastal Environment. (2014)

Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act- Expansion strategy and NEMBA Stewardship Programmes

2. Provincial Conservation Plan should inform the provincial protected area expansion strategy.

3. The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) (2011)

National Environmental Management of the Ocean, White Paper (2013)

Offshore Marine Protected Area Project: Systematic planning to identify focus areas for offshore biodiversity protection in South Africa (Summary Report 2011)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[NEMPAA\(no57of2003\).pdf](#)

Development of ecological networks

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> NEMPAA- Expansion strategy and TFCA's

The plan makes provision for Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ECAs) such as rivers and ridges. Climate change corridors have also been proposed, but these are purely theoretical constructs at this stage as no effort is being made to secure their integrity

The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) (2011)

National Environmental Management of the Ocean, White Paper (2013)

Offshore Marine Protected Area Project: Systematic planning to identify focus areas for offshore biodiversity protection in South Africa (Summary Report 2011)

National Biodiversity Management Plan for the Africa Penguin *Spheniscus demersus* (gazetted 2013)

Planning of power lines

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> The erection of power lines above a certain size require Environmental Impact Assessments

1. National Environmental Management Act regulations

2. Draft National Minimum requirements for Land use planning

GDARD stipulates minimum requirements for biodiversity assessments. Planning of new power line routes as with most other developments is required to take cognisance of sensitivities identified in the provincial conservation plan and supplementary datasets for priority threatened species. Consultation with wildlife and energy interaction experts is mandatory and various standard mitigatory measures are provided.

Planning of fences

No

If Yes, please provide details

> The question is not clear. Planning of boundary fences or protected area fences

Planning of dams

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> National Environmental Management Act regulations - see the info under land use planning

National Environmental Management Integrated Coastal Management Act: National Estuarine Management Protocol (2013)

The National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) (2011)

Other

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> An example can be given how the Director of one NGO (Griffon Poison Information Centre) influenced pest management during the time of migratory birds being in South Africa. During outbreaks of army worm, the director strongly took the lead and advise government and the agricultural sector to approach army worm control in an integrated pest management approach by allowing migratory birds such as storks to participate in control. This means that only bird compatible insecticides are advised for use and dispensed for use. He also work closely with the Department of Agriculture's natural resource management division on quelea

control to ensure that migratory birds such as raptors and storks are not affected by quelea control operations. He also check on the chemical management of the brown locust *Locustana pardalina* to ensure that no bird toxic insecticides are used.

4. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Systematic biodiversity planning identifies priority areas for biodiversity conservation within the landscape. The section provides users with useful references, and guides them through the preparation, analysis and use a systematic biodiversity plan.

Dr Samantha Peterson of WWFSA's work on bycatch of seabirds is well documented. The ESKOM powerline mitigation project is properly documented - there is still work to be done but the parameters for making powerlines bird friendly are well established. EWT's work on African wild dogs and cheetah are well documented. All of these have demonstrated positive influences for migratory species. Some of the older work done by KZN wildlife on marine turtles to safeguard breeding grounds is also well documented.

V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> The National planning exercises' ensure that a full spatial evaluation is undertaken and these are weighted on priorities of threatened and protected species including migratory species and ecosystems. In this regard, South Africa is implementing a suite of tools to conserve, expand and consolidated the Protected Ares Estate which houses some of Migratory birds. These include:-

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (No. 57 of 2003)

This Act provide for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes and seascapes; for the establishment of a national register of all national, provincial and local protected areas; for the management of those areas in accordance with national norms and standards; for intergovernmental co-operation and public consultation in matters concerning protected areas; and for matters in connection therewith.

While there are no specific examples of this in other provinces, a population of a migratory species of conservation significance, and habitat harbouring such a population, is certainly be considered "in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas".

National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES)

Through the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), South Africa has updated of the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) which draws heavily on the original NPAES which was developed in 2008.

The updated NPAES 2016 now includes:

- New biodiversity data and newly declared protected areas as well as updated provincial conservation plans and provincial protected area expansion strategies (PAES), to improve the setting of targets and the identification of priority areas for meeting these targets.
- Review of the performance of protected area institutions in protected area expansion for the first implementation phase of the NPAES (2008 - 2014).
- A description of the priority activities, with explicit performance targets, for the second implementation phase (2016 - 2020) of the NPAES.

