CMS

2022 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023

Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023

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 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as on offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The 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 StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, 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 several guidance documents 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). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, aydin.bahramlouian@un.org

NOTICE: Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

High-level summary of key messages

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

Guidance:
This section invites you to summarise 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 “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.
Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):
››› Publishing the draft biodiversity management plan for the conservation of seven vulture species in South Africa for public participation process (December 2022)

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

https://www.dffe.gov.za/sites/default/files/gazetted_notices/nemba_multispecies.bmp_southafricanvultures_g47632gon2817.pdf

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):
››› Lack of financial resources
Outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):
››› Mobilization of resources for implementation
Enhancing synergies with other MEAs at the national level
Strengthening collaboration with private sector, business in implementation
Increase awareness
Strengthen collaboration with implementing partners and other range states.

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party
››› Republic of 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
››› Mr Edward Netshithothole

Full name of institution
››› Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

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Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point
››› Ms. Nopasika Malta Qwathekana, Senior Policy Advisor

Full name of institution
››› Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

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0001
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Representative on the Scientific Council

Name and title
›››

Full name of institution
›››

Mailing address
›››

Telephone
›››

Email
›››

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

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

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your 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.
There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.
A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found **here**.
References 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 list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
☐ No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

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: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding 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

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.
›››

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

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked 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 TIP:
Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. 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 the table, 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”. Therefore, please 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 consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question.

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.
You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Annexure_7-Prohibition_of_take-South_Africa.xlsx

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.
››› • World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act 49 of 1999)
o https://www.gov.za/documents/world-heritage-convention-act
o Commencement: 4 August 2000 (Gazette 21411 of 4 August 2000)
• National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA)
o https://www.gov.za/documents/national-environmental-management-act#:~:text=to%20provide%20for%20co%2Doperative,by%20organs%20of%20stite%3B%20and
o Commencement: 29 January 1999 (Gazette 19703 of 29 January 1999)
• National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003)
o https://www.gov.za/documents/national-environmental-management-protected-areas-act
o Commencement: 1 November 2004 (Gazette 26960 of 2 November 2004)
• National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004)
o https://www.gov.za/documents/national-environmental-management-biodiversity-act-0
o Commencement: 7 January 2005 (Gazette 27161 of 6 January 2005 withdraws Gazette 27142)
• Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act 18 of 1998)
o https://www.gov.za/documents/marine-living-resources-act-27-may-1998-0000

o 1 September 1998 (Gazette 19148 of 21 August 1998)
• National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act, 2008 (Act 24 of 2008)
o https://www.gov.za/documents/national-environmental-management-integrated-coastal-management-act
o Commencement:
 5 February 2016, Sections 65, 66, 95, 96 and 98 (Gazette 39657 of 5 February 2016)
 1 December 2009, except for Sections 65, 66, 95, 96 and 98 (Gazette 32765 of 1 December 2009)

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).
You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Annexure_4-Exceptions_from_prohibition-South_Africa.xlsx

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 update existing legislation or 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 provide further information about the circumstances
›››

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 update existing legislation or 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 provide further information about the circumstances
›››

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 update existing legislation or 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 provide further information about the circumstances
›››

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country’s national jurisdictional limits?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No
☐ Unknown

Please provide information on the circumstances of the taking(s), including where possible any future plans in respect of such taking(s)
›››

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.)

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period 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)

GUIDANCE TIP:
Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21**(Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25**(Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offenses within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)**(Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions**13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).
☑ 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)

