



**Agreement on the Conservation of
African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds**



REPORT OF THE 1st MEETING OF THE AEWA GREY CROWNED CRANE INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUP

24-26 July 2019, Entebbe, Uganda



The 1st Meeting of the AEWA Grey Crowned Crane International Working Group was hosted and co-sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities of the Republic of Uganda. The workshop was organised by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and facilitated by the Secretariat and the African Crane Conservation Programme (a partnership of the International Crane Foundation and the Endangered Wildlife Trust).



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	<p>The European Commission were recognised as Champion Plus for their generous support of and commitment towards the AEWA African Initiative for the period 2017-2020. This meeting was funded with the contribution granted by the European Commission under the Migratory Species Champion Programme and through the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC Programme) Cooperation Agreement with UN Environment.</p>	
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Acronyms

ABN	Association Burundaise pour la protection de la Nature (ABN)
AEWA	African Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
AZA	The Association of Zoos and Aquaria
BCC	Black Crowned Cranes
CAZG	Chinese Association of Zoological Gardens
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCV	Crane Conservation Volunteers (Kenya)
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species
CMA	Catchment Management Agency
CMP	Catchment Management Plan
CMS	Convention of Migratory Species
CP(s)	Contracting Party(ies)
DARDLR	Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform (South Africa)
DEFF	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (South Africa)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EAWLS	East African Wildlife Society
EAZA	European Association of Zoos and Aquaria
EGS	Ecosystem Goods and Services
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GCC	Grey Crowned Crane
GEF	Global Environment Facility
Gov / govt	Government
IAP	Invasive Alien Plants
ICF	International Crane Foundation
IPP	Independent Power Producer
ISSAP	International Single Species Action Plan
IWG	Grey Crowned Crane International Working Group
KBA	Key Bird and Biodiversity Area
METHI	Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry - Zimbabwe
MITADER	Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development (Mozambique)
MLAWCRR	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement (Mozambique)
NABU	Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union - Germany (BirdLife International's partner organisation in Germany)
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (Tanzania)
NDF	Non-Detriment Finding (CITES)
NEMA	National Environment Management Agency
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
OBPE	Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (Burundi)
PAAZA	Pan African Association of Zoos and Aquaria
RDB	Rwanda Development Board

RWCA	Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association
SANBI	South Africa National Biodiversity Institute
SSAP	Single Species Action Plan
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks Authority
TAWIRI	Tanzanian Wildlife Research Institute
TBD	To be determined
TESSA	Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEC	Uganda Wildlife Education Centre
WARMA	Water Resources Management Authority (Zambia)
WAZA	World Association of Zoos and Aquaria
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WUA	Water Use Association

1. Overview and acknowledgement

This was the first meeting of the AEWA Grey Crowned Crane International Working Group, following the adoption of the International Single Species Action Plan at the 6th Session of the Meeting of the Parties to AEWA in November 2015. Progress was made in drawing up a concrete implementation plan covering the period to 2023, with specific national activities complementing wider regional and international tasks. The motivation and commitment of the participants were exemplary, and if all the pledges of financial and other support materialize, the future for the Grey Crowned Crane seems brighter.

The main objectives of the meeting were to:

- Elect a Chair country for the Working Group;
- Adopt the Terms of Reference for the Working Group;
- Clarify Working Group's reporting practices;
- Clarify Working Group's operational budget matters;
- Receive reports from the Range States on the status of the species, the pressures and threats and the implementation of the Grey Crowned Crane International Single Species Action Plan (GCC ISSAP);
- Develop and agree on an implementation plan on the basis of the GCC ISSAP;
- Discuss funding opportunities for urgent conservation actions in line with the agreed implementation plan.

The meeting was held in Entebbe, Uganda, and was generously sponsored by the European Commission. The meeting was hosted and co-funded by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities of the Republic of Uganda; it was organized by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and facilitated by the Secretariat and the African Crane Conservation Programme (a partnership of the International Crane Foundation and the Endangered Wildlife Trust).