Biodiversity Stewardship Programme (BSP)

Additionally, one of the tools to implement the NPAES on private land is the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme. This programme negotiates management plans and contracts with private landowners, before proclaiming them as nature reserves and protected environments. Although ownership does not change, the security of the conservation area is ensured. The level of protection is again determined by systematic biodiversity conservation plans. All sites are assessed for their biodiversity importance, and there is also an evaluation form, which takes species into account. Another aspect that is taken into account in the evaluation process is the contribution of the site towards forming a climate change corridor. The strength of the programme lies in the post-proclamation monitoring programme.

The cranes as well as the white-winged flufftail have been used as flagship species for inclusion of privately / communally owned land under Biodiversity Stewardship. For example, two of the BSP sites contain migratory species of importance. There are, Ingula Nature Reserve, which is in the process of being declared, consists of about 8 000ha of high-altitude grassland, with a large portion of intact wetland, and is prime habitat for all three crane species as well as the White-winged Flufftail. In KwaZulu-Natal the Bill Barnes Crane and Oribi Nature Reserve was declared specifically to protect resident Cranes and Oribi, and serves as the headquarters for the KZN Crane Foundation

Important Bird Areas (IBAs)

As well, migratory species are a key indicator for IBA proclamation which are often a first stage in the creation of protected areas. For example: For example, information specific to the White-winged flufftail but not limited to:

- Middelpunt Vlei: Under stewardship and part of Steenkampsberg IBA (SA016)
- Wakkerstroom: Mpumalanga protected area and Grassland IBA (SA020)
- Memel and Seekoeivlei: Provincial nature reserve
- Ingula: Bedford Chatsworth IBA (SA043), which will be declared as Provincial nature Reserve by both Free State and KwaZulu Natal Provinces. Intention to declare has been published in this regard. W, Bedford Chatsworth IBA (SA043)
- Franklinvlei: Franklinvlei IBA (SA081)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[NEMPAA\(no57of2003\).pdf](#) - National Environmental Managemnet Act Act

[nationalprotected_areasexpansion_strategy.pdf](#) - National Protected Area expamsion Strategy

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> According to the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003), The Minister

must maintain a Register of Protected Areas. The Register must:

- (a) contain a list of all protected areas;
- (b) indicate the kind of protected area in each case; and
- (c) contain any other information determined by the Minister

A Register of Protected Areas was therefore developed for reporting and mapping purposes of protected areas that were included into this database. All legally declared protected areas can be searched and viewed through the use of the Register.

The database called the Protected and Conservation Areas database (PACA) and comprises of all data required for the Register of Protected Areas as well as data on conservation areas (areas responsibly managed for biodiversity conservation but not legally declared as protected areas). The South African Protected Areas Database (SAPAD) is a GIS inventory of all protected and conservation areas in South Africa. The database also includes data on privately owned protected areas. The SAPAD is maintained and updated on a regular basis and the latest data is released on a quarterly basis.

Protected area types included in the database include:

- National Parks
- Nature Reserves
- Special Nature Reserves
- Mountain Catchment Areas
- World Heritage Sites
- Protected Environments
- Forest Nature Reserves
- Forest Wilderness Areas
- Specially Protected Forest Areas
- Marine Protected Areas

Conservation areas types include:

- Biosphere Reserves
- Conservancies
- Botanical Gardens

Additionally South Africa presently has 22 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), with a surface area of 555,678 hectares which are also included in the Protected Areas database. These sites provide a suitable habitat for migratory species including Migratory waterbirds. These are:-

- Makuleke Wetlands - 7,757 ha
- Prince Edward Islands - 37,500 ha
- Ntsikeni Nature Reserve - 9,200 ha
- uMgeni Vlei Nature Reserve - 958 ha
- Barberspan - 3,118 ha
- Turtle Beaches/Coral Reefs of Tongaland - 39,500 ha
- De Mond - 918 ha
- False Bay Nature Reserve - 1,542 ha
- Nylsvley Nature Reserve - 3,970 ha
- Wilderness Lakes - 1,300 ha
- Verlorenvlei - 1,500 ha
- Langebaan - 6,000 ha
- Blesbokspruit - 1,858 ha
- De Hoop Vlei - 750 ha
- St. Lucia System - 155,500 ha
- Orange River Mouth - 2,000 ha
- Kosi Bay - 10,982 ha
- Lake Sibaya - 7,750 ha
- Natal Drakensberg Park - 242,813 ha
- Ndumo Game Reserve - 10,117 ha
- Seekoivlei Nature Reserve - 4,754 ha
- Verloren Valei Nature Reserve - 5,891 ha

In addition to the above-

Prince Edward Island Marine Protected Area (Albatross and Petrels)
Isimangaliso Wetland Park (Nesting turtles (Leatherback and Loggerhead); Summer extension of whale sharks and Manta into the MPA, White sharks migrate through this MPA.
Bird Island MPA, De Hoop MPA, Dyer Island closed area and the Table Mountain MPA are important aggregation areas for Great White Shark.