›››
☐ No actions taken

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.
››› South Africa through the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment joined countries across the world in celebrating World Migratory Bird Day 2020, 2021 and 2022 by issuing media statements on 08 May 2020, 08 May 2021, and 16 May 2022
Statements can be downloaded from:
https://www.dffe.gov.za/event/international/2020worldmigratory_birdday
https://www.dffe.gov.za/mediarelease/observationof_worldmigratory_birddaymay2021
https://www.dffe.gov.za/mediarelease/awarenessraised_worldmigratorybirdpeakdays
Endangered Wildlife Trust conducted training to more than 1500 learners in 15 countries on wildlife poisoning response and intervention during the review period. Training has also been conducted for conservation and law enforcement staff on proper management and decontamination of poisoning incidents in South Africa and 15 other countries. Since 2017, more than 6,600 learners have been trained in this discipline. Work has been carried out with a range of partners and communities to create awareness of the risk of trading and consumption of poisoned wildlife products in all of the above countries. Over 200 Eskom (SA power utility) field officials have been trained on power infrastructure interactions with wildlife to improve management of migratory nests and mitigation of high risk power lines
EWT has also initiated and coordinated events related to the International Vulture Awareness Day globally since its inception in 2009
20th Celebration of the IOSEA Marine Turtles MOU during World Sea Turtle Day (https://www.dffe.gov.za/event/international/20thcelebration_iosea_worldseaturtleday)
20th Celebration of the IOSEA Marine Turtles MOU during World Sea Turtle Day (https://www.dffe.gov.za/event/international/20thcelebration_iosea_worldseaturtleday)
In addition, the following press and media publicity initiatives to increase people's awareness of turtles were undertaken:
• https://www.iol.co.za/dailynews/news/kwazulu-natal/pics-rehabilitated-released-marine-life-tracked-in-the-

ocean-4ab08130-4f0d-491b-b0b0-83572694b09b
• https://www.iol.co.za/dailynews/news/kwazulu-natal/pics-rehabilitated-released-marine-life-tracked-in-the-ocean-4ab08130-4f0d-491b-b0b0-83572694b09b
• https://www.citizen.co.za/witness/archive/rare-turtles-returning-slowly-20150430/
• https://www.outthereglobal.com/explorations-and-city-vogue/kosi-bay-ancient-and-colourful-traditions/
• https://www.saambr.org.za/back-to-the-ocean/
• https://www.aquarium.co.za/foundation/news/bob-takes-the-plunge-back-into-his-ocean-home
• https://www.aquarium.co.za/news/everything-youve-ever-wanted-to-know-about-sea-turtles-in-south-africa
• https://www.marineprotectedareas.org.za/turtles
• https://southcoastherald.co.za/309733/ezemvelo-turtle-monitoring-programme-turning-poachers-custodians/
• https://www.iol.co.za/dailynews/news/look-loggerhead-turtle-post-hatchlings-rescued-in-kzn-wc-released-into-the-ocean-8efaa08b-4b6b-40c1-ab9e-89bfb320ff23
• https://bereamail.co.za/300111/turtle-fit-with-tracker-travelled-300km-since-december/
A documentary on the Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Turtle Monitoring programme was produced and can be viewed at the following link: https://aloefilmco.com/between-the-tides-award-winning-documentary

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?
Tick one box

GUIDANCE TIP:
If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select “Unknown”.
Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.
Please select only one option
☐ 1. Very little impact
☐ 2. Small impact
☐ 3. Good impact
☑ 4. Large positive impact
☐ Unknown

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

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 details:

GUIDANCE TIP:
Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.
››› The Nesting Leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea) and Loggerhead (Caretta caretta) Turtle conservation programme, implemented annually in South Africa since 1963 by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife (previously known as the Natal Parks Board), currently employs close to 40 community members for five months as turtle monitors. Turtle monitors are recruited from communities residing within the iSimangaliso Wetland Park World Heritage Site. These are areas with high levels of poverty and this programme, in many cases, represents the sole source of income for people in the area. In addition, the 60-year conservation programme has successfully increased the number of nesting loggerhead turtles while maintaining a modest (but low) nesting leatherback population. This has led to the creation of a viable tourism product centered around nesting turtles that has further spurred economic opportunities. Paying tourists are taken to view nesting leatherback and loggerhead turtles via high-end tourist facilities that employ local community members. In addition, a community-based guided walk-on tour is also available where guests are taken on turtle walks.

