

2014 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 1 May 2014. The reporting period is 15 June 2011 to 1 May 2014.

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.

Reporting format 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) 2014.

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

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?

> Department of Environmental Affairs

Please list any other agencies that have provided input

> South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)

Birdlife South Africa (BSA)

Cape Nature

Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)

Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

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
> 2012-2014

Territories to which the Convention applies
> Republic of South Africa

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution
> Department of Environmental Affairs

Name and title of designated Focal Point
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Senior Policy Advisor: International Advisory Services

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Appointment to the Scientific Council

Full name of the institution
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and
Department of Environmental Affairs: Oceans and Coasts

Name and title of contact officer
> Ms Nopasika Malta Qwathekana (RSA Scientific Councillor and Deputy Chairperson of the Scientific Council)
and
Dr. Azwianewi Makhado (Alternate)

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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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Implementation

Competent Authority:

> Department of Environmental Affairs

Relevant implemented legislation:

> 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)

Environment Conservation Act (73 of 1989)
 National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)
 National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004)
 National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003)
 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)

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

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).
 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**EUROBATS (1994)****EUROBATS (1994)** Non Range State**ASCOBANS (1994)****ASCOBANS (1994)** Non Range State**AEWA (1999)****AEWA (1999)** Party**National Focal Point**

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Appointed member of the Technical Committee

Name

> vacant - in process. South Africa responded to the request to nominate and nominated one candidate from EWT

Address

> To be completed once the position is filled

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

ACCOBAMS (2001)

ACCOBAMS (2001)

Non Range State

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Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Non Range State

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Non Range State

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Signatory

Contact point

Name

> signed1999, not ratified

(Alternate:
 Dr Ronel Nel
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Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Middle-European Great Bustard MoU (2001)

Non Range State

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Signatory

Competent authority

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> Department of Environmental Affairs (South Africa)
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Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Bukhara Deer MoU (2002)

Non Range State

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Aquatic Warbler MoU (2003)

Non Range State

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Non-signatory Range State

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Non Range State

Dugong MoU (2007)

Dugong MoU (2007)

Non Range State

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Non Range State

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

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 agreement (AEWA) and MoUs. It cooperates with other national departments, provincial departments and conservation agencies on matters relating to CMS and conservation of habitats and species in general. Environmental issues are a concurrent competency

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 is contracted by the Department of Environmental Affairs 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

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

Yes

> The department is in the process to initiate the national committee which will be responsible for the implementation of the CMS obligations at a national level. while The Cape Town Branch 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 (PFIAO) 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 Bugeranus (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 Bugeranus (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.

> N/A

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

> NGO's, e.g. BIRDLIFE, WWF assist with animal rehabilitation centre's, coastal clean-up and funding of research projects and programmes.

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

> N/a

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

> Department of Environmental Affairs (Branch: Biodiversity and Conservation and Branch: Oceans & Coasts)
 Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
 South African National Parks
 South African National Biodiversity Institute
 Isimangaliso Wetland Park
 Endangered Wildlife Trust
 Birdlife South Africa
 Animal Demography Unit (University of Cape Town)
 Percy Fitzpatrick Institute (University of Cape Town)
 CapeNature

2- Aquatic Mammals

> Department of Environmental Affairs
 Branch: Oceans & Coasts

3- Reptiles

> Department of Environmental Affairs
 (Pretoria and Cape Town Office)

4- Terrestrial Mammals

> Department of Environmental Affairs (Branch: Biodiversity and Conservation)
 South African National Parks
 South African National Biodiversity Institute
 Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
 South African National Biodiversity Institute
 Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)

5- Fish

> Department of Environmental Affairs
 (Branch: Biodiversity and Conservation and Branch: Oceans & Coasts)
 South African Biodiversity Institute

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)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Regulations on Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) and provincial legislation (all indigenous species are protected and permits are required).

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

No

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

By-catch

Electrocutation

Habitat destruction

Wind turbines

Pollution

Other (please provide details):

> Halo effect caused by telecommunication towers and island bases with night lighting in clouded or misty conditions that cause birds to fly into obstacles. Climate change – e.g. expected increased storm intensity over the northern Indian could severely affect and impact on the global Amur Falcon population during migration

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

> The provincial conservation agencies are urged to develop Conservation plans which highlight Critical Biodiversity Areas that inform land use planning (EIA processes). In addition, the national government has established a National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy, thus expanding the conservation estate. In addition, a number of provincial conservation agencies, e.g. Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, have developed bioregional plans which identify key sensitive biodiversity areas including CMS habitats (and species), not under formal protection, and inform other sector plans used at a municipal land transformation and infrastructure decision making level. Conditions to reduce the by-catch of animals in long-line fisheries have been included in permits issued to fishing vessels. NGO rehabilitation centres for (particularly oiled) seabirds have been established and issued with permits to operate. Blinds are required on windows at Marion Island at night to minimize bird strikes.

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

> 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. Stewardship Programmes have been formalised on private and communally owned land in 6 provinces (6/9).

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

Poaching

Other (please specify)

> Land transformation, including agricultural and settlement expansion as well as climate change (particularly heat waves and other episodic weather events). Persecution and Disturbance of Wintering Roost Sites (e.g. migrating kestrels) should be added. Legislation is in place to address trade and poaching, but poorly enforced. The EWT works with communities surrounding roosts to inform them of their importance and to manage the removal of roost trees to reduce impact on overwintering birds.

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?

> Birds have been extensively highlighted in public- and policy-awareness publications about the impacts of land transformation and global environmental change . Biodiversity Management Plans for Species (BMP-s) are being developed for the conservation and management of indigenous species (Draft BMP for African Penguin). A process to list threatened and/or protected ecosystems has been initiated in order to address habitat loss particularly breeding areas for migratory species.