2. Summary of Decisions and Action Points Agreed by the Meeting

Agenda Item	Decision	Action / Remarks
Adoption of the agenda	The agenda was adopted with no changes.	See Appendix 1: Meeting agenda
Confirmation of observers	The following observers were admitted by the IWG members to attend the meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr Neil Baker, coordinator of the Tanzanian Bird Atlas; • Mr Werner Schroeder, East Africa Officer for NABU (Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union); • Ms Willow Outhwaite, Research and Analysis Programme Officer, TRAFFIC. 	See Appendix 2: List of participants Mozambique and Zambia were the only two countries in attendance that were not Contracting Parties (CPs) to AEWA. The DRC, also not a CP to AEWA, was the one key range state for Grey Crowned Cranes not represented at the meeting. It was noted that it would be good to have a representative at such meetings, even though they

Agenda Item	Decision	Action / Remarks
		were not a party to the treaty. It was noted that countries that were not CPs to AEWA could attend meetings but had no formal commitment to applying the outcomes from such meetings.
Election of a Chair Country for the Working Group	Uganda was nominated and elected as the chair, represented by Dr. Akankwasa Barirega, for the period until the next IWG meeting.	N/A
Working Group Terms of Reference and Coordination Arrangements	<p>The International Crane Foundation/Endangered Wildlife Trust Partnership (African Crane Conservation Programme) was agreed to take the coordination role, led by Kerryn Morrison. Two supporting Regional Coordinators were designated: for East Africa (Dr Adalbert Aine-omucunguzi) and for Southern Africa (Ms Tanya Smith).</p> <p>The draft IWG Terms of Reference were approved with one small amendment reflecting the designated Regional Coordinators.</p>	For the approved version of the Terms of Reference see Appendix 3.
National Reporting	Range States agreed to report annually on progress towards implementation of the plan.	The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and the Coordinator will develop a template that will be circulated to all countries for review and approval.
Funding for implementing the plan	<p>Range States agreed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments should commit funding for the implementation of the plan in their annual budgets. • EU's Larger than Elephant strategy for wildlife conservation in Africa needs to be explored for applicability and relevance to the activities outlined in this plan and funding to be sought through the EU delegations in the region. • There is a need to link Grey Crowned Crane conservation with the development agenda at the political level in order to generate higher level of support and open further opportunities for funding. 	<p>Range State representatives in the IWG to (1) stimulate government budget allocation for the implementation of the plan and (2) explore with EU delegations in the region possibility of further funding through the Larger than Elephants strategy.</p> <p>If and when the AEWA Small Grants Fund is operational again, to submit project applications linked to the implementation of the plan.</p> <p>The Coordinator and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat to</p>

Agenda Item	Decision	Action / Remarks
		explore ways for linking GCC conservation to the development agenda.
Next IWG meeting	The next meeting will be held between late 2022 and early 2023, possibly in the Southern Africa range of the species.	The Coordinator and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat to identify host country and exact period/dates for the meeting.

3. Summary notes on presentation on species status and general overview

- A summary of regional populations was provided
- The Grey Crowned Crane population has decline by 80% over the last 25 years
- There has been an increase in poisoning cases in Kenya and Zambia; we need to understand this further and address the cause
- Reported that severe drought had affected the productivity of cranes in relevant countries.
- The expansion of small-scale agriculture is still a key threat to cranes
- Invasive plant species are becoming a threat to cranes and their wetland habitats in East Africa
- To address poisoning as a method for counteracting crop damage, Anthraquinone, a non-toxic but bad tasting seed extract, was being tested as a repellent in South Africa.
- To address illegal trade, the following interventions were in place:
 - Moratorium still in Tanzania, South Sudan and Sudan, suspending any legal trade
 - Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association was addressing illegal trade in Rwanda
 - Ongoing research in Uganda
 - Community awareness
 - Studbooks in The Association of Zoos and Aquaria, Chinese Association of Zoological Gardens, and the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria.
 - Discussions with regional governments in East Africa about addressing trade.
- To address powerline collisions and electrocution, a partnership between the EWT and Eskom in South Africa is using various interventions to address the threat and there is ongoing research in South Africa to better understand both the threat and the various mitigation measures.

4. Summary notes from country reports

Each country present presented on the conservation efforts that had been undertaken since the endorsement of the plan in 2015.

4.1 Burundi

- Less than 100 GCCs in the wild. Threatened by illicit trade, energy infrastructure, wetland encroachment and collection of eggs
- Monitoring conducted in Rusizi National Park in 2016
- ABN and NABU are planning a rescue programme and a release programme will follow
- Research sites identified
- More than 40 sensitization sessions conducted with local administration and churches
- Five radio and three TV talk shows held
- An inventory study of invasive species conducted, and a draft ordinance drafted
- National commitment to regulate use of pesticides and fertilizers
- Training sessions for ABN member on bird identification

- Sensitization during World Migratory Bird Day celebrations
- The political situation in Burundi has affected GCC conservation interventions. However, there are plans to re-embark on crane work

4.2 Kenya

- Crane population declining
- A lot of monitoring by Crane Volunteers at Lake Ol'Bolossat, ICF/EWT Partnership in western Kenya; National Museums of Kenya (NMK) tagging and marking cranes
- Key sites for annual monitoring have been identified
- Electrocution is on the rise due to energy sector development
- Poisoning on the rise due to crop damage
- Increased cases of cranes in captivity
- Weather variability driving wetland encroachment
- Draft of National Action Plan is being prepared. Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) is going to oversee the process
- National Coordinator to be hired by NMK and will have legal backing
- Monitoring and conservation activities at Lake Ol'bolossat
- NMK working with Kenya Power to mitigate collisions and electrocution
- Lake Ol'Bolossat was gazetted as a wetland of national importance in 2018
- Plans to gazette another wetland in Laikipia under way
- Need to study the ecology of the crane, including possibility from cross boarder movement
- Country wide counts planned every five years.
- Plans to use modern technology, e.g., drones to improve counts
- The Kenya law allows keeping wildlife in captivity when issued a permit. A national inventory is planned to identify the status of wildlife in captivity including cranes
- Alternative Livelihoods in western Kenya

4.3 Mozambique

- Population is between 150 and 300
- There has been no systematic survey for GCC
- Habitat modelling has been done and the results may help in planning surveys
- No national action plan. Not much has been done on ISSAP objectives 1-4. However, a law for protection of avifauna has been made and this will accord protection to GCCs

4.4 Rwanda

- Population size and trends - annual census done. 487 counted in 2017 and 459 in 2018. There is cross boarder movement of cranes
- Regular sightings by Rwanda Wildlife Conservation Association's (RWCA) Eco-rangers and ICF/EWT Partnership. Conservation Champions are using cybertracker to monitor cranes
- Threats: illegal trade was high in 2015 but is low now; hunting was medium in 2015, is low now; wetland degradation was medium in 2015 but is high now
- No national action plan. Implementation is mainly through ICF/EWT Partnership and RWCA intervention
- Rwanda Development Board and Rwanda Environment Management Authority are supportive and are involved in the conservation activities including illegal trade mitigation. Government has formed an inter-agency organ to combat wildlife trafficking
- All captive cranes have been identified and the majority rescued
- Awareness campaigns on radio, TV and communities about illegal removal

- Collaboration with local leaders to tackle illegal trade. The leaders have helped in confiscation of chick and giving information
- Livelihood support, e.g., fodder, beekeeping
- Patrols by Eco-rangers to mitigate illegal activities
- Joint patrols with police and the army
- Identification and protection of breeding sites
- School awareness programme
- Ongoing research on disease
- Use of GPS tags to monitor population
- Crane release programme. Banded cranes released back into the wild and reports of sightings come from as far as Tanzania
- Development of Umusambi village for disabled cranes. The areas will also serve as an education centre
- Need for country colour codes to identify cranes that move across borders

4.5 South Africa

- Aerial surveys in KwaZulu-Natal where population has increased by more than 40% over 17 years
- 26 consecutive aerial surveys conducted
- ICF/EWT Partnership conducting breeding pair monitoring and breeding success
- 10 GCC chicks colour ringed since 2015. A total of 111 GCCs ringed since 1999.
- Threats include: Powerline related mortality, illegal trade - extent not known yet, mining - unconventional gas exploration overlap with GCC range (potential threat)
- No action plan but EWT/ICF Partnership has a strong strategy
- ICF/EWT/Eskom strategic partnership to reduce mortality from powerlines
- GCCs included in collision risk mapping
- Developing and testing effective marking devices
- Crop damage mitigation efforts under way to reduce conflict, e.g. testing and registration of Anthraquinone in South Africa
- National Wildlife poisoning prevention working group
- Crane custodian programme- support safe crane breeding
- Cranes in the classroom programme
- Biodiversity stewardship programme
- GCCs included are included as a consideration for identifying priority wetlands for rehabilitation under the Working for Water Programme in South Africa
- MSc on conservation genetics of GCCs
- Grant submitted on filling knowledge gap on landscape movement and use

4.6 Tanzania

- Population of cranes increased after ISSAP adoption in 2015. Tanzania has about 1,000 to 1,500 GCCs. Most of them are in protected areas
- No specific monitoring of cranes since 2015
- Moratorium of export of wildlife since March 2016
- Malagarasi-Moyovozi, a key area for Wattled and Grey Crowned Cranes to be elevated to a National Park
- A Grey Crowned Crane National Single Species Action Plan is in preparation
- There is no clear specific coordinated implementation for ISSAP. Need for coordinated monitoring/census across East Africa
- Law enforcement activities have been strengthened by government

4.7 Uganda

- 2013 GCC population estimates available - need for a national census in the near future
- Crane monitoring done regularly by staff, community members and volunteers
- Only a small section of crane pairs engage in breeding annually
- Threats: Encroachment, eucalyptus planting, electrocution, reduction in number of roosting trees, human presence in breeding sites, climate change, crane capture
- The country has an approved national action plan
- The 2019 National Wildlife Act imposes a fine of two billion Uganda shillings or life imprisonment for involvement in trade in protected species, cranes inclusive
- Awareness campaigns: Crane festival, school programme, community outreach by Crane Custodians. Awareness aims at raising the profile of the cranes but also reduce threats
- Demonstrations of wetland restoration with communities
- Soil and water conservation interventions on steep slopes overlooking wetlands
- Implementing alternative livelihoods like revolving loans
- There is a strong need for crane ecology research

4.8 Zambia

- No baseline data for GCCs, but overall population is between 1,500 and 2,500
- Monitoring done in partnership with Department of National Parks and Wildlife
- Poisoning monitoring done
- Survey123 for ArcGIS done. Recording of nest data, is also done
- Water level monitoring
- Invasive species removal
- Research on affinity of cranes to herbivores
- Threats include: invasive plant species, crane poisoning, disturbance of breeding cranes by fishermen and illegal egg collection
- Knowledge is being generated about poisoning cranes for meat
- Conducting training on how to respond to poisoning. Poisoning response kits have been provided
- Removal of invasive plant species - over 150 people employed. Up to 41% of the infestation removed
- Experimentation of biological control measures
- Protocols to undertake crane surveys have been designed ArcGIS Survey123 and others
- Providing training to undertake the surveys
- Plans underway to study crane movements between sites

4.9 Zimbabwe

- Population size estimated at a minimum of 800 (2015 estimate). National survey initiated in 2018 with funding from AEWA. This covered the central and the western parts
- Monitoring done with help of community members. These have been trained in species monitoring.
- A network of site-based custodians to assist in species monitoring
- Continuous education
- Threats include cultivation in wetlands, overgrazing, siltation due to dams, gradual change of hydrological regime, uncontrolled fires
- No national working group, but there has been good collaboration between BirdLife Zimbabwe and government in conducting bird surveys

- Environmental management plan for Driefontein grassland (Ramsar site) 2017-2022 developed
- Community engagement
- Follow up on environmentally friendly methods of reducing crop damage tested
- Awareness campaigns on cranes and wetland conservation
- The Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) was used to conduct a basic economic valuation and conduct subsequent awareness
- Network of custodians set up
- Capacity building for alternative livelihood, including women empowerment
- National survey initiated in 2018
- Monitoring is underway at known sites, but this is not continuous due to funding challenges
- Conservation of wetlands outside protected areas is vital to crane conservation. Also, community empowerment in species monitoring is essential.

5. Implementation plan for 2019-2023¹

In the table below, the following acronyms are used to depict the country where the specific activity will occur or where specific comments have been captured: ALL (all range states), BU (Burundi), KE (Kenya), MOZ (Mozambique), RW (Rwanda), RSA (South Africa), TZ (Tanzania), UG (Uganda), ZAM (Zambia), ZIM (Zimbabwe).

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
Result 1.1. Poisoning incidents do not contribute to the decline in the population						
1.1.1 Develop and / or identify cost-effective and affordable methods of crop damage prevention	<p>1.1.1.1 Promote the registration of Anthraquinone across the GCC range states by assisting the company registering it with letters of support from relevant organisations (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.1.2. Explore cost effectiveness and creative ideas for its use for small scale farmers, including potential subsidising of the cost of purchase and application (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.1.3. In Uganda, collaborate with “Operation Wealth Creation” to reach small scale farmers (UG)</p> <p>1.1.1.4. Focus distribution of Anthroquinone or crop mitigation methods on key crane flocking and foraging sites across range countries (ALL)</p>	The IWG Coordinator and Regional Coordinators will lead, with input from the IWG members	Funding required, costs tbc (Explore and apply for grants linked to food security; FAO)	Medium	Initiate from 2013 for all actions	Anthroquinone-is cost effective, but it does cost money. Need to be creative about incentives and how we get this into small scale agricultural landscapes. Once registered in South Africa, it will be easier to register in other countries in Africa. Concerns were raised by range countries of the cost and whether Anthroquinone or something similar, will be an affordable and accessible to subsistence farmers. In commercial agriculture, we should explore its distribution linked to other commonly used agrochemicals. RW: Collaboration with government seed banks is crucial.

¹ This implementation plan was developed during the 1st meeting of the AEWA Grey Crowned Crane International Working Group meeting on 24-26 July 2019 in Entebbe, Uganda on the basis of the AEWA International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Grey Crowned Crane (November 2015) and was endorsed by the IWG by correspondence after the meeting.

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
1.1.2 Strengthen regulation on import, possession and use of poisons	<p>1.1.2.1 Identify key government departments responsible for agrochemicals (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.2.2 Promote the development of regulations/legislation that govern chemical use, possession/storage, import (MOZ)</p> <p>1.1.2.3 Review and strengthen existing legislation to increase environmentally responsible chemical use, limit importation of harmful (banned) chemicals, govern possession and define punitive measures (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.2.4 Identify where poisons are being used in each country – find hotspots (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.2.5 Identify and document poisons used for poisoning cranes and understand the primary use of each (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.2.6 Collaborate with others in each country working on the poisoning issue so that all speak with one voice (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.2.7 Develop a document that outlines the issue and guidelines for the way forward that is then circulated to relevant authorities (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.2.8 Strengthening response teams for poisoning events (ALL)</p>	<p>The IWG Coordinator and Regional Coordinators will lead on this action, with input from the IWG. The IWG members will work with the following organisations: The relevant wildlife authorities in each country (MOZ) MITADER, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture (ZAM) Dep of National Parks and Wildlife (RSA) DEFF + DTI + DARDLR + DH (ZIM) EMA +METHI + MLAWCRR (KEN) KWS (TZ) Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism (TAWIRI, TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA, Nature Tanzania) (UG) Uganda Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities and Uganda NEMA. (BU) Burundi Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock and ABN.</p>	<p>Gov may require support for consultative workshop, public participation, but activity needs to be undertaken by Ministries and therefore should be budgeted for.</p> <p>FAO - they have developed guidelines for countries to strengthen their legislation on agrochemical use – and therefore could have funding for this.</p>	<p>High (All Southern African range states) Kenya and Uganda - high priority Tanzania- medium Rwanda and Burundi- medium</p>	<p>1.1.2.1 and 1.1.2.2 2021 (ALL) to initiate/promote 1.1.2.3 2023 1.1.2.4 2021 1.1.2.5 2022 1.1.2.6 2022 1.1.2.7 2023 1.1.2.8 2023</p>	<p>Under CMS Resolution 11.15 a working group was established and guidelines adopted for preventing poisoning of migratory birds.</p> <p>BirdLife is working to reduce poisoning across Africa – we need to make sure that we collaborate with them on this.</p> <p>Need to understand where the poisons used are coming from.</p> <p>There is an East African Commission – important to make sure that we harmonise regulation.</p> <p>Cranes are not always the target for poisoning – we need to know who else in each country is working on poisons – so that we can collaborate and stand stronger as a greater group</p>

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
1.1.3 Strengthen enforcement of regulations on use of poisons	<p>1.1.3.1 Refer to Activity 1.1.2.2, extend to review of enforcement (ZAM, RSA, ZIM)</p> <p>1.1.3.2 Address the enforcement gaps/issues as identified in the review (ZAM, RSA, ZIM)</p> <p>1.1.3.3 Promote the development of appropriate enforcement structure linked to new legislation development (MOZ)</p> <p>1.1.3.4 Identify and bring together all organisations and other government authorities working on wildlife poisoning so that a coordinated, consolidated effort is undertaken (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.3.5 Have discussions with relevant government bodies / focal persons for the Rotterdam Convention (ALL)</p>	As above in 1.1.2	As above in 1.1.2	High (All)	This will follow 1.1.2, from 2023	<p>Countries will work at different speeds. If some poisons are illegal in a country – it may move straight to enforcement. Many poisons are used legally but misuse results in the illegal use of them.</p> <p>Agriculture and managing poisons does not fall under the conservation authorities – it is under another Ministry. Need to consider other species poisoned as well and make sure to collaborate. Most countries signatories to the Rotterdam Convention and import of poisons</p>
1.1.4 Campaign for responsible use of poisons	<p>1.1.4.1 Design an effective campaign and associated materials and messages (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.4.2 Plan and develop strategy for roll out (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.4.3 Implement/Roll-out campaign (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.4.4 Find out which is the relevant Ministry in each country to be involved with a campaign around responsible poisons (ALL)</p> <p>1.1.4.5 If poisoning is happening in a particular country, provide information on</p>	<p>As above as leading but in addition include wildlife agencies and NGO's:</p> <p>Kenya –Nature Kenya</p> <p>Uganda – UWEC</p> <p>Tanzania –TAWA,</p> <p>Nature Tanzania</p> <p>Burundi – OBPE</p>	<p>Funding will be required.</p> <p>Explore private foundations.</p> <p>BirdLife Champions of the Flyway event - Werner Schroeder will take this project to them for consideration at the British Bird Fair. (UG) UWEC has budget for conservation education – but poisoning has not been a subject to date.</p>	High	<p>1.1.4.1 2021</p> <p>1.1.4.2 2022</p> <p>1.1.4.3 2022</p> <p>1.1.4.4 to 1.1.4.6 Begin in 2021 ongoing</p>	<p>We need to focus on target groups along the entire chain, and not just end users, e.g., distributors, enforcement agencies, public, end user</p>

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	crane poisoning that can be included in the campaign (ALL) 1.1.4.6 Determine whether there are other efforts in each country focussed on this, e.g., Peregrine Fund in Kenya (ALL)					
1.1.5 Strengthen response to wildlife poisoning events (a new SSAP action identified at the workshop)	1.1.5.1 Drawing on regional expertise, every country needs a response action protocol (including training) on wildlife poisoning (needs to be country specific), that includes cranes as well (ALL)	The IWG Coordinator will lead with input from the IWG. Kenya - KWS Uganda - UWEC Tanzania - TAWIRI Burundi – Ministry Rwanda – RDB	Government authorities can mobilise resources. It is vital that the funding for this is available in government budgets – as often an event happens and needs urgent and rapid response.	High	2021	Also look at IUCN human-wildlife conflict group and explore whether they have guidelines for this response. Also look at CMS working group on preventing bird poisoning
Result 1.2. Legal trade in wild birds does not contribute to the decline of the population						
<i>Note: Only relevant to South Africa as they are the only country involved in legal trade</i>						
<i>Note: We do not think that the legal trade ban from Tanzania will be lifted in the next 3 years either under CITES or national ban on wildlife trade</i>						
1.2.1 Maintain suspension of legal trade until the population has increased significantly	Not to be actioned					Tanzania has a local moratorium on trading in wild animals and unlikely to be lifted in next 3 years.
1.2.2 If reopened, trade shall be based on non-detrimental findings	1.2.2.1 Confirm with RSA CITES authority (SANBI) if the GCC Non-Detriment Finding has been completed, and whether this is being used for each trade request (RSA) 1.2.2.2 TRAFFIC to compile a report of traded cranes in range states and to send to the IWG members	SANBI and ICF/EWT partnership (1.2.2.1) Willow Outhwaite (1.2.2.2)	n/a	High	2021	

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
1.2.3 If legal trade reopened, introduce universal identification of traded birds	1.2.3.1 Introduce and enforce national legal requirements for traders to provide proof of parentage in legally traded cranes (RSA) 1.2.3.2 Legally traded birds must be part of regional studbooks	DEFF (Introduce); Provincial authorities (enforce); SANBI	No additional resources, within gov budget Burden of payment should rest on the trader	Essential	2022	Need to ensure robust system in place. Develop example for other countries
1.2.4 Raise awareness amongst important target groups on the detrimental impact of trade in a declining population	1. Create task force under the IWG to design and coordinate awareness messages and campaigns – to include end users/role players outside of range states	IWG Coordinator; Designated rep from each range state (someone with knowledge on issue); Someone with communication skills and experience from one range state	Will be required, TBD	High	Establish task force within 2021; Design awareness campaigns: 2022 Roll out: TBD as per plan	Joint action (legal and illegal trade)
<i>Possible future action: Consider CITES uplisting to Appendix 1 in next action planning cycle</i>						This could be considered seriously if BCC are uplisted to Appendix 1 as this could mean a shift in trade. If see an increasing pressure if BCC uplisted, countries can submit a zero quota to CITES at any time for GCC
Result 1.3. No illegal trade is taking place						
1.3.1 Regional zoo associations implement studbooks and regional management plans for Grey Crowned Cranes	1.3.1.1 Encourage PAAZA to develop and maintain GCC studbook, also drawing on gov authorities for support	ICF/EWT	None	Medium	2021	AZA, EAZA and CAZG have all got GCC studbooks. PAAZA does not have studbooks with associated management plans

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
1.3.2 WAZA implements a Global Species Management Plan for Grey Crowned Cranes	1.3.2.1 Explore this as an option for GCC and if still an option then initiate	ICF/EWT, IWG Coordinator	None	Medium	2021	
1.3.3 Increase penalties for illegal trade of Grey Crowned Cranes, where necessary	1.3.3.1 Review, confirm and compile summary of punitive measures across range states 1.3.3.2 Each range state can consider increasing penalties based on range state review	IWG Coordinator	Not required	Medium	1.3.3.1 2021 1.3.3.2 2023	Currently there are penalties and punitive measures in place across all range states
1.3.4 Strengthen enforcement of regulations on illegal trade	1.3.4.1 Complete overview of enforcement of punitive measures related to cranes and illegal activities as per country legislation, compared to other wildlife to identify biases in the application 1.3.4.2 Address enforcement gaps and barriers to enforcement 1.3.4.3 Uganda to implement new Wildlife Act (high fines and potential life imprisonment) 1.3.4.4 Kenya to implement Wildlife Act 1.3.4.5 Rwanda – following exemption period for illegally held cranes at the end of 2019, enforce regulations with individuals found with illegally held cranes using new Wildlife Act 1.3.4.6 Tanzania to enforce	Focal points within the IWG to compile in country overview IWG Coordinator to compile range overview UG – UWA KEN – KWS TZ – TAWA (outside of National Parks), TANAPA (National Parks) and NCAA (Ngorogoro) RW – RDB BU – OBPE	Core government funding	Southern Africa - High UG - high KE - high TZ – low because of ban on trade BU – high RW - high	1.3.4.1 2021 Initiate 1.3.4.2 within in 2022 1.3.4.3 to 1.3.4.8 - rolling	As part of the overview, look at barriers to enforcement / application, including issues such as housing of confiscated birds, or lack of understanding of legislation Some felt that more coordination between organisations within country was important and that regional collaboration was not as relevant. There was a general feeling that there were no longer barriers to enforcing illegal trade regulations. NGOs could use media to go public with non-enforcement. A note was made that Rwanda was currently finalising a new Act for wildlife that would afford cranes greater protection

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	<p>1.3.4.7 Burundi to enforce</p> <p>1.3.4.8 Need greater collaboration between departments in each country to address the trade</p>					
<p>1.3.5 Raise awareness within the judicial systems, customs and other enforcement agencies</p>	<p>1.3.5.1 Link to actions of 1.2.4, but include training and capacity building of specific target groups listed in 1.3.5</p> <p>1.3.5.2 Training of law enforcers and judicial systems at all levels, and encouraging greater communication between departments (RW)</p> <p>1.3.5.3 Increase awareness of law enforcers and judicial systems at all levels of the legislation and the current situation around why cranes are a conservation concern (ALL)</p> <p>1.3.5.4 Reach a point where live cranes, their eggs, or their derivatives and parts can be identified in illegal trade situations, and expert opinion can be provided in such cases.</p> <p>1.3.5.5 Identification manuals / resources to raise awareness at the border points (leaving contact details for expert opinion). Make this broader than just cranes, including other key species as well, with cranes as a flagship. One for the region</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>KE – KWS</p> <p>UG – UWA</p> <p>RW – RWCA (RDB)</p> <p>BU – OBPE</p> <p>TZ – Wildlife Division</p> <p>A lot of work on this will come from partner organisations;</p> <p>TRAFFIC can be approached too for some of this work</p> <p>ICF/EWT Partnership in collaboration with</p> <p>TRAFFIC will prepare the ID poster / manual (with range states) – English, French, Swahili</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>TRAFFIC could partner with local authorities and conservation NGOs to raise funding for this (e.g. from USFWS, USAID, WCS)</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>RW – 2021</p> <p>ID manual – 2021</p> <p>KE/UG/TZ/BU – 2023</p>	<p>Link with European work on wildlife crime, in terms of training and capacity building; In Rwanda a symposium was held including all stakeholder groups to raise awareness. Kenya has done training in judicial systems and also has undertaken training of crime scene investigations. There is a lot more information and understanding in Uganda – but need ongoing awareness. Awareness is there in Uganda, but prosecution system weak - needs improvement</p>

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
1.3.6 Raise awareness within the local communities on the illegality of Grey Crowned Crane trade	<p>As per 1.2.4, and</p> <p>1.3.6.1 Raise awareness amongst target communities using posters and workshops and resources as relevant – UG, KE, RW</p> <p>1.3.6.2 RW has identified hotspots of trade already – develop an entertainment campaign, with radio, to already existing events, e.g. markets</p> <p>1.3.6.3 KE – there are focal points in each region – approach these people to start. Start with these people in key areas</p> <p>1.3.6.4 BU – ABN identified where cranes are and approach gov to reach those communities and increase awareness of illegal context of trade</p> <p>1.3.6.5 TZ – campaign on media, e.g. radio. Will use Nature Tanzania to raise awareness in local communities</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>TZ – TAWIRI, Nature Tanzania</p> <p>UG – ICF/EWT/ NatureUganda</p> <p>BU – ABN and OBPE</p> <p>KE – Nature Kenya</p> <p>RW – RWCA</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>Can start with minimum resources.</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>High</p>	Ongoing	
1.3.7 Raise awareness within the end segment of the illegal market chain	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>1.3.7.1 Need to first understand the end demand market within Kenya (KE)</p> <p>1.3.7.2 Conduct sensitisation in the prisons where cranes are being held (UG)</p> <p>1.3.7.3 Need to better understand the full market chains for domestic and international chains (ALL)</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>KE - NMK</p> <p>UG – Use same resources as above</p> <p>BU – ABN with OBPE.</p> <p>ICF/EWT to look at Middle and Far East – TRAFFIC to assist</p> <p>DRC – private investigation</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p>	<p>As per 1.2.4</p> <p>Initiate in 2021</p>	

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	<p>1.3.7.4 Need to approach people with cranes and sensitise them, and ideally, release them back to the wild (BU)</p> <p>1.3.7.5 Not relevant (TZ)</p> <p>1.3.7.6 Need to establish and understand the market chains through the demand in the Middle East to the Far East (ALL)</p> <p>1.3.7.7 Once understood – work with TRAFFIC around sensitising the airline companies (ALL)</p> <p>1.3.7.8 Understand how the DRC is acting as an exit point for GCC</p>					
<p>1.3.8 Develop and implement an effective system to manage and control birds already in captivity</p>	<p>1.3.8.1 Understand which countries have significant numbers of GCC in captivity (ALL)</p> <p>1.3.8.2 Develop guidelines and provide recommendations on how to manage and control the collections (zoos and private) (ALL)</p> <p>1.3.8.3 Develop a programme that first establishes who is keeping cranes without a permit, provide an amnesty period for those holding illegal birds to give them up for confiscation, and following this period, confiscate any illegally held cranes (KE)</p>	<p>IWG Coordinator and Regional Coordinators, with input from IWG, and the following organisations</p> <p>RW – RDB KE – KWS UG – UWA TZ – TAWA BU – OBPE and ABN</p>	<p>Core government funding Where required, approach trusts and foundation BU will need outside funding to conduct this</p>	<p>Medium (Southern Africa) High (East Africa)</p>	<p>1.3.8.1 2022 1.3.8.2 2023 1.3.8.3 – 1.3.8.6 Initiate in 2023 1.3.8.7 2022</p>	<p>Identified first where cranes are – develop database of where captive cranes are. Then quarantine and then release to the wild if they can be released and those that cannot be released are maintained legally in captivity (RW example). TZ has a system that requires legal birds to be captured in system and any deaths reported and spot checks carried out on facilities</p>

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	<p>1.3.8.4 Identify who is holding cranes, and then develop a programme to release them back to the wild where possible (BU)</p> <p>1.3.8.5 Identify who has cranes in captivity and document them. Then explore who wants to legalise their cranes (if conditions are suitable), where not suitable, confiscate (UG)</p> <p>1.3.8.6 Identify and develop a database of those holding cranes and determine whether legal or illegal (TZ)</p> <p>1.3.8.7 Need a permanent marking system and monitoring programme for captive cranes that are legal, and ensure that any deaths are reported immediately (ALL)</p>					
<p>Result 1.4. Hunting and trapping are significantly reduced</p> <p><i>Note: Assuming that this is the hunting and trapping for reasons besides illegal trade, i.e. food and traditional use. Still relevant in UG and RW; not relevant for TZ; KE; BU, and Southern Africa</i></p>						
1.4.1 Raise awareness amongst local communities	1.4.1.1 Need a coherent communication campaign, linked to above 1.2.4 (ALL)	As above 1.2.4	As above 1.2.4	As above 1.2.4	As above 1.2.4	
1.4.2 Strengthen enforcement of relevant legislation / regulation	Same as 1.3.4	Same as 1.3.4	Same as 1.3.4	Same as 1.3.4	Same as 1.3.4	Community champions monitor the situation in RW and the police are aware of the situation and will address the situation if a report is received. UG – the law is enforced around hunting as an illegal activity (UG) and Crane Custodians monitor the situation

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
1.4.3 Generate different income opportunities for hunters and trappers	<p>1.4.3.1 Undertake a study to identify motives and drivers of hunting and trapping (ZAM) (MOZ)</p> <p>1.4.3.2 Develop appropriate approaches and mitigation based on outcomes of above (ZAM) (MOZ)</p> <p>1.4.3.3 Application of appropriate measures</p>	<p>1 and 2. Carlos Bento (University – social science student) (MOZ) with some support from gov</p> <p>ICF/EWT + Birdwatch Zambia + DNPW (ZAM)</p>	Funds needed, TBD	High (ZAM) Medium (MOZ)	Initiate in 2023	<p>Community conservation services in TZ provide livelihoods to communities in general – these do not target individuals who are involved in criminal events.</p> <p>Need to be careful not to provide benefits for illegal behaviour but need to understand the situation fully.</p> <p>There are options where livelihoods could be relevant for trappers.</p> <p>UG legislation makes provision for hunