

# Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals



# FORMAT FOR NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

Reporting format agreed by the Standing Committee at its 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting (Bonn, November 2007) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) (Norway, 2011).

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

**COP Resolution 9.4** adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. If the development of an online reporting system advances sufficiently, Parties may have the option of reporting in this manner. There are however no guarantees at this stage that this will be the case.

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

This document has been designed with semi-automated text-form fields. Please double click on the grey boxes to enter the field. You can then enter the required information. Continue to do so with each text-field or jump to the next field directly by using the tab key. Where checkboxes are available you might check these with a single click.

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

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

Department of Environmental Affairs

Please list any other agencies that have provided input:

South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)

Birdlife South Africa (BSA)

Cape Nature

Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)

Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife

#### l(a) General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party	Republic of South Africa
Date of entry into force of the Convention in the Republic of South Africa	
Period covered	2009- 2010
Territories to which the Convention applies	Republic of South Africa
DfS	IGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
Full name of the institution	Department of Environmental Affairs
Name and title of designated Focal Point	Ms Malia Qwathekana, Director: International Biodiversity and Heritage
Mailing address	Private Bag X447 Pretoria 0001 South Africa
Telephone	(+27) 12 310 3067
Fan,	(+27) 12 320 1714
E-mail	mqwathekana'i environment jen za
APPOIN	TMENT TO THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL.
Full name of the insubation	Department of Environmental Affairs
Name and tale of contact officer	Dr. A.B Makhado
Mailing address	Address: Oceans & Coasts Private Bag X 2 Rogge Bay 8012
Telephone	(+27) 21 402 3137
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L-mad	amakhad sejem ironment pay za
	SUBMISSION
Name and Signature of the person responsible for submitting national report	Name. Mrs B E E Molewa, MP Address Private Bag X447 Pretoria  0001 South Africa Tel: (+27) 12 3368728 Tax: (+27) 12 3367817 E-light: palariyag@rdwa.gov.za
Date of submission	17.6.3011
Membership of the Standing Committee (if applicable)	Name: Ms Nopasika Malta Qwarhekana (South Africa is an alternate representative of the Africa Region)
	Department of Environmental Affairs

B1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Relevant implemented legislation:	The Sea-shore Act (Act no. 21 of 1935)
	The Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act (Act no. 46 of 1973)
	The Environment Conservation Act (Act no. 73 of 1989)
	Sea-shore Amendment Act (Act no. 190 0f 1993)
	Marine Living Resources Act (Act no. 18 of 1998)
	National Forests Act ( Act no. 84 of 1998)
	National Veld and Forest Act (Act no. 101 of 1998)
	National Environmental Management Act (Act no. 107 of 1998)
	National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act ( Act no. 57 of 2003)
	National Environmental Management : Biodiversity Act (Act no. 10 of 2004)
Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements	Convention on Biological Diversity 1992 (CBD)
(apart from CMS) to which <i>country name</i> is a Party:	International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946 ("Whaling Convention")
10 a r arcy.	Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas 1958 ("High Seas Conservation Convention")
	Convention on the High Seas 1958
	Antarctic Treaty 1959 International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas 1966
	("Atlantic Tuna Convention")
	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat 1971 ("Ramsar Convention")
	Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals 1972 ("Antarctic Seals
	Convention") Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna
	and Flora 1973 (CITES) Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources 1980
	(CCAMLR) The Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory
	Waterbirds 1995 (AEWA)
	Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (World Heritage Convention)
	Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels 2004
National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):	White paper on the Conservation and Sustainable use of South Africa's Biological Diversity (1997).
order order consolivation strategy, etc.).	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2005).
	National Biodiversity Framework (2008)
	National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (2008).
	South Africa has also concluded transboundary agreements with neighbouring countries which provide for, inter alia, the identification of habitats and species that require protection in support of the CMS convention. These countries include Mozambique (three transboundary agreements), Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Namibia.
	Further South Africa (Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife) has concluded a reciprocal agreement between Bale Mountain National Park (Ethiopia) and uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park World Heritage Site primarily for bearded vulture and whitewing flufftail conservation,

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

Wadden Sea Seals:	Party	☐ Non-party Range State
	☐ Signed but not yet entered force	Non Range State
National Focal Point/Competent authority Name: Address: Tel: Fax:	Membership of the Trilateral Seal Exp Name: Address: Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	pert Group
E-mail:		
Eurobats	☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force	<ul><li>Non-party Range State</li><li>Non Range State</li></ul>
Competent authority Name: Address: Tel.:	Appointed member of the Advisory Co Name: Address:	ommittee
Fax: E-mail:	Fax: E-mail:	
ASCOBANS	☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force	<ul><li>☐ Non-party Range State</li><li>☑ Non Range State</li></ul>
Co-ordinating authority Name: Address:	Appointed member of the Advisory Committee Name: Address:	
Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	Tel.: Fax: E-mail:	
Membership of other committees or working groups:		
AEWA:	☐ Party ☐ Signed but not yet entered force	☐ Non-party Range State ☐ Non Range State
Administrative Authority: Department of Environmental Affairs  Name: Ms Nosipho Ngcaba Address: Private Bag X 447  Pretoria 0001  South Africa  Tel: (012) 310 3960  Fax: (012) 322 4832  E-mail: nngcaba@environment.gov.za	Appointed member of the Technical Committee  (Southern Africa representative)  Name: Dr. Mark Anderson (South Africa: Member 2009-2012)  Position: Director (Birdlife- South Africa)  Address: Lewis House,  239 Barkston Drive,  Blairgowrie 2194, Gauteng  P.O. Box 515  Randburg 2125,  Gauteng, South Africa  Tel: +27 (0)11 789 1122 / 0860 BIRDER  Fax: +27 (0)11 789 5188  E-mail: E-mail: director@birdlife.org.za	

ACCOBAMS	Party	☐ Non-party Range State	
	Signed but not yet entered force	Non Range State	
National Focal Point	Appointed member of the Scientific Committee		
Name:	Name:		
Address:	Address:		
Tel.:	Tel.:		
Fax: E-mail:	Fax: E-mail:		
Membership of committees or working			
groups:			
ACAP	□ Party	☐ Non-party Range State	
	Signed but not yet entered force	☐ Non Range State	
Designated Authority	National Contact Point		
Name: Ms Nosipho Ngcaba	Name: Dr Rob Crawford		
Address: Department of Environmental Affairs	Address: Department of Environment Private Bag X 2	al Affairs (Oceans & Coasts)	
Private Bag X447	Roggebaai 8012		
PRETORIA 0001	Tel.: (+27) 21 402 3140		
T. I. (012) 210 20(0	Fax: (+27) 21 402 3330		
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Membership of Advisory Committee	Name: Dr Rob Crawford Address: Department of Environmental Affairs (Oceans & Coasts)		
	Private Bag X 2 Rogge Bay 8012		
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Membership of Breeding Sites	<u> </u>	. <u>.7a</u>	
Working Group	Name: Dr Rob Crawford Address: Department of Environment	al Affairs (Oceans & Coasts)	
	Private Bag X 2 Rogge Bay		
	8012		
	Tel.: (+27) 21 402 3137		
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Membership of Status and Trends	E-mail: crawford@environment.gov	.za	
Working Group	Name: Dr Rob Crawford Address: Department of Environment.	al Affairs (Oceans & Coasts)	
	Private Bag X 2	,	
	Rogge Bay 8012		
	Tel.: (+27) 21 402 3137		
	Fax: (+27) 21 402 3330		
Membership of Taxonomy Working	E-mail: crawford@environment.gov	za	
Group	Name: Mr Peter Ryan		
	Address: Percy FitzPatrick Institute of		
	Cape Town, Private Bag X3,	Rondebosch 7701, South Africa	

	Tel: +27 (0)21 650 2966	
	Fax: +27 (0)21 650 3295	
	E-mail: peter.ryan@uct.ac.za	T
Gorillas	Party	Non-party Range State
	Signed but not yet entered force	Non Range State
Designated Authority	National Contact Point	
Name: Address:	Name: Address:	
Address.	Address.	
Tel.:	Tel.:	
Fax: E-mail:	Fax: E-mail:	
	Signatory Non-signatory Range S	state Non Range State
Competent authority	Name: Address:	
	Tel.:	
	Fax:	
	E-mail:	
	Signatory Non-signatory Range S	State Non Range State
Competent Authority	Name: Address:	
	Tel.:	
	Fax:	
	E-mail:	
Marine Turtle – Africa MoU:	Signatory Non-signatory Range S	
National Contact Point	Name: Mr Alf Wills, Deputy Director	General: International
	Cooperation and Resources	
	Address: Private Bag X447 Pretoria	
	0001	
	South Africa	
	Tel.: +27 (12) 310-3352	
	Fax: +27 (12) 320-5216	
	E-mail: <u>awills@environment.gov.za</u> Alternate:	
	Dr Ronel Nel	
	Lecturer, Department of Zoology,	1
	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Universit PO Box 77000,	ty,
	Port Elizabeth 6031,	
	South Africa	
	Phone: +27 41 5042 335 Fax: +27 41 5042 317	
	Ronel.Nel@nmmu.ac.za	

Great Bustard MoU:	Signatory Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent Authority	National Contact Point
Name:	Name: Address:
Address:	Audiess.
Tel.:	Tel.:
Fax:	Fax: E-mail:
E-mail:	E man.
Marine Turtle MoU - IOSEA:	Signatory Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority:	Name: Mr Alf Wills, Deputy Director General: International
Department of Environmental Affairs	Cooperation and Resources
Name: Ms Nosipho Ngcaba	Address: Department of Environmental Affairs Private Bag X447
Address: Department of	Pretoria
Environmental Affairs Private Bag X447	M 1 27 (12) 210 227
PRETORIA	Tel.: +27 (12) 310-3352 Fax: +27 (12) 320-5216
0001	E-mail: awills@environment.gov.za
Tel: (012) 310 3960	
Fax: (012) 322 4832	Alternate: Dr Ronel Nel
E-mail: nngcaba@environment.gov.za	Lecturer, Department of Zoology,
	Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University,
	PO Box 77000, Port Elizabeth 6031,
	South Africa
	Phone: +27 41 5042 335
	Fax: +27 41 5042 317 Ronel.Nel@nmmu.ac.za
Bukhara Deer MoU: S	
Competent national authority	Name: Address:
	Tel.: Fax:
	E-mail:
Aquatic Warbler MoU: Signatory	☐ Non-signatory Range State ☐ Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
e mpromisional authority	Name:
	Address:
	Tel.:
	Fax:
	E-mail:
African Elephant MoU: S	ignatory Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
	Name:
	Address:
	Tel.:
	Fax:
	E-mail:
Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU: Si	ignatory Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point

