2019 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 17 August 2019

Reporting period: from April 2017 to August 2019

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 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 CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 12.4 requested the Secretariat, taking account of advice from the informal advisory group, to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 48th meeting of the Standing Committee (StC48) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC48 in October 2018 and made available as on offline version downloadable from the CMS website in December 2018. The revised format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC48. In addition, as requested by StC48, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce a guidance document to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information ‘i’ icon).

For any question, please contact Ms. María José Ortiz, Programme Management Officer, at maria-jose.ortiz@cms.int

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance: This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple “high level” messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences. Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” is more informative than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” is more informative than “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

› Conservation activities undertaken by different implementing partners resulting in doing more work and sharing existinf experties available in the country and using various sources of funding. This assists in minimising duplication of efforts and identifying roles and responsibilities for each implementing partner.
Conservation of migratory species and their habitats is being done in the implementation of various other national plans such as NBSAPs, Aichi Biodiversity Targets and many other conservation activities, policies and legislation in the country.
Reporting makes it easy to monitor implementation, identify gaps and intensify efforts where there are gaps.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

› Lack of adequate resources
Gaps in data management resulting in under reporting
South Africa's reservation for Lion, Leopard and Giraffe are not effected in Appendix II list. It is therefore requested that this is taken into consideration and corrected. The letter was sent to the depository through diplomatic channels and receipt thereof was acknowledged.
Also, use of both common names and scientific names whould enhance understanding and improve on reporting.Not everybody is an expert in all the species.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):
› Resource mobilization
Strengthening capacity to implement
Improve data management
Enhance synergies with other MEAs
strengthen collaboration with implementing partners and other range states.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Responses_that_could_not_be_entered_in_the_online_report.docx - Responses that could not be entered in the online report.docx

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party
› South Africa

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)
› 01.12.1991

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention
› No

Report compiler

Name and title
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II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:
Please select only one option
☑ Yes, the lists are correct and up to date
☐ No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:
›

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:
Please select only one per line

	Party/Signatory	**Range State, but not a Party/Signatory**	**Not applicable (= not a Range State)**
Western African Aquatic Mammals	☐	☑	☐
West African Elephants	☐	☐	☐
Wadden Sea Seals	☐	☐	☐
Southern South American Grassland Birds	☐	☐	☑
South Andean Huemul	☐	☐	☑
Slender-billed Curlew	☐	☐	☐
Siberian Crane	☐	☐	☐
Sharks	☑	☐	☐
Saiga Antelope	☐	☐	☐
Ruddy-headed Goose	☐	☐	☐
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	☐	☐	☑
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	☐	☐	☑
Middle-European Great Bustard	☐	☐	☑
IOSEA Marine Turtles	☑	☐	☐
High Andean Flamingos	☐	☐	☑
Gorilla Agreement	☐	☐	☑
EUROBATS	☐	☐	☑
Dugong	☐	☐	☑
Bukhara Deer	☐	☐	☐
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	☑	☐	☐
Atlantic Turtles	☑	☐	☐
ASCOBANS	☐	☐	☐
Aquatic Warbler	☐	☐	☐
AEWA	☑	☐	☐
ACCOBAMS	☐	☐	☐
ACAP	☑	☐	☐

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which the country is a Range State.
Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route. In adopting the current format for national reports, the Standing Committee was aware that there are occasional cases where it may be difficult to determine what is a “normal” migration route, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. This issue has been identified for possible examination in the future by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties can be found at https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/territories_reservations%202015.pdf.

References throughout this report format to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)
☐ No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.
Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: See the guidance note in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)
☐ No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes for all Appendix I species
☐ Yes for some species
☐ Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories
☑ No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned
›

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned
›

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☐ No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☐ No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies
Please select only one option
☐ Legislation being considered
☐ Legislation in draft
☐ Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

›
☐ Other

›

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned
›

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☐ No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:
Please select only one option
☐ Legislation being considered
☐ Legislation in draft
☐ Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

›
☐ Other

›

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:
Please select only one option
☐ Legislation being considered
☐ Legislation in draft
☑ Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

› Collection/ taking from the wild of a species listed as threatened or protected will be prohibited by notice in the Gazette in terms of NEMBA. Taking from the wild of none of the terrestrial or fresh water species are currently prohibited; however, this situation is likely to change once the new TOPS list is implemented. The taking of marine specimens may be prohibited, but it may be prohibited as a group (e.g. all species belonging to a specific family or order). I attach a copy of the current marine species list for ease of reference. Collection/ taking from the wild of a species listed as threatened or protected will be prohibited by notice in the Gazette in terms of NEMBA. Taking from the wild of none of the terrestrial or fresh water species are currently prohibited; however, this situation is likely to change once the new TOPS list is implemented. The taking of marine specimens may be prohibited, but it may be prohibited as a group (e.g. all species belonging to a specific family or order). I attach a copy of the current marine species list for ease of reference. For TOPS that are terrestrial and fresh water species, there are currently no prohibitions regarding the taking of specimens of Appendix I species from the wild. This is likely to change with the new TOPS list for terrestrial

of fresh water species.
The TOPS Regulations for marine species were implemented in May 2017, and there are many prohibitions, with exceptions for e.g. conservation or scientific purposes.
For seabirds there is prohibition for all Appendix I species through the TOPS Marine regulations.
 Yes for some species
The Mobula spp are currently not listed under the Threatened or Protected Marine Species Regulations. Also, the Arctic Tern, Little Tern and Lesser Tern are not on the TOPMS list as well.
Threatened Or Protected Marine Species Regulations (TOPMS) in accordance with the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) ("NEM:BA").
For TOPS that are terrestrial and fresh water species, there are currently no prohibitions regarding the taking of specimens of Appendix I species from the wild. This is likely to change with the new TOPS list for terrestrial of fresh water species.
The TOPS Regulations for marine species were implemented in May 2017, and there are many prohibitions, with exceptions for e.g. conservation or scientific purposes. However, to confirm which marine species these prohibitions apply to, you would need to consult colleagues from O&C.
☐ Other

›

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

NEMBA.pdf - NEMBA.pdf

TOPS_list_for_marine_species_for_implementation_(GG_30_May_2017).pdf - TOPS list for marine species for implementation (GG 30 May 2017).pdf

Marine_TOPS_Regulations.pdf - Marine TOPS Regulations.pdf Description

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in intentionally taking Appendix I species?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes
☑ No
☐ Don't know

Please provide more information on the circumstances of the take, including any future plans in respect of such take.

›

V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

During the reporting period, please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).
(Select all that apply).
☑ Campaigns on specific topics
☑ Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
☑ Press and media publicity, including social media
☑ Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
☑ Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
☑ Special publications
☑ Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
☑ Other (please specify)

› Campaigns on specific topics:
The Penguin Promises Campaign:
This campaign was established in 2011 at uShaka Sea World in collaboration with the Animal Keepers Association of Africa (AKAA). This campaign encourages people to choose to make one change in their daily lives to become more environmentally responsible. There are then asked to record their behaviour change promise via a website, a postcard or email. Their promise is their commitment to the environment. The campaign is multi-faceted and utilises social media, with a dedicated website linked to Facebook and Twitter Accounts as its primary communication tool. The project also includes a research component and ongoing evaluation of the types of promises that are being made, where promises are being made, what inspires a promise and whether or not people are keeping their promises is being undertaken. This provides valuable information to assess the impact of the campaign in order to improve the campaign in the future.
Waddle:
The annual Penguin Waddle generates a great deal of media coverage by covering a 130km stretch of the coastline of South Africa. Participants range from school children to animal keepers and rural community members. More information is obtained from www.penguinpromises.com OR info@penguinpromises.com.
 Press and media publicity, including social media
South Africa commemorated World Migratory Bird Day as well World Turtle Day in 2019, with particular focus on plastic pollution and its impacts on these migratory species. Moreover, a poster of the African Penguin and associated threats was created to raise awareness on the decline of the African Penguin.
Other (please specify) [there has been awareness on marine week not necessarily aimed at CMS species but marine resources in general]
South Africa commemorated World Migratory Bird Day on 11 May 2019. The theme for this year's World Migratory Bird Day is Protect Birds: Be the Solution to Plastic Pollution.
Newspaper publications referencing the Department's media statement
☐ No actions taken