Does your country integrate the ‘values of migratory species and their habitats’ referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes?
E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:
Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please provide details:
››› The CBD national reports and CITES reports provide information on threats to species, including migratory species, and also information on those species that are threatened, endangered and / or vulnerable. Migratory species will also be integrated in the reporting under the global biodiversity framework and other relevant MEAs

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. Eskom through the partnership with EWT have reactive and proactive mitigation strategies to ensure power infrastructure is retrofitted to prevent collision and electrocution
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,]
WILDOCEANS, a programme of the WILDTRUST, is focused on biodiversity protection and building socio-

ecological resilience in Southern Africa and the western Indian Ocean. Through its initiatives, WILDOCEANS is working to build offshore marine science capacity for the future, inspire and mentor young ocean advocates, promote marine protected area expansion, support effective MPA implementation, implement community conservation approaches, increase protection for endangered species, and to help build resilience to global impacts and risks (such as climate change, pollution, and offshore industries) for vulnerable ecosystems and people who depend on them.
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.
››› Eskom through the partnership with Endangered Wildlife Trust have reactive and proactive mitigation strategies to ensure power infrastructure is retrofitted to prevent collision and electrocution

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA)considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision**13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.
››› This will be implemented in the context of Target 14 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework where Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are expected to ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

GUIDANCE TIP

Please refer to Resolutions**12.21**(Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)**(Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)**(Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108**(Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.
›››

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.
›››

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?

GUIDANCE TIP:
This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

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 details:

››› South Africa established a National Vulture Task Force to assist the Department and the country to deal with Vulture Conservation issues including the development of the Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) for seven Vulture Species, which is process of development in consultation with many relevant stakeholders. This National Vulture Task Force and the development of the BMP was in response to the call made by the CMS through the adoption of Vulture Multi-species Action Plan (Vulture MsAP) in 2016. This Plan provides a strategic conservation plan covering the geographic ranges (128 states) of all 15 species of migratory African-Eurasian ("Old World") vultures and promoting concerted, collaborative, and coordinated international actions to save vultures species from further decline and extinction.

Additionally, The 11th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CMS (CMS COP11) which took place from 4 – 9 November 2014, Quito, Ecuador, endorsed Resolution 11.15 on the Guidelines on preventing the risk of migratory bird poisoning. In response to this Resolution, a ‘Sub-regional Workshop on Preventing Poisoning on Migratory Birds’ was held in 24 August 2015 in Cape Town, hosted by South Africa government and was jointly organized by the Secretariats of the CMS, the African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), and the Coordinating Unit of the MOU on the Conservation of Migratory Birds of Prey in Africa and Eurasia (Raptors MOU). The purpose of the workshop was to develop and adopt a Sub-Regional Implementation Plan for the CMS Guidelines to Prevent the Risk of Poisoning to Migratory Birds covering the Southern African sub-region. In implementing this international Initiative on poison prevention, the Department saw it befitting to establish the National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Working Group (NWPPWG), to manage the risk of poisoning of wildlife in South Africa. The main objectives to establish this Working Group was to bring all relevant stakeholders on board to collaborate on wildlife poisoning issues at a national level. These include amongst others to develop and implement a National Wildlife Poisoning Prevention Strategy, which is under development in consultation with many relevant stakeholders in line with the international strategy. The representation of this Working Group including but not limited to relevant government departments Furthermore, the Lead Task Team (LTT) is a sub-committee of the NWPPWG to deal specifically with all Lead related matters. The LTT is established to provide evidence-based recommendations and to assist in addressing lead poisoning issue. The LTT has been endorsed by the NWPPWG through the adoption of the Terms of Reference specifically for the LTT. The issue of Lead poisoning has been under discussion before the formal establishment of this Task Team. SA Hunters and Game Conservation formed part of the first organizations to be part of this process and presented the work of the LTT for example in the National Wildlife Poison Prevention Working Group meetings.

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 how this assessment was made

››› Meeting attendance, participation and reporting

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

GUIDANCE TIP:
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 may be helpful in giving further context.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please provide details:
››› An intergovernmental working group on biodiversity and conservation has been in place for some time to deal with all issues relating to biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources. The working group comprises government departments from all the three spheres of South African government, as well as public entities.

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?
Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1**(Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and**Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please provide details:
››› 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, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ No

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:
››› National Biodiversity Management Plan for the conservation of seven vulture species in South Africa

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 during the reporting period 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.

›››

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:

››› This will be considered during planning and implementation of the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework, in particular target 18 where Parties to the CBD are expected to identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least 500 billion United States dollars per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, 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

›››

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

›››

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

››› This will be implemented within the context of Target 16 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework where Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are expected to ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030 reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth. Planning is currently underway for the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

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.