Name: Address:	Name: Address:
Tel.: Fax:	Tel.: Fax:
E-mail:	E-mail:
Mediterranean Monk Seal MoU: Signatory	Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
Name: Address:	Name: Address:
Tel.:	Tel.:
Fax:	Fax: E-mail:
E-mail:	
Dugong MoU: ☐ Signatory ☐ Non-sign Competent national authority	National Contact Point  Non Range State  Non Range State
Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Tel.:	Tel.:
Fax:	Fax:
E-mail:	E-mail:
West African Aquatic Mammals MoU:	Signatory Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
Competent national authority	National Contact Point
Name:	Name: Address:
Address:	and the state of t
Tel.:	Tel.: Fax:
Fax: E-mail:	E-mail:
Birds of Prey MoU: Signatory	Non-signatory Range State Non Range State
	National Contact Point
	Name: Nopasika Malta Qwathekana Address: Private Bag X447, Pretoria, 0001
	Tel.: (+27) 12 310 3067 Fax: (+27) 12 320 1714
	E-mail: mqwathekana@environment.gov.za
High Andean Flamingos MoU: Signatory	
	National Contact Point
	Name: Address:
	Tel.:
	Fax:
	E-mail:
Sharks MoU: Signator	
	y 🛛 Non-signatory Range State 🔲 Non Range State
NB: RSA preparing to sign	y Non-signatory Range State Non Range State  National Contact Point
NB: RSA preparing to sign	y Non-signatory Range State Non Range State  National Contact Point  Name: Malta Qwathekana
NB: RSA preparing to sign	y Non-signatory Range State Non Range State  National Contact Point  Name: Malta Qwathekana  Address: Private Bag X447  Pretoria
NB: RSA preparing to sign	y Non-signatory Range State Non Range State  National Contact Point  Name: Malta Qwathekana  Address: Private Bag X447
NB: RSA preparing to sign	y Non-signatory Range State Non Range State  National Contact Point  Name: Malta Qwathekana Address: Private Bag X447  Pretoria 0001  Tel.: +27 12 310 3067
NB: RSA preparing to sign	y Non-signatory Range State Non Range State  National Contact Point  Name: Malta Qwathekana  Address: Private Bag X447  Pretoria  0001

1	Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)
	Department of Water Affairs (Habitat management) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. (species and habitat management and conservation) South African National Parks (species and habitat management and conservation) South African National Biodiversity Institute (scientific research, information management and guidance on the conservation of species and habitats) Mpumalanga Province: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (environment conservation) Mpumalanga Province: Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (habitat and species management and conservation) Mpumalanga Province: Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (habitat and species management and conservation) KwaZulu-Natal Province: Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development KwaZulu-Natal Province: Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife (habitat and species management and conservation) Limpopo Province: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (habitat and species management and conservation) Gauteng Province: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (habitat and species management and conservation) Eastern Cape Province: Department of Economic Development and Environmental Affairs (habitat and species management and conservation) Northern Cape Province: Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (habitat and species management and conservation) Pree State Province: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (habitat and species management and conservation) North West Province: Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (habitat and species management and conservation) Western Cape: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (habitat and species management and conservation) Western Cape: Cape Nature (habitat management and conservation)
2	If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:  The national department responsible for CMS is the Department of Environmental Affairs. It cooperates with other national departments, provincial departments and conservation agencies on matters relating to CMS and conservation of habitats and species in general.
3	Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country? Please provide contact information
	☐ Yes ☐ No
	However South Africa is looking at establishing a National Scientific Council

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

BirdLife South Africa (BLSA) and WWF-SA – have supported the ratification of ACAP and continue to be involved in estimating the by-catch of species in fisheries. They are actively involved in assessing the by-catch of marine species in longline fisheries and in developing mitigation measures to reduce this by-catch. They also have been

educating fishers on the desirability of minimizing by-catch and contribute to the working group meetings of ACAP. The expansion of a Seabird Division of BirdLife SA, under the direction of Dr Ross Wanless, has been a significant step forward, and the Albatross Task Force gathers important bycatch information and has been successful at reducing industry seabird bycatch. (See <a href="http://www.birdlife.org.za/page/5594/seabird\_division">http://www.birdlife.org.za/page/5594/seabird\_division</a>)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N/A

- 5 Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:
  - The private sector involvement is a priority activity of the BLSA Seabird Division, via the Save our Seabirds Fund (see <a href="http://www.birdlife.org.za/page/5594/seabird\_division">http://www.birdlife.org.za/page/5594/seabird\_division</a>
  - The EWT-ACCP receives most of its support from corporate in South Africa. Our bigger supporters include Rand Merchant Bank, Anglo American Chairman's Fund, Lufthansa, PG Bison.
  - Irvin & Johnson (a fishing company) has provided sponsorship for meetings on albatrosses and petrels and media publicity on the plight of these birds. Many large businesses (e.g SAPPI, SASOL< Rand Merchant Bank) in South Africa provide much of the funding for the Blue Swallow and Birds of Prey Programmes of the Endangered Wildlife Trust. These businesses get in return a positive public image and advertising by being associated with the conservation initiatives in South Africa. The Mazda Wildlife Fund (Samcor) sponsors vehicles for conservation projects on birds of prey in South Africa.
- 6 Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

Fishing companies work with government in developing measures to reduce the by-catch of seabirds, which is regarded as an emerging conservation success, although much still needs to be done.

Fishing companies work with government in developing measures to reduce the by-catchof seabirds

## I(b). Information about involved Authorities

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

1	Birds	Department of Environmental Affairs (Branch:Biodiversity and Conservation and Branch: Oceans & Coasts) Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife South African National Biodiversity Institute Isimangaliso Wetland Park Endangered Wildlife Trust Birdlife South Africa Animal Demography Unit (University of Cape Town) PercyFitzpatrick Institute (University of Cape Town)
2	Marine Mammals	Department of Environmental Affairs (Oceans & Coasts Branch).
3	Marine Turtles	Department of Environmental Affairs (Oceans & Coasts Branch).  Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife iSimangaliso Wetland Park University of Port Elizabeth (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University)
4	Terrestrial Mammals	Department of Environmental Affairs (Biodiversity and Conservation Branch) South African National Biodiversity Institute South African National Parks Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife Endangered Wildlife Trust WWF-SA
5	Bats	Department of Environmental Affairs (Biodiversity and Conservation Branch) Endangered Wildlife Trust Birdlife SA University of Cape Town University of Venda The Bat Interest Group of KwaZulu Natal (BatsKZN) (Chairman: Kate Richardson) Gauteng and Northern Regions Bat Interest Group (Chairman: Julio Balona) South African National Biodiversity Institute
6	Other Taxa	Department of Environmental Affairs South African National Biodiversity Institute Endangered Wildlife Trust Birdlife SA WWF-SA

	II. Appendix I species	
	1. Birds	
1.1	General questions on Appendix I bird species	

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing Yes No legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?  If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:  Regulations on Threatened or Protected Species (TOPS) and provincial legislation (all indigenous species are protected and permits are required).
1a	If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?  If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7):
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:
	By-catch Electrocution
	Habitat destruction Wind turbines
	Pollution
	Other (please provide details) Halo effect caused by telecommunication towers and island bases with night lighting in clouded or misty conditions that cause birds to fly into obstacles.
	Climate change – e.g. expected increased storm intensity over the northern Indian could severely affect and impact on the global Amur Falcon population during migration
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
	The provincial conservation agencies are urged to develop Conservation plans which highlight Critical Biodiversity Areas that inform land use planning (EIA processes). In addition, the national government has established a National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy, thus expanding the conservation estate.
	In addition, a number of provincial conservation agencies, e.g. Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, have developed bioregional plans which identify key sensitive biodiversity areas including CMS habitats (and species), not under formal protection, and inform other sector plans used at a municipal land transformation and infrastructure decision making level
	Conditions to reduce the by-catch of animals in long-line fisheries have been included in permits issued to fishing vessels. NGO rehabilitation centres for (particularly oiled) seabirds have been established and issued with permits to operate. Blinds are required on windows at Marion Island at night to minimize bird strikes.
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
	Memoranda of Understanding have been put in place between provincial conservation agencies and the provincial departments dealing with environmental affairs. This is to ensure that decision making with respect to development applications does not compromise important biodiversity areas in provinces. Stewardship Programmes have been formalised on private and communally owned land in 6 provinces (6/9).
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
	Comparatively modest investment in a national-scale early warning system for biodiversity loss under global environmental change (including climate change) would allow more detailed and real-time monitoring of these species.
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
	Illegal trade Poaching
	Other (please specify) Land transformation, including agricultural and settlement expansion as well as climate change (particularly heat waves and other episodic weather events)
	Persecution and Disturbance of Wintering Roost Sites (e.g. migrating kestrels) should be added. Legislation is in place to address trade and poaching, but poorly enforced. The EWT works with communities surrounding roosts to inform them of their importance and to manage the removal of roost trees to reduce impact on overwintering birds

3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
	Birds have been extensively highlighted in public- and policy-awareness publications about the impacts of land transformation and global environmental change. Biodiversity Management Plans for Species (BMP-s) are being developed for the conservation and management of indigenous species (Draft BMP for African Penguin). A process to list threatened and/or protected ecosystems has been initiated in order to address habitat loss particularly breeding areas for migratory species.
	Procedures and Standard Terms and Conditions for keeping wild animals (inclusive of CMS and CITES listed species) in captivity have been drafted and are currently undergoing public consultation prior to adoption and implementation by Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife in early 2011. These procedures and standard terms and conditions, may also be used by the other provincial agencies.
	Feral cats have been eliminated from Marion Island.
	Monitoring of the breeding populations of albatrosses and giant petrels is undertaken at Marion Island.
	A survey of Prince Edward Island was conducted in 2001 to determine the populations of albatrosses and giant petrels at that island. The status of albatrosses and giant petrels at the Prince Edward Islands was published in African Journal of Marine Science volume 25 in 2003.
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
	Serious factors in South Africa remain skilled technical human capacity and financial resources. Limitations in invesigative expertise in wildlife crimes are of serious concern, particularly in those species that are listed. Also, magistrates and public prosecuters may not appreciate the significance of wildlife crimes involving CMS listed species, resulting in low prosecution rates and trivial penalties.
	Finally the high value of CMS and other listed species in the pet trade results in conservation and enforcement agencies facing frequent and expensive litigation by members keeping and trading in CMS and other listed species
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?
	Technical human capacity and financial resources.
	(a) Investment in national early warning system;
	(b) additional graduate conservation biology training bursaries;
	(c) integrated permitting system to be used as a single platform through out the country and beyond.
	(d) Forensic training for conservation staff and
	(e) Rapid advice by CMS for officials

#### 1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

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

Hiru	Tirundo atrocaerulea – Common Name(s) Blue Swallow					
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Wakelin, J., and Hill, T.R. (2007). The impact of land transformation on breeding blue swallows Hirundo atrocaerulea Sundevall in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Journal of Nature Cons. 15 (2007) 245-255.					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):					
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐	not known unclear				
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐	not known unclear				
3	reporting period. (Please provide the title of the proj	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ject and contact details, where available):				
	Research	Wakelin, J., and Hill, T.R. (2007). The impact of land transformation on breeding blue swallows Hirundo atrocaerulea Sundevall in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. Journal for Nature Cons. 15 (2007) 245-255; Isotope investigations into the migratory paths of the Blue Swallow as an intra-African migrant (in process); Micro-satellite investigations into the Blue Swallow to investigate the				
		breeding biology of the species (in process)				
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	Roselands Private Nature Reserve in KZN				
	Monitoring	Annual species monitoring				
	Education/awareness rising	Annual farmers days and species workshops				
	Species protection	All nesting sites have restricted access				
	Control hunting / poaching					
	Species restoration					
	Habitat protection	Roselands Private Nature Reserve in KZN				
	Habitat restoration					
	Other					
4	taken?	s in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Complete current research and document the findings. Propose two additional private Nature Reserves for inclusion into the KwaZulu –Natal Stewardship Programme.					