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

WAXI_THE_HERO_poster_3_copy.pdf - WAXI THE HERO poster

BirdLife_South_Africa_text_Jacaranda_FM_-_2019_Flufftail_Festival.docx - BirdLife South Africa text Jacaranda FM - 2019 Flufftail Festival.docx

BirdLife_South_Africa_media_release_-_2019_Flufftail_Festival_held_at_Joburg_Zoo.docx - BirdLife South Africa media release - 2019 Flufftail Festival held at Joburg Zoo.docx

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

http://

BirdLife_South_Africa_media_release_Breaking_news_about_Critically_Endangered_flufftail - BirdLife-South-Africa_WWF-Press-Release_8-December-2018

media-release-2019-Flufftail-Festival-held-at-Joburg-Zoo - media-release-2019-Flufftail-Festival-held-at-Joburg-Zoo

Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.
› Activities by Birdlife- SA: South Africa is involved in the Spring Alive project. Spring Alive is an educational project coordinated by BirdLife International. It began in 2006 with 29 European partners and financial support from the Royal Society for the protection of Birds. Over the years the project has expanded with regards to the

countries involved, with Eurasia and then Africa being added to its geographical range. Huge improvements to the implementation of the project have been made possible with funding from the Mitsubishi Corporation Fund for Europe and Africa since 2009.
All citizens, but specifically learners and teachers are encouraged to observe and record the arrival of five migratory species each year: White Stork, Barn Swallow, Common Swift, Common Cuckoo and European Bee-Eater. Spring Alive has also began to encourage direct conservation action for these species and the sites where they are found. See RSA's 2017 implementation report attached for programmes and events.
Current countries include:
Europe and Central Asia – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
Africa – Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
In 2019, the international steering committee and BirdLife International were able to secure funds to implement the project for both the European and African seasons. We are busy preparing for the African season to start on the 1st September till the end of November. The 2019 season also saw the addition of the Sand Martin to our entourage of species. At our meeting in October in Morocco we will be discussing adding a more African species to the already mentioned birds.
BirdLife South Africa has co-run the Flufftail Festival annually over the past five years with collaborators from Rand Water, Rare Finch Conservation Group (RFCG), Gauteng Department of Education, Johannesburg City Parks & Zoo and the National Zoological Gardens. This festival targets Grade 6 learners from Soweto-based and Pretoria-based schools (~400 learners per year) and highlights the importance of water, wetlands and waterbirds with particular focus on the Critically Endangered White-winged Flufftail. The Flufftail Festival also attracts community members from the surrounding areas of the Johannesburg and Pretoria Zoos (~2000 people per year) and raises awareness about the White-winged Flufftail and the importance of protecting wetlands and waterbirds.
In addition to the Flufftail Festival, three contact sessions with learners from the Soweto-based schools are held to further cement the lessons learned during the Flufftail Festival with interactive activities and games.
BirdLife South Africa has also partnered with the RFCG to develop and showcase the 'Waxi the Hero' Puppet show which uses puppets of threatened wetland birds including White-winged Flufftails, Wattle Cranes, African Marsh Harries etc. to teach learners about wetlands and the importance of keeping them clean and recycling trash to prevent it from ending up in the wetlands. The puppet show is showcased annually at the Flufftail Festival and annually at the African Bird Fair.
Awareness about the White-winged Flufftail habitat management guidelines developed by BirdLife South Africa was recently raised with the key landowners of the Lakenvlei Protected Environment in Mpumalanga. These guidelines will be published online later in 2019.
Three media releases have been published since February 2018 linked to the research and conservation of the White-winged Flufftail with specific recognition of the discovery of their breeding in South Africa and the first confirmation of their previously unknown call. This story was published on the front cover of the Saturday Star and picked up by several international conservation groups.
Multiple social media posts have been shared on BirdLife South Africa's Facebook and Instagram accounts highlighting the White-winged Flufftail research and conservation and the Flufftail Festival.
WMBD celebration by the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF)
The WMBD received good media coverage

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

World_Migratory_Day_(3).pdf - World Migratory Day (3).pdf

Publication__MiniMag_May_2017_Edition.pdf - Publication_ MiniMag May 2017

Bird_Migration_Day_273.pdf - Bird Migration Day 273.pdf

Spring_Alive_2017_evaluation_form_RSA_BirdLife_South_Africa.doc - Spring Alive evaluation from South Africa

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?
Tick one box
Please select only one option
☐ 1. Very little impact
☐ 2. Small impact
☐ 3. Good impact
☑ 4. Large positive impact
☐ Not known

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.
› Publications
Media coverage
campaigns
Workshops

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

BirdLife_South_Africa_media_release_-_2019_Flufftail_Festival_held_at_Joburg_Zoo.docx - BirdLife South Africa media release - 2019 Flufftail Festival held at Joburg Zoo.docx

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please provide a short summary:
› The National development plans support sustainable development which takes into account biodiversity conservation. The Operations Phakisa, the Oceans Economy and the Wildlife Economy which enhance the implementation of the country's Biodiversity Economy Strategy, amongst many are examples of how South Africa supports sustainable use in poverty alleviation and hence the conservation of biological diversity to the species and gene levels.
Yes: Fishery processes take into account the conservation of migratory species i.e. By-catch limits for species such as seabirds, sea turtles and so forth. There is also the use of Observers in certain fisheries.

Do the ‘values of migratory species and their habitats’ referred to in SPMS Target 2 currently feature in any other national reporting processes in your country?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please provide a short summary:
› Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 on Protected Areas has ecological representativity and important biodiversity areas as key elements that require to be reported on on the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This includes Important bird areas (IBA), important marine mammals areas (IMMAs) and key biodiversity areas (KBAs).

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.
› The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries is responsible for policy and legislation development whilst the rest of the implementation is done by implementing partners such as provincial environmental authorities, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), etc. for example:
Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) is a National NGO that specializes on species and their habitat conservation and is very instrumental in implementing the CMS related activities.
Birdlife South Africa is also very instrumental in the implementation of CMS related activities.
WWF-SA and Birdlife South Africa
KwaZulu-Natal Sharks Board Maritime Centre of Excellence (KZNSB), South African Association for Marine Biological Research (SAAMBR), SANCCOB, African Penguin and Seabird Sanctuary (APPS), Two Oceans Aquarium,]
WWF-SA: WWF engages with government, business, coastal communities and seafood consumers to help develop an integrated approach to looking after our oceans. We also ensure adequate planning of the many shared uses of the marine environment, including protecting special nature reserves of the sea.
BirdLife South Africa: Engages with business as well as fishing industries, and national and international governments on seabird by-catch issues, conservation of seabirds and marine protection.
KwaZulu-Natal Sharks Board Maritime Centre of Excellence (KZNSB): is mandated to protect bathers against shark while minimising environmental impact, therefore, promoting tourism. The KwaZulu-Natal coastline is the only coastline with 37 beaches equipped with bather safety gear owned.
The KZNSB also conducts research into the biology of sharks and other animals caught in shark safety gear. Tourists and scholars are educated with dynamic audio-visual shows and shark dissections. In-depth research, that has already produced vital insight, is conducted into shark behaviour, feeding and breeding.
South African Association for Marine Biological Research (SAAMBR): comprises of 3 divisions, namely:
ORI (The Oceanographic Research Institute)
uShaka Sea World (Aquarium)
uShaka Sea World Education
SAAMBR contribute to the conservation of marine and coastal resources by:
• generating scientific information through the Oceanographic Research Institute, a leading marine science research institute in the Western Indian Ocean Region;
• disseminating information and inspiring care for the oceans through uShaka Sea World, Africa’s largest world

class, conservation-oriented aquarium and
• empowering people through uShaka Sea World Education, the leading marine conservation education centre in Africa.
SANCCOB: whose primary objective is to reverse the decline of seabird populations through the rescue, rehabilitation and release of ill, injured, abandoned and oiled seabirds.
APPS: We provide temporary rehabilitative care to diseased, displaced, injured, oiled and abandoned marine birds.
Two Oceans Aquarium: Is responsible for the rescuing, rehabilitation, release and the conservation of marine species such as sea turtles, sharks, sea birds among other species. The Aquarium also conducts research on marine related issues.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.
› The National Biodiversity Economy Strategy (NBES) guides the implementation of the Wildlife Economy that involves transformation of the sector to involve business ownership by communities. Experts and experienced business owners are the key players in mentoring these growing business people. Overall through access and benefit sharing, co-ownership of game farms and game lodges, the communities and private business owners learn the value of conserving species and using them sustainably.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