Intentional Taking

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	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**
Deliberate poisoning		
Illegal trade		
Other harvesting and take	Loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta) – Appendix I and II species •Adults (nesting females) – 1.4 adults per year from 2006 to 2021 •Eggs - 1.8 nests per year from 2006 to 2021	3
Illegal hunting		3
Legal hunting	Cape fur seals (culling for management purposes)	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?
››› Partnering with the NGO Wildoceans has led to improved management in terms of upgrades made to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife management infrastructure currently in place at the turtle nesting beaches in iSimangaliso as well as the provision of vehicles (quadbikes) to ensure more frequent and random patrols that are typically not tide-dependent

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species),**13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **12.10** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures),**12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19**(Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), 1**1.16 (Rev.COP13)**(The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)(**Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21**(Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes),**11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offenses within and beyond Borders),and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.27-28** (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), **13.74** ((Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).
››› Poaching of adult loggerhead turtles (Caretta caretta) did increase when COVID-19 lockdown measures were implemented in South Africa. This was due to a reduced presence of conservation management at the

nesting beaches. This effectively stopped after lockdown measures were ended, with only one attempted poaching incident that was prevented in 2023.

Unintentional Taking

	Overall relative severity of impact **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**	**Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details**
Other forms of unintentional taking	3	Gill-nets used as bather protection nets against shark attacks in KwaZulu-Natal. A net reduction programme was initiated by the KZN Sharks Board (KZNSB) where the length of the nets was reduced from 29.42 km in 2001 to 13.5 km in 2021. In addition, more than half of the nets were replaced with a total of 177 drumlines since 2007 in an attempt to limit accidental turtle bycatch. These are set along the coast of KZN on 37 beaches. In 2021, 25 turtles were caught in these nets and 68% were released alive. This is an improvement over the release rates of previous years which averaged around 50%. Mmonwa, K. 2022. Summary of the KZNSB turtle catches in 2021. KZN SHARKS BOARD. Unpublished Report No. [1/2021]
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	2	10 turtles caught in ALDFG (Records for KwaZulu-Natal only) from August 2020 to April 2023 • Loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta) – x3 • Green turtle (Chelonia mydas) – x3 • Leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea) – x2 • Hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) – x1 • Unknown – x1 This is an undercount as (a) this data is specific to KwaZulu-Natal and (b) excludes data from the other Cape provinces as well as offshore encounters.
Bycatch		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **10.15 (Rev.COP12)** (Global Programme of Work for the Cetaceans) and **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species).
›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).
›››

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	Listed according to severity White-backed Vulture (App I) severe Cape Vulture (App I) severe Blue Crane (App II) severe Lappet-faced Vulture (App I) - Moderate Lesser Flamingo (App II) Moderate Greater Flamingo (App II) Moderate White Pelican (App II) Moderate Spur Winged Goose (App II) Moderate Glossy Ibis (App II) Low White Stork (App II) Low Brown Snake-Eagle (App II) Low Hooded Vulture (App I) Low	Done per species as listed in the previous column, the impact is rated as severe. There are over 200 reported mortalities per year
Other collisions	Known road collisions and air strikes.	Moderate
Wind turbines	Black harrier	

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?
››› Annual mitigation on old power lines reactively and pro-actively. Lines near water bodies and crane roosts or flamingo paths are marked with standard and nocturnal bird flight diverters. Terminal structures are

insulated on exposed jumpers. Electrocution mitigation is implemented in hot spot areas with focus on the listed species.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds, **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10**(Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures).
››› Blue Crane collisions and Cape Vulture/ White-backed Vulture electrocutions not decreasing

Other mortality

	Overall relative severity of impact **1 = severe** **2 = moderate** **3 = low**	**Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details**
Disease		
Accidental/indirect poisoning		
Unexplained stranding events	3	In KwaZulu-Natal, strandings are dominated by the green turtle Chelonia mydas, specifically in the last 2 years, followed by the loggerhead (C. caretta). Increases in strandings especially with C. mydas remained unexplained. 2020 – 14 turtle strandings •Cm – 7 •Ei – 0 •Dc – 1 •Cc – 5 •Unknown – 1 2021 – 34 turtle strandings •Cm – 26 •Ei – 2 •Dc – 0 •Cc – 5 •Unknown – 1 2022 – 27 turtle strandings •Cm – 17 •Ei – 1 •Dc – 3 •Cc – 4 •Unknown – 2
Predation	2	Predation of nests and hatchings of nesting Leatherback (D. coriacea) and loggerhead (C. caretta) (both Appendix I and II) by land-based predators (mongoose, honey badgers, ghost crabs, domestic/feral animals). Predation of sub-adult and adult species of Loggerhead (C. Caretta) and green (Chelonia mydas) turtles by sharks