African Penguin Feeding and nesting sites occur in several MPA's in the Western Cape and Eastern Cape.

Shortfin Mako sharks are often viewed by tourists in the Helderberg MPA

Non-nesting turtle species occur in most of our coastal MPA's on the east coast with extent depending on the species

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://>

1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> See the attached link of the protected area register for ease of reference

Aquatic

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> See the attached link of the protected area register for ease of reference

Marine

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> 23.2% of South Africa's coastline falls within a network of 21 coastal marine protected areas. In addition the newly designated Prince Edward Islands MPA covers 180,000km², of S.A.s southern ocean territory.

See the attached link of the protected area register for ease of reference

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in terms of Protected Areas and Ramsar sites.

Additionally, securing of land under the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme falls under the Department of Environmental Affairs, but is managed and implemented under the relevant provincial conservation authority.

In Mpumalanga, this is the Mpumalanga Parks and Tourism Authority, in KwaZulu-Natal, Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife and the Eastern Cape, Eastern Cape Parks Board and Tourism Authority

In relation to important Birds Area, BirdLife South Africa in leading.

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> At the national level the NPAES was developed. This serves as a framework for provincial government departments to develop local implementation strategies. The goal of the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) is to achieve cost effective protected area expansion for improved ecosystem representation, ecological sustainability and resilience to climate change. The NPAES highlights how we can become more efficient and effective in allocating the scarce human and financial resources available for protected area expansion. It sets protected area targets, maps priority areas for protected area expansion, and makes recommendations on mechanisms to achieve this. The common set of targets and spatial priorities provided by the NPAES enable co-ordination between the many role players involved in protected area expansion.

The Biodiversity Stewardship Programme is contributing increasingly to the expansion of the protected area estate on identified critical biodiversity areas, without the need for expensive land acquisition and management programmes

Additionally continuous designation of Ramsar sites. Presently there are 22 sites designated as Ramsar sites in South Africa.

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

on-going

Please provide details

> Tracking data has been collected on several species of seabirds in South Africa. Data are being collected on Adult breeding African penguins and both juvenile and adult Cape gannets.

Several tracking data is being collected at the Prince Edward Islands. species being tracked are 18 Indian yellow nosed albatross, both 20 adult and 10 juvenile sooty and light mantled albatross. four species of penguins breeding at the island have also been tracked: 10 Macaroni penguin. See the attached spreadsheet:

Number PTT's deployed

Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross

2008 10

2011 8

Total 18

Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross

2013 6

Total 6

Sooty Albatross

2008 2

2009 7

2011 2

2012 5

2013 14

2014 10

2015 5

Total 45

Light-mantled Sooty Albatross

2008 2

2008 2

2009 3

2011 2

2012 0

2013 1

2014 3

Total 13

Northern Giant Petrel

2008 2

2010 3

2011 2

2012 3

Total 7

Southern Giant Petrel

2008 2

2010 3

2011 2

2012 3

Total 7

Black-browed Albatross

2005 4

2006 2

2006 2

Total 8

Shy Albatross

2005 3

2006 1

2016 - Cape gannet - 10

Emperor Penguins - 10

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Copy of Tracking Database \(4\) for vultures.xls](#)

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):

> we continue to seabirds in Antarctica on emperor penguins and snow petrels. Seals are being tracked here in south africa and Prince Edward islands. the foraging ranges of highly migratory marine mammals including whales are being investigated and tracked in south Africa. Research and monitoring of migratory species such as the sharks and turtles is also being undertaken: Monitoring of the breeding sites of the 2 nesting species of turtle in S.A. (Leatherback and Loggerhead) and evaluation of movement and migration of non-nesting species

Evaluation of Whale shark seasonal abundance and residency in SA. Tagging and monitoring of large scale movements of other species of Sharks i.e ragged and tiger sharks.

