



**CONVENTION ON
MIGRATORY
SPECIES**

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Agenda Item 20.1 - 20.2

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS

AFRICA

(Prepared by the Secretariat)

Summary:

This document provides an analysis of the National Reports for the region of Africa. Results are summarized in this document and visually presented in Annex I.

This regional analysis has been prepared by the Secretariat to inform Parties and as a basis for further discussions at the regional preparatory meetings for COP13 to be held in November 2019 in Bonn.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL REPORTS AFRICA

Background

National reporting is the principal means for understanding the state of implementation of CMS, and to guide future action. This analysis summarizes the information provided by Parties from the region of Africa for the period between COP12 (October 2017) and the deadline for reporting to COP13 (September 2019).

This regional analysis has been prepared in-house by the Secretariat to inform Parties and as a basis for discussions at the regional preparatory meetings for COP13 to be held in November 2019 in Bonn. Reports included in this analysis were received from 55 per cent of the Parties from the region (24 of the 44 Parties), including a number submitted past deadline, compared with a submission rate of 64 per cent at COP12.

Annex I presents percentages from single response questions, while whole numbers demonstrate the response from questions which allow multiple selections. Only questions with a reasonable response rate are presented. The global analysis of all National Reports submitted by Parties before the deadline can be found in document UNEP/CMS/COP13/Doc.20.1.

Main findings

Parties reported an increase in efforts to enhance and improve policy frameworks and legislation, and to further integrate themes of migratory species into strategies and planning processes. Most Parties reported that collaboration between focal points occurs and arrangements and agreements have improved conditions for migratory species and migration systems. Parties reported an increase in awareness programmes for migratory species, their habitats and migration systems and their prioritization in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) for conservation and management. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a significant role in awareness programmes as well as direct conservation efforts in the region. Most Parties have also made efforts to foster consideration of indigenous/local knowledge, innovations and practices as they relate to conservation and sustainable use to some extent.

Threats and pressures in the region have notable adverse impacts with high response rates, especially habitat destruction, direct killing and taking. Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation and management were also identified as notable threats and pressures for the region. Parties have reported that regional populations of CMS species have seen an increase in numbers to some extent. However, threats and pressures have had a direct detrimental influence on conservation as presented by Parties.

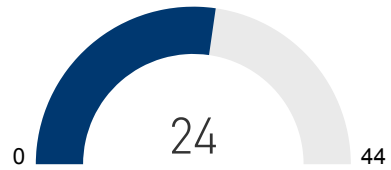
In the majority, Parties reported that limitations in the region relate to funds, equipment, exchange of information, and technical assistance. Further limited capacity and ability for habitat identification, assessments, and addressing the needs of relevant CMS species, their habitats and migration systems prevents action. Some progress towards achieving targets of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has been acknowledged by Parties in the region. However, much work remains to be done in this respect.

The main challenge in the analysis is due to a number of questions for which no responses were given and supporting documentation and evidence required for some questions was not provided. An example of this is question XIX.1 “During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?” to which more than half of Parties answered affirmatively. However, of those Parties, only half responded to the follow-up question “to which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution?”. In some cases, responses provided by Parties contradict earlier statements and responses in the questionnaire. An example of this is a majority of Parties explicitly addressed conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats, or migration systems in NBSAPs (Q XVI.1). However, few Parties were able to specifically elaborate on the “migratory species” aspects, with most suggesting impact under a broader “conservation” umbrella.

Next steps

Following the presentation and distribution of this analysis, the Secretariat will endeavour to receive feedback from Parties on the reporting process and current template with a view to making improvements towards the next reporting period that will be reflected in the COP Document COP13/Doc.20.2.

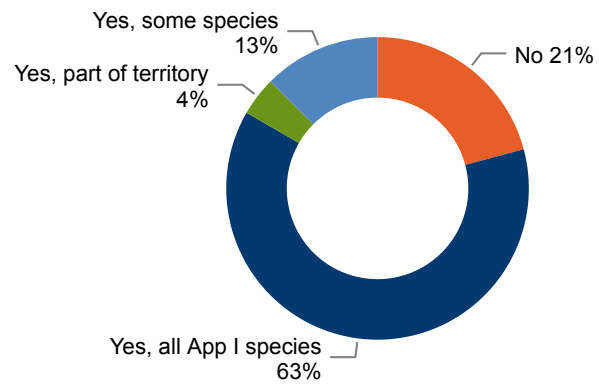
Submissions



55%

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

(IV.1) Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?