Procedures and Standard Terms and Conditions for keeping wild animals (inclusive of CMS and CITES listed species) in captivity have been drafted and are currently undergoing public consultation prior to adoption and implementation by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife in early 2011. These procedures and standard terms and conditions, may also be used by the other provincial agencies.

Feral cats have been eliminated from Marion Island.

Monitoring of the breeding populations of albatrosses and giant petrels is undertaken at Marion Island.

A survey of Prince Edward Island was conducted in 2001 to determine the populations of albatrosses and giant petrels at that island. The status of albatrosses and giant petrels at the Prince Edward Islands was published in African Journal of Marine Science volume 25 in 2003.

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

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

> Technical human capacity and financial resources.

(a) Investment in national early warning system;

(b) additional graduate conservation biology training bursaries;

(c) integrated permitting system to be used as a single platform through out the country and beyond.

(d) Forensic training for conservation staff and

(e) Rapid advice by CMS for officials

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: *Sarothrura ayresi*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Sande, E., Ndang'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):

Species restoration

> The development of a single species conservation and action plan to deal with the restoration of the White-winged Flufftail

Habitat protection

> The development of a single species conservation and action plan to deal with the restoration of the White-winged Flufftail

Habitat restoration

> The development of a single species conservation and action plan to deal with the restoration of the White-

winged Flufftail

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: *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

Habitat protection

> Roselands Private Nature Reserve in KZN

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.

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)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Regulations on Threatened and/or Protected Species

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

No

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

By-catch

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.

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

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.

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

> A total of 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.

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: *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

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 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: 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: Megaptera novaeangliae

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
- Education / awareness rising
- Species protection
- Habitat protection

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

> Continue with existing efforts.

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)?

Yes

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

No

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

- By-catch
- Other threats to migration (please provide details)

> 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 (please specify)

> 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: *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: *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

Control hunting / poaching

Species restoration

Habitat protection

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

> Research, monitoring and conservation to continue

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

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

> 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

4. TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals

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

- Electrocution
- Habitat fragmentation
- Poaching
- Man-made barriers

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?

> New 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

> 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)?

Yes

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*

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

stable

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:

> 14 May 2012

Period covered

> 2009-2011

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 ?

Yes

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> South Africa was involved in the Grey Crowned Crane Single Species Action Planning Workshop (being developed under the auspices of AEWA) held in Rwanda in September 2013. (However, a note that I did not see Grey Crowned Cranes separated out in the list of species, but it is in the AEWA list and could be construed to be included under Grus species.)

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 ?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> South Africa was involved in the Grey Crowned Crane Single Species Action Planning Workshop (being developed under the auspices of AEWA) held in Rwanda in September 2013. (However, a note that I did not see Grey Crowned Cranes separated out in the list of species, but it is in the AEWA list and could be construed to be included under Grus species.)

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 ?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> South Africa participated I the development of the Sharks MoU and the development of the action plan

South Africa will participate in the AEWA workshop_Benguela Seabirds Action Plan_9-12 September 2014

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?

Yes

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?

> Not now. Maybe in Future for the African Bats. that is the Migratory Bat Species Agreement for Africa,

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:

> South Africa, through the AfricanBats is involved in the conservation of migratory Bats species

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?

Yes

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Maybe in Future for the African Bats. that is the Migratory Bat Species Agreement for Africa,

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

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

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

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

> The goal of the NBSAP is to conserve and manage terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity to ensure sustainable and equitable benefits to the people of South Africa, now and in the future. The Strategic objective 4 of the NBSAP provides for human development

and well-being is enhanced through

sustainable use of

biological resources and

equitable sharing of the

benefits. Of which the biological resources include migratory species. - For White-winged flufftail update on the action plan to be developed:

BirdLife South Africa and the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA-CMS) is in the process of signing a MoU for BirdLife South Africa to take the lead on the coordination of activities to aid in the conservation of the recently uplisted (2013) globally Critically Endangered White-winged Flufftail. As such, the BirdLife South Africa part-time coordinator will provide support to the White-winged Flufftail International Working Group WWF-IWG, communication will be maintained between the WWF-IWG members and observers, meetings will be arranged and a revised SSAP (Single Species Action Plan) will be developed for the species. This will include research and conservation priorities such as current initiatives undertaken by BirdLife South Africa to determine the migratory connection between Ethiopian and South African birds as well as to determine the species' habitat requirements. South Africa and Ethiopia will be the only two range states involved and the WWF-IWG will thus include representatives of the BirdLife partners in both countries (BirdLife South Africa and the Ethiopian Wildlife Natural History Society), Ethiopian and South African legislative support from the Departments of Environment i.e. Department of Environmental Affairs in South Africa (DEA) as well as the Middelpunt Wetland Trust and other academic project partners.

Additionally the following has been undertaken:

- White Shark Cage Diving and Boat Based Whale and Dolphin Watching controlled and implemented through national policy

- Marine Living Resources Act 18 of 1998: Regulations on the Management of Boat Based Whale watching and the protection of Turtles (reg. 725 of 2008)

- Emerging Mako shark tourism focusing on offshore areas within the Western Cape, S.A.

- Conservation areas established for penguin colonies, where regulated viewing of animals is managed.

- Turtle breeding sites within the Isimangaliso Wetland Park a designated Marine Protected Area zoned as a restricted use 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.

- Wet - 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); Helderberg 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 180,000 km², 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 *Acynonyx 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 TFCAs'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.

[K2C Migratory Bird Project.pdf](#) - To improve our understanding of the status of migratory birdlife visiting the Kruger to national biodiversity strategy and action plan 1.pdf

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

[South African Bird Atlas Project](#)

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 threatened 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 conservation 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.

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

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

[CITES amended Regulations for implementation 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.