Operation Phakhisa has been initiated in South Africa which includes establishment of the representative system of the MPAs of which several few MPAs are being targeted. This will also serve a protection of some vulnerable marine ecosystem including species of greater conservation concern. The MPAs will offer securing such areas as important and ecological significance areas especially foraging areas

If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:

> n/a

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Vastly enhanced conservation needs information has been gathered on habitat use by Black Harriers for example in largescale movements across southern Africa.

VII. Membership

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)

> In the previous reporting cycle, South Africa, through the National Focal Point initiated contact with Botswana and Namibia to be parties of the CMS and its Agreement

1a. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> National Department of Environmental Affairs

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Since then, results are pending

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> South Africa is an important range state of migratory birds and has an opportunity to play an important role not only locally, but also in global conservation efforts of these species and their habitats

At a National level the Minister of Environmental Affairs, Mrs Edna Molewa on 15 October 2015 led the celebrations for World Migratory Bird Day at the Marievale Bird Sanctuary in Gauteng Province. This celebration was jointly organised by the National Department of Environmental Affairs and BirdLife South Africa as the Communication Education and Awareness (CEPA). In 2016, the WMBD was celebrated through awareness raising initiatives, including a media statement released by the Minister of Environmental Affairs. Several organizations such as the University of Limpopo Big Birding Bash and the Field and Forest Birdwatching celebrated the day by educational and bird watching activities respectively.

As well, South Africa also celebrated the World Wetlands Day (WWD), which is celebrated annually on the 2nd of February. Linking to this was the Flufftail Festival: This is an initiative by BirdLife South Africa and partners, including the South African government. In 2016, the Flufftail Festival was held at Cresta Shopping Centre, Johannesburg from 02 to 08 February 2016. The 2017 Flufftail Festival will take place from 31 January to 06 February 2017 in Maponya Mall, Soweto. This event and the contribution by the Department will form part of the awareness raising activities in support of the celebration of World Migratory Bird Day, which is celebrated annually on 10 May 2017.

In addition to the above, a Communique about the CMS and its Agreement was developed to bring relevant stakeholders on board in terms CMS and how it works. This was circulated to the National Scientific Council member and other relevant stakeholders. Additional,

At a regional level, Contact has been made with Namibia to for Namibia to be part of the CMS family

At a Global level, South Africa, successful hosted a 'Sub-regional Workshop on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds' which was held on 24 August 2015 in Cape Town, in response to CMS Resolution 11.15. It was jointly organized by the Secretariats of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (UNEP/CMS), the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (UNEP/AEWA), and the Coordinating Unit of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MoU). The European Commission, through the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) Programme Cooperation Agreements with UNEP sponsored this workshop.

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> The National department of Environmental Affairs is the lead department in this regard supported by partners such as Provincial Conservation Authorities, the South African Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), the South African National Parks (SANParks); Eskom, BirdLife South Africa, The Endangered Wildlife Trust, Middelpunt Wetland Trust academic Institutions

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Partnership between government and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) is important in the implementation of the Convention and continuous information flow in relation to the established National Scientific Council

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> 1 South Africa, successful hosted a 'Sub-regional Workshop on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds' which was held on 24 August 2015 in Cape Town.

2. South Africa, successful hosted African Regional Preparatory Meeting for AEWA MOP6 meeting in Cape Town which took place from 25-27 August August 2015 in Cape Town. This meeting will enable the National Focal Points (NFPs) from the AEWA African Contracting Parties to deliberate on key issues of relevance to the conservation of migratory waterbirds in the region, to be addressed at the 6th Session of the AEWA Meeting of the Parties (MOP6), which took place from 9 - 14 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany.

3. Over and above hosting and providing financial and in-kind resources for the successful coordination of these workshop, RSA also contributed financial resources to the CMS Secretariat to develop a new strategic plan for migratory species.

4. South Africa government provided partial funding to a research project conducted by BirdLife South Africa for the implementation of the International Single Species Action Plan for *Sarothrura ayresi* (White-winged Flufftail), a CMS Appendix II and AEWA listed species. The project is on-going till 2017.