Saro	Saroth rura ayresi - Common Name(s) White-winged Flufftail				
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Sande, E., Ndang'ang'a, P.K., Wakelin, J., Wondafrash, M., Drummond, M., Dereliev, S. (Compilers). 2008. International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the White-winged Flufftail ( <i>Sarothrura ayresi</i> ). CMS Technical Series No. 19, AEWA Technical Series No. 38. Bonn, Germany.				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known): increasing decreasing stable not known unclear				
2b					
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear				
	Population is extremely small, estimated at approximately 230 individuals.				
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):				
	Research				
	Identification and establishment of protected areas				
	Monitoring				
	Education/awareness rising				
	Species protection				
	Control hunting / poaching				
	Species restoration				
	Habitat protection				
	Habitat restoration				
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?				
	N/A				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:				
	Intensive field work in KwaZulu-Natal and Free State to better understand the species distribution and use of available habitat.				
Balea 1	rrica regulorum – Common Name(s) Grey Crowned Crane  Please provide published distribution reference:				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear				
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear				

3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the proj	rities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available?
	Research	The contact detains, where available).
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	
	Monitoring	$\boxtimes$
	Education/awareness rising	$\boxtimes$
	Species protection	$\boxtimes$
	Control hunting / poaching	
	Species restoration	
	Habitat protection	
	Habitat restoration	$\boxtimes$
	Other	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this	s species:
	A Biodiversity Management Plan will be developed of	over the next 2 – 3 years.
2000	ranus (Grus) carunculatus – Common Name(s) Wattle	ed Crane
1	Please provide published distribution reference:	
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	
	increasing decreasing stable	not known unclear
2b		
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☒	not known unclear unclear
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the pro-	rities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ject and contact details, where available):
	Research	$\boxtimes$
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	$\boxtimes$
	Monitoring	$\boxtimes$
	Education/awareness rising	
	Species protection	
	Control hunting / poaching	
	Species restoration	
	Habitat protection	
	Habitat restoration	$\boxtimes$
	Other	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species:
	A Biodiversity Management Plan will be developed	over the next 2 – 3 years.

Anth	Anthropoides paradiseus – Common Name(s) Blue Crane					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:					
1	The state of the s					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable not known	unclear				
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable not known	unclear				
3		we been carried out in favour of this species in the				
	reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and conta	act details, where available):				
	Research  Identification and establishment of protected areas					
	Monitoring					
	Education/awareness rising					
	Species protection					
	Control hunting / poaching					
	Species restoration					
	Habitat protection					
	Habitat restoration					
	Other					
4		ting period, what has prevented such action being				
	taken?					
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:					
	A Biodiversity Management Plan will be developed over the next	2 – 3 years.				
Misc	Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:	:				
BirdI	BirdLife SA and the South African National Biodiversity Institute have launched a new revision of the Red Data Book					

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

Also, the Southern African Bird Atlas Project 2 (<a href="http://sabap2.adu.org.za">http://sabap2.adu.org.za</a>) is a flagship civil-society-participation biodiversity project which has gathered over 2.5 million bird distribution records since July 2007 and is providing real-time information on changing ranges of southern African birds, including Appendix I and II birds.

Bycatch of albatrosses by the tuna longline fleet in South Africa dropped by an estimated 85% in 2008 compared to 2007. A similar reduction has happened in the trawl fishery, and compliance with key permit conditions prescribing mitigation measures is now high.

	2.	MARINE MAMMALS	
2.1	General ques	ations on Appendix I marine mammals	

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine mammals prohibited by the national  Yes No				
	implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?  If other legislation is relevant, please provide details: Regulations on Threatened and/or Protected Species				
la	If the taking of Appendix I marine mammals is prohibited by law, have any exceptions Yes No been granted to the prohibition?				
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):				
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine mammals:				
	By-catch Collision with fishing traffic				
	Pollution				
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)				
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?: A South African Whale Disentanglement Unit has been established and all observed entangled whales are rescued.				
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken: A total of 34 whales have been successfully disentangled since 2008.				
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles? None				
3	What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine mammal species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?				
	Pollution By-catch				
	Other (please specify)				
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine mammal beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour? Marine mammals are fully protected in South African waters through national legislation and implementation of international agreements.				
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken: A total of 34 whales have been successfully disentangled since 2008.				
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard: Lack of appropriate data to inform decision making, inadequate resources (both human and financial), lack of capacity to implement policies and legislation (both national and international, inadequate control of activities happening in areas beyond national jurisdiction which have direct and indirect impact on populations within national jurisdiction.				
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?:				
	Resources to fund further research, capacity development in terms of inservice training, internships, exchange programmes to learn from success stories especially from developed countries, tightening of international governance policies at the Convention level on issues affecting populations in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Enhancing the implementation of international obligations at regional and national levels by providing on the ground support (regional presence in the form of an outpost) to support Parties in the implementation of CMS and its subsidiary agreements. This can be better emphasized in the Future Shape of the CMS to be concluded in Norway in November 2011.				

2.2	Questions of	n specific	Appendix 1	l marine	mammals
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In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I marine mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Bal	Balaenoptera musculus – Common Name(s) BlueWhale					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):					
	increasing decreasing not known unclear					
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing decreasing not known unclear unclear					
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):					
	Research					
	Identification and establishment of protected areas					
	Monitoring					
	Education / awareness rising					
	Species protection					
	Control hunting / poaching					
	Species restoration					
	Habitat protection					
	Habitat restoration					
	Other					
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken? Research into the distribution and feeding ecology is planned for 2011					
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species: Research into the distribution and feeding ecology is planned for 2011					
Rale	uena glacialis australis – Common Name(s) Southern Right Whale					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):					
Za						
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear					
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable not known unclear unclear					

3	reporting period. (Please provide the title of the pro	of this species in the lect and contact details, where available):
	Research	$\boxtimes$
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	$\boxtimes$
	Monitoring	$\boxtimes$
	Education / awareness rising	$\boxtimes$
	Species protection	
	Control hunting / poaching	
	Species restoration	
	Habitat protection	
	Habitat restoration	
	Other	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	s in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species:
	Continue with research, monitoring and protection en	forts
	aenoptera borealis – Common Name(s) Coalfish Wha	e; Pollack Whale; Rudophi's Rorqual
1	Please provide published distribution reference:	
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known increasing decreasing stable stable	not known  unclear
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing  decreasing stable	not known 🖂 unclear 🗌
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the proj	ities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
	Research	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	
	Monitoring	
	Education / awareness rising	
	Species protection	
	Control hunting / poaching	
	Species restoration	
	Habitat protection	
	Habitat restoration	
	Other	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken? Lack of human resources and funding	in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being
	200 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this	s species:

Meg	Aegaptera novaeangliae – Common Name(s) Humpback Whale				
1	Please provide published distribution reference:				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not known	unclear		
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🔲	unclear 🗌		
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection)	vities that have been carried ject and contact details, who	d out in favour of this species in the ere available):		
	Research	$\boxtimes$			
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	$\boxtimes$			
	Monitoring				
	Education / awareness rising	$\boxtimes$			
	Species protection	$\boxtimes$			
	Control hunting / poaching				
	Species restoration				
	Habitat protection	$\boxtimes$			
	Habitat restoration				
	Other				
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	s in the reporting period, w	hat has prevented such action being		
	taken?				
5	Describe any future activities that are placed for the				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi Continue with existing efforts.	s species:			
	Continue with existing errorts.				
Bala	enoptera physalus – Common Name(s) Common Ror	qual; Fin Whale; Finback;	Fin-backed Whale		
1	Please provide published distribution reference:				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	):			
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🖂	unclear 🗌		
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🖂	unclear 🗌		

3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any acti reporting period. (Please provide the title of the pro	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ject and contact details, where available).
	Research	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	
	Monitoring	П
	Education / awareness rising	
	Species protection	
	Control hunting / poaching	
	Species restoration	
	Habitat protection	_ ⊠
	Habitat restoration	
	Other	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this specie taken?	s in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being
	Lack of funding and human resources limit the scope	e/extent of interventions
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for the	is species:
	No immediate activities planned	
Phy	seter macrocephalus - Common Name(s) Sperm Wh	ale
1	Please provide published distribution reference:	
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	n):
	increasing decreasing stable	not known unclear unclear
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):	
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known): increasing  decreasing stable	not known ⊠ unclear □
2b	increasing decreasing stable Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activ	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the
	increasing decreasing stable	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the
	increasing decreasing stable Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection Research	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the
	increasing decreasing stable Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection)	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the
	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the
	increasing decreasing stable Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project Research Identification and establishment of protected areas Monitoring	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the
	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring  Education / awareness rising	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring  Education / awareness rising  Species protection	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring  Education / awareness rising  Species protection  Control hunting / poaching	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring  Education / awareness rising  Species protection  Control hunting / poaching  Species restoration	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring Education / awareness rising Species protection  Control hunting / poaching  Species restoration  Habitat protection	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring  Education / awareness rising  Species protection  Control hunting / poaching  Species restoration  Habitat protection  Other	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring  Education / awareness rising  Species protection  Control hunting / poaching  Species restoration  Habitat protection  Other  If no activities have been carried out for this species	rities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring  Education / awareness rising  Species protection  Control hunting / poaching  Species restoration  Habitat protection  Other  If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	vities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection and establishment of protected areas Monitoring  Education / awareness rising  Species protection  Control hunting / poaching  Species restoration  Habitat protection  Other  If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?  Lack of funding and human resources limit the scope	rities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the ect and contact details, where available):