[Gauteng_Cplan33.pdf](#)

[NEMA107of1998.pdf](#)

[NEMA - EMF REGULATIONS.pdf](#)

[NEMAEIAREgs1-2010.pdf](#)

[NEMAEIAREgs2-2010.pdf](#)

[NEMAEIAREgs3-2010.pdf](#)

[NEMAEIAREgs4-2010.pdf](#)

[draft decision support v02_210114.xlsx](#)

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

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

[The South Africa Biodiversity GIS](#) - The website aims to assist in biodiversity planning and decision making by offering comprehensive and freely accessible spatial biodiversity planning information

[Biodiversit Advisor](#) - The Planning and Assessment section of the Biodiversity Advisor looks at the different tools available to safeguard South Africa's biodiversity.

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 require 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:

> National planning exercises ensure that a full spatial evaluation is undertaken and these are weighted on priorities of threatened and protected species and ecosystems. As such, when planning, designating and managing these areas these considerations have already been evaluated and can be implemented.

South Africa has developed the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) which was approved for implementation in March 2009. Ensures comprehensive and ecosystem representivity and focus on largely un-fragmented and highly irreplaceable areas. It also addresses terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems. The development of the expansion strategy is based on systematic biodiversity conservation plans, and takes into account amongst others, the distribution of the species, type of the habitat and ecosystems.

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.

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: Info specific to the White-winged flufftail:

* 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: Will be proclaimed as a nature reserve this year, Bedford Chatsworth IBA (SA043) -The Ingula Pumped Storage Project was initiated by Eskom in order to supplement the national grid with extra power during peak times. South Africa will require around 40,000MW of power by 2025. The Biodiversity Assessment report was conducted and the assessment recommended that Ingula site qualifies as a Nature Reserve, based on the presence of a landscape of irreplaceable high-altitude grassland that is home to a number of Critically Endangered species, such as the Wattled Crane, the White-winged Flufftail and Rudd's Lark

* Franklinvlei: Franklinvlei IBA (SA081)

* Vanger: Unprotected

* Hebron: Unprotected

The cranes of South Africa have been used as flagships for inclusion of privately / communally owned land under Biodiversity Stewardship. These sites are all also important for biodiversity in general and water resource value

Additionally, the cranes of South Africa have been used as flagships for inclusion of privately / communally owned land under Biodiversity Stewardship. These sites are all also important for biodiversity in general and water resource value

As well, the mission statement contained in the environmental management plan for the Marievale Bird Sanctuary (a provincial protected area within the Blesbokspruit Ramsar site) is "to conserve the biological diversity, natural resources and historical assets of the Marievale Bird Sanctuary (Figure 1) in accordance with the guidelines of the Ramsar Convention and as part of the Greater Blesbokspruit Forum. The management of the bird sanctuary will ensure the sustainable utilization of the reserve resources by and to the benefit of the community." Management intervention at this site includes measures to contain the spread of reeds, a perennial problem is this highly polluted system. The impact of such measures on the wetland habitat and numbers of waterbirds including a variety of duck and wader species listed in Appendices I and II are being monitored.

AfricanBats is presently working on projects to secure important maternity roost sites for the Natal Long-fingered Bat (*Miniopterus natalensis*) [Listing Appendix II]. In January 2014, AfricanBats secured a grant from the Rufford Foundation (10,000 pounds) - to work on securing an important maternity site for the Natal Long-fingered Bat (120,000 females give birth in this single cave) - Gatkop Cave. Documents will only be available

in 2015 for this project. So too late for this meeting. As well, AfricanBats as well worked on the Biodiversity Stewardship program for securing the cave site by partnering with industry to create a possible financial backing to support the conservation and management of this important cave site.

Two of the BSP sites contain migratory species of importance. 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. This foundation works with farmers in the region to integrate the conservation of cranes into the agricultural landscape. The site also contributes to the reintroduction of Wattled Cranes into the landscape.

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, would certainly be considered “in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas”.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

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

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

[Mpumalanga_PAES_Sep2009.pdf](#)

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

> South Africa has developed the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy 2008 (DEA 2009) which aims to raise the land-based protected area network from 6.5 percent to a more ecologically viable target of 12 percent. This document identified 42 priority areas for protected area expansion, highlighting their contributions to ecological sustainability and climate change resilience. At the moment, the 10.67 % conservation area estate of which 7.8% is formally declared area. In support of this, the development of the electronic register is underway but not yet operations. Currently, South Africa has a total of 495 land-based areas protected by the State, totalling an area of 4 718 835.23ha (Table 1.7). However, the vast majority of these are Nature Reserves (418) which include Provincial Nature Reserves, Local Reserves, Protected Natural Environments, Development Areas, Forest Wilderness Areas and Forest Nature Reserves.

South Africa presently has 21 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR), with a total surface area of 554 136 hectares (Listed below). These sites provide habitat for migratory bird species.

Site - Province - Area (ha)

Barberspan - North West - 3 118

Blesbokspruit - Gauteng - 1 858

De Hoop Vlei - Western Cape - 750

De Mond - Western Cape - 918

Kosi Bay - KwaZulu-Natal - 10 982

Lake Sibaya - KwaZulu-Natal - 7 750

Langebaan - Western Cape - 6 000

Makuleke Wetlands - Limpopo - 7 757

Natal Drakensberg Park - KwaZulu-Natal - 242 813

Ndumo Game Reserve - KwaZulu-Natal - 10 117

Ntsikeni Nature Reserve - KwaZulu-Natal - 9200

Nylsvley Nature Reserve - Northern Province - 3 970

Orange River Mouth - Northern Cape - 2 000

Prince Edward Islands - Western Cape - 37 500

St Lucia System - KwaZulu-Natal - 155 500

Seekoeivlei nature Reserve - Free State - 4 754

Turtle Beaches/Coral Reefs of Tongoland - KwaZulu-Natal - 39 500

Verloren Valei Nature Reserve - Mpumalanga - 5 891

Verlorenvlei - Western Cape - 1 500

Wilderness Lakes - Western Cape - 1 300

Umngeni Vlei nature reserve - 958 - declared in 2013

Some of the provincial reserve would be

- Nylsvley Nature Reserve a Nature Reserve and RAMSAR site and IBA site

- Blouberg Nature Reserve a Nature Reserve and IBA site

- Wolkberg Wilderness Nature Reserve a Nature Reserve and IBA site

- Waterberg a IBA site

- Soutpansberg a IBA site

- Ephemeral wetlands in the “Western Free State Pan Complex” - unprotected.

- Grasslands in the south western quarter of the Free State - mostly unprotected, but including Gariep, Kalkfontein Dam and Soetdoring Nature Reserves.

- Most of the wetlands associated with the provincial natures in the Free State harbour migrant birds; numbers vary according to their water levels.

As well, for cranes, this includes the Chrissiesmeer Protected Environment at this time. Note that additional sites will be declared within the next year to two years. These include Sheepmoor, Steenkampsberg and several sites in the Southern Drakensberg in Southern KwaZulu-Natal and north Eastern Cape.

Under the South African National Parks (SANParks)

- West Coast National Park (numerous Waterbirds, Appendix 2, marine mammals, reptiles and fish, Appendix 1 & 2) (national park status and listed Ramsar site)
- Garden Route National Park (numerous waterbirds, Appendix 2, marine mammals, reptiles and fish, Appendix 1 & 2) - (national park status and listed Ramsar site)
- Addo National Park (waterbirds, Appendix 2, marine mammals, reptiles and fish, Appendix 1 & 2) - (national park status and listed Ramsar site)
- Kruger National Park (elephants, Appendix 2, cheetah Appendix 1 & numerous bird spp, Appendix 2)
- Kalagadi NP (cheetah, Appendix 1, numerous bird spp, Appendix 2)

Prince Edward Island Marine Protected Area (Albatross and Petrels)

Isimangaliso Wetland Park (Nesting turtles (Leatherback and Loggerhead); Summerextension 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.

[BirdLife South Africa](#)

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

> Chrissiesmeer Protected Environment is 60 203 ha.

Gariep Nature Reserve (11 327 ha, excluding Gariep Dam) is the most important provincial nature reserve providing terrestrial habitat for significant numbers of Blue Cranes in the Free State Province

For more information see the above information

Aquatic

Yes

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

> Wetlands has been included in the report - information on Ramsar sites included in 1a above

As well, The following State Dams in, or bordering, the Free State: Bloemhof (23 545 ha), Koppies (1 360 ha), Allemanskraal (2 771 ha), Erfenis (3 508 ha), Krugersdrif (2 056 ha), Rustfontein (1 177 ha), Kalkfontein (5 101 ha), Welbedacht (1 642 ha), Gariep (30 964 ha).

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.

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:
> Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) in terms of RaMsar sites

Additionally, The 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

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 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

- Creation of protected areas incorporating Wakkerstroom site
- Ongoing genetic research into the species in conjunction with Ethiopian colleagues
- Ongoing stewardship activities.

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

> Ten Amur Falcons *Falco amurensis* were fitted with satellite tags at a roost in Newcastle, KZN during January 2010. This was done in partnership with Dr. Bernd Meyburg from Germany and the birds were subsequently tracked to their breeding grounds in Mongolia and also on their return journey to southern Africa, thereby establishing and confirming both their migratory routes between the breeding and overwintering grounds. Attempts were made to capture Lesser Spotted Eagles for the same purpose, but without success. Normal VHF tracking is planned for Blue Cranes

During the period of 2011 and 2012 a study was done by Richard B Shirley " The initial Journey of an endangered penguin: implication for seabird conservation", there was a first deployment of satellite transmitters on fledgling African penguins, eleven hand-reared fledglings were tracked during their initial dispersal colonies in South Africa's Western Cape. three birds moved to central Namibia in 2011, while in 2012 one bird went to southern Namibia, The remaining birds stayed along South Africa's west coast. Two key foraging areas were identified in regions of high and reliable primary productivity , one off central Namibia, and one off South Africa's west coast, at a nursery area for forage fish. Neither area has a formal protection underlining the importance of adaptive strategies to preserve key foraging hot spots for seabird conservation.

BirdLife SA are primarily responsible for satellite tracking of the African penguin: 50 *Spheniscus demersus* adults have been tracked pre and post -moult from Dassen Island and Bird Island (Algoa Bay) and 8 fledglings of *Diomedea dabbenena* were tracked from Gough Island

Ongoing Projects

Nesting turtle: Leather Back and loggerhead

During the period of 2006-2009 Leatherback turtles (All post nesting female leatherback turtles) were tagged with harness. Most had a general southward movement after their nesting phase. After that initial direction there was a dispersion in different directions. Before satellite signal was lost, leatherback turtles travelled south, around Cape Point to the west coast of Africa, while others travelled in an easterly direction. One even moved east of Mauritius and appeared to be on a return journey before satellite signal was lost. Another turtle also moved back up the Mozambique channel travelling between the two closest adjacent points of Mozambique and Madagascar. In 2014 they were tracked by attaching tags by directly drilling through central ridge.

Currently all turtles moved in a northerly direction and are in the EEZ of Mozambique. The difference in direction of movement could be attributed to difference in tag attachment design or environmental cues.

Loggerhead turtles (All post nesting female loggerhead turtles with tags glued directly to its carapace).

Generally most loggerhead turtles stayed very close inshore and moved northwards into Mozambique. There were three distinct exceptions where in one season two loggerhead turtles journeyed across the Mozambique channel toward the north western area of Madagascar while another travelled as far south as Cape Point and seemed to settle on the Agulhas Bank.

Great White Sharks

Great White Shark seasonally aggregate in the Western Cape to take advantage of seasonal prey resources, Cape Fur Seal, in the winter. However opportunistic tagging of these animals has indicated that these animals migrate up the East coast of SA toward Mozambique, Madagascar and spend significant time offshore and within the Mozambique Channel.

Foraging distribution of some seabirds breeding at Marion Island

SA's Prince Edward Islands support nine species listed by the ACAP Agreement (17 populations) 12% of the populations are of unknown size; no survival data are available for 13 populations.

The Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross *Thalassarche carteri* as one of the species breeds only at French (Amsterdam Island, St Paul Island, Kerguelen Islands, Crozet Islands) and South African (Prince Edward Island) territories in the south-west Indian Ocean. Prince Edward Island supports about 20% of the global population of the species, which has a Red List status of Endangered. Numbers of Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross breeding at Prince Edward Island have been stable since the 2000s. The at-sea distributions of breeding and post-

breeding adults from Prince Edward Island showed that the birds moved in a north-westerly direction towards the South African coastline. The distribution of birds from Prince Edward Island overlaps areas of operation of Japanese and Taiwanese tuna long-line fisheries operating off South Africa, as well as those of the South African long-line and demersal trawl fisheries. The species is killed in moderate numbers by these fisheries however the South African coastline fisheries have enforced mitigation measures to reduce bycatch.

The PEIs are one of only three localities where both species of *Phoebastria albatross* (Light-mantled Albatross *P. palpebrata* and Sooty Albatross *P. fusca*) breed. At Marion Island and neighbouring Crozet Islands (France), the Light-mantled Albatross has been increasing, whereas the Sooty Albatross has been decreasing. Tracking of adults of both species at Marion Island has shown that Sooty Albatross have a more northerly distribution than do Light-mantled Albatross. Therefore, they overlap to a greater extent with the longline fisheries that operate in the south Indian and Atlantic oceans. By-catch mortality of Sooty Albatross in longline fisheries (the birds swallow baited hooks and drown) is likely to be the main reason for the decrease in Sooty Albatross at the Prince Edward and Crozet island groups.

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):

> The Endangered Wildlife Trust is currently looking for funding to better understand the movement patterns of Blue Cranes in the Western Cape in relation to the agricultural landscape. Satellite tracking will be used. The information gathered will be used to provide objective input into wind farm developments and as a basis to better understand the potential impact of changes in climate and socio-economic factors on the agricultural landscape of the country, and subsequently on the Blue Crane population.

A tracking project on Wattled Cranes is currently being developed and the tracking devices tested. These may not be satellite trackers, but rather GPS tracking devices. The aim of this project will be to better understand the movement of the floater flocks in the KwaZulu-Natal area and to obtain information on the integration of juveniles into the flock. Besides providing baseline information for conservation action, this project will also assist in providing vital information required for the release of Wattled Cranes to boost population numbers.

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?

Yes

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.)

> Contact has been initiated with Namibia and Botswana to be Parties of the CMS and its Agreements

Submission to BCC to encourage partnerships in conservation of the African Penguin

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

> The Department of Environmental Affairs is a lead in this action

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

> Results 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:

> At a National level a workshop was conducted on September 2013 to bring relevant stakeholders on board in terms CMS and its agreement as well as the establishment of the of the National Scientific council to assist in the implementation of the CMS and its agreement.

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

The Endangered Wildlife Trust organised a Single Species Action Planning workshop in Rwanda for Grey Crowned Cranes. All countries not party to the AEWA / CMS agreements were approached and discussions held with to encourage them to becoming signatories.

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

> The National department of Environmental Affairs in the lead department in this regard

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

> The development of the Terms of Reference for the National Scientific council. The Draft ToR are being finalised in consultation with Stakeholders

Convention on Biodiversity was hosted in South Africa in 2011

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 successfully hosted capacity building workshops for the National Focal Point for CMS and/or AEWA, to participate in the CMS Family Capacity Building Workshop for African NFPs, using the CMS Family Manual and taking place from 29-31 October in Cape Town, South Africa. The aim of the workshop is to introduce the recently developed CMS Family Manual, a capacity building tool which aims to guide the NFPs of CMS and its instruments (referred to as CMS Family NFPs) on their roles and responsibilities and how to contribute more effectively towards implementing the Convention and its associated instruments. The Manual covers a range of aspects, such as background information on the Convention, roles of and procedures for NFPs, preparation for and attendance of CMS related meetings, guidance on national implementation as well as national reporting to the governing bodies. The manual will be circulated prior to the meeting. This was preceded by the AEWA Sub-regional NFP meeting for Eastern and Southern Africa, on the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa (PoAA) 2012-2017 which took place from 27-28 October 2013 and followed by a one-day session convened by the inter-sessional Strategic Plan Working Group of CMS.

2. 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.

3. As a Government, South Africa made financial contribution to the development of the Biodiversity Management Plans for African Penguin and the bearded Vulture and the Three Crane species (blue; wattle and grey crowned). These species are all CMS listed and the BMPs are at different stages of being developed and implementation

4. Provincial budget enables the collection of ad hoc distributional observation data, including the curation of such data for migratory species. This is then store on in SABAP 2 database for birds

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:

> n/a

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)?

No

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

> Co-hosted a workshop for the National Focal Point to discuss the draft Strategy and the Training manual for national focal points

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

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):

> BCC provided R400 000 for the development of the National Environmental Management of the Ocean, White Paper August 2013

ACAP funding to the value of AUS \$ 20 000 for research and assessment of the foraging habitat of the Sooty Albatross

South Africa not eligible for small grant funding. Proposal was submitted for the 2013 cycle and turned down as South Africa is not eligible for funding

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 CRITICALS 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:

Resolutions

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (6.2 / 7.2 / 8.14 / 9.18 / 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.

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (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.

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (7.4 / 10.11)

> Throughout South Africa, Eskom is responsible for providing a reliable supply of electricity to meet the ever increasing needs of its end users. As a result, infrastructure such as power lines, power stations and substations are continually being built, refurbished and upgraded to support the increasing economic growth and development. Negative interactions between wildlife and electricity structures take on many forms including the electrocution of birds and animals; birds colliding with power lines; birds and/or animals causing supply interruptions; birds nesting on infrastructure and large animals (i.e. elephants, rhinos and buffalo) causing damage to the power line poles when using them as rubbing posts.

Wind Turbines and Migratory Species (7.5)

> South Africa is entering an exciting new phase in the development of wind energy. The first wind farms in the REIPPP Programme have begun construction and should become operational soon. Avifaunal specialists now need to consider how to monitor the actual impact of wind energy facilities on birds and reflect on lessons learned so far in assessing the potential impacts of wind energy on birds in South Africa.

A two days (30 September - 1 October 2013) workshop was conducted to share lessons learned in assessing the impacts of wind energy on birds in South Africa, learn more about post-construction monitoring, as we will enter this phase soon, and look ahead towards future projects, research needs and opportunities.

During the past 18 months BirdLife South Africa, the Endangered Wildlife Trust as well as a number of bird specialists developed an Avian Wind Farm Sensitivity Map for South Africa. The purpose of the map is to indicate localities in South Africa that contain species that are believed to be sensitive to wind farm developments. Care should be taken when developing wind farms in these areas.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[BAWESG Monitoring guidelines Version 1_04042011.pdf](#)

[BLSA EWT Best Practice Monitoring Guidelines 2012.pdf](#)

[South African Good Practice Guidelines for Surveying Bats in Wind Farm Developments_May2012.pdf](#)

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (8.27 / 10.22)

> n/a

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (8.13 / 9.7 / 10.19)

> 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.

Since the environment underpins human development and the economy, at national and household levels, and in both rural and urban communities, we in South Africa are building "early warning systems" for biodiversity and ecosystems. We see these systems as every bit as important as early warning systems for drought, famine, disease outbreaks, desertification or economic crises, and indeed they will in time be integrated with these other systems.

With climate change, the ability of ecosystems to buffer human society and biodiversity from the worst of its effects is a priceless global asset, but one with which we have been too careless. Ecosystems and biodiversity face serious challenges now, at the time we need them most. Ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change is the simplest, most cost-effective, and wisest approach to climate adaptation that any country can make.

Marine Debris (10.4)

> Background

Many animals, such as turtles, seabirds, fish and marine mammals, have been found having ingested marine debris. This can lead to loss of nutrition, internal injury, intestinal blockage, starvation and even death. Discarded fishing gear, such as nets and lines, cause entanglement hazards for marine organisms, and can serve as a substrate for the introduction of alien species. Most marine debris consists of various forms of plastics, which enters the oceans from land-based sources. However, investigations of marine debris at remote beaches indicate that a significant portion is from faraway places, indicating that marine debris is distributed widely by ocean currents. This makes it an environmental issue of global scale, which is amplified by the steady increase in the production and distribution of plastics and lack of recycling facilities.

In June 2013, The First African Summit on Marine Debris took place in Cape Town, South Africa. This 3-day summit formed a milestone for Africa in addressing the issue of marine debris. The summit highlighted research advances, allowed sharing of strategies and best practices to assess, reduce, and prevent the impacts of marine debris, and provide an opportunity for the development of specific bilateral and multi-country strategies. Plastics SA, the Department of Environmental Affairs, the South African National Biodiversity Institute and the United Nations Environment Programme were co-organizers of the conference, which brought together marine debris researchers, natural resource managers, policy makers, industry representatives, and the non-governmental community.

Effects of entanglement and ingestion

Over 250 species are known to be affected by entanglement or ingestion of marine debris. In South Africa, incidences of entanglement of at least 60 species of seabirds, 4 species of seals and other marine mammals, 2 species of turtles and 6 species of sharks have been reported through the International Coastal Cleanups in the past 10 years. Entanglement of marine animals in netting and ropes can lead to drowning, injury, and starvation. Curiosity attracts animals to floating debris and investigation thereof can lead to the commonly observed plastic collars various marine species. The most visible entanglement occurs with Cape fur seals, mainly in Cape Town harbour where regular capture of entangled seals are done to remove litter items. Animals are tagged, allowing histories of entanglement to be gathered. The rate of entanglement remains roughly constant (60-70 per year), but the type of litter has changed, with an increase in monofilament snoods (used by the fishing industry to hang caught Tuna in frames for freezing).

Ingestion of litter can lead to blockages of the digestive tract, followed by starvation and eventually death. It can also create wounds and internal injuries. Additionally, plastic objects tend to concentrate environmental pollutants, leading to poisoning effects after their ingestion. Off South Africa, Great Shearwaters and Blue Petrels have exceptionally high loads of ingested marine debris, with virtually all birds containing some litter. Litter loads have remained high over the last 2-3 decades, but there has been a reduction in virgin pellets and an increase in fragments of user plastics. Ingestion is also a significant problem for marine turtles, with blockages to the digestive tract causing gas accumulation and preventing diving and feeding. However, there are less data available on the impact on turtles off the South African coast. Some cetacean beach strandings have been attributed to ingested litter blocking their digestive tracts.

Rafting of non-native species

While rafting on natural flotsam has been recognized as dispersal mechanism between landmasses, the recent accumulation of floating marine debris has multiplied the opportunities of hitchhiking marine species to disperse and invade other regions of the world. Alien and invasive species form one of the most prominent threats on marine biodiversity, and factors promoting their introduction, like rafting on marine debris, are of great concern for marine management.

Proposed solutions to the problem of marine debris

A solution to the problem has to involve the reduction of plastics in the environment and therefore requires the buy-in of the plastics industry and general public. Following the Honolulu Commitment of 2011 as the first African representative, the South African Plastics industry has agreed to the following points.

1. Contribute to solutions by working in public and private partnerships aimed at preventing marine litter. The focus of this commitment is education. By raising awareness of the problem and highlighting steps people are taking to combat it, this commitment can help change the behaviour that leads to marine litter.

2. Work with the scientific community and researchers to better understand and evaluate the scope, origins and impact of and solutions to marine litter. The focus of this commitment is research. While the general scope of the marine litter problem is ostensibly apparent, studies are needed to determine the actual impacts of plastic marine litter, how marine litter enters the ocean and how to prevent it.

3. Promote comprehensive science based policies and enforcement of existing laws to prevent marine litter. The focus of this commitment is advocacy for effective public policy. Government policies and the way they are or are not enforced have a huge impact on the prevalence of litter in the oceans, so advocating effective and efficient policies can spur cleanups and prevent marine litter.

4. Help spread knowledge regarding eco-efficient waste management systems and practices, particularly in communities and countries that border our oceans and watersheds. The focus of this commitment is sharing best practices. While individual projects may vary from place to place, sharing successes and the knowledge that comes with them helps industry, government and others understand what actually works to prevent marine litter.

5. Enhance opportunities to recover plastic products for recycling and energy recovery. The focus of this commitment is recycling and recovering plastics. Capturing plastics for recycling and recovering their energy keeps plastics out of the waste and litter streams, as well as reduces energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

6. Steward the transport and distribution of plastic resin pellets and products from supplier to customer to prevent product loss and encourage our customers to do the same. The focus of this commitment is plastic pellet containment. Many types of plastics are sold to product companies as small pellets when spilled or released into the environment during manufacturing or transportation, these pellets can be unsightly and be mistaken for food by wildlife, so reducing pellet loss is critical.

Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (8.22 / 9.19 / 10.24)

> A National Disentanglement Program (SAWDN) has been established for disentanglement of Cetaceans. South Africa's network of MPA's has been designed to include areas of high residence during migration, including the newly designated Prince Edward Island MPA.

Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation (6.3)

> Please see reporting of Albatross telemetry research reporting. Implementation of the Seabird NPOA.

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (7.2)

> EIA's completed for all new wind farm developments and for all power lines greater than 22 kV. - impact on some birds the current EIA's consider primarily birds on site and not always flight paths, the EWT and Birdlife South Africa have developed a wind sensitivity map that will assist with decision making in this regard.

Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales (7.15)

> n/a

Migratory Marine Species (9.9 / 10.15)

> Migratory Species (9.9 / 10.15)

National Biodiversity Management Plan for African Penguin (2013)

Saker Falcon (9.20 / 10.28)

> n/a

Ecological Networks (10.3)

> 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.

SA through - BLSA - reassessed the IBA network and extent of sites and has refined. 101 Global IBAs and an additional 21 Regional IBAs

Global Flyway Conservation (10.10)

> RSA is participating in the development of a Programme of Work for Migratory species as a member of the Flyways working group. We are also using the process of the review and revision of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to ensure synergies and linkages with other national planning priorities where the ultimate goal is to have the flyway conservation needs incorporated within processes such as the

Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) programme, the implementation of the National Protected Areas Expansion Strategies (NPAES)

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (10.27)

> South Africa has appointed a National Focal point for AEWA and is actively participating in the ad hoc technical working group and other fora to enhance national and regional implementation of the AEWA.

Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes (7.9)

> The CMS team in RSA is actively involved in the review and revision of the NBSAPs. South Africa has also during SBSTTA 17 partnered with the CMS Secretariat to stage a side event on synergies among biodiversity related MEAs

CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 (8.2)

> Activity 2 from Annex 1: Improved partnership working.

- Encourage more NGOs and private sector to become engaged in Agreements and MoUs: Appointment of experts from academic institutions, NGOs, independent consultancies for national and international participation has encouraged more participation and engagement by external stakeholders in in agreements and MoUs. For example Mr Simon Gear from Birdlife SA has been recently appointed as the CEPA NFP. The Animal Demographic Unit (ADU) of the University of Cape Town is a key stakeholder in monitoring the birds species. The ADU because of the role it plays in species monitoring has an MoU with the South African National Biodiversity Institute. Rael Loon from the Wilderness Association is one of our experts who plays an active role in the strategic plan for migratory species nationally.

Endangered Wildlife Trust plays a critical role in implementing the the migratory land birds and raptors MoU activities. They also play an active role in the TAC. Other Universities such as the University of KwaZulu Natal are actively involved in international fora such as the Technical Advisory Committee and also playing an advisory role in the country.

An MoU between the Department of Environmental Affairs (the competent authority for all biodiversity related MEAs) and Birdlife South Africa to strengthen the working relationship and recognise Birdlife South Africa as the key stakeholder in the implementation of the CMS has been developed. The CEPA National Focal Point for South Africa was appointed from Birdlife South Africa.

Activity 4 from Annex 1: Enhance communication and seek opportunities to develop awareness of CMS and CMS Family.

- (i)Parties/Signatories to begin to translate guidance documents into local languages to assist implementation.
- (ii)Run awareness campaigns to ensure that CMS is recognized by the public, academic institutions, international organizations and others as the global leader in the protection of migratory species.
- (iii)Coordinate press and media announcements and the implementation of species campaigns and public events.

PROGRESS:

(i)Pamphlets and posters on the World Migratory Bird Day developed and distributed widely. Materials are developed in English but presentations explaining them to different stakeholders and communities done in local languages.

(ii)Awareness campaigns on special environmental Day celebrations undertaken. For example:

- The World Migratory Bird Day
- Migratory animal species issues are fitted in the agendas for the celebrations of important and international environmental days.

(iii)Communication done widely through our internal communication systems

Activity 6 from Annex 1: Coordinated strategic plans for the CMS Family:South Africa participates in the Strat Plan Working group and has coordinated a regional meeting in Cape town on the – October 2013 to facilitate contribution by African countries to the development of the Strat Plan for CMS. The Chair of the SPWG, Ms Ines Verleye facilitated this meeting. RSA also made a voluntary financial contribution to the Strat plan for migratory species development during in 2013

Activity 11 from Annex 1: Seek opportunities to coordinate meetings between institutions, working groups and across the CMS Family agreements: RSA contributed in this activity by hosting three CMC family meeting s back to back in Cape Town from – of September to- the 1st of October 2013: AEWA focal points; CMS focal points on the Manual; and the Strat Plan for Migratory Species regional consultation.

Activity 12 from Annex 1: Actions to prioritize the growth of CMS and the CMS Family

- Encourage more Range States to become Parties/Signatories to CMS and CMS Family: RSA is part of the discussions between the Secretariat and Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique.

Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target (8.7)

> N/A

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (8.11 / 9.11 / 10.21)

› The Republic of South Africa and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals hosted a side event on the 16th October 2013 to facilitate discussions and share experiences with different MEA Secretariats, Parties and other institutions on different approaches followed in support of the implementation of the overall Strategic Plan for Biological diversity.

National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (8.24)

› NATIONAL REPORTS FOR THE EIGHT AND NINTH MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES

- National reports for the triennium 2003-5 for COP 8 Report submitted
- National reports for the triennium 2006-8 to COP 9 Report not submitted
- COP 10 2009-2011 Report Submitted

CMS Information Priorities (9.3)

› Recommends that the CMS Secretariat liaise in the first instance with the Secretariats of CMS Agreements and MOUs to develop a common format for National Reports and a common system for on-line reporting and subsequently with the Secretariats of other Multilateral Environment Agreements and encourages Parties to promote in the appropriate forums of other MEAs such moves towards harmonisation of reporting procedures and methods:

PROGRESS

RSA supports harmonisation of reporting procedures and methods with other MEAs but is of the view that more synergies and harmonisation must first be strengthened within the CMS family.

Outreach and Communication Issues (9.5 / 10.7)

› RSA is part of the discussions between the Secretariat and Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique.

Capacity Building Strategy (9.12 / 10.6)

› A proposal was developed between the department of Environmental Affairs, Birdlife South Africa and the Endangered Wildlife Trust to apply for funding from DEFRA for the Fly-way training of the trainer workshop.

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (10.1)

› Urges all Parties to pay their contributions as promptly as possible preferably not later than the end of March in the year to which they relate and, if they so wish, to inform the Secretariat whether they would prefer to receive a single invoice covering the whole triennium:

PROGRESS

RSA is up to date with its annual contributions

Future strategies of the CMS Family / “Future Shape” (10.9)

› South Africa participated in the process for the future shape of the CMS and it's family as well as the development of the new Strategy for migratory species 2015-2023. We established a sub-regional technical working group - Western Indian Ocean Marine Turtle Task Force;

South Africa through the Nelson Mandela Municipality University (NMMU) hosted the 4th meeting on our campus in December 2013. 10 Participants from 10 countries in the WIO attended

4 Additional International Experts
 5 Conservation Managers from South Africa
 5 Students from NMMU
 2 Reps from IGO's
 Total of 31 participants

Recommendations

Recommendation 7.6 - Improving the Conservation Status of the Leatherback Turtle (Dermochelys coriacea)

› Protected under the Marine Living Resources Act (18 of 1998) and nesting site protection, research and conservation of nesting sites dealt with in the Isimangaliso Wetland Park Management Plan. SA Is a signatory to CMS, the IOSEA (signed in 2005) and Africa-Atlantic Sea turtle MoU since 6 November 2007

Recommendation 8.17 - Marine Turtles

› SA Is a signatory to CMS, the IOSEA (signed in 2005) and Africa-Atlantic Sea turtle MoU since 6 November 2007. Protected under the Marine Living Resources Act (18 of 1998) and ongoing research into at sea

distribution of hawksbill and green turtles

Recommendation 9.1 - Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals

> RSA is not a range state

Recommendation 9.2 - Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna

> RSA is not a range state

Recommendation 9.3 - Tigers and other Asian Big Cats

> RSA is not a range state

Recommendation 9.5 - Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa

> n/a

Other resolutions/recommendations:

> Most reporting on progress on the implementation of resolutions from previous COP's has been covered in answering the other questions above.

Other remarks:

> The Republic of South Africa has many implementing partners both at a national, provincial and local level in the form of government departments, Public entities, Non Governmental Organisations, academic Institutions and individual experts. The achievements documented in this report are a collective achievement from all such contributing institutions. This removes the stress of lack of resources to implement the Convention as each institution has a mandate within their strategic Plans and hence provide/raise resource for their respective activities. This maximises the use of the scarce resources enhances collaboration and promote synergies for the best interest of migratory species.

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. New Parties which have acceded since COP10 in 2011 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in time in 2011 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a timely report in 2011 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP9 and COP10).

Chiroptera

Miniopterus schreibersii (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Miniopterus natalensis (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Otomops martiensseni (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Eidolon helvum (African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Cetacea

Sousa chinensis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Lagenorhynchus obscurus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Cephalorhynchus heavisidii

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Orcinus orca

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Balaenoptera bonaerensis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Balaenoptera edeni

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Balaenoptera borealis

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

Procellariiformes

Diomedea exulans

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Diomedea epomophora

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Diomedea chrysostoma

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 cinerea

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Procellaria aequinoctialis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconiiformes

Ixobrychus minutus minutus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ixobrychus sturmii

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Egretta vinaceigula

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Mycteria ibis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia nigra

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia episcopus microscelis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia ciconia

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

Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)

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**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

Aenigmatolimnas marginalis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Crex crex

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sarothrura boehmi

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sarothrura ayresi

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Charadriiformes**Dromas ardeola**

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Glareola pratincola

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Glareola nordmanni

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus melanocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus genei

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 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 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 bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.
 Range State

Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis

Please choose the one that applies.
 Range State

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 paradisaea (Atlantic population)

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 repressa

Please choose the one that applies.
 Range State

Chlidonias niger niger

Please choose the one that applies.
 Range State

Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)

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