5. South Africa government sponsored the Flufftail Festival, an initiative by BirdLife South Africa and partners celebrated in the margins of WWD

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Due to the global financial situation and the current financial situation South Africa is experiencing as well as the cost cutting measures implemented across all government departments, South Africa could not contribute to the CMS Trust Fund

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> South Africa government in partnership with Peace Parks Foundation assisted in translocation of elephants from South Africa to Mozambique through the Greater Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) treaty. This is one of the major achievement in relation to cooperation in particular of the GLTP treaty.

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning Conservation Measures for Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa which entered into effect on 1 July 1999 under the auspices of the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), also known as the Bonn Convention. The MoU focuses on the protection of six marine turtle species that are estimated to have rapidly declined in numbers along the Atlantic Coast of Africa. The MoU covers 26 range States (Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Portugal (Azores, Madeira), São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain (Canary Islands), Togo and United Kingdom). As of May 2013, 23 range States have signed the MoU but it has been reported as not adequately implemented with very few countries such as South Africa only actively engaging in the implementation of the MoU. South Africa as a member and Vice Chair of the Scientific Council is engaging with key experts, potential sponsors, the African Union, the West African countries and the CMS Secretariat in an attempt to get the problem resolved. This is largely taking into account the South- South Cooperation in resolving biodiversity issues in general and conservation of migratory species in particular.

Contact has been made or initiated with Namibia for Namibia to be part of the CMS

South Africa government through Birdlife South Africa provided technical and scientific assistance towards the development of the Multi-species Action Plan for the Benguela Upwelling System which was adopted at AEWA MoP 6 in Nov 2015 in Bonn Germany. An action-planning workshop was held in Namibia in September 2014. This draft International Multi-species Action Plan (MSAP) for the Conservation of the Benguela Current System

Coastal Seabirds was developed for nine priority species, as identified by AEWA Table 1 (version revised at MOP5) and verified by the AEWA Technical Committee. The species covered by this plan include

- African Penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*): Endangered
- Bank Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax neglectus*): Endangered
- Cape Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax capensis*): Endangered
- Cape Gannet (*Morus capensis*): Vulnerable
- African Oystercatcher (*Haematopus moquini*): Near Threatened
- Crowned Cormorant (*Microcarbo coronatus*): Near Threatened
- Damara Tern (*Sternula balaenarum*): Near Threatened
- Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia caspia*): Least Concern
- Greater Crested Tern *Thalasseus bergii* (ssp. *bergii*): Least Concern

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Not Applicable

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[CMS Small Grant Proposal - K2C Bird Migration Project.docx](#)

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

No

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> 1. Several applications has been sent to WILDLIFE WITHOUT BORDERS CRITICAL FUND for a project on White winged flufftail

2. Application for funding has been submitted to DEFRA for a regional workshop for the training of the trainers workshop

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Request for letter of endorsement - White winged Flufftail Project proposal.doc](#)

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:

Strategic and Institutional Matters

Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)

› Actions under this Resolution are Directed to the Secretariat and the Standing Committee

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Res. 11.2)

› South Africa as the Vice-Chair of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 attended and participated in several meetings of this Working Group within the reporting period. The Strategic Plan Working Group was mainly expected to review drafts of the SPMS indicators and of the Companion Volume on Implementation, and discuss and agree plans towards their further elaboration and finalization with a view to their submission to COP12 for consideration and adoption.

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (Res. 11.1)

› Actions under this Resolution are directed to the Secretariat and the Standing Committee.

Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society (Res. 11.11)

› In relation to this Resolution, South Africa established the National Scientific Council which is represented by member from Government, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs); and Academia. This Scientific Council is responsible of advising in terms of the implementation of the obligations of the CMS and its daughter Agreements and MoUs. In this case, Representatives of the above mentioned organisations assisted in terms of the development of this report.

World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)

› On 15 October 2015 the Minister led the celebration of World Migratory Bird Day at the Marievale Bird Sanctuary in Gauteng Province. This celebration was jointly organised by the National Department of Environmental Affairs and BirdLife South Africa as the Communication Education and Awareness (CEPA). In 2016, the WMBD was celebrated through awareness raising initiatives, including a media statement released by the Minister of Environmental Affairs. Several organizations such as the University of Limpopo Big Birding Bash and the Field and Forest Birdwatching celebrated the day by educational and bird watching activities respectively.