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?
›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of of Migratory Species), **12.6**(Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).
›››

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	The incremental removal of the planted exotic Casuarina equisetifolia forests on some of the nesting beaches at iSimangaliso must be given serious consideration. De Vos et al (2019) highlighted the threats these trees may pose to nesting sea turtles and these include changing the nest incubation environment (affecting hatchling sex ratios and hatchling success), create sterile acidic soils that inhibits growth of other plants and alter dune faunal diversity and creating barriers to female turtles during nesting, especially if the trees have toppled over. de Vos D, Nel R, Schoeman DS, Harris LR, du Preez, D (2019) Effect of introduced Casuarina trees on the vulnerability of sea turtle nesting beaches to erosion. Estuarine Coastal and Shelf Science 223:147-158.	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?
›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution**11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien 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	Appendix I and II: Leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea) and loggerhead (Caretta caretta) turtles (adults and nests) The upgrade of a 4x4 track that leads to the high-density nesting beaches at Bhanga Nek (iSimangaliso) has made it easier for conventional vehicles to reach the beach. The track is now a gravel road	3

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?
›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66**(Marine Wildlife Watching).
›››

Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (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**
Other pollution		
Underwater noise		
Light pollution		
Marine debris (including plastics)		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?
›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), andDecision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).
›››

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
Physical barriers		
Fire		
Too much/too little water		
Urbanization		
Unsustainable land/resource use		
Mineral exploration/extraction		
Habitat degradation		
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).
›››

Climate change

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

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate change?

›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **13.126** (Climate change and Migratory Species).
›››

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

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

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?
›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?
›››

Other (please specify)

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

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?
›››

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?
›››

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?
CMS Article III(4)(b) states ‘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.’

GUIDANCE TIP:
This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.
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

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 (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?
"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).
If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.
GUIDANCE TIP:
The emphasis of this question is on "major changes" during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided 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 record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).
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)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Global Red List status (2016) Vulnerable A2cd to Regional Red List status (2016) Vulnerable C1*†‡	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/	Leopard - Appendix II
	Global Red List status (2016) Vulnerable A2acd to Regional Red List status (2016) Least Concern	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/	Giraffe - Appendix II
	Global (Vulerable) to regional (Least Concern)	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/	African Lion - Appendix II

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
32_-Leopard-Panthera-pardus_VU.pdf - 32 -Leopard-Panthera-pardus_VU.pdf
2016_Mammal_Red_List_Panthera_leo_LC.pdf - 2016 Mammal Red List_Panthera leo_LC.pdf

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	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

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

	National Red List: Vulnerable (Jacobs et al., 2004) and Near Threatened (Richards et al., 2016).	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.	Otomops martiensseni (Appendix II)

	National Red List: Not Evaluated – recognized as vagrant (Friedmann and Daly, 2004) and Near Threatened (Monadjem et al., 2016)	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.	Eidolon helvum – African populations (Appendix II)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Aizpurua_et_al_2017.pdf - Presentation on Bats planning workshop

Birds

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

	Vulture poisonings	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 species
	One of the species greatest mysteries solved through recording of call and first breeding record in the southern hemisphere.	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.	White-winged Flufftail
	Monitoring	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.		Blue Swallow
	Emergency situation at the Kampfer's Dam in Kimberley	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	Lesser Flamingo

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

BirdLife_South_Africa_WWF_Press_Release_February2019_final.pdf - BirdLife South Africa_WWF Press Release_February2019_final.pdf

BirdLife_South_Africa_WWF_Press_Release_8_December_2018.pdf - BirdLife South Africa_WWF Press Release_8 December 2018.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
Department_of_Environmental_Affairs_welcomes_rescue_of_flamingo_chicks_from_Kamfer.pdf - Department of Environmental Affairs welcomes rescue of flamingo chicks from Kamfer.pdf

Reptiles

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

Fish

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

Insects

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Marine_Species_List.pdf - Marine Species List.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

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.)