	3	MARINE TURTLES	
3.1	General que	estions on Appendix I marine turtles	

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I marine turtles prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
	If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:
la	If the taking of Appendix I marine turtles is prohibited by law, have any exceptions  Yes No been granted to the prohibition?
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I marine turtles:
	By-catch ⊠ Pollution □
	Other threats to migration (please provide details) Limited collection of eggs and animals for traditional healing practices. Two potential sources of mortality outside of SA EEZ has been identified. 1) Suspected incidental mortality (boatstrikes/drowing?) off Namibia (id through strandings); 2) Artisanal harvesting along the east African coast (id through tag returns).
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
	Engagement with collectors1) Informal discussions with Namibian fisheries department to obtain more information; 2) Participation in regional workshops/conferences etc.
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
	Limited
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
	International Cooperation and implementation of regional Conservation Management Plans drafted by each of the two turtle MoUs.
3	What are the major pressures on Appendix I marine turtles (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
	Collection of eggs ☐ Predation of eggs ☐
	Destruction of nesting beaches
	Other (please specify) Climate change
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of marine turtles beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?
	Research has been initiated to determine the sensitivity of the South African nesting populations to climate change.
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
	None to date
3c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
	None
3d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?
	N/A

#### 3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I marine turtles

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

Chelo	Chelonia mydas – Common Name(s) Green Turtle			
1	Please provide published distribution reference:			
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):			
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🛛	unclear	
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):			
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🛛	unclear 🗌	
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection)			
	Research			
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	$\boxtimes$		
	Monitoring			
	Education / awareness rising			
	Species protection	$\boxtimes$		
	Control hunting / poaching			
	Species restoration			
	Habitat protection	$\boxtimes$		
	Habitat restoration			
	Other			
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?			
	Lack of human resources and funding			
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species:		
	No immediate actions are planned			
-				
Eretm 1	ochelys imbricata – Common Name(s) Hawksbill Tu Please provide published distribution reference:	rtle		
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known			
Za	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🖂	1	
	mcreasing decreasing stable	not known	unclear 🗌	
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):			
20		not known M	umala am	
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🛛	unclear 🗌	

3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):		
	Research		
	Identification and establishment of protected areas		
	Monitoring		
	Education / awareness rising		
	Species protection		
	Control hunting / poaching		
	Species restoration		
	Habitat protection		
	Habitat restoration		
	Other		
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species	in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being	
	taken?		
	Lack of human resources and funding		
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for th	is species:	
Darm	No immediate actions are planned ochelys coriacea – Common Name(s) Leatherback T	wells I acknow Took	
1		SCHI, P., J.R.E. LUTJEHARMS, P. LAMBARDI, R.	
	MENCACCI, G.R. HUGHES AND G.C. HAYS. 20 eastern Africa.	106. A review of migratory behaviour of sea turtles off south-	
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	n):	
	increasing decreasing stable	not known unclear unclear	
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):		
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☒	not known unclear unclear	
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activ	ities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the	
	reporting period. (Please provide the title of the proj	ect and contact details, where available):	
	Research University and Oceans and Coasts Branch	Several projects- Nelson Mandela Metropolitan	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	☐ iSimangaliso Wetland Park – World Heritage Site	
	Monitoring	Ezemvelo KwaZulu-Natal Wildlife since 1963	
	Education / awareness rising	Public talks and at schools around the World	
	Heritage Site		
	Species protection	Physical beach patrols during nesting season	
	Control hunting / poaching	Physical beach patrols during nesting season	
	Species restoration		
	Habitat protection with strict regulation on activities or development	Nesting and feeding habitats in protected areas,	
	Habitat restoration		
	Other		
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species	in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being	
	taken?		
	N/A		
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species: Research and monitoring to continue.	

<u>Lepid</u>	oidochelys olivacea - Common Name(s) Ridley Turtle, Olive Ri	dley Turtle
1	Please provide published distribution reference:	
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):	
	increasing decreasing stable not kn	own 🖂 unclear 🗌
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):	
	increasing decreasing stable not kn	own unclear
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and	t have been carried out in favour of this species in the contact details, where available):
	Research	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	
	Monitoring	
	Education / awareness rising	
	Species protection	
	Control hunting / poaching	
	Species restoration	
	Habitat protection	
	Habitat restoration	
	Other	
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the retaken? Lack of human resources and funding	eporting period, what has prevented such action being
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this specie	s: No immediate actions are planned
1	etta caretta – Common Name(s) Loggerhead Turtle	
1	Please provide published distribution reference:	
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):	
	increasing decreasing stable not know	own unclear unclear
21-		
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):	
	increasing ☐ decreasing ☐ stable ☐ not kno	own unclear

3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):		
	Research	$\boxtimes$	
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	$\boxtimes$	
	Monitoring	$\boxtimes$	
	Education / awareness rising		
	Species protection		
	Control hunting / poaching	$\boxtimes$	
	Species restoration		
	Habitat protection		
	Habitat restoration		
	Other		
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?		
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	s species:	
	Research, monitoring and conservation to continue		
Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I marine turtles in general:			

4 TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS (	OTHER THAN BATS
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## 4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mar the national implementing legislation cited in	nmals (other t n Table I(a) (C	han bats) prohibited by General Information)?	Yes No
	If other legislation is relevant, please provide		***************************************	
1a	If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammlaw, have any exceptions been granted to the	als (other than prohibition?	bats) is prohibited by	Yes No
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the da to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Arti		ne exception was notified	
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist	in relation to	Appendix I terrestrial mam	mals (other than bats):
	Lack of information		By-catch	
	Habitat fragmentation	$\boxtimes$	Electrocution	$\boxtimes$
ā	Wind turbines		Poaching	
	Insufficient legislation		Lack of trans-boundary m	nanagement
	Poor communication amongst Range States		Man-made barriers (in rel	ation to Cheetah)
	Climate change and drought			
	Other threats to migration (please provide de	tails)		
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome	me these obsta	acles?	
	Formal and informal transboundary collabora transboundary movements and harmonise con Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (see www.preda and Protected Areas ex-pansion strategy (NP	nservation act ator-research.	ions for Cheetahs and Afric org). As well as, implemen	can Wild Dogs in the tation of bioregional plans
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the	actions taken.		
	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife has divided the promulgation of 19 private protected areas and protected environments, and have established a sound working relationship with the electricity service provider and the other parties to cooperate in avoiding key areas.			
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country re-	quire in order	to overcome these obstacle	s?
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I terr	estrial mamm	als (transcending mere obst	acles to migration)?
	Lack of information  Habitat fi	agmentation	$\boxtimes$	
	Poaching Insufficie	ent legislation		
	Illegal trade	ease specify)		
3a	What actions have been taken to prevent, re endanger species of terrestrial mammal (of behaviour?	duce or contr her than bats	ol factors that are endange s) beyond actions to preve	ring or are likely to further ent disruption to migrating
	New legislation has been promulgated as a m of Threatened or Protected Species, and the C	eans to addres	ss the issue of species use. T	This includes the adoption
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the	actions taken.		
u tracer - an	It is too early to report on success of this new	legislation		
3c	Describe any factors which limit action being	taken in this	regard:	
	Capacity by the implementing authorities			
3d	What assistance/measures, if any, does your o	ountry requir	e to overcome these factors	?
	As identified herein above			

#### 4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats)

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

Spec	pecies name Acinonyx jubatus- Common Name(s) Cheetah		
1	Please provide published distribution reference: Ma M.G.L., Herring, K., Caldwell, P., Hall, R. & Meintj Breitenmoser, C. & Durant, S. (Eds). The Status and News Special Edition, December 2007; Lindsey, P.A Action Plan for the Conservation of Cheetahs and Af Planning Workshop, Bela Bela, Limpopo Province, S.	es, S. 20 Conserv & Davi frican Wi	07. The status of the Cheetah in South Africa, In: ation Needs of the Cheetah in Southern Africa. Cat es-Mostert, H.T. (editors). 2009. South African ild Dogs. Report from a National Conservation Action.
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	1):	
	increasing   decreasing   stable   stable	not kno	wn unclear
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):		
	increasing  decreasing stable	not kno	wn unclear unclear
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activity reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection)	ties that lect and c	have been carried out in favour of this species in the ontact details, where available):
	Research		Lindsey et al. (2010) Minimum prey and area requirements of cheetahs: implications for reintroductions and management of the species as a managed metapopulation. <i>Oryx-10-a-0082.r1</i>
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	$\boxtimes$	Habitat modelling to identify suitable areas for conservation planning (Kelly Marnewick, EWT)
	Monitoring		Population monitoring in the Kruger National Park (EWT); analysis of ranging behaviour (K. Marnewick, EWT)
	Education / awareness rising	$\boxtimes$	Wildlife Conflict Mitigation Programme, EWT: contact Deon Cilliers
	Species protection	$\boxtimes$	Draft Biodiversity Management Plan for Cheetahs has been prepared; non-detriment funding workshop for Cheetahs held in December 2010
	Control hunting / poaching		
	Species restoration	$\boxtimes$	Several translocations between managed populations
	Habitat protection		
	Habitat restoration		
	Other		
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species i taken?  N/A	n the rep	orting period, what has prevented such action being

5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species?
	The EWT plans to expand its current investigation on trade of Cheetahs to document illegal trade. A PhD project is planned to examine management of Cheetahs in small fenced reserves; the management of a national Cheetah Metapopulation will be formalised.