Please select only one option

☑ Yes
☐ No, but there is scope to do so
☐ No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide a short summary:

› o The National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Working Group in response to Res 11;15.
o The National Vulture Task Force (NVTF),

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

TOPS_list_for_marine_species_for_implementation_(GG_30_May_2017).pdf - TOPS list for marine species for implementation (GG 30 May 2017).pdf

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

Please select only one option

☐ 1. Minimal contribution
☐ 2. Partial contribution
☑ 3. Good contribution
☐ 4. Major contribution
☐ Not known

Please describe briefly how this assessment was made

› National Biodiversity Assessments (NBA)

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors or groups been established at national or other territorial level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

Guidance: There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism. These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc. The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments (https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/Internet_english_09012014.pdf) may be helpful in giving further context for this.

Please select only one option

☑ Yes
☐ No

Please provide a short summary:

› The National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Working Group:(NWPPWG)
South Africa, through the National Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) is in the process to finalise the establishment of the Working Group in response to Resolution 11:15 on Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds, called the National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Working Group. So far the Terms of Reference has been developed were drafted in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and approved by the Director General of the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF). The main objectives of the National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Working Group (NWPPWG) are to:
• Implement a National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Strategy in agreement with the international strategy;
• Review the causes and consequences of poisoning of wildlife and recommend appropriate actions and mitigation measures to address the problem.
• Establish sub-working groups to look at aspects of poisoning in a bid to assist with improving the understanding of poisoning issues.
• Monitor and report the occurrence, responses and enforcement of infractions.

• Coordinate national efforts towards combating poisoning of wildlife
• Identify research needs that will improve our understanding of the drivers, impacts and the necessary interventions to combat poisoning of wildlife
• Study regional and transnational aspects of the problem and propose remedial measures
• Understand the sources of poisons and toxic pesticides and propose measures to disrupt illegal sources and regulate loopholes that allow the misuse of legal sources
• To enhance advocacy and awareness raising on the impacts of wildlife poisoning
The group will deal with all wildlife poisoning issues including Migratory species and a national work plan in this regard is in process of being developed
The National Vulture Task Force (NVTF),
South Africa, through the National Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) is in the process to establish the National Vulture Task Force (NVTF), in responds to Resolution 12.10. During the CMS 12th Conference of Parties (COP) held in Manila in 2017, a multi-species Action Plan (MsAP) for the conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures was adopted. The Vulture MsAP aims to provide a comprehensive, strategic conservation Action Plan covering the geographic ranges of all 15 species of migratory African-Eurasian vultures and to promote concerted, collaborative and coordinated international actions towards the recovery of these populations to acceptable levels by 2029.
In this regard, the Terms of Reference has been developed in consultation with relevant Stakeholders. The objectives of this groups is to The main objectives of the NMVCAP are to:
• bring together representatives from relevant government departments and other stakeholders for the benefit of vulture conservation;
• Develop a Multi-Species Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for relevant Vulture species in South Africa;
• Coordinate the implementation of the Multi-Species BMP for Vultures;
• promote the implementation of other relevant policies and plans that contribute to the conservation of vultures;
• advise on vulture matters in the country;
• facilitate resource mobilisation;
• report on the progress on the implementation of the BMP; and
• Monitor the implementation of the BMP
The develop a Multi-Species Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for relevant Vulture species in South Africa is inline with the National legislation namely, the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) and the Norms and Standards for the development of Biodiversity Management Plans for Species..

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 23-25 of CMS COP Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP12) (Synergies and partnerships)?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please provide a short summary:
› Collaboration and synergies among biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements in South Africa is better enhanced by the fact that all the Biodiversity MEAs are managed in one government Department, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF).
Regional co-operation has also been initiated through Benguela Current Convention

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies or action plans that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Gazetted_Shark_BMP.pdf - Gazetted Shark BMP.pdf

Please identify the legislation, policies or action plans concerned:
› The Bill of Rights enshrined within the South Africa' Constitution promotes ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development (Section 24 of Constitution (Act No. 108 of 1996);
The National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
ICM act 24 of 2008 allow implementation of "special management areas" whilst providing a socio-economic benefit to the community involved in conservation;

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Gazetted_Shark_BMP.pdf - Gazetted Shark BMP.pdf
Marine_Species_List.pdf - Marine Species List.pdf

IOSEA_MARINE_TURTLES_MEMORANDUM_OF_short_27062019.pdf - IOSEA_MARINE_TURTLES_MEMORANDUM_OF_short_27062019.pdf
Marine_TOPS_Regulations.pdf - Marine TOPS Regulations.pdf
African_Penguin_BMP_2013.pdf - African Penguin BMP 2013.pdf

VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes
☐ Partly / in some areas
☐ No, but there is scope to do so
☑ No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

›

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

›

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes
☐ Partly / in some areas
☑ No, but there is scope to do so
☐ No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

›

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

›

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

Please select only one option

☑ Yes
☐ In development / planned
☐ No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

› South Africa has an allocation processes to manage the sustainable non- consumptive use of the migratory species i.e. Boat based whale and dolphin watching and shark cage diving. Furthermore, there are other activities i.e. scuba diving and processes to enhance tourism through concessionaires and partnership processes in marine protected areas such as turtle tours which operate from November to March every year from St Lucia and Cape Vidal and includes community guides.
Issuing the permit operation for the non-consumptive resources and compliance with permit conditions for fisheries operations to minimize bycatch at the larger extent
Also, the implementation of the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

› Communities that are beneficiaries of the programmes and the private sector that is involved in the wildlife economy related businesses more keen to conserve , produce and sustainably use biodiversity.
Number set for each area has not been increased and species are being protected, the set limit once reached, the vessels return to the harbor until necessary mitigation measures are in place.
Modeling the by-catch limit is still a challenge to set limit based on the relevant scientific models.

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

›

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

›

What is preventing progress?