During the 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?
E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7.**
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Please provide details:
›››

During the 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

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)**to address the needs of relevant migratory species?
Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

GUIDANCE TIP:
If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)
›››

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)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions**13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds),**13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

Please select only one option
☐ Yes
☑ No

Please provide details:
›››

Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?
E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

GUIDANCE TIP:

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision**13.113 a)**
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 (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

GUIDANCE TIP:
The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a "critical" site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.
Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the "**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**" presented to COP11 and the "**Critical Site Network Tool**" developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention.
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.

Approved_karoo-plan.pdf

Table_Mountain_National_Park_approved_management_plan.pdf - Table Mountain National Park_approved_management plan.pdf

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

Addo_Elephant_National_Park_plan.pdf - Addo Elephant National Park_plan.pdf Description

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

African_Penguin_BMP_2013.pdf - African Penguin BMP 2013.pdf

Gazetted_Shark_BMP.pdf - Gazetted Shark BMP.pdf

Marine_TOPS_Regulations.pdf - Marine TOPS Regulations.pdf

IOSEA_MARINE_TURTLES_MEMORANDUM_OF_short_27062019.pdf - IOSEA_MARINE_TURTLES_MEMORANDUM_OF_short_27062019.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?
››› The Important Bird Area Programme is one of BirdLife South Africa's most important conservation programmes. It speaks to all four focal areas – species, sites, habitats and people.

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country's protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

GUIDANCE TIP:
The "contribution" may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the achievement of SPMS Target 10.
(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ Partly / for some areas
☐ In development
☐ No

Please provide details:
››› The National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (2016) provides for integrated planning of conservation areas. Priority areas comprehensively target the full range of biodiversity features, including under-protected terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, landscape corridors and major areas important for threatened species, including migratory species and their habitats. Priorities for threatened species, including migratory species and their habitats, key corridors, unprotected threatened species, threatened ecosystems and areas with remaining wilderness characteristics are fully incorporated into the implementation of the Strategy.

Please provide details:
›››

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

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

METT_Report_1_25_jAN__2022_REV3.docx

Please provide a reference and details on 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 provide details:
››› 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 and Decisions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13) 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.
Resolution 13.3 on Chondrichthyan Species
Decision 13.116 on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species
››› 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?

GUIDANCE TIP:
The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.
For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.
Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target.
For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.
Please select only one option
☑ Yes
☐ Partly / in progress
☐ No

Please provide details (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 details (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?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.
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.

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:
›››

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:
›››

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:
›››

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:
›››

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.)

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes
☑ No

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

›››

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

GUIDANCE TIP:
Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

›››

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

›››

Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

››› Priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity will be considered during the revision of the NBSAP in line with the Global Biodiversity Framework

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

GUIDANCE TIP:
In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

›››

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.)
Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.
In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention of Biodiversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

During the reporting period, 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

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement 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 (e.g. as part of development projects)
☐ Formal recognition of rights
☐ Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
☐ Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
☐ Other

›››

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

GUIDANCE TIP
Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as those described in Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species).
›››

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 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 provide details on the progress made (where applicable).
›››

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.)

During the 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? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)
(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
☐ Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
☐ Other (please specify):

›››
☐ No steps have been taken

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

GUIDANCE TIP
Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions**13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

Education campaigns in schools
›››

Public awareness campaigns
›››

Capacity building
›››

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
››› The Endangered Wildlife Trust presented at the CMS Energy Task Force webinar sharing information on power lines and birds interactions and the mitigations of negative interactions thereof

Capacity assessments/gap analyses
›››

Agreements at policy level on research priorities
›››

Other
›››

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
›››

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 (please specify):

›››
☐ No assistance 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?

GUIDANCE TIP:
The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.
Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.
Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).
☑ 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,** and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).
›››

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
☐ Unknown

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

›››

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).
›››

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
☐ Unknown

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

GUIDANCE TIP:
Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.
››› 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).