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:	

	5. BATS	
5.1	General questions on Appendix I bats	

1	Is the taking of all Appendix I bats prohibited by the national implementing Yes No legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?
	If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:
1a	If the taking of Appendix I bats is prohibited by law, have any exceptions Yes No been granted to the prohibition?
	If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)): N/A
2	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bats:
	Vandalism of bat caves
	Other threats to migration (please provide details) Although there are few data from Africa, work elsewhere in the world has shown that bats are especially vulnerable to wind turbine impacts, due to a nasty death from "barotraumas" (brain and internal injuries caused by sudden air pressure changes as the bat flies through the turbine).
2a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?
2b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.
2c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?
3	What are the major threats to Appendix I bats (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?
2	
	Pollution Habitat fragmentation and loss
	Other (please specify) Other threats and problems associated with migratory bats / bats in general are as
	follows:  (A) lack of baseline data for many of bat species. Unlike other mammal species, or birds, bats are much harder to study because of their nocturnality and ability to fly, and working on them requires expensive equipment that is mostly limited to a few institutions in South Africa (e.g. echolocation detection equipment that allows us to assess which bat species are present based on the parameters of their echolocation calls, and in many instances, to identify the bat in hand to species).
	(B) Large areas in South Africa have not been sampled and because of this, some of the bat distribution maps are incorrect. For example, a quick recording of bats in the Northern Cape showed that two species occurred at the site (which, according to current distribution maps, were not supposed to be there).
	(C) Another critical aspect is that the taxonomy of many species need to be verified and corrected. Essentially, the current molecular work being done shows that there might be more species than currently recorded, and that some populations are quite isolated from others - this will have important conservation
	implications.  (D) Regarding migratory bats, there is very limited knowledge. It is known that some species migrate over vast distances (e.g. Miniopterus natalensis - molecular work done by Miller-Butterworth et al.) and it is known that many other species must move between summer and winter caves because they are only present in certain caves at certain times of the year. However, there is limited or no knowledge of what distances they cover or which caves they are migrating to. This lack of knowledge urgently needs to be addressed, especially in light of the developments of wind energy facilities in South Africa. In North America, bat fatalities outnumber bird fatalities by 10 to 1 at wind energy facilities, with the majority of deaths reported for migratory species. Mortality is attributed to direct collisions between the bats and turbines, with the majority of deaths resulting from barotrauma (internal injuries that result in death) caused by the exposure of the bat to a rapid change in pressure caused by turning turbine blades when the bat flies near it. Much research is being done in America and Europe to obtain knowledge on why bats approach turbines and what measures can be taken to reduce mortality, but there is no such data available for bats in wind energy facilities in South Africa.
	(E) In addition to threats affecting migratory species, threats will also extend to non-migratory species that use particular "foraging routes" when they are flying and feeding at night. It is essential that where

- important foraging corridors are identified, they be conserved.
- (F) Because bats are a lot smaller than many bird species, satellite tracking is not feasible in almost all cases, and radio tracking (where the bat is heavy enough) is extremely difficult and only operational over small distances. It is also important to protect large maternity roosts. However, many smaller roosts may also be important for a particular species, and a greater effort needs to go into finding these.
- What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species of bats beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

Generally there is a lot that is not known, and given the extensive threats to bats in the near future (e.g. from risks associated with wind energy facilities) a great deal of research needs to be done. There is however a difficulty in getting funding to collect pure baseline data. At present there are projects that have a molecular aspect where we are trying to figure out the taxonomy of species as well as try and identify likely migratory routes based on which populations are more similar genetically, and whether gene flow occurs between suppopulations.

Information on the impact of wind energy farms on biodiversity (mainly, so far, on birds and bats) is being collected and collated. These impacts are being investigated by the Birds and Wind Energy Specialist Group (a joint professional grouping of our 2 largest conservation NGOs, EWT and BirdLife SA, which also has bat ecologists as associate members). Jon Smallie of EWT is the chair of this group.

There is so far little or no monitoring evidence for the impacts in South Africa, but elsewhere in the world, bats have been documented as suffering significant mortality from 'barotrauma', or death due to internal bleeding from a sudden drop in pressure as the bats fly through the area of the turbine blades. (A popular explanation for this is given at <a href="http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/08/080825132107.htm">http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2008/08/080825132107.htm</a>). Given the significant expected expansion of wind energy development in SA, this is an appropriate precaution to sound with the CMS. RSA therefore needs resources to investigate these impacts, to confirm whether or not they apply here, and to develop possible mitigation measures.

- Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken. A book called: Bats of Southern and Central Africa: a biogeographic and taxonomic synthesis by Prof Ara Monadjem, Dr Peter Taylor, Dr FPD Cotterill and Dr M Corrie Schoeman has been published.
- 3c Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:
  - Lack of baseline data,
  - ii. Lack of resources.
  - iii. Lack of knowledge
- 3d What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?
  - i. Support with resources to undertake research
  - ii. Capacity building in the form of awareness workshops,
  - iii. training workshops,
  - iv. sponsorship for internship programmes to develop more skills in the field of bats
  - v. Exchange programmes to gain experience e.g from Eurobats and other related programmes
  - vi. regional support such as the one initiated by the Eurobat ES for the Africa region to be strengthened
  - vii. Assistance to develop an African bat MoU or expand the Eurobat to cover other regions (Grouping of species and expansion of the existing agreement as per one of the suggestions in the CMS Future Shape process)

5.2	Questions	on specific	Appendix 1	bat species
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In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bat species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Speci	Species name – Common Name(s)				
1	Please provide published distribution reference:				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):  increasing  decreasing  stable  not known  unclear				
2c	Summarise information on trends (if known):  increasing  decreasing  stable  not known  unclear				
2c	Summarise information on distribution (if known):  increasing decreasing stable not known unclear unclear				
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):  Research  Identification and establishment of protected areas  Monitoring  Education / awareness rising  Species protection  Control hunting / poaching  Species restoration  Habitat protection  Under Other				
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being taken?				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:				
Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I terrestrial mammals (other than bats) in general:					

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## 6.1 General questions on Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

1	Identify the Ministry, agency/department, or organisation responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I listed species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:		
	Department of Environmental Affairs (Oceans & Coasts Branch)		
2	Is the taking of all Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?  If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:		
2a	If the taking of Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?  If Yes, please provide details (Include the date on which the exception was		
	notified to the CMS Secretariat pursuant to CMS Article III(7)):		
3	Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above:		
	Lack of legislation		
	Other threats to migration (please provide details)		
3a	What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?		
3b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
3c	What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?		
4	What are the major threats to Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?		
	Other (please specify)		
4a	What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger species belonging to taxa not included in section 1-5 above beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?		
4b	Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.		
4c	Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:		
4d	What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?		

#### 6.2 Questions on specific Appendix I species belonging to other taxa

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-5 above, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Carc	Carcharodon carcharias - Common Name(s) Great White Shark					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable	not known	unclear			
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🛛	unclear			
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities reporting period. (Please provide the title of the projection)	ities that have been carried eject and contact details, who	out in favour of this species in the ere available):			
	Research	$\boxtimes$				
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	$\boxtimes$				
	Monitoring	$\boxtimes$				
	Education / awareness rising	$\boxtimes$				
	Species protection	$\boxtimes$				
	Control hunting / poaching	$\boxtimes$				
	Species restoration	$\boxtimes$				
	Habitat protection	$\boxtimes$				
	Habitat restoration					
	Other					
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the reporting period, wha	at has prevented such action being			
	taken:					
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this	s anaoinu				
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:  Continue with research activities					
	Continue with research activities					
Rhine	codon typus – Common Name(s) Whale Shark					
1	Please provide published distribution reference:					
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🔀	unclear 🗌			
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):					
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🛛	unclear			

3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):			
	Research	$\boxtimes$		
	Identification and establishment of protected areas			
	Monitoring			
	Education / awareness rising			
	Species protection	$\boxtimes$		
	Control hunting / poaching			
	Species restoration			
	Habitat protection			
	Habitat restoration			
	Other			
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being		
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for th	is species:		
	Continue with research activities			
Isuru	us oryrinchus – Common Name(s) Short Fin Mako Sh	ark		
1	Please provide published distribution reference:			
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known	n):		
	increasing  decreasing  stable	not known unclear unclear		
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):			
	increasing decreasing stable	not known unclear unclear		
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the pro	ities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the		
	Research	© Section and contact details, where available):		
	Identification and establishment of protected areas			
	Monitoring			
	Education / awareness rising			
	Species protection			
	Control hunting / poaching			
	Species restoration			
	Habitat protection			
	Habitat restoration			
	Other			
4		in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being		
4	taken?	in the reporting period, what has prevented such action being		
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for thi	is species:		
	Continue with research activities			

Lami	Lamna lasus – Porbeagle Shark				
1	Please provide published distribution reference:				
2a	Summarise information on population size (if known):				
	increasing  decreasing stable	not known 🗌	unclear 🗌		
2b	Summarise information on distribution (if known):				
	increasing decreasing stable	not known 🖂	unclear 🗌		
3	Indicate (with an 'X') and briefly describe any active reporting period. (Please provide the title of the pro-	ities that have been c ject and contact detai	arried out in favour of this species in the ils, where available):		
	Research	$\boxtimes$			
	Identification and establishment of protected areas	$\boxtimes$			
	Monitoring	$\boxtimes$			
	Education / awareness rising	$\boxtimes$			
	Species protection	$\boxtimes$			
	Control hunting / poaching	$\boxtimes$			
	Species restoration	$\boxtimes$			
	Habitat protection	$\boxtimes$			
	Habitat restoration				
	Other				
4	If no activities have been carried out for this species taken?	in the reporting perio	od, what has prevented such action being		
5	Describe any future activities that are planned for th	is species:			
	Continue with research activities				
Micco	allaneous information or comments on Assess Es Illane	a in consult			
iviisce	Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I bats in general:				

7	I tombile of office the lateral and a second from	
/	LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIE	ES IN APPENDIX I

110	
1	Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species Yes No not currently listed in Appendix I?
	If Yes, please provide details: CMS taxonomy for albatrosses and petrels is severely outdated. The Tristan Albatross <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i> is widely recognised as a valid species, including being listed as such on the CMS daughter agreement – the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP). The Tristan Albatross is currently listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN. Its population is decreasing and is known to be vulnerable to longline tuna fishing, including records of being killed by vessels fishing in South African waters under South African permits. Tracking studies have shown that it regularly spends time in South African waters and South Africa is listed as a range state by ACAP (http://www.acap.aq/acap-species/download-document/1206-tristan-albatross).
	N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.
la	Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?
	If Yes, please provide details:
1b	What assistance/measures, if any, does your country require to initiate the listing of these species?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> according to the latest IUCN red data list