›

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

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.
Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Direct killing and taking

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**
Illegal hunting		3
Legal hunting	Cape fur seals (culling for management purposes)	3
Other harvesting and take		
Illegal trade		
Deliberate poisoning		

Bycatch

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**
Bycatch		

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**
Electrocution		
Wind turbines		
Other collisions		

Other mortality

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**

Predation	African penguins	2
Disease	African penguins	3
Accidental/indirect poisoning		
Unexplained stranding events	Whales and turtle	1

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**
Alien and/or invasive species		

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**
Disturbance	On the colonies whilst breeding	3
Light pollution	Grey , soft plumage, white chinned, diving Petrels species in the Prince Edward Island.	3
Underwater noise	Exploration and seismic surveys (whales, some seabirds. i.e. African penguins),	3

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	**Overall relative severity of impact** **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)		
Habitat degradation		
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Unsustainable land/resource use		
Urbanization		
Marine debris (including plastics)	Cape fur seals and whales- fishing entanglements Seabirds – Penguins, petrels and albatrosses Turtles	2
Other pollution	Cape fur seals and whales- fishing entanglements Seabirds – Penguins, petrels and albatrosses Turtles Oil pollution affects seabirds such as the African penguin	1
Too much/too little water		
Fire		
Physical barriers		

Climate change

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Climate change	Marine species	2

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Lack of knowledge		
Inadequate legislation		
Inadequate enforcement of legislation		
Inadequate transboundary management	Project on Top predators through BCC has just been initiated and this will encourage cooperation amongst the countries in the region	3

Other (please specify)

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering any of the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).
› Implementation of TOPMS and African Penguin Biodiversity Management Plan, Implementation of 20 Marine Protected Areas, Public awareness and increased focus on alleviating pollution including plastic pollution; Inclusion of the response of oiled wildlife in the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (the National Oiled Wildlife Contingency, Preparedness and Response Plan has been drafted

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).
› Increased pollution both oiling and plastic in our waters

Have you adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species”)?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:
› NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT, 2004 (ACT NO. 10 OF 2004) THREATENED OR PROTECTED MARINE SPECIES REGULATIONS

Please add any further comments on the implementation of specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.
Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise.
Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

Resolution 7.3 (Rev. COP12) on oil pollution
Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12)on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).
Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12)and 11.27 (Rev. COP12)on renewable energy.
Resolutions 7.4 and 10.11 on power lines and migratory birds.
Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP12) on poisoning of migratory birds.
Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26).
Resolution 11.31 on wildlife crime.
Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72).
Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.
Resolution 12.6 on wildlife disease.
Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.
Resolution 10.2 on conservation emergencies
Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.
›

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (for example national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country in the current reporting period?

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file (using the attachment button below) detailing a longer list of species.

Guidance: “Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” in the current reporting period. Information is therefore expected here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	See the attached regional assessments	The 2016 Mammal Red List of South Africa Lesotho and Swaziland https://www.ewt.org.za/resources/resources-mammal-red-list/mammal-red-list/	Global (Vulerable) to regional (Least Concern)	African Lion - Appendix II
	See the attached regional assessments	The 2016 Mammal Red List of South Africa Lesotho and Swaziland https://www.ewt.org.za/resources/resources-mammal-red-list/mammal-red-list/	Global Red List status (2016) Vulnerable A2acd to Regional Red List status (2016) Least Concern	Giraffe - Appendix II
	See the attached regional assessments	The 2016 Mammal Red List of South Africa Lesotho and Swaziland https://www.ewt.org.za/resources/resources-mammal-red-list/mammal-red-list/	Global Red List status (2016) Vulnerable A2cd to Regional Red List status (2016) Vulnerable C1*†‡	Leopard - Appendix II

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

2016_Mammal_Red_List_Panthera_leo_LC.pdf - 2016 Mammal Red List_Panthera leo_LC.pdf

32_-Leopard-Panthera-pardus_VU.pdf - 32 -Leopard-Panthera-pardus_VU.pdf

Responses_that_could_not_be_entered_in_the_online_report.docx - Responses that could not be entered in the online report.docx

Aquatic mammals

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

TOPS_list_for_marine_species_for_implementation_(GG_30_May_2017).pdf - TOPS list for marine species for implementation (GG 30 May 2017).pdf

Bats

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Eidolon helvum has many recorded sightings within South Africa (including the dryer regions of southern Africa – but no known established or breeding colonies are known. Maputo (Mozambique) is the southernmost breeding locality known for the species. South Africa may be viewed as a dispersal range area (sink) where current conditions are not suitable for the species to establish viable colonies. No evidence exists that there is a seasonal migration within South Africa.	FRIEDMANN, Y. AND B. DALY. 2004. Red Data Book of the Mammals of South Africa: A conservation assessment. CBSG Southern Africa, Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN), Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa. MONADJEM, A., L. COHEN, D. JACOBS, K. MACEWAN, L. R. RICHARDS, C. SCHOEMAN, T. SETHUSA, AND P. J. TAYLOR. 2016. A conservation assessment of Eidolon helvum. In The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. Child M. F. and Roxburgh L. and Do Linh San, E. and Raimondo, D. and Davies-Mostert, H. T, (ed.). South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust. South Africa.	National Red List: Not Evaluated – recognized as vagrant (Friedmann and Daly, 2004) and Near Threatened (Monadjem et al., 2016)	Eidolon helvum – African populations (Appendix II)

	South Africa, colonies of Otomops mariensseni exist around Durban only in human habitation (buildings). No natural roost are known (caves used in East and West African populations). This isolated southern population is associated with West-African populations than East Africa (Lamb et al., 2008; Ralph et al., 2015). Unintentional species introduction have been associated with the Port of Durban and international shipping. This South African population is showing signs of classic invasive biology behaviour– expanding over the past 20 years. If abandoned mines are exploited, population numbers within these sites may increase exponentially, leading to a tipping point in Southern Africa where this southern population will have the ability to exploit natural caves in limited karst landscape areas. Leading to the direct loss of cave dependent bat species that have evolved within southern Africa without the need to compete with bats from the family Molossidae. North, South America, and South East Asia – bats of the family Molossidae dominate caves systems. Otomops martinsseni is the only Molloside bat on the Africa mainland to have evolved the need to utilize cave ecosystems. However, the Durban population indicates that this species can adapt to using human structures. Reported photographic records in South Africa via citizen science sponsored programs need to be viewed with caution. For mammals, photographic evidence can be used to identify to family/genus. In few cases with small mammals the external charaters may allow for species identification. But with international movement of species (intentionally/unintentional via human/natural) – then species level identification become very questionable, based on photographic evidence alone. This is a case in point for some of the reported Otompos records in South Africa (Richards et al., 2016). The Durban population of O. martinsseni has shown no migration behaviour with the roost population being stable all year round and females giving birth within the roost (rooves of buildings). Otomops martinsseni in South Africa does need monitoring and its invasive biology understood. If this species is invasive, what effects will it have on other bat biodiversity in southern Africa?	JACOBS, D., M. VAN DER MERWE, T. KEARNEY, AND E. SEAMARK. 2004. Otomops martiensseni. In Red Data Book of the Mammals of South Africa: A conservation assessment. Friedmann, Y. and Daly, B. (ed.). South Africa. pp. 292–293. CBSG Southern Africa, Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN), Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa. LAMB, J. M., T. RALPH, S. M. GOODMAN, W. BOGDANOWICZ, J. FAHR, M. GAJEWSKA, P. J. BATES, J. EGER, P. BENDA, AND P. J. TAYLOR. 2008. Phylogeography and predicted distribution of African-Arabian and Malagasy populations of giant mastiff bats, Otomops spp. (Chiroptera: Molossidae). Acta Chiropterologica 10: 21–40. RALPH, T. M. C., L. R. RICHARDS, T. P. J., M. C. NAPIER, AND J. M. LAMB. 2015. Revision of Afro-Malagasy Otomops (Chiroptera Molossidae) with the description of a new Afro-Arabian species. Zootaxa 4057: 1–49. RICHARDS, L. R., C. SCHOEMAN, P. J. TAYLOR, W. WHITE, L. COHEN, D. S. JACOBS, K. MACEWAN, T. SETHUSA, AND M. A. 2016. A conservation assessment of Otomops martiensseni. In The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. Child M. F. and Roxburgh L. and Do Linh San, E. and Raimondo, D. and Davies-Mostert, H. T, (ed.). South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust. South Africa.	National Red List: Vulnerable (Jacobs et al., 2004) and Near Threatened (Richards et al., 2016).	Otomops martiensseni (Appendix II)

	MacEwan et al. (2016) did not include the work by Miller-Butterworth et al. (2003) who indicate in South Africa three distinct subpopulations, which corresponded to biomes. They only calculated the extent of occurrence, and not area of occupancy – where in 2004 the area of occupancy was calculated based on known maternity and hibernacula sites at that time as these were viewed as two critical life history needs for this species persistence (Seamark pers. com.). Hibernacula caves, mines and other artificial structures – especially at higher altitudes currently provide the necessary requirements for hibernacula. Effects of climate change may place these at risk. Within South Africa, there are fewer than 10 maternity sites known. Number of known maternity sites within each subpopulation – western/Nama-Karoo biome (0), southern/Fynbos (2) and north east/Savanna and Grassland (4). There is very little protection or control over these maternity sites as well as associated land use change in the surrounding landscape. This species should be viewed in a much higher threat risk – as large portions of the breeding females and non-reproductive females congregate at these sites to give birth (Pretorius et al., 2019). Conservation efforts have been underway to secure one of these maternity roosts in the north eastern sub-population (Kearney and Seamark, 2012; Seamark and Kearney, 2014; Kearney et al., 2017; Seamark et al., 2018). As well as attempting to understand the cave network needed by this population (Pretorius, 2018).	MACEWAN, K., M., L. R. RICHARDS, L. COHEN, D. JACOBS, A. MONADJEM, C. SCHOEMAN, T. SETHUSA, AND P. J. TAYLOR. 2016. A conservation assessment of Miniopterus natalensis. In The Red List of Mammals of South Africa, Swaziland and Lesotho. Child M. F. and Roxburgh L. and Do Linh San, E. and Raimondo, D. and Davies-Mostert, H. T, (ed.). South African National Biodiversity Institute and Endangered Wildlife Trust. South Africa. KEARNEY, T. C., M. KEITH, AND E. C. SEAMARK. 2017. New records of bat species using Gatkop Cave in the maternal season. Mammalia 81: 41–48. KEARNEY, T. C., AND E. C. J. SEAMARK. 2012. Report for Shangoni Management Services Pty Ltd. Assessment of the bats at Gatkop Cave, and possible mitigation measures. Africanbats.org Technical Report 1/2012: i–v – 47pp. MILLER-BUTTERWORTH, C., D. JACOBS, M. VAN DER MERWE, T. KEARNEY, R. BERNARD, AND E. SEAMARK. 2004. Miniopterus schreibersii. In Red Data Book of the Mammals of South Africa: A conservation assessment. Friedmann, Y. and Daly, B. (ed.). South Africa. pp. 263–265. CBSG Southern Africa, Conservation Breeding Specialist Group (SSC/IUCN), Endangered Wildlife Trust, South Africa. MILLER-BUTTERWORTH, C. M., D. S. JACOBS, AND E. H. HARLEY. 2003. Strong population substructure is correlated with morphology and ecology in a migratory bat. Nature 424: 187. PRETORIUS, M. 2018. First PIT tagging session. African Bat Conservation News 47: 4. PRETORIUS, M., T. KEARNEY, M. KEITH, W. MARKOTTER, E. SEAMARK, AND H. BRODERS. 2019. Increased body mass supports energy compensation hypothesis in the breeding female Natal Long-Fingered Bat Miniopterus natalensis. Acta Chiropterologica 20: 319–328. SEAMARK, E. C. J., AND T. C. KEARNEY. 2014. Report for Shangoni Management Services Pty Ltd Meletse Iron Ore Project: Assessment of the possible threats by mining operations to bat foraging areas, and possible mitigation measures. AfricanBats NPC, Pretoria. SEAMARK, E. C. J., W. MARKOTTER, T. KEARNEY, AND M. KEITH. 2018. 1st Meletse Research meeting. African Bat Conservation News 47: 2–3.	National Red List Assessment - Near Threatened B2ab(ii,iii,iv,v) assessed as M. schrebersii (Miller-Butterworth et al., 2004) and Least Concerned (MacEwan et al., 2016)	Miniopterus natalensis (Appendix II)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Aizpurua_et_al_2017.pdf - Presentation on Bats planning workshop

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

Supporting documents for the work on the conservation status of Bats in South Africa

Birds

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Due to an environmental crisis at the Kamfers Dam Lesser Flamingo breeding colony, a rescue operation was conducted in late-January 2019 during which a total of ca. 2000 birds were rescued. To date, 531 of these rehabbed birds have been released back at Kamfers Dam, all of which were colour ringed for identification purposes and 25 were fitted with tracking devices. Thus far, 57 mortalities of released (ringed) birds have been confirmed at Kamfers Dam, whilst additionally 15 of the birds fitted with trackers have died.	The statement by the Environemntal Affairs Statement	Emergency situation at the Kampfer's Dam in Kimberley	Lesser Flamingo
	The first breeding record for the species in the southern hemisphere was recorded on camera traps during late 2017. A second breeding record was confirmed at the site during the past summer season 2018/2019. The call of the White-winged Flufftail was unequivocally confirmed at Middelpunt Wetland, South Africa as well as at Berga Wetland, Ethiopia using the BirdLife South Africa rallid survey method including the use of acoustic devices and camera traps.	Colyn, RB, Campbell, A and Smit-Robinson, HA. 2019 submitted. See attached press releases.	One of the species greatest mysteries solved through recording of call and first breeding record in the southern hemisphere.	White-winged Flufftail
	In June 2019, 28 vultures were poisoned in two separate incidents in the Zululand KBA (KwaZulu-Natal). In the same month 537 vultures were killed when three poached elephant carcasses were laced with poison near the Botswana/Zimbabwe border. Another 119 poisoned vultures were recently found in Kruger National Park, having fed off a poached buffalo carcass. It is now believed that about 300 vultures have been lost in Kruger since the beginning of 2019. This brings to at least 850 the total number of known losses in southern Africa since the start of 2019. The true number will never be known, as most of the losses occurred during breeding season, and an untold number of chicks may also have been lost due to starvation and/or exposure. Although losses impacted five species of endangered vultures, the Critically Endangered White-backed Vulture (Gyps africanus) was hardest hit, accounting for most of the losses.		Vulture poisonings	Vulture species

	Thirty known Blue Swallow nests were monitored during the 2018/19 Blue Swallow breeding season. Of these, only 13 nests were found to be active. Of these, only 9 nests successfully fledged chicks. A total of 29 chicks were produced in total. The data demonstrate a statistically significant Blue Swallow population decline of around 3.3 % per annum (r2 = 0.55) as at the end of the 2018/19 breeding season.		Monitoring	Blue Swallow
	Comparisons of surveys undertaken in the 1980s, in 2010/2011 and in 2014/2015 of the Western Cape coastline indicate major declines in migrant wader populations, including in 2014/2015, a 100% decline in Curlew Sandpiper Calidris ferruginea and Sanderling Calidris albanumbers compared to counts in the 1980s. Beaches are stable ecosystems that do not change much from year to year or season to season. Trends in coastal bird numbers are an indication of the status of our migrant and resident coastal species and indicate broader problems such as threats along migratory flyways and wintering grounds. Locally, declines along the coastline may also indicate degradation of local foraging areas. This continuing decline of waders along the Western Cape coastline is deeply concerning. BirdLife South Africa has launched a long-term programme focused on the better protection and management of key estuaries for birds and their habitats in the Western Cape, including priority wintering sites for migrant waders, and is a partner in the East Atlantic Flyway Initiative, instigated by the RSPB, specifically focused on the conservation of migrants along this flyway. The results of comparisons between the repeated surveys in the 1980s and 2010/2011 were published in Peter Ryan's (Ryan 2012).	From Ryan, P.G. 2012. Medium-term changes in coastal bird communities in the Western Cape, South Africa. Austral Ecology, 38(3). "Repeat surveys of 278 km of coastline in three regions of the Western Cape, South Africa show... that among waders that breed along the coastline, numbers of African oystercatchers (Haematopus moquini, Haematopodidae) doubled, linked to increased food availability following invasions by alien mussels (Mytilidae). By comparison, numbers of white-fronted plovers (Charadrius marginatus, Charadriidae) decreased by 37% (59% close to Cape Town), at least in part as a result of increasing human disturbance. The greatest decreases occurred among migrant waders (Scolopacidae and Charadriidae), with numbers of the four most abundant species falling by >50%, and both common Calidris species by >90%. Migrant wader populations decreased in all three regions, irrespective of whether surveys were in protected areas or not, suggesting that factors outside the region are driving these trends. Some species may have decreased due to changes in their preferred wintering areas, but others probably reflect population decreases, confirming the generally poor conservation status of migrant waterbirds worldwide."		Waders