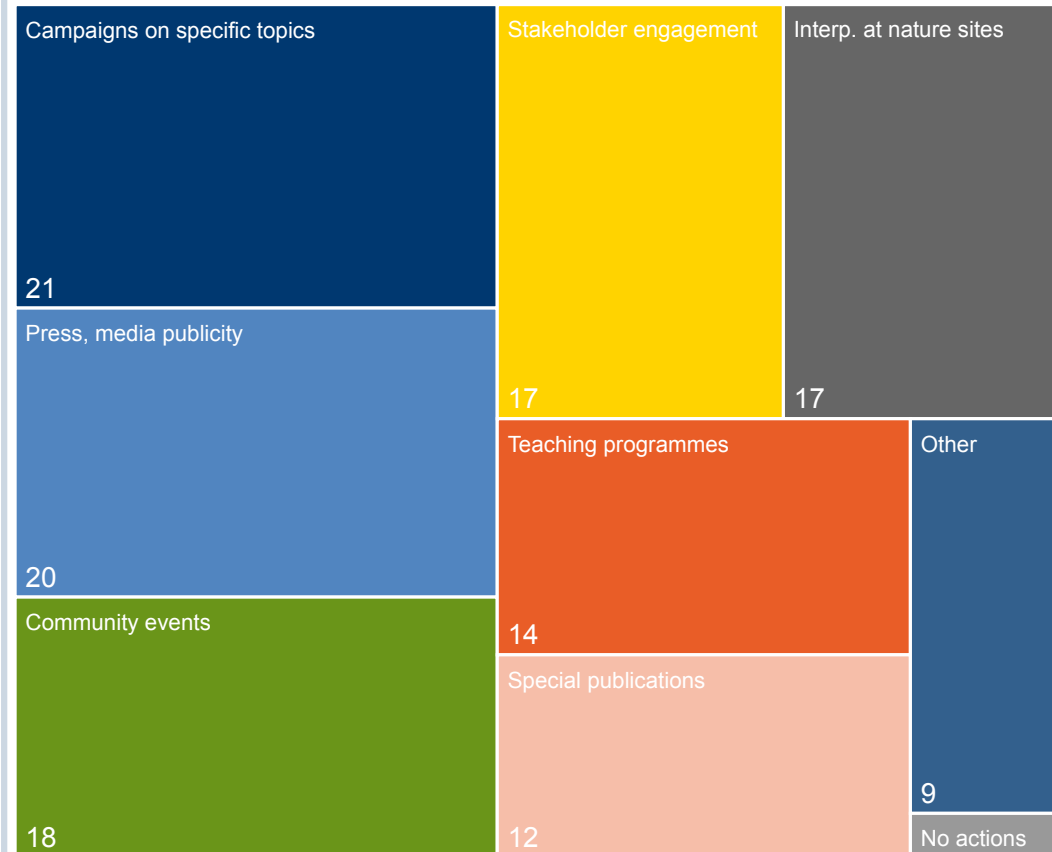
63% have not granted exceptions, where the taking of all Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation (IV.2),

and **71%** confirmed no flagged vessels engaged outside of national jurisdiction in intentional taking of Appendix I species (IV.4).

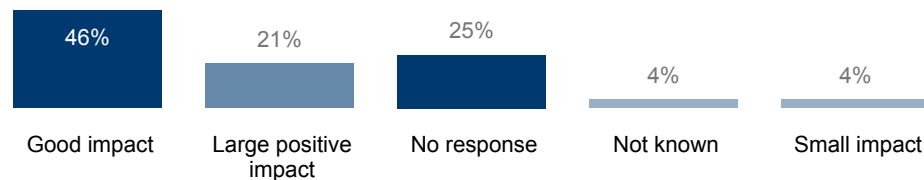


V. Awareness

(V.1) Actions that have increased people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems.



(V.3) Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?



VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in other Sectors and Processes

Non-governmental organizations demonstrate impactful regional involvement, such as in Ethiopia, where the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society is active in IBA Sites conservation, and the provision of funds for conservation projects in Eritrea from the GEF and IFAD.

Private sector in Kenya and Zimbabwe, for example, supports conservation of migratory species through funding conservation projects and conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs). In Madagascar, tourism operators ensure that their whale-watching activities commit to a code of conduct to ensure sustainability of the activity.

(VI.1) Does conservation of migratory species feature in strategies or planning processes relating to development, poverty reduction or livelihoods?



(VI.2) Do the values of migratory species and their habitats feature in other national reporting processes?