## III. Appendix II Species

### 1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

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

WADDEN SEA SEALS (1991)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
SIBERIAN CRANE MoU (1993/1999)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
EUROBATS (1994)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
ASCOBANS (1994)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
SLENDER-BILLED CURLEW MoU (19	994)			
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
MARINE TURTLES – AFRICA MoU (1	999)			
Date of last report:	Period covered			
AEWA (1999)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
ACCOBAMS (2001)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
GREAT BUSTARD MoU (2001)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN	MARINE TURTLES – INDIAN OCEAN / SOUTHEAST ASIA MoU (2001)			
Date of last report: July 2008	Period covered: 2004-2006			
ALBATROSSES AND PETRELS (2001)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
BUKHARA DEER MoU (2002)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
AQUATIC WARBLER MoU (2003)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
AFRICAN ELEPHANT MoU (2005)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
PACIFIC ISLANDS CETACEANS (2006)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL (2007)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			
DUGONG (2007)				
Date of last report:	Date of last report:			

GORILLAS AGREEMENT (2008)				
Date of last report: Period covered:				
WEST AFRICAN AQUATIC MAMMA	LS (2008)			
Date of last report: Period covered:				
BIRDS OF PREY (2008)				
Date of last report: Period covered:				
HIGH ANDEAN FLAMINGOS (2008)				
Date of last report: Period covered:				
SHARKS (2010)				
Date of last report:	Period covered:			

## 2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

# 2.1 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to birds

1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species?	☐ Yes	⊠ No
	If Yes, what is the current state of development?		
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bird species?  If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	⊠ No
2	•		
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or instrument's development?	or Memor participate	andum of in the
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for birds, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?  If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	⊠ No
2	.2 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to	) marine	e mammals
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species?	☐ Yes	⊠ No
	If Yes, what is the current state of development?		
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development \( \subseteq \text{Yes} \) of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine mammal species?	⊠ No	
	If Yes, please provide details:		
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or painstrument's development?	Memorar rticipate i	ndum of n the
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine mammals, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future? If Yes, please provide details:	Yes [	No
6	2.3 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating	to marin	ne turtles
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles?	☐ Yes	⊠ No
	If Yes, what is the current state of development?		
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II marine turtles?	Yes [	□ No
	If Yes, please provide details:		
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreem Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initial instrument's development?	ent or Mate or par	emorandum of ticipate in the
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for marine turtles, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?  If Yes, please provide details:	Yes [	] No

2.4	Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to to (other than bats)	errestrial m	ammals
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, what is the current state of development?	☐ Yes	□ No
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II terrestrial mammal species (other than bats)? If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	□ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreem Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initial instrument's development?	ent or Memorate or particip	randum of ate in the
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for terrestrial mammals (other than bats), including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future If Yes, please provide details:	Yes?	□ No
	2.5 Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements rela	ting to bats	
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species?	Yes	□ No
2	If Yes, what is the current state of development?  In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development	Yes	Пль
-	of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II bat species?  If Yes, please provide details:	Tes	□ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreem Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initial instrument's development?	ent or Memor te or particip	randum of ate in the
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for bats, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the future?  If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	☐ No
2.0	QUESTIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW CMS AGREEMENTS RELATIN	NG TO OTHE	R TAXA
1	In the current reporting period, has your country initiated the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the conservation needs of Appendix II species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above?	Yes	⊠ No
	If Yes, what is the current state of development?		
2	In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of species belonging to taxa not included in sections 1-6 above? If Yes, please provide details: Sharks MoU	⊠ Yes	∐ No
3	If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or par instrument's development? None	Memorandum ticipate in the	of
4	Is the development of any CMS Agreement for other taxa, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?  If Yes, please provide details:	Yes	⊠ No

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II					
1	Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable Yes No				
	conservation status, but is <u>not</u> currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?				
	If Yes, please provide details:				
	N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.				
1a	Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II? Yes No				
	If Yes, please provide details:				
1b	What assistance if any does your country require to initiate the listing of this/these species?				

IV.	National	and	Regional	<b>Priorities</b>
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1	What priority does your country assign to the conservation and where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species is comparison to other biodiversity-related issues	Low	Medium	High		
2	Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country biodiversity strategy or action plan?	s national	⊠ Yes	□ No		
	If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it ad	dresses the fo	llowing issues:			
	Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory	species				
	Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas Protected Areas expansion strategy					
	Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch) The Alien and Invasive species regulations are currently being amended.					
	Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration					
	Research and monitoring of migratory species					
	Transboundary co-operation The work on trans-boundary Tl	FCA's				
3	Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national Yes No or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)  If Yes, please provide details: The National Biodiversity Act and its regulations e.g Threatened or Protected Species regulations and Biodiversity Management Plans for Species.					
3a	Do these policies/plans cover the following areas (if Yes, please pro					
	Yes No					
	Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.) -The TOPS regulations regulate restricted activities in terms of the National Biodiversity Act, e.g hunting, through a permitting system.					
	☐ Economic development					
	Land-use planning- National Environmental Manageme	ent Act regula	tions (EIA proc	esses)		
	Pollution control					
	Designation and development of protected areas- NEMPAA- Expansion strategy and NEMBA- Stewardship Programmes					
	☐ Development of ecological networks NEMPAA- Expan	sion strategy	and TFCA's			
	☐ Planning of power lines National Environmental Mana	gement Act re	egulations			
	☐ Planning of fences					
	☐ Planning of dams					
	Other	11.000				
4	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken					

### V. Protected Areas

1	Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and	☐ No
	management of protected areas in your country?	

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

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

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

Currently, South Africa has 22 National Parks and approximately 560 Protected Areas which cover, provincial, local and private reserves.

South Africa presently has 20 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR), with a total surface area of 553 178 hectares (Listed below). These sites provide habitat for migratory bird species.

Site	Province	Area (ha)
Barberspan	North West	3 118
Blesbokspruit	Gauteng	1 858
De Hoop Vlei	Western Cape	750
De Mond	Western Cape	918
Kosi Bay	KwaZulu-Natal	10 982
Lake Sibaya	KwaZulu-Natal	7 750
Langebaan	Western Cape	6 000
Makuleke Wetlands	Limpopo	7 757
Natal Drakensberg Park	KwaZulu-Natal	242 813
Ndumo Game Reserve	KwaZulu-Natal	10 117
Ntsikeni Nature Reserve	KwaZulu-Natal	9200
Nylsvley Nature Reserve	Northern Province	3 970
Orange River Mouth	Northern Cape	2 000
Prince Edward Islands	Western Cape	37 500
St Lucia System	KwaZulu-Natal	155 500
Seekoeivlei nature Reserve	Free State	4 754
Turtle Beaches/Coral Reefs of Tongoland	KwaZulu-Natal	39 500
Verloren Valei Nature Reserve	Mpumalanga	5 891
Verlorenvlei	Western Cape	1 500
Wilderness Lakes	Western Cape	1 300

1b	Do these protected areas cover the following areas? (If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas):
	Yes No
	☐ Terrestrial
67	Aquatic Aquatic
	Marine Marine
1c	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country: DEA
2	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
	At the national level the NPAES was developed. This serves as a framework for provincial government departments to develop local implementation strategies. The Biodiversity Stewardship Programme is contributing increasingly to the expansion of the protected area estate on identified critical biodiversity areas, without the need for expensive land aquisition and management programmes

# VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1	In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?  Ten Amur Falcons Falco amurensis were fitted with satellite tags at a roost in 2010. This was done in partnership with Dr. Bernd Meyburg from Germany an tracked to their breeding grounds in Mongolia and also on their return journey establishing and confirming both their migratory routes between the breeding a Attempts were made to capture Lesser Spotted Eagles for the same purpose, but Normal VHF tracking is planned for Blue Cranes	d the birds were to southern Afric and overwintering it without succes	subsequently ca, thereby g grounds. s				
	☑ In preparation	on-going co	mpleted				
2	Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?	⊠ Yes	☐ No				
	If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these proje	cts):					
	Black Harrier, an intra-African migrant endemic bird of prey of conservation of Cape Town)	oncern (2009-20	12, University of				
	Satellite telemetry of African wild dogs <i>Lycaon pictus</i> in northern Kruger National Park (2011-2015) and the Waterberg Biosphere (2011-2013)						
	If No, please explain any impediments or requirements in this regard:						
	The technological availability of small satellite and GPS trackers is a serious impediment for bird dispersal and migration research in South Africa						
	Funding is needed to conduct telemetry research on a range of species that use southern Africa as their over- wintering range to determine their exact migratory paths and identify potential threats to the birds along these routes.						
	Transmitters to satellites have been deployed on seabirds, marine mammals and	l sharks.					
3	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken						
	Vastly enhanced conservation needs information has been gathered on habitat u scale movements across southern Africa.	ise by Black Har	riers in large-				

	VII. Membership
1	Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?  If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)
1a	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:  DEA:Oceans and Coasts
2	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken
	VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS
1	Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional  Yes No and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?  If Yes, please provide details:
2	Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:  N/A
3	Results – please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken  N/A
	IX. Mobilization of Resources
1	Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having Yes No direct benefits for migratory species in your country?  If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities): The development of the African Penguin BMP.
2	Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?  If Yes, please provide details:
3	Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?  If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
4	Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?  If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
5	Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust  Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?  If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):
6	Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?  If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

### X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

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

#### Resolutions

Resolution 6.2 – By-catch, and Recommendation 7.2 – Implementation of Resolution 6.2 on By-catch Conditions to reduce the by-catch of animals in long-line fisheries have been included in permits issued to fishing vessels.

Resolution 6.3 – Southern Hemisphere Albatross Conservation

South Africa ratified ACAP. Albatrosses and petrels (Diamedeidae and Procellariidae) occurring in South
African territory and fishing Zone (equivalent to exclusive economic zone EEZ) waters are fully protected
by the Sea Birds and Seals Protection Act (No.46 of 1973). No commercial trade in or traditional use by
indigenous people of albatrosses and petrels or their eggs (or any other products) are known to have
occurred in South Africa.

Resolution 7.2 – Impact Assessment and Migratory Species

 The National Department of Environmental Affairs and provincial conservation authorities ensure that important and threatened species and their habitats are safeguarded through the implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2006, made under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998) and their respective amendments.

Resolution 7.3 – Oil Pollution and Migratory Species

Resolution 7.4 – Electrocution of Migratory Birds: The Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership continues to address this threat within South Africa. Across Africa this threat will be addressed partially by a project (managed by AEWA) to develop guidelines on the construction of electrical infrastructure. AEWA have contracted a consultancy in the Netherlands (Bureau Waardenburg), who have in turn contracted the Wildlife & Energy Programme of the Endangered Wildlife Trust to develop the African portion of these guidelines. This project will be completed during 2011.

Resolution 7.5 – Wind Turbines and Migratory Species:

• EWT's Wildlife and Energy Programme, in partnership with several other NGO's and Consultants have programmes in place to deal with these threats in South Africa. Most important current activities of this effort include: the drafting of best practice guidelines for the monitoring and impact mitigation of birds and wind farms; a similar document for bats and wind farms; and an avian wind energy sensitivity map for South Africa. These products will all be completed during 2011.