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Department_of_Environmental_Affairs_welcomes_rescue_of_flamingo_chicks_from_Kamfer.pdf - Department of Environmental Affairs welcomes rescue of flamingo chicks from Kamfer.pdf

BirdLife_South_Africa_media_release_Breaking_news_about_Critically_Endangered_flufftail.pdf - BirdLife_South_Africa_media_release_Breaking_news_about_Critically_Endangered_flufftail.pdf

BirdLife_South_Africa_WWF_Press_Release_8_December_2018.pdf - BirdLife South Africa_WWF Press Release_8 December 2018.pdf

BirdLife_South_Africa_WWF_Press_Release_February2019_final.pdf - BirdLife South Africa_WWF Press Release_February2019_final.pdf

Reptiles

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Fish

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Insects

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Marine_TOPS_Regulations.pdf - Marine TOPS Regulations.pdf

TOPS_list_for_marine_species_for_implementation_(GG_30_May_2017).pdf - TOPS list for marine species for implementation (GG 30 May 2017).pdf

Marine_Species_List.pdf - Marine Species List.pdf

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

In the current reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species (following the advice in COP Resolution 12.8)?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes
☑ No

Please provide a short summary:

›

In the current reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

Please select only one option

☑ Yes
☐ No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

☐ Azerbaijan
☐ Bahamas
☐ Bahrain
☐ Barbados
☐ Belize
☐ Bhutan
☐ Botswana
☐ Brunei Darussalam
☐ Cambodia
☐ Canada
☐ Central African Republic
☐ China
☐ Colombia
☐ Comoros
☐ Democratic People's Republic of Korea
☐ Dominica
☐ El Salvador
☐ Grenada
☐ Guatemala
☐ Guyana
☐ Haiti
☐ Iceland
☐ Indonesia
☐ Jamaica
☐ Japan
☐ Kiribati
☐ Kuwait
☐ Lao People's Democratic Republic
☐ Andorra
☐ Lebanon
☐ Lesotho
☐ Malawi
☐ Malaysia
☐ Maldives
☐ Marshall Islands
☐ Mexico
☐ Micronesia
☐ Myanmar
☐ Namibia
☐ Nauru
☐ Nepal
☐ Nicaragua
☐ Niue
☐ Oman

☐ Papua New Guinea
☐ Qatar
☐ Republic of Korea
☐ Russian Federation
☐ Saint Kitts and Nevis
☐ Saint Lucia
☐ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
☐ San Marino
☐ Sierra Leone
☐ Singapore
☐ Solomon Islands
☐ South Sudan
☐ Sudan
☐ Suriname
☐ Thailand
☐ Timor-Leste
☐ Tonga
☐ Turkey
☐ Turkmenistan
☐ Tuvalu
☐ United States of America
☐ Vanuatu
☐ Vatican City State
☐ Venezuela
☐ Viet Nam
☐ Zambia

In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of concerted actions under CMS (as detailed in COP Resolution 12.28) to address the needs of relevant migratory species? (See the species list in Annex 3 to Resolution 12.28 www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-actions-1)
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:
› The Transfrontier Conservation Areas(TFCAs) is a regional initiative where various countries collaborate to enhance conservation. This has benefitted many species and their habitats.

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach), including for example (but not limited to) measures to implement Resolution 12.11 (and Decision 12.34) on flyways and Resolution 12.17 (and Decision 12.54) on South Atlantic whales?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☐ No

Please provide details:
›

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (for example by an inventory) in your country?

Guidance: The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species, and in this context it is left to report compilers to work to any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement. The Scientific Council Sessional Committee is likely to give this issue further consideration at a future date. In the meantime some helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species” presented to COP11 (https://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-review-aspects-ecological-networks-relating-migratory-species) and the “Critical Site Network Tool” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention (http://wow.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsitenetworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx).

Please select only one option

☑ Yes, fully
☐ Partially - to a large extent
☐ Partially - to a small or moderate extent
☐ No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

IOSEA_MARINE_TURTLES_MEMORANDUM_OF_short_27062019.pdf - IOSEA_MARINE_TURTLES_MEMORANDUM_OF_short_27062019.pdf

Marine_TOPS_Regulations.pdf - Marine TOPS Regulations.pdf

Gazetted_Shark_BMP.pdf - Gazetted Shark BMP.pdf

African_Penguin_BMP_2013.pdf - African Penguin BMP 2013.pdf

Approved_mokala-plan.pdf - Approved mokala-plan.pdf

Addo_Elephant_National_Park_plan.pdf - Addo Elephant National Park_plan.pdf Description

CONSEVANCIES_IN_SOUTH_AFRICAN_BIOPSHERE_RESERVES_(edited)_.docx - CONSEVANCIES IN SOUTH AFRICAN BIOPSHERE RESERVES (edited) .docx

Table_Mountain_National_Park_approved_management_plan.pdf - Table Mountain National Park_approved_management plan.pdf

Approved_karoo-plan.pdf

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

› Except for Mount Moreland Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA) for Barn Swallows, there are no other IBAs that were recognised specifically for migratory birds. Given that we have no defined bird migratory routes in South Africa, it was not feasible to delineate IBAs specifically for migratory birds. However, many of our IBAs, especially coastal IBAs (e.g. estuaries) and islands, do host thousands of migratory birds in our summer.

As examples:

• The Barberspan IBA is important as a drought refuge for waterfowl and as a stopover site for migrant species.

• Orange River Mouth IBA is considered to be a critical coastal wetland in southern Africa because of the overall numbers of wetland birds it supports and because of its role as a migration stopover and in summer, large numbers of migrant Palearctic waders, including Curlew Sandpiper Calidris ferruginea and Little Stint C. minuta, stop over.

• Total waterbird numbers at the Berg River Estuary IBA are strongly influenced by the influx of Palearctic migrants and more than 8 000 migrant waders, especially Curlew Sandpiper and Little Stint.

• West Coast National Park and Saldanha Bay Islands IBA is important for migratory birds. More than 250 bird species have been recorded in the West Coast National Park. Langebaan Lagoon is the most important wetland for waders in South Africa, regularly accounting for c. 10% of South Africa’s coastal wader numbers. It consistently supports more than 20 000 non-passerine waterbirds in summer, of which 16 500 are waders and 93% are Palearctic migrants. In some years wader numbers can increase from 4 000 in winter to 20 000 in summer.

Migratory birds will feature in a similar manor in the network of Key Biodiversity Areas currently being reviewed.

Area-Based Conservation Measures

BirdLife South Africa’s IBA programme has been successful in securing over 100 000 hectares of mistbelt grassland in the KwaZulu Natal region. This is a key habitat for many migrating birds, breeding sites for various birds and it forms a part of key wetland areas for Wattled Crane and other threatened species. BirdLife

South Africa and Conservation Outcomes have established a long-term partnership to support the conservation of KwaZulu-Natal's natural heritage and key areas that sustain biodiversity. This partnership is enhancing the conservation of these key areas and providing assistance and support to land holders who would like to contribute to conserving important biodiversity areas. The monitoring efforts of these conservation areas are essential to inform and assist in prioritizing sites for future involvement in biodiversity stewardship and other conservation initiatives.
Estuaries are well-known for their biodiversity, particularly their spectacular birdlife and important fisheries. The Estuary IBA Conservation project has successfully been working towards securing more than 20 000 hectares of priority estuarine IBAs in the Western Cape. The Berg River Estuary and the Cape Whale Coast are of particular importance as they play a key role in supporting area-based conservation efforts. By working with landowners and protecting this key habitat, many migrating birds will be able to utilise the area for feeding and resting. Continuous progress in securing estuaries for conservation and creating partnerships for successful management will likely benefit birds and many other species.
Deploying some more satellite tags on top predators is quite crucial to determine the critical habitat that warrant protection]- see list of papers on the migratory species
. B. Makhado, R. J. M. Crawford, M. P. Dias, B. M. Dyer, T. Lamont, P. Pistorius, P. G. Ryan, L. Upfold, H. Weimerskirch & R. R. Reisinger (2018) Foraging behaviour and habitat use by Indian Yellow-nosed Albatrosses (Thalassarche carteri) breeding at Prince Edward Island, Emu - Austral Ornithology, 118:4, 353-362, DOI: 10.1080/01584197.2018.1469959
Campbell, KJ, Steinfurth, A, Underhill, LG, et al. Local forage fish abundance influences foraging effort and offspring condition in an endangered marine predator. J Appl Ecol. 2019; 56: 1751– 1760. https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2664.13409
Preston G.R., Dilley B.J., Cooper J., Beaumont J., Chauke L.F., Chown S. L., Devanunthan N., Dopolo M., Fikizolo L., Heine J., Henderson S., Jacobs C.A., Johnson F., Kelly J., Makhado A.B., Marais C., Maroga J., Mayekiso M., McClelland G., Mphepya J., Muir D., Ngcaba N., Ngcobo N., Parkes J.P., Paulsen F., Schoombie S., Springer K., Stringer C., Valentine H., Wanless R.M., and P.G. Ryan. 2019. South Africa works towards eradicating introduced house mice from sub-Antarctic Marion Island: the largest island yet attempted for mice. Island invasives: scaling up to meet the challenge, (6), 40.
Ryan R. Reisinger, Ben Raymond, Mark A. Hindell, Marthán N. Bester, Robert J. M. Crawford, Delia Davies, P. J. Nico Bruyn, Ben J. Dilley, Stephen P. Kirkman, Azwianewi B. Makhado, Peter G. Ryan, Stefan Schoombie, Kim Stevens, Michael D. Sumner, Cheryl A. Tosh, Mia Wege, Thomas Otto Whitehead, Simon Wotherspoon and Pierre A. Pistorius, 2018. Habitat modelling of tracking data from multiple marine predators identifies important areas in the Southern Indian Ocean, Diversity and Distributions, 24(4): 535–550.
Richard B. Sherley, Katrin Ludynia, Bruce M. Dyer, Tarron Lamont, Azwianewi B. Makhado, Jean-Paul Roux, Kylie L. Scales, Les G. Underhill, Stephen C. Votier, 2017. Metapopulation Tracking Juvenile Penguins Reveals an Ecosystem-wide Ecological Trap, Current Biology,
27(4): 563-568
P Pistorius, M Hindell, R Crawford, A Makhado, B Dyer, R Reisinger
At-sea distribution and habitat use in king penguins at sub-Antarctic Marion Island
Ecology and evolution 7 (11), 3894-3903,

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country's protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ Partly / for some areas
☐ In development
☐ No

Please provide a short summary:
› The assessment required by Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 considers assessment of elements such as connectivity, management effectiveness, governance and equity, important biodiversity areas, ecological representativity; other effective area based conservation measures, etc and these surely benefit migratory species.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

METT_assessment_report_(_Q2_Evidence)_Final_(2)2018.docx - METT assessment report (Q2 Evidence) Final (2)2018.docx

Please provide a short summary:
›

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) ("Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor … to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction")?

Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:
›

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ Partly / for some areas
☐ In development
☐ No

Please provide a reference and/or summarise what is covered:
› Management effectiveness assessment report
Assessment of the MPAs is underway

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please describe:
› Biosphere reserves
Conservancies
Stewardships
Island closure project aiming at closing areas within the key foraging and breeding localities

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks.
Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.
Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.
Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.
› Other Effective are based Conservation Measures (OECMs) are being implemented in South Africa to enhance connectivity, create corridors and assist the movement of animals. These are for example biosphere reserves, stewardships and conservancies. Connectivity and ecological networks is also enhanced by Trans-boundary conservation areas.
In South Africa twenty one Marine Protected areas have been declared and these have taken into account ecological representativity; important marine mammals Areas, community involvement; other critical biodiversity areas (IBAs) and habitats.

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

Please select only one option

☑ Yes
☐ Partly / in progress
☐ No

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

› The national biodiversity assessment report that has been recently completed is a comprehensive assessment of the biodiversity status and ecosystem services.

Ecosystem Services

Securing almost 100 000 hectares of mistbelt grasslands in KwaZulu Natal has played a key role in area-based conservation. Of the 100 000 hectares declared, 80 000 hectares are wetland areas that provide valuable sources of water. Ecosystem services that the wetland area provide include, improved water quality, regulation of water flow, which is important in regulating flood levels and maintaining dry season flows and they provide water, food and other natural products for human consumption and use. The grassland and wetland biome also play a crucial role in the hydrological cycle as storm water runoff is stored as groundwater or in wetlands to create a steady water supply. Securing these key grassland areas and protecting them is crucial to ensure the long-term supply of water which is a scarce resource in South Africa.

Estuaries perform a myriad of essential services, such as water purification, flood attenuation, and providing nursery areas for fish and staging areas for significant populations of migratory birds. However, they remain one of South Africa’s most threatened ecosystem types. BirdLife South Africa’s IBA programme is continuously working to secure key estuarine areas. The protection of priority sections of these estuaries has already proven successful, as many invasive plants have been cleared which has increased the natural water flow in the area and mechanisms to reduce erosion have been implemented. The management of these areas has been highly dependent on forming key relationships with landowners and working with them to create conservation awareness initiatives.

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

›

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

Please select only one option

☑ Yes
☐ No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

☑ Captive breeding
☑ Captive breeding and release
☑ Gene typing research
☐ Reproductive material archives/repositories
☑ Other

› Genetic analysis of the critically endangered White-winged Flufftail (Sarothrura ayresi) has been conducted to (1) investigate taxonomy and phylogeny of flufftails, (2) determine genetic connectivity of White-winged Flufftail populations in Ethiopia and South Africa and (3) examine genetic diversity at both neutral and functional loci. Previous taxonomy clusters the flufftails (genus Sarothrura) within the Rallidae, however a molecular assessment of phylogenetic relationships based on mitogenomes confirmed that Sarothrura belongs to a separate lineage from the Rallidae and is more closely related to the family Heliornithidae. In addition, mitochondrial dating based on nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequencing suggested that the divergence of Heliornithidae and Sarothruridae occurred approximately 23.3 million years ago. The White-winged Flufftail diverged from the remaining flufftails approximately 5.1–11.2 mya. Molecular genetic studies also provided support for the genetic connectivity between the South African and Ethiopian populations indicating one migrating population with different seasonal occupied ranges. However, these results do not exclude the possibility of additional breeding and non-breeding sites. Lastly, low genetic diversity in the populations was observed at both neutral and functional loci indicating that this species is more likely to be threatened by changes to the environment and potential exposure to diseases. Thus, conservation efforts should be directed towards maintaining pristine habitat for White-winged Flufftail in its current distribution range.
Biological banking for the African Penguin]
African penguins BMP has completed a 5 year period and the new one is due for approval. Shark BMP implementation is underway.

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

http://
Supporting documents - links to supporting documents

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Are priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems explicitly addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Please select only one option

☑ Yes
☐ No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

za-nbsap-v2-en.pdf - NBSAP (2nd Edition) South Africa

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

›

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

za-nbsap-v2-en.pdf - NBSAP (2nd Edition) South Africa

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

›

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

› There are several biodiversity management plans for species which are at different stages of development (i.e. draft) and implementation (i.e. gazetted).

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

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes
☑ Partly / in some areas
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

Have actions been taken in your country to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes
☑ Partly / in some areas
☐ No
☐ Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:
(select all that apply)

☑ Research & documentation
☑ Engagement initiatives
☐ Formal recognition of rights
☑ Inclusion in governance mechanisms
☑ Management strategies & programmes that integrate traditional and indigenous interests
☑ Other

› ABOUT LAKE FUNDUDZI
Lake Fundudzi is a sacred lake of the Venda people, and is one of the few true inland lake systems in South Africa. It’s fresh waters are not often visited, for myth holds that it is protected by a white crocodile, and a great white python lives there. The lake has no obvious outlet and is formed from water off the Mutale River, where a giant python god of fertility is said to reside. He demands an annual sacrifice of a maiden every year, and the ritual domba dance - part of the initiation rites of young women - can be viewed by getting permission from the local custodians of the lake known as the ‘people of the pool’.
OECMs
There are also a number of small traditionally protected sacred forests which are not often visited because they are home to some reptiles like snakes which are valued for cultural reasons. In some cases, there are springs in these forests whose existence depends on these reptiles. If those snakes are killed or wiped, the springs will run dry it is believed.
.

Please add comments on the implementation of the actions concerned.

› Development of Biocultural protocol developed for the Attaqar and Bushbuckridge area. Two other communities in the North West province will commence in the next month.
Research and development in 18 communities across South Africa.
Documentation and recording of indigenous knowledge across 60 communities across the country.
10 documentations centres established across the country
Miniopterus natalensis
management plans for the maternity sites, land owners are working towards listing the site as a heritage and African Holy site as recognised by South African legislation.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?
Please select one option:

Please select only one option

☐ 1. Little or no progress
☐ 2. Some progress but more work is needed
☐ 3. Positive advances have been made
☑ 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please add comments on the progress made (where applicable).

› Development of Biocultural protocol developed for the Attaqar and Bushbuckridge area. Two other communities in the North West province will commence in the next month.
Research and development in 18 communities across South Africa.
Documentation and recording of indigenous knowledge across 60 communities across the country.
10 documentations centres established across the country
Miniopterus natalensis
management plans for the maternity sites, land owners are working towards listing the site as a heritage and African Holy site as recognised by South African legislation.

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

In the current reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (see text above, and the answers given in Section V concerning SPMS Target 1 on awareness)
(select all that apply)
☑ Education campaigns in schools
☑ Public awareness campaigns
☑ Capacity building
☑ Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
☑ Capacity assessments/gap analyses
☑ Agreements at policy level on research priorities
☑ Other (please specify):

› comemoration of international biodiversity events such World Migratory Bird days.
☐ No steps have been taken

Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

Education campaigns in schools

› Learners are more aware of the importance of conserving migratory species, their habitats and their migratory routes. They are also aware of the impacts of species extinction and habitat degradation to healthy ecosystems.

Public awareness campaigns

› general public more aware of the impact of unsustainable use of migratory species and their habitat degradation and hence more keen to contribute to their conservation.

Capacity building

› Knowledge transfer on migratory species and their habitats to educators and other relevant stakeholders to ensure there are more trainers that are trained to pass on information about the importance of conserving and sustainable using migratory species, their habitats and their migratory routes.

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

› This has assisted in ensuring that there is adequate information dissemination on research undertaken and campaigns and other awareness raising activities in order to ensure that complementary messages are communicated to relevant target audiences and there are no contradictory messages. It also assisted in ensuring less duplication of efforts and innovative use of the scarce resources.

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

› Capacity assessment and gap analysis has ensured that the knowledge transferred to relevant target audiences addresses the knowledge needs. This has raised the impact of the campaigns undertaken as well as training initiatives.

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

› Most of the times if research is not coordinated much efforts will be spent to produce information that is not policy relevant and therefore not very helpful in guiding conservation policies. The NBSAP ha assisted in ensuring that only policy relevant projects are considered for funding such as the GEF . This has resulted in getting outcomes from from funded projects and research that are policy relevant and hence guide the development of conservation policies and management plan to enhance conservation of species and their habitats. The IPBES has also played a substantial role in drawing that science policy interface and ensuring that research undertaken is addressing information gaps to address conservation needs and priorities. for policy development. .

Other

›

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?
(select all that apply)

☑ Funding support
☐ Technical assistance
☐ Education/training/mentoring
☐ Other skills development
☐ Provision of equipment or materials
☐ Exchange of information & know-how
☐ Research & innovation
☐ Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
☑ Other

› Funds are required for the maintenance of data for the Bird ringing and atlas projects.
The South Africa's National Research and Development Strategy (August, 2002) identified biodiversity as a scientific area where South Africa has a geographical advantage, due to several global biodiversity hotspots. Bird ringing is a research tool practised by ornithologists and large numbers of citizen scientists. Often, these two groups work together, in partnership to contribute to national goals such as bird monitoring and research On the other hand the Bird Atlas project aims to map the distribution and relative abundance of birds in southern Africa and includes: South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, eSwatini, Zimbabwe, Zambia. To gather data, volunteers select a geographical 'pentad' on a map and record all the bird species seen within a set time frame, in order of species seen. This information is uploaded to the SABAP2 database and is used for research and analysis by several different agencies, including the South African National Biodiversity Institute, BirdLife South Africa, as well as academics and students at various universities.
To keep this important service operational, funding to sustain activities into the future is required.

XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?
☑ Yes, made available for activities within the country
☐ Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
☐ No

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).
(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)
›

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:
Please select only one option
☐ Increased
☑ The same
☐ Decreased
☐ Not known

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):
☐ Multilateral investment bank
☑ The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
☐ Other intergovernmental programme
☐ Private sector
☑ Non-governmental organization(s)
☑ Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

› 1. From national budgets - the government of South Africa allocates resources for the conservation activities
2. Various implementing partners such as NGOs allocate resources from their respective budgets and also mobilise resources from other sources for conservation activities
3. The Global Environmental Facility is another source of funding for conservation activities.
4. Another financial contribution is from the international initiative called Spring Alive programme – see attached work completed in 2017. Unfortunately no funding was available in 2018. However we have secured funding for the 2019 season.
Spring Alive is an educational project coordinated by BirdLife International. It began in 2006 with 29 European partners and financial support from the Royal Society for the protection of Birds. Over the years the project has expanded with regards to the countries involved, with Eurasia and then Africa being added to its geographical range. Huge improvements to the implementation of the project have been made possible with funding from the Mitsubishi Corporation Fund for Europe and Africa since 2009.
All citizens, but specifically learners and teachers are encouraged to observe and record the arrival of five migratory species each year: White Stork, Barn Swallow, Common Swift, Common Cuckoo and European Bee-Eater. Spring Alive has also began to encourage direct conservation action for these species and the sites where they are found. See RSA's 2017 implementation report attached for programmes and events.
Current countries include:
Europe and Central Asia – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.
Africa – Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
In 2019, the international steering committee and BirdLife International were able to secure funds to implement the project for both the European and African seasons. We are busy preparing for the African season to start on the 1st September till the end of November. The 2019 season also saw the addition of the Sand Martin to our entourage of species. At our meeting in October in Morocco we will be discussing adding a more African species to the already mentioned birds.
☐ Other

›

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Spring_Alive_2017_evaluation_form_RSA_BirdLife_South_Africa.doc - Spring Alive 2017 evaluation form RSA BirdLife South Africa.doc

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).
(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)
›

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?
› Vultures
Bats
whales
Sharks
Swallows

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:
Please select only one option
☐ Increased
☑ The same
☐ Decreased
☐ Not known

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring future support in your country? (Name up to three specific types of activity).
› Further identification and conservation measures of key biodiversity and bird areas;
Researching and enhancing connectivity to support healthy flyways and other migratory routes in the Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TCAs).

Please add any further comments you may wish on the implementation of specific provisions in COP Resolution 10.25 (Rev. COP12) on Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility.
› National priorities are way above thr funding requirements and this always put species conservation and their habitats to very low priorities
The process of accessing the GEF funding continues to be complex
Governance issues are still a problem