Outreach and Communication Issues (Res. 11.8)

› Unfortunately due to the global financial status and the cross cutting measure implemented by government in all spheres of government South Africa could not provide voluntary contributions towards the development and implementation of the communication strategy and towards ongoing communication activities being carried out by the Secretariat, giving priority to the activities proposed in the CMS Communication, Information and Outreach Plan for 2015-2017

Development of CMS Agreements (Res. 11.12)

› Acknowledging that the development and servicing of Agreements are subject to the availability of resources and the current global financial situation, South Africa was not in a position develop any Agreement of Memorandum of Understanding and to provide voluntary financial and other support where possible for the effective operation of Agreements under this Convention

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (Res. 11.10)

› South Africa working together with Uganda in a joint CMS-CITES collaboration towards the of African lion in CITES Appendix 1 and CMS Resolution 11.32 on the Conservation and Management of African Lion (*Panthera leo*). The outcomes of this work were debated at CITES COP 17 in Johannesburg, South Africa as well as the 45th CMS Standing Committee meeting

Avian Species and Issues

Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18)

› Not Applicable to South Africa

Poisoning Migratory Birds (Res. 11.15)

› South Africa hosted a 'Sub-regional Workshop on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds' was held on 24 August 2015 in Cape Town in response to CMS Resolution 11.15. It was jointly organized by the Secretariats of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (UNEP/CMS), the African-Eurasian

Waterbird Agreement (UNEP/AEWA), and the Coordinating Unit of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MoU). The European Commission, through the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) Programme Cooperation Agreements with UNEP sponsored this workshop.

The purpose of the workshop was to develop a Sub-regional Implementation Plan for the CMS Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds covering the southern African sub-region. As part of the implementation of this Plan, South Africa is in the process of establishing the National Wildlife Poisoning Working Group (WPWG). The main objectives of the WPWG are to:

- develop a National Wildlife Poisoning Strategy which will assist in aligning to the international strategy; and
- review the causes and consequences of poisoning of wildlife and recommend appropriate actions and mitigation measures to address the problems.

In this case the draft Terms of Reference has been developed and circulated to stakeholders for inputs

Terrestrial Species and Issues

Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna (Rec. 9.2)

> Not applicable to South Africa

Tigers and other Asian Big Cats (Rec. 9.3)

> Not applicable to South Africa

Conservation of the African Lion (Res. 11.32)

> South Africa attended and participated in the joint CMS-CITES workshop in Entebbe, Uganda in May 2016 concerning proposals to list the African Lion (*Panthera leo*) on the CMS Appendices and up list the species under CITES. In preparation of this workshop, South Africa provided inputs to the CMS questionnaire sent to Range States. The outcomes of this workshop was debated at the 17th meeting of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) which took place from 24 September to 4 October 2016 in Johannesburg, South Africa.

South Africa had been one of the sponsors of the statement at the CITES COP 17. The CITES COP had considered but rejected a proposal to uplist the Lion to Appendix I. Additionally, the CITES COP encouraged African lion range States to collaborate in implementing the decisions

Cross-cutting Issues

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (Res. 6.2 / Rec. 7.2 / Res. 8.14 / Res. 9.18 / Res. 10.14)

> Marine Living Resources Act (18 of 1998) regulates the fisheries sector and incorporates many goals and obligations, prescribed under the UN FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, including the prescribed mitigation measures for bycatch reduction in the various sectors. In addition gear restrictions and standards are prescribed in permits issued under this act for the various sectors.

In addition a National Plan of Action for Seabirds, seabird bycatch reduction has been in implementation since 2008 and its review is currently being undertaken.

Ecological Networks (Res. 10.3 / Res. 11.25)

> South Africa's protected area network currently falls far short of representing all ecosystems and maintaining ecological processes. In this context, the goal of the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) is to achieve cost effective protected area expansion for improved ecosystem representation, ecological sustainability and resilience to climate change. The NPAES highlights how we can become more efficient and effective in allocating the scarce human and financial resources available for protected area expansion. It sets protected area targets, maps priority areas for protected area expansion, and makes recommendations on mechanisms to achieve this. The common set of targets and spatial priorities provided by the NPAES enable co-ordination between the many role players involved in protected area expansion.

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.26)

> National Climate Change Response White Paper (2012) has been developed and as part of the implementation programs several ecosystem and species (protected, threatened and vulnerable) based long term adaptation scenarios generated to evaluate potential impacts, mitigation and response scenarios.

Resolution 11.26 calls for Parties to develop and implement monitoring regimes that are adequate to distinguish declines in populations from transboundary range shifts; diagnose the causes of decline, and to help analyse the impact of climate change on migratory species, inter alia through the following measures in relation to Monitoring and research.

In this case, Midgley et al. (2003) used distribution models to project Protea species range changes in the Fynbos Biome by 2050 and found that at least one third of the Protea species would have complete range dislocation as a consequence of climate change impacts. Midgley et al. (2006) also assessed migration range limitations for the Protea species and discovered that in persisting species, range loss with climate change slowed with increasing change, possibly because species that did not suffer complete range dislocation had ranges contracting into core areas that were relatively resilient to climate change.

Although not specific to migratory species, the Department of Environmental Affairs, in collaboration with the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) is currently involved in a process of developing guidelines for the identification and implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation projects which are aimed at utilising biodiversity and ecosystems to help people to adapt to the impacts of climate change. This follows on from the Strategic Framework Overarching Implementation Plan for Ecosystem-based Adaptation which has been developed by DEA and SANBI.

South Africa through the Department of Environmental Affairs has developed a Monitoring and evaluation System to monitor the development and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation activities.

Additionally, an international workshop on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) and disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR) was hosted in 2016 by DEA in partnership with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and involved a representative from the CMS Secretariat (Borja Heredia) who contributed inputs relating to the CMS Resolution 11.26 on the "Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species", in as far as it references the impacts of climate change on migratory species, including the impact on habitats and on local communities dependent on the ecosystem services provided by these species.

A technical report on EbA and Eco-DRR was developed by the CBD Secretariat subsequent to the aforementioned workshop. The technical report provides a synthesis of experiences with ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and DRR

Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD); and the draft National Adaptation Strategy.

Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies (Res. 10.2)

> Nothing has been done in this regard as this is not yet relevant to South Africa

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (Res. 7.3)

> Oil Spill contingency plans have been developed for 25 local coastal zones (2012). In addition contingency plans exist for oiled seabirds and there is a contingency plan for other oiled marine species. These also include seabird rescue plans for colonies. This is in addition to disaster management and operational response plans.

Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

> This Resolution:

Calls on Parties and non-Parties to address threats from IAS and particularly to undertake concrete dedicated actions aimed at preventing and mitigating the negative impact of IAS on migratory species, consistent with applicable international obligations and with a focus on CMS-listed species, including the elaboration of national lists of species for which restrictions might apply, development and further implementation of specific and/or thematic action plans and management plans for species and pathways of greater concern, focusing on Best Practices for Addressing Risks to Biodiversity including preventing the introduction of listed species, and where IAS threats have established eradicating priority IAS from priority sites, or controlling priority IAS threats (where eradication isn't feasible) also at priority sites.

- South Africa has so far developed the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, Alien and Invasive Species (NEMBA-A&IS) regulations which became law on 1 October 2014.
- The A&IS regulations contain 556 species (24 bird species) as amended on 29 July 2016. These regulations are supported by a draft National Strategy for Management for Biological Invasions which will guide our future efforts in this regard. The national strategy also analysed, identified and prioritised pathway in which alien species may arrive and enter the country.
- South Africa is also in the process of finalising the development of a National Alien and Invasive Species monitoring Framework, which will include monitoring the status, trends, impact of invasive species on ecosystem.
- The AIS regulation provides a framework for conducting risk assessment. To give effect to the implementation of the framework, South Africa has developed processes for the scientific review of risk analyses, including a National Biological Control Release Application Review Committee and an Alien Species Risk Analysis Review Panel to provide scientific review. These provide scientific oversight to governmental decisions and to applications received from the South African public.
- Since 1995, South Africa has embarked in the Working for Water (WfW) which aims to control eradicate and prevent further fight against invasive alien plants is spearheaded by the, launched in 1995 and administered previously through the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry and now the Department of Environmental Affairs. This programme works in partnership with local communities, to whom it provides jobs, and also with Government departments including the Departments of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Agriculture, and Trade and Industry, provincial departments of agriculture, conservation and environment, research foundations and private companies.
- Since its inception in 1995, the working for water programme has cleared more than one million hectares of invasive alien plants providing jobs and training to approximately 20 000 people from among the most marginalized sectors of society per annum. Of these, 52% are women in all nine of South Africa's provinces. Invites Parties and non-Parties to take into account the risk of migratory species to become invasive themselves if translocated and/or introduced outside their natural range, by undertaking dedicated risk

assessments incorporating future climate change scenarios for any movement of animals, including measures related to conservation actions targeting endangered species;

Conveying, moving or otherwise translocating any specimen of an alien or listed invasive species; is a restricted activity in terms of NEMBA and triggers risk assessment in terms of the AIS regulations.

Further invites Parties and non-Parties to take into account the risk of facilitating the introduction or spread of IAS while implementing any climate change mitigation or adaptation measures;

South Africa takes into account indigenous species when restoring or implementing climate change mitigation or adaptation projects, such includes the use of spekboom to restore plant cover in degraded thicket i.e. Buffelsdraai Community Restoration Project.

Instructs the Secretariat to encourage Parties and non-Parties: (i) to ensure at national level, effective collaboration in relation to issues concerning IAS among national authorities and focal points that deal with the CBD, the CITES, Ramsar Convention, the Bern Convention, IMO, IPPC, OIE and other organizations as appropriate (ii) to address threats from IAS and (iii) as appropriate, to make full use of existing guidelines in addressing the risks associated with the introduction of alien species;

This addressed through the MEAs forum where national focal points meeting to discuss the cross cutting issues and encouraging synergies. In addition the CBD invasive species programme is implemented in South Africa in consultation with the National Contact Points of the CITES, Ramsar Convention, the Bern Convention, IMO, IPPC, OIE.

Renewable Energy and Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.27)

> South Africa hosted the First Meeting of the Multi-Stakeholder Energy Task Force which took place from 1 - 2 December 2016 in Cape Town. This is the multi-stakeholder platform that works towards reconciling renewable energy developments with conservation of migratory species.

South Africa is represented by the National Department of Environmental Affairs, the Endangered Wildlife Trust Energy Task Force and BirdLife South Africa.

The role of the Energy Task Force is to facilitate the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the process of reconciling energy sector developments with the conservation of migratory species through promoting the implementation of relevant guidelines and tools as well as addressing substantial gaps in knowledge; strengthening regional and international networks and stimulating communication and exchange of information, experience, best practice and know-how.

Other remarks:

> None

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

Chiroptera

Eidolon helvum (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Miniopterus schreibersii (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Otomops martiensseni (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Miniopterus natalensis (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Cetacea

Cephalorhynchus heavisidii

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Lagenorhynchus obscurus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Orcinus orca

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sousa chinensis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Balaenoptera bonaerensis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Balaenoptera borealis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Balaenoptera edeni

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Balaenoptera physalus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Caperea marginata

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Proboscidea

Loxodonta africana

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sphenisciformes

Spheniscus demersus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bird Atlas of Birds of Southern Africa and the species need further protection following a rapid decline by 90% to approximately 17 000 breeding pairs in 2016 . It is endangered now and continue to show a declining trend.

Procellariiformes

Diomedea chrysostoma

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Diomedea epomophora

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Diomedea exulans

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phoebetria fusca

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Phoebetria palpebrata

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Macronectes giganteus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Macronectes halli

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Procellaria aequinoctialis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Procellaria cinerea

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconiiformes

Egretta vinaceigula

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ixobrychus sturmii

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia ciconia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia episcopus microscelis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia nigra

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Mycteria ibis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Plegadis falcinellus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Falconiformes

Pandion haliaetus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Galliformes

Coturnix coturnix coturnix

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Gruiformes

Aenigmatolimnas marginalis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Crex crex

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Porzana porzana (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Porzana pusilla intermedia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sarothrura ayresi

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sarothrura boehmi

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Charadriiformes

Dromas ardeola

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Glareola nordmanni

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Glareola pratincola

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Chlidonias niger niger

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus genei

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus melanocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna albifrons

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna balaenarum

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bird Atlas of Birds of Southern Africa

Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Bird Atlas of Birds of Southern Africa

Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna hirundo hirundo (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna paradisaea (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna repressa

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Columbiformes

Streptopelia turtur turtur

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Coraciiformes

Merops apiaster

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Coracias garrulus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Passeriformes

Hirundo atrocaerulea

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sporophila ruficollis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Testudinata

Podocnemis expansa

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Orectolobiformes

Rhincodon typus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Lamniformes

Carcharodon carcharias

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State