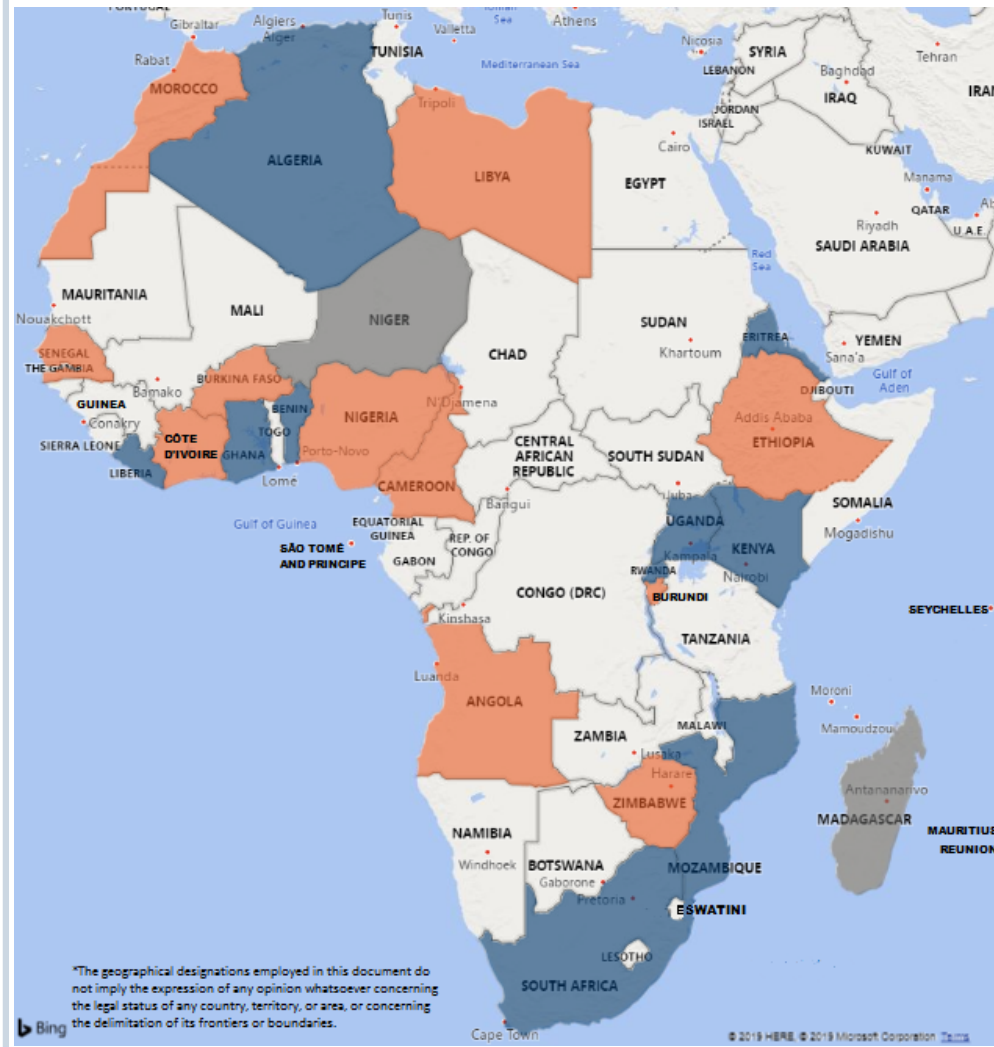


Note: Results represent only those parties which submitted national reports. Percentages are indicative of questions with singular choice, whole numbers indicate that parties may select more than one option.

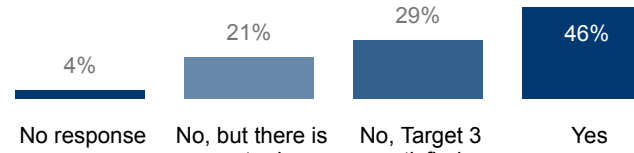
VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(VII.2) Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors/groups been established at national/territorial levels to address CMS implementation issues?

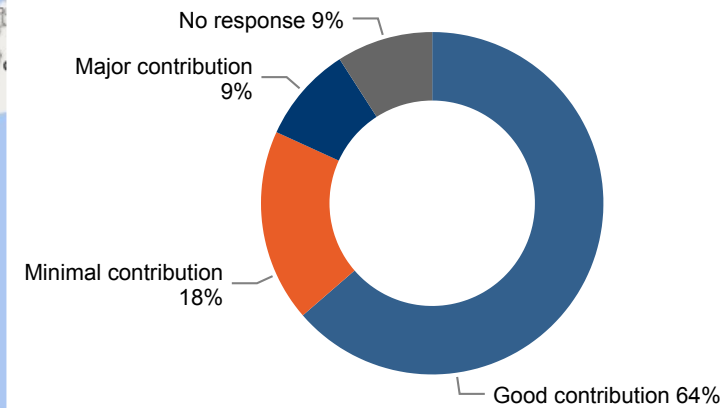
● No ● No response ● Yes



(VII.1) Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems improved?



To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species?



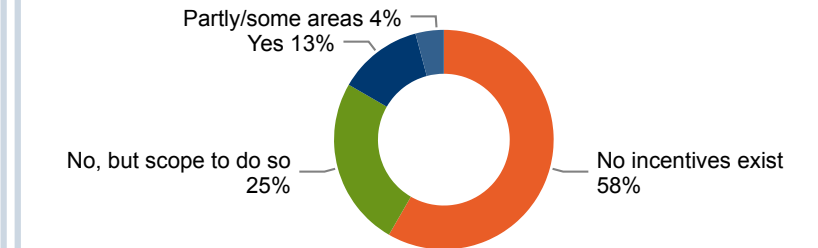
(VII.3) Do focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions collaborate to develop coordinated and synergistic approaches?



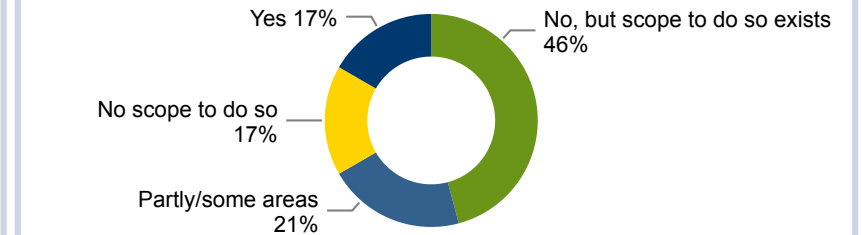
67% adopted legislation, policies, or action plans promoting community involvement in conservation of CMS species (VII.4).

VIII. Incentives

(VIII.1) Have any harmful incentives been eliminated, phased out or reformed resulting in benefit for migratory species?

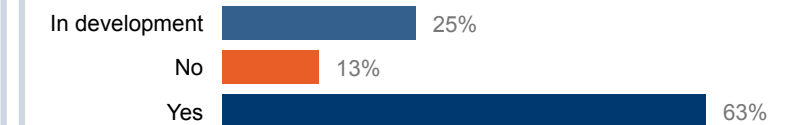


(VIII.2) Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives resulting in benefits for migratory species?



IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

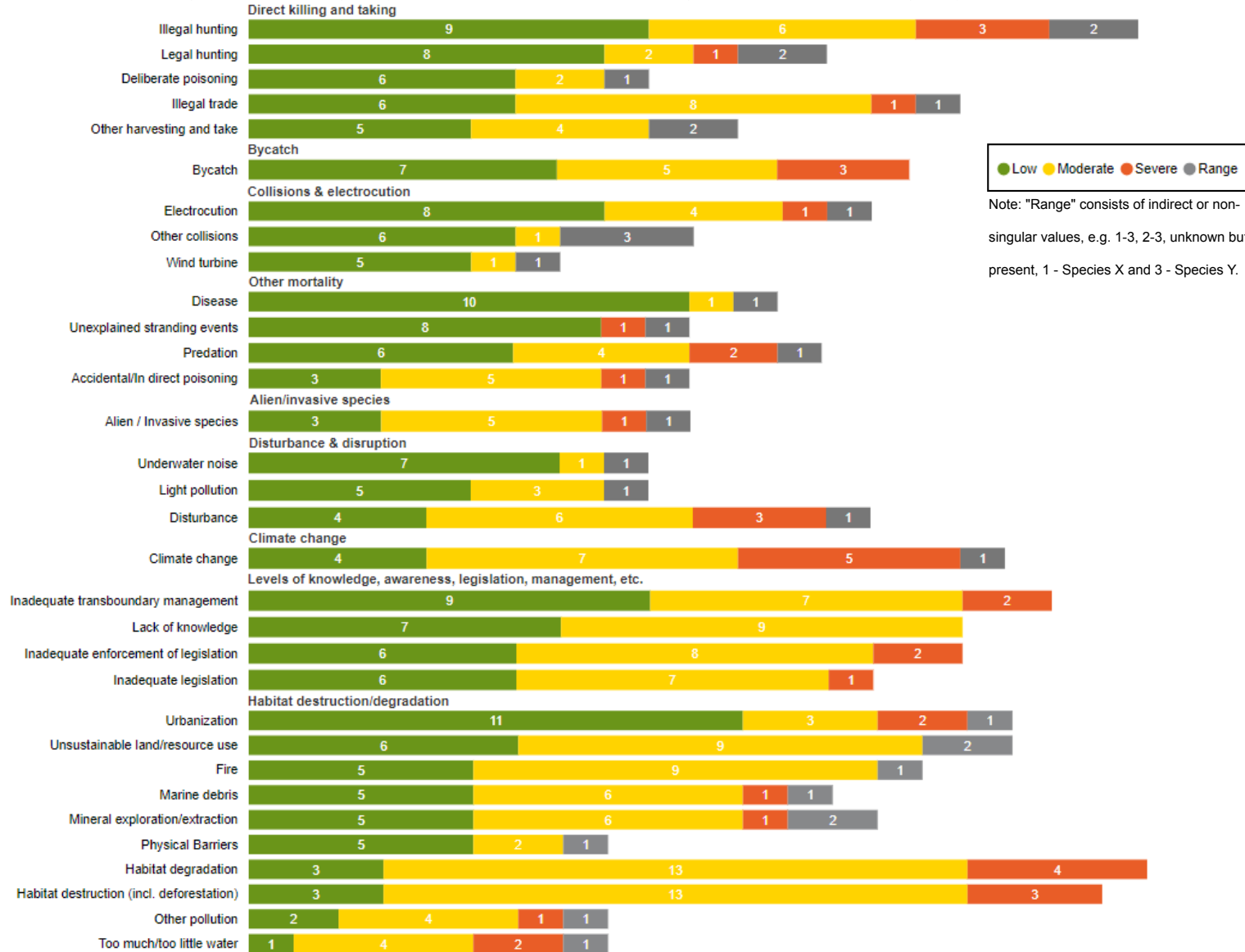
(IX.1) Have plans been implemented/steps taken concerning sustainable production/consumption which are contributing to results defined in SPMS Target 5?



Plans and legislation to support these efforts are common in the region. Kenya, for example, has established a National Task Force on Wildlife Utilization, which inspects facilities licensed to farm approved species.

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(X.1) Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?



● Low ● Moderate ● Severe ● Range
 Note: "Range" consists of indirect or non-singular values, e.g. 1-3, 2-3, unknown but present, 1 - Species X and 3 - Species Y.

(X.4) Has new legislation or other domestic measures been adopted in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4)(b)?



Significant advances in the region are mainly attributed to implementation of awareness programmes and anti-poaching efforts to counter threats and pressures against migratory species. In Ghana and Madagascar, for example, awareness programmes and implementation of legislation were vital in reduced poaching of turtles and collection of their eggs. In Morocco, efforts are made to control stray dogs to protect other species from predation. Efforts in Anti-poaching efforts demonstrated good results, as noted by Senegal, Kenya and Algeria. Despite achievements, many Parties noted inadequate levels of enforcement for what is necessary and hindrance from lack of funds, materials and institutional integrity (X.2).

Groups frequently identified as under notable influence from these pressures are **elephants, big cats, giraffes, raptors, turtles and sharks**

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

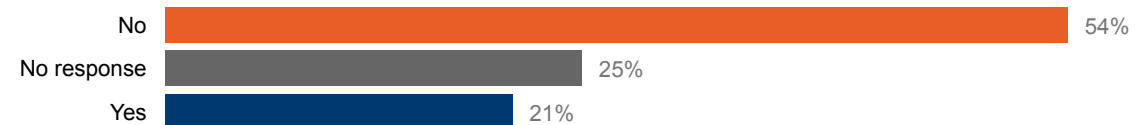
(XI.1) What major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices have been recorded?

Taxonomic Group	No. of Parties		No. of Taxa	
	Status Improved	Status Deteriorated	Status Improved	Status Deteriorated
Terrestrial Mammals (excluding bats)	4	3	7	3
Aquatic Mammals	1	0	1	0
Bats	1	1	1	1
Birds	1	1	4	1
Reptiles	1	0	1	0
Fish	1	0	1	0
Insects	0	0	0	0

Note: Table represents change in conservation status and in population.

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(XII.3) Have concerted actions under CMS to address the needs of relevant migratory species been implemented?



(XII.4) Have steps been taken which have contributed to achieving the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species?

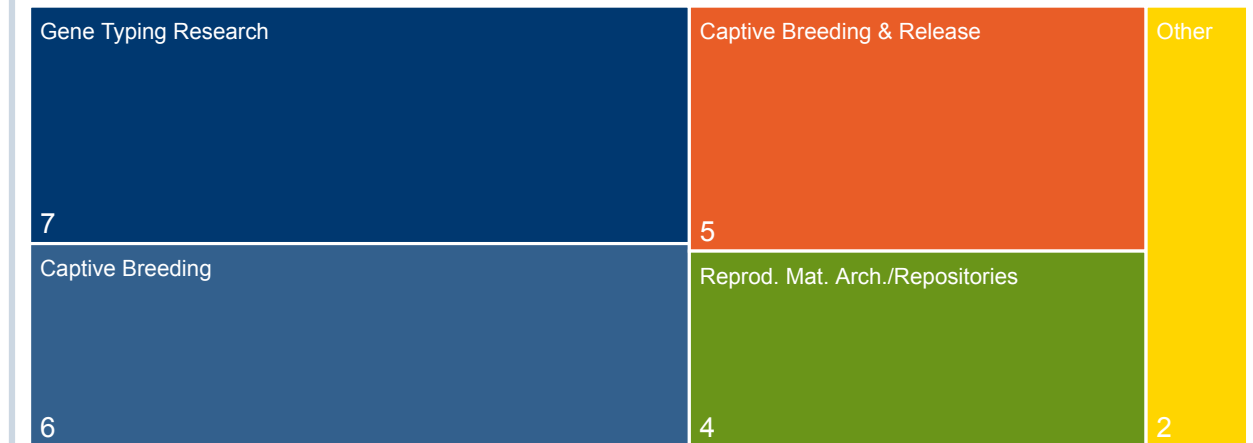


XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(XV.1) Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity?



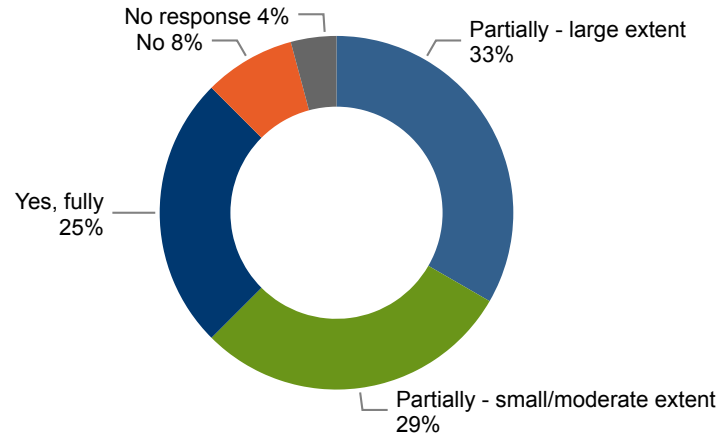
Relevant Strategies



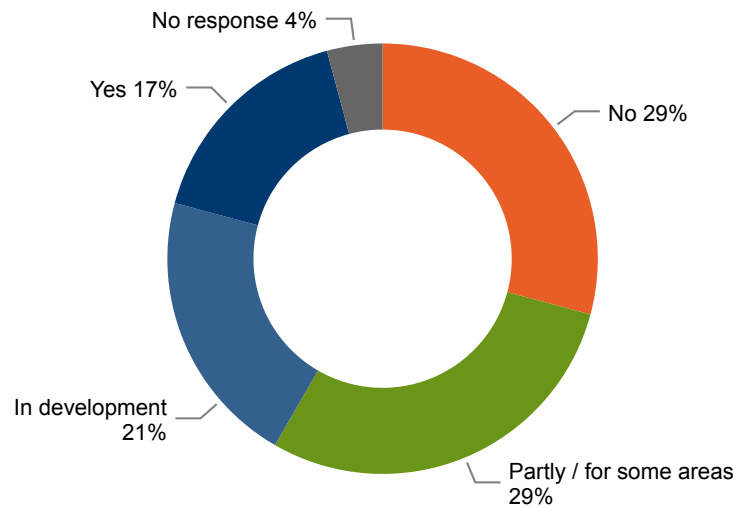
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XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

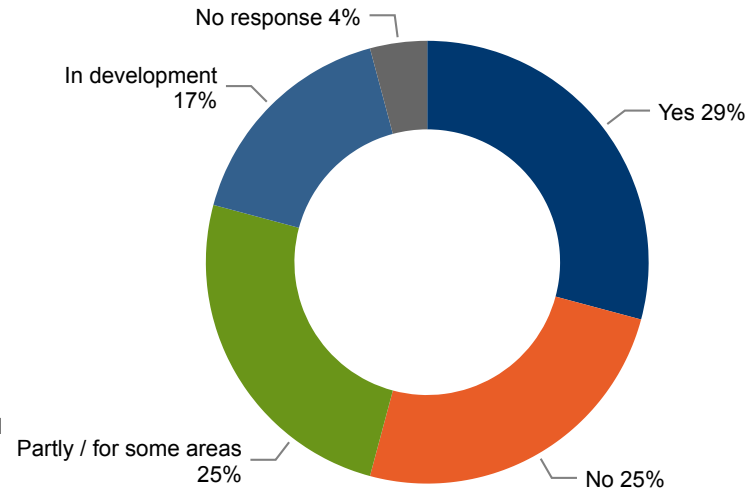
(XIII.1) Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified?



(XIII.2) Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?



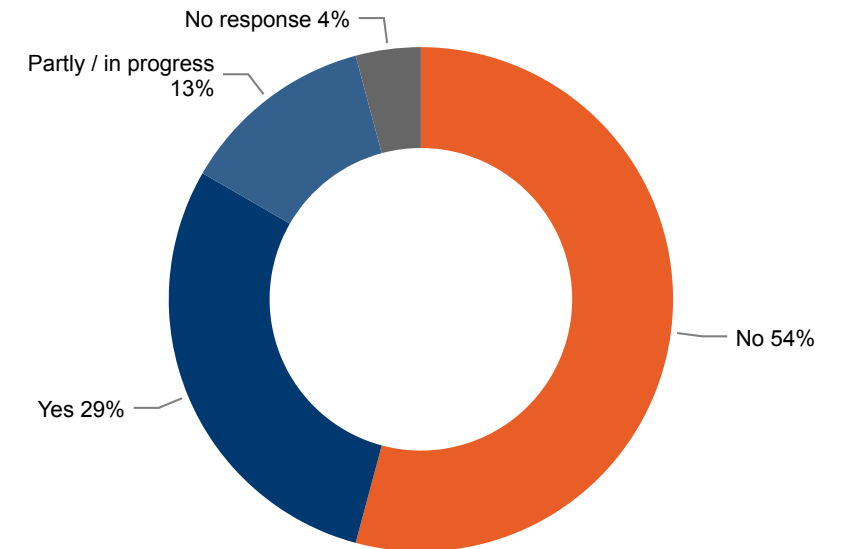
(XIII.4) In respect of protected areas that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?



75% implement area-based conservation measures that benefit migratory species beyond just Protected Areas (XIII.5).

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(XIV.1) Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species been undertaken since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?



(XIII.3) Has any new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4)(a) been adopted?



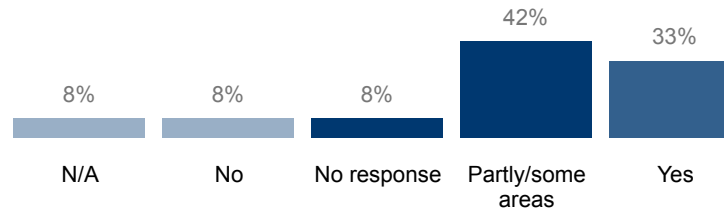
XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Actions Plans

71% explicitly address conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats, or migratory systems in the national biodiversity strategy or action plans (XVI.1).

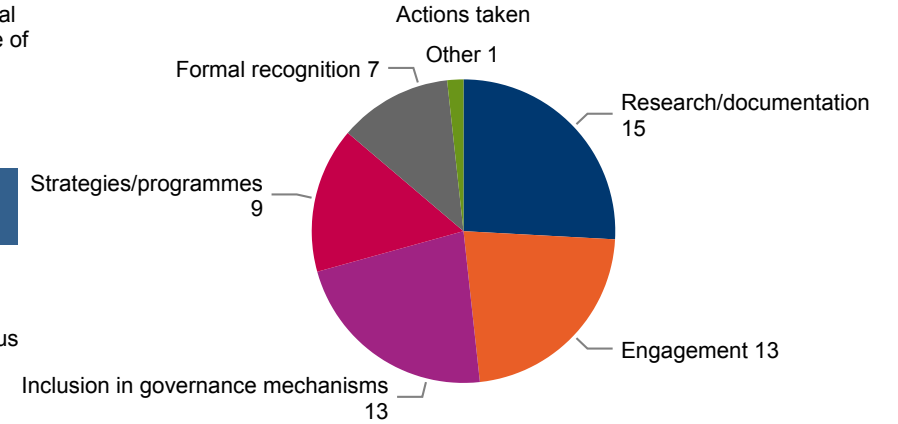
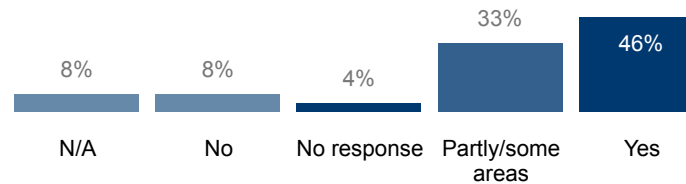
Strategy/actions plans and national targets are common throughout Africa with much implementation centered around strategic axes. Examples of implementation of these strategies range from delimiting reserves in Burundi, to the development of sensitivity atlases for specific protected areas to guide any development in Uganda, and further to improved coordination between government departments for components of the national strategy in the Seychelles.

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(XVII.1) Have actions been taken to foster consideration for the indigenous/local knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to conservation/sustainable-use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?



(XVII.2) Have actions been taken to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?



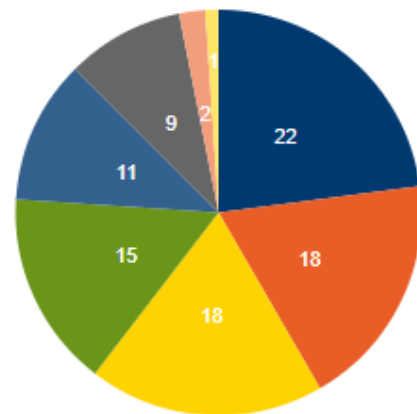
54%

Indicated some progress towards achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species, but more work is needed (XVII.3).

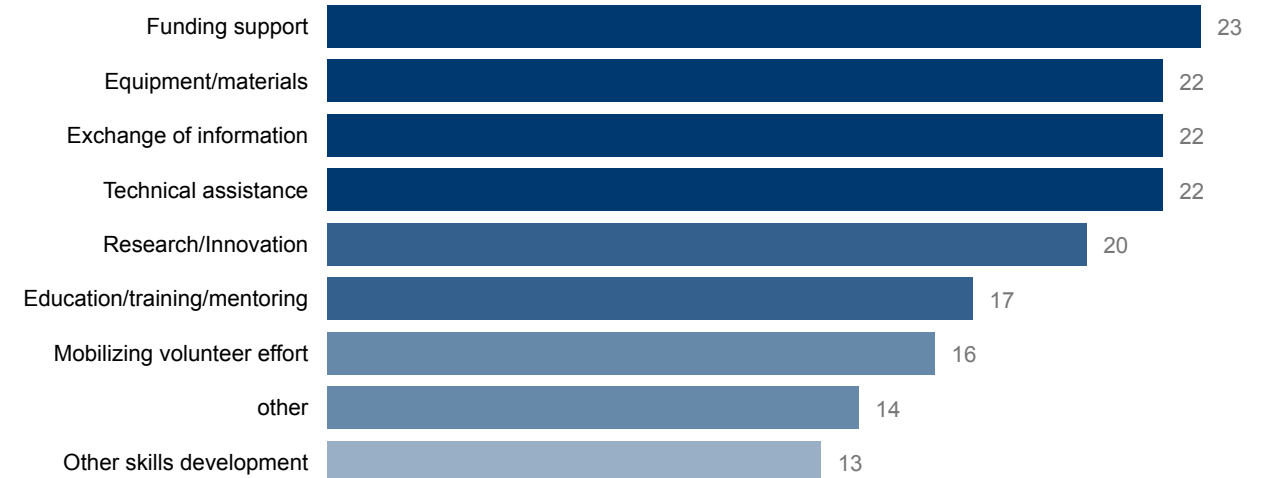
XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(XVIII.1) Steps taken contributing to achieving Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Education campaigns in schools
- Knowledge/data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Policy level agreements on research priorities
- Other
- No steps have been taken



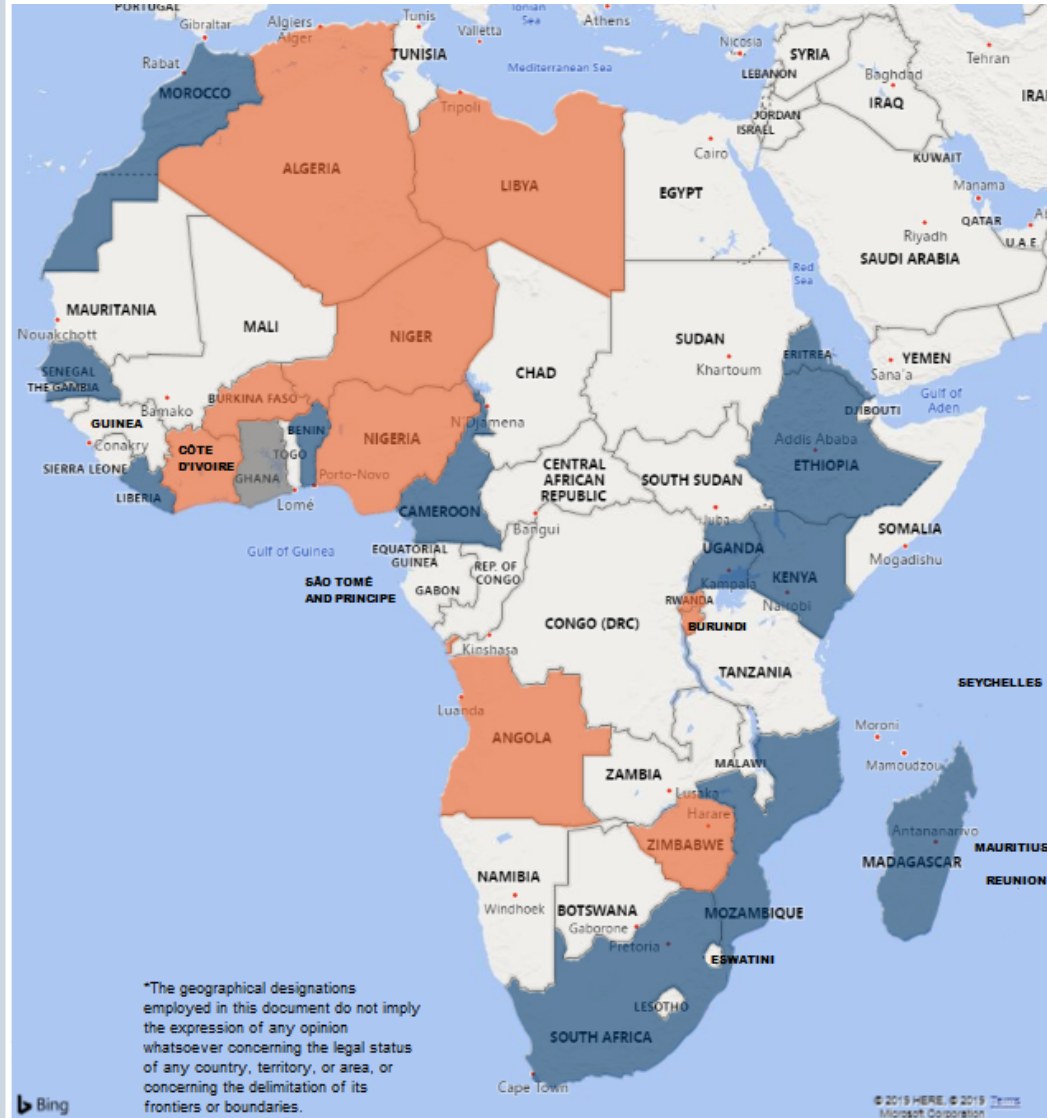
(XVIII.3) What assistance is required to build capacity to implement CMS obligations and Resolutions?



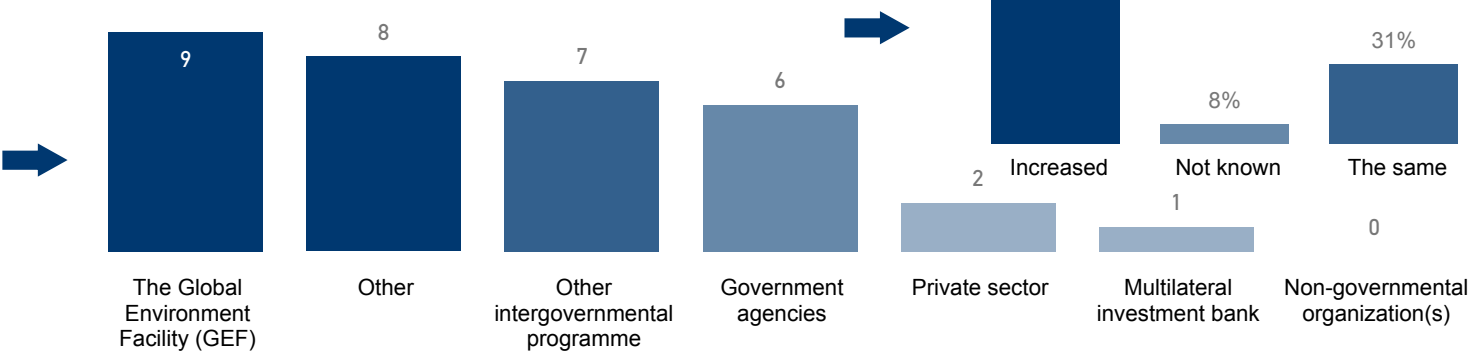
XIX. Resource Mobilization

(XIX.2) Have financial or other resources been received specifically benefiting migratory species?

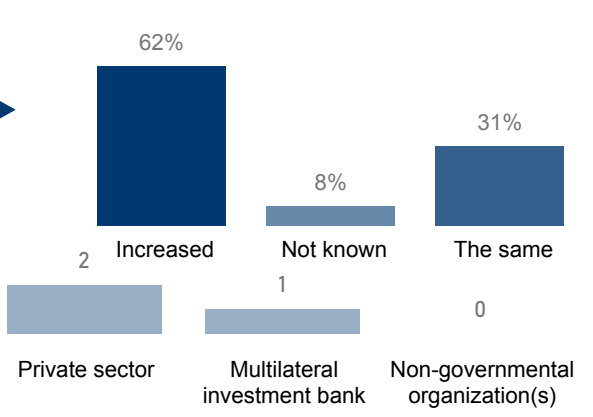
● No ● No response ● Yes



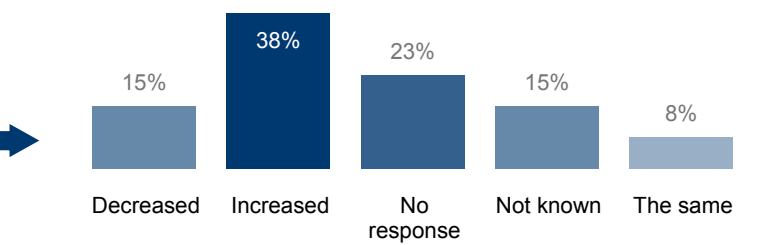
Sources of received financial or other resources



Overall levels of resourcing compared to the previous reporting period.



Overall levels of resourcing compared to the previous reporting period.



58% made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species within their country (XIX.1).



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