Resolution 7.9 - Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes

Resolution 7.15 – Future Action on the Antarctic Minke, Bryde's and Pygmy Right Whales under the Convention on Migratory Species

Resolution 8.1 - Sustainable Use

Resolution 8.2 - CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011

Resolution 8.5 - Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements

South Africa is party to and implement the AEWA and ACAP

Resolution 8.7 - Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target

Resolution 8.9 - Review of GROMS (Global Register on Migratory Species)

Resolution 8.11 - Co-operation with other Conventions

• The Focal point of CMS, Ramsar and CBD are hosted in one department and they collaborate on conservation matters related to CMS species

Resolution 8.13 - Climate Change and Migratory Species

Resolution 8.14 - By-Catch

Resolution 8.22 - Adverse Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans

Resolution 8.24 - National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties

• Both the National reports for the Eight and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties were submitted

Resolution 8.27 - Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza

Resolution 8.29 - Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species

Resolution 9.1 – Concerted and Cooperative Actions

Resolution 9.2 - Priorities for CMS Agreements

Resolution 9.3 - CMS Information Priorities

Resolution 9.5 - Outreach and Communication Issues

Most of the migratory routes of migratory birds are wetlands in South Africa and awareness of wetlands is conducted on the  $2^{nd}$  of February every year since 1997.

Resolution 9.7 - Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species

Resolution 9.9 – Migratory Marine Species: South Africa actively participated in the debate and development of the Migratory Shark MoU and is now in the process of preparing to sign

Resolution 9.12 - Capacity Building Strategy

Resolution 9.18 – By-catch: South Africa has implemented the following activities:

- Implemented the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's International Plan of Action (FAO IPOA) for Reducing the Impacts of Longline Fisheries on Seabirds, prepared a draft IPOA for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and follow the FAO Guidelines to reduce sea turtle mortality in fishing operations.
- Participated in relevant regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) with a view to improving
  mitigation measures for the reduction of by-catch as well as improving data collection through, inter alia,
  independent observer programmes.

Resolution 9.19 – Adverse Anthropogenic Marine/Ocean Noise Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota: South Africa has implemented the following activities:

 Participated in the International Whaling Commission with a mandate to control the impact of emission of man-made noise pollution in habitat of vulnerable species and in areas where marine mammals or other endangered species occur.

Resolution 9.20 - the Saker Falcon

#### Recommendations

Recommendation 7.5 – Range State Agreement for Dugong (Dugong dugon) Conservation

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

Recommendation 7.7 – America Pacific Flyway Programme

Recommendation 8.12 - Improving the conservation status of raptors and owls in the African Eurasian region

Recommendation 8.16 - Migratory Sharks

Recommendation 8.17 - Marine Turtles

Recommendation 8.23 - Central Eurasian and Aridland Mammals

Recommendation 8.26 - Grassland Bird Species and their Habitats in Southern South America

Recommendation 8.28 - Cooperative Actions for Appendix II Species

Recommendation 9.1 - Central Eurasian Aridland Mammals

Recommendation 9.2 - Sahelo-Saharan Megafauna

Recommendation 9.3 - Tigers and Other Asian Big Cats

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

Other resolutions/recommendations:

Other remarks:

# **Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species**

The tables below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II.

New Parties which have acceded since COP9 in 2008 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2008 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a report in 2008 need only which information has changed (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP8 and COP9).

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
	С	TACEA		
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum (only European populations)				
Rhinolophus hipposideros (only European populations)				
Rhinolophus euryale (only European populations)				
Rhinolophus mehelyi (only European populations)				
Rhinolophus blasii (only European populations)				
Myotis bechsteini (only European populations)				
Myotis blythi (only European populations)				
Myotis brandtii (only European populations)				100 134 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Myotis capaccinii (only European populations)				
Myotis dasycneme (only European populations)				
Myotis daubentoni (only European populations)				
Myotis emarginatus (only European populations)				
Myotis myotis (only European populations)				
Myotis mystacinus (only European populations)				
Myotis nattereri (only European populations)				
Pipistrellus kuhli (only European populations)				
Pipistrellus nathusii (only European populations)				
Pipistrellus pipistrellus (only European populations)				
Pipistrellus pygmaeus (only European populations)				2

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Pipistrellus savii				
(only European populations)				
Nyctalus lasiopterus				
(only European populations)				
Nyctalus leisleri				
(only European populations)				
Nyctalus noctula				
(only European populations)				
Eptesicus nilssonii				
(only European populations)  Eptesicus serotinus		<del>                                     </del>		
(only European populations)				
Vespertilio murinus	<del>                                     </del>			
(only European populations)				
Barbastella barbastellus				
(only European populations)				
Plecotus auritus				
(only European populations)				
Plecotus austriacus	П			
(only European populations)				
Miniopterus schreibersii	П	П		
(only European populations)				
Miniopterus schreibersii	$\boxtimes$			
(African populations)				
Tadarida teniotis				
Eidolon helvum	$\boxtimes$			
Otomops martiensseni	$\boxtimes$	П		
Otomops madagascariensis	П	П		
	CF'	ГАСЕА		
Physeter macrocephalus	$\boxtimes$	П		
Platanista gangetica gangetica				
			<del></del>	
Pontoporia blainvillei	Ц			
Inia geoffrensis				
Delphinapterus leucas				
Monodon monoceros				
Phocoena phocoena				
(North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Phocoena phocoena				
(western North Atlantic population)				
Phocoena phocoena				
(Black Sea population)				
Phocoena phocoena				
(NW African popuolation)				
Neophocaena phocaenoides				
Phocoenoides dalli				
Phocoena spinipinnis				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Sousa chinensis	$\boxtimes$	П		
Sousa teuszii				
Sotalia fluviatilis		<del>                                     </del>		
		<del>                                     </del>		
Sotalia guiansensis				
Lagenorhynchus albirostris (only North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Lagenorhynchus acutus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Lagenorhynchus australis	П			
Lagenorhynchus obscurus	<u></u>		$+$ $\overline{-}$ $+$	
Grampus griseus (only North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Grampus griseus				
(only Mediterranean populations)  Tursiops aduncus				
(Arafura/Timor Sea populations)	Ш			
Tursiops truncatus				T- 5-3-4 F
(North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Tursiops truncatus		<del>                                     </del>		
(Mediterranean population)				
Tursiops truncatus				
(Black Sea population)	Ш			
Stenella attenuata	П			
(eastern tropical Pacific population)				
Stenella attenuata	П	П		
(Southeast Asian populations)				
Stenella clymene	П		П	
(West African population)				
Stenella longirostris		П	П	
(eastern tropical Pacific populations)	_			
Stenella longirostris				
(Southeast Asian populations)				
Stenella coeruleoalba				
(eastern tropical Pacific population)				
Stenella coeruleoalba				
(western Mediterranean population)				
Delphinus delphis				
(North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Delphinus delphis				
(western Mediterranean population)  Delphinus delphis		F		
(Black Sea population)	Ш			
Delphinus delphis			<del></del>	
(eastern tropical Pacific population)				
Lagenodelphis hosei				
(Southeast Asian populations)				
Orcaella brevirostris	П	П		
Orcaella heinsohni				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Cephalorhynchus commersonii (South American population)				
Cephalorhynchus eutropia				
Cephalorhynchus heavisidii	$\boxtimes$			
Orcinus orca	$\boxtimes$			
Globicephala melas (only North and Baltic Sea populations)				
Berardius bairdii				
Hyperoodon ampullatus				
Balaenoptera bonaerensis	$\boxtimes$			
Balaenoptera edeni				
Balaenoptera borealis	$\boxtimes$			
Balaenoptera mourai				
Balaenoptera physalus	$\boxtimes$			
Caperea marginata				
		.NIVORA		
Arctocephalus australis	П	П	ППТ	
Otaria flavescens	П			<u> </u>
Phoca vitulina (only Baltic and Wadden Sea populations)				
Halichoerus grypus (only Baltic Sea populations)				
Monachus monachus				
Lycaon pictus				
	Prob	OSCIDEA		
Loxodonta africana	$\boxtimes$			-
Loxodonta cyclotis				
	Sii	RENIA		
Trichechus manatus (populations between Honduras and Panama)				
Trichechus senegalensis				
Trichechus inunguis				
Dugong dugon				
	PERISSO	DDACTYLA		
Equus hemionus (includes Equus hemionu and, Equus onage)				
Equus kiang				
	ARTIO	DACTYLA		
Vicugna vicugna				
Cervus elaphus yarkendensis				
Oryx dammah	П	П		

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Gazella gazella				
(only Asian populations)		1		
Gazella erlangeri				
Gazella subgutturosa				
Procapra gutturosa				
Ammotragus lervia				
Saiga tatarica				
Saiga borealis				
	GAV	IIFORMES		
Gavia stellata		П	ГПТ	
(Western Palearctic populations)	_			
Gavia arctica arctica	$\vdash \sqcap$	$\vdash \sqcap$		
Gavia arctica suschkini		<del>                                     </del>		
Gavia immer immer	$\vdash \vdash \vdash$	<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>	
(Northwest European population)				
Gavia adamsii (Western Palearctic population)				
1 1	PODICIF	PEDIFORMES		
Podiceps grisegena grisegena				
Podiceps auritus				
(Western Palearctic populations)		_	_	
	PELECA	ANIFORMES		
Phalacrocorax nigrogularis				
Phalacrocorax pygmeus			<del>                                     </del>	
Pelecanus onocrotalus				
(Western Palearctic populations)				
Pelecanus crispus				
2 eve comma conteptio	CICON	HIFORMES		
Botaurus stellaris stellaris	П			
(Western Palearctic populations)		"		
Ixobrychus minutus minutus		П		
(Western Palearctic populations)				
Ixobrychus sturmii				
Ardeola rufiventris		<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>	
Ardeola idae			<del>                                     </del>	
Egretta vinaceigula			<del>                                     </del>	
Casmerodius albus albus			<del>                                     </del>	
(Western Palearctic populations)				
Ardea purpurea purpurea (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)				
Mycteria ibis				
Ciconia nigra				
Ciconia episcopus microscelis				
Ciconia ciconia		П	<del>                                     </del>	
Plegadis falcinellus				
Geronticus eremita			<del>                                     </del>	
Threskiornis aethiopicus aethiopicus		<del></del>		
			<del>                                     </del>	-1-4
Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)				
Platalea leucorodia				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
	PHOENICO	DPTERIFORMES		
Phoenicopterus ruber				
Phoenicopterus minor				
		RIFORMES		
Dendrocygna bicolor				
Dendrocygna viduata		1 5		
Thalassornis leuconotus				
Oxyura leucocephala				
Cygnus olor				
Cygnus cygnus				
Cygnus columbianus				
Anser brachyrhynchus				
Anser fabalis				
Anser albifrons				
Anser erythropus				
Anser anser			<del>                                     </del>	
Branta leucopsis				
Branta bernicla				
Branta ruficollis		<del>                                     </del>		***
Alopochen aegyptiacus				
Tadorna ferruginea				
Tadorna cana				
Tadorna tadorna				
Plectropterus gambensis				187 (33) 177 (37)
Sarkidiornis melanotos				
Nettapus auritus				W
Anas penelope		П		
Anas strepera				
Anas crecca				
Anas capensis				
Anas platyrhynchos				
Anas undulata				
Anas acuta				
Anas erythrorhyncha				
Anas hottentota				
Anas querquedula				
Anas clypeata				
Marmaronetta angustirostris				
Netta rufina				
Netta erythrophthalma				
Aythya ferina				
Aythya nyroca				
Aythya fuligula			$-\overline{\Box}$	
Aythya marila			T +	
Somateria mollissima				
Somateria spectabilis			$\overline{\Box}$	
Polysticta stelleri				
Clangula hyemalis		$\overline{\Box}$		
Melanitta nigra				
Melanitta fusca		一一	- $+$	

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Bucephala clangula				
Mergellus albellus				
Mergus serrator				
Mergus merganser			<del>                                     </del>	
0	FALCO	NIFORMES		
Pandion haliaetus	×	T T		
			L	
~		LIFORMES		
Coturnix coturnix	$\boxtimes$			
		SCIFORMES		
Spheniscus demersus	$\boxtimes$			Bird Atlas of Birds of Southern Africa
	PROCELI	ARIIFORMES	-	
Diomedea exulans				
Diomedea epomophora	$\boxtimes$			
Diomedea irrorata				
Diomedea nigripes				
Diomedea immutabilis				
Diomedea melanophris	$\overline{\boxtimes}$			
Diomedea bulleri		<del>                                     </del>		
Diomedea cauta		$\vdash \exists \vdash$		
Diomedea chlororhynchos				
Diomedea chrysostoma			<del>                                     </del>	
Phoebetria fusca			H	
Phoebetria palpebrata	$\boxtimes$			
Macronectes giganteus				
Macronectes halli				
Procellaria cinerea		<del></del>		
Procellaria aequinoctialis				
Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata	$\boxtimes$			
Procellaria parkinsoni		<u> </u>		
1. Antique de la constant de la cons		<u> </u>		
Procellaria westlandica		<u> </u>		
n		FORMES		
Porzana porzana (populations breeding in the Western Palearctic)				
Porzana parva parva				
Porzana pusilla intermedia	$\boxtimes$			
Fulica atra atra				
(Mediterranean and Black Sea populations)				
Aenigmatolimnas marginalis	$\boxtimes$			
Sarothrura boehmi	$\boxtimes$			
Sarothrura ayresi	$\boxtimes$			
Crex crex	$\boxtimes$			
Grus leucogeranus				
Grus virgo (Syn. Anthropoides virgo)				
Grus paradisea			$-\overline{\Box}$	
Grus carunculatus				
Grus grus				
Chlamydotis undulata				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
(only Asian populations)				
Otis tarda				
	CHARA	DRIIFORMES		
Himantopus himantopus				
Recurvirostra avosetta				
Dromas ardeola				
Burhinus oedicnemus				
Glareola pratincola				
Glareola nordmanni				
Glareola nuchalis				
Pluvialis apricaria		1 1		
Pluvialis squatarola		$+ \overline{\sqcap} -$		
Charadrius hiaticula				
Charadrius dubius	十二	$\vdash \vdash \vdash$	+ +	
Charadrius pecuarius		<del>                                     </del>		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Charadrius tricollaris		<del>                                     </del>	+	
Charadrius forbesi		+-H-	<del>                                     </del>	
Charadrius pallidus		<del>                                     </del>	+ $+$	
Charadrius alexandrinus		+ = = -	+	
Charadrius marginatus				
Charadrius mongulus			-	
Charadrius leschenaultii		<del>                                     </del>	$\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash$	
Charadrius asiaticus		<del> </del>	<del>                                     </del>	
Eudromias morinellus			<del> </del>	
Vanellus vanellus	+ $+$			
		<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>	
Vanellus spinosus Vanellus albiceps			$\vdash$ $\dashv$ $\vdash$	
			<del>                                     </del>	
Vanellus senegallus			<del>                                     </del>	
Vanellus lugubris				
Vanellus melanopterus			<u> </u>	
Vanellus coronatus				
Vanellus superciliosus	<del>                                     </del>			
Vanellus gregarius (Syn Chettusia gregaria)				
Vanellus leucurus	1			
Gallinago media			<del>                                     </del>	
Gallinago gallinago				
Lymnocryptes minimus		H		
Limosa limosa				
Limosa lapponica				
		<del>-</del> -	<del>                                     </del>	
Numenius phaeopus Numenius tenuirostris				
			<del>                                     </del>	
Numenius arquata Tringa arrythropus			<del>                                     </del>	
Tringa erythropus				
Tringa totanus				
Tringa stagnatilis				
Tringa nebularia				
Tringa ochropus				
Tringa glareola				
Tringa cinerea				

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
Tringa hypoleucos				
Arenaria interpres				
Calidris tenuirostris			<del>                                     </del>	
Calidris canutus				
Calidris alba			<del>                                     </del>	
Calidris minuta				
Calidris temminckii			$\vdash \exists \vdash$	
Calidris maritima			<del>                                     </del>	
Calidris alpina		$+$ $\overline{+}$ $\overline{-}$	<del>                                     </del>	
Calidris ferruginea			+	
Limicola falcinellus		<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>	
Philomachus pugnax				
Phalaropus lobatus			<del>                                     </del>	
·		<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>	
Phalaropus fulicaria			<del>                                     </del>	
Larus hemprichii			<del>                                     </del>	
Larus leucophthalmus			<u> </u>	
Larus ichthyaetus				
(West Eurasian and African population)				
Larus melanocephalus	$\boxtimes$	Ш	Ш	
Larus genei	$\boxtimes$			
Larus audouinii				
Larus armenicus				
Sterna nilotica nilotica	$\boxtimes$			
(West Eurasian and African				
populations)				
Sterna caspia	$\boxtimes$			Bird Atlas of Birds of
(West Eurasian and African				Southern Africa
populations)				
Sterna maxima albidorsalis			Ш	
Sterna bergii	$\boxtimes$			Bird Atlas of Birds of
(African and Southwest Asian				Southern Africa
populations)	N 2			
Sterna bengalensis	$\boxtimes$			
(African and Southwest Asian				
populations)				
Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis				
Sterna dougallii	$\boxtimes$			
(Atlantic population)				
Sterna hirundo hirundo	$\boxtimes$			
(populations breeding in the Western				
Palearctic)	N/			
Sterna paradisaea	$\boxtimes$			
(Atlantic populations)	N71			
Sterna albifrons				
Sterna saundersi				
Sterna balaenarum				
Sterna repressa				
Chlidonias niger niger				
Chlidonias leucopterus				
(West Eurasian and African population)		_		

Species	Range State	Extinct at National level	No information available	Published distribution reference
	Colun	ABIFORMES		
Streptopelia turtur turtur				
	CORA	CIIFORMES	80-38	
Merops apiaster		CIIFORMES		
Coracias garrulus		<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>	-
Coracias garraius		ACIFORMES		
Amazona tucumana	F 511 17	CIFORMES		
Amazona tucumana				D. T. (2000)
	PASSE	ERIFORMES		
Acrocephalus paludicola		Н Ц		
Hirundo atrocaerulea		<u> </u>	$\bot$	
Alectrurus risora	$\perp$	<u> </u>		
Alectrurus tricolor				
Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus				
Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis				
Sporophila ruficollis				
Sporophila zelichi				200 200 10 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2
Sporophila cinnamomea				
Sporophila hypochroma				
Sporophila palustris				
Agelaius flavus				
	TEST	UDINATA		
Chelonia depressa				
Chelonia mydas	$\boxtimes$			
Caretta caretta				
Eretmochelys imbricata				
Lepidochelys kempii				
Lepidochelys olivacea				
Dermochelys coriacea	$\boxtimes$			
Podocnemis expansa				
	Cro	CODYLIA		
Crocodylus porosus				
	ACIPEN	SERIFORMES	1	
Huso huso				
Huso dauricus				
Acipenser baerii baicalensis				
Acipenser fulvescens	<del>                                     </del>	$\vdash \vdash \vdash \vdash$		
Acipenser gueldenstaedtii				
Acipenser medirostris	+ $$	$\vdash \exists \vdash$		
Acipenser mikadoi	+ =	<del>                                     </del>		
Acipenser naccarii	+ $H$	<del>                                     </del>		
Acipenser nudiventris	$+$ $\exists$			
Acipenser nuaiveniris Acipenser persicus	<del>                                     </del>		+	
Acipenser ruthenus	$+$ $\dashv$	<del>                                     </del>	+	
(Danube population)				
	<del>                                     </del>		<del>                                     </del>	
Acipenser schrenckii	<del>                                     </del>		+	
Acipenser sinensis	<del>                                     </del>	<del>                                     </del>	+	
Acipenser stellatus	+ $+$		<del>                                     </del>	
Acipenser sturio Pseudoscaphirhynchus kaufmanni			<del>                                     </del>	

All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please enter the species name in the first column, under the relevant Family heading. Please indicate (with a 'X') whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references. (Space is provided for ten species in each Family. If additional lines are required, please attach the information as an annex).

Species	Range State	Extinct	Published distribution reference			
	Order FALCON	FORMES, Fami	ly Cathartidae			
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Order Falconi	formes, Family	Accipitridae			
	RangeState	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct				
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Order Falcon	iformes, Famil	y Falconidae			
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	Extinct				
137.00	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct				
	☐ Range State	☐ Extinct				
	Range State	☐ Extinct				
Order Passeriformes, Family Muscicapidae						
	Range State	Extinct				

R	ange State	Extinct	
☐ Ra	ange State	Extinct	
□ Ra	ange State	Extinct	48 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
R	ange State 🔲 E	Extinct	
R	ange State 🔲 E	Extinct	
R	ange State	Extinct	
☐ R:	ange State	Extinct	
R	ange State	Extinct	
☐ R:	ange State	Extinct	NO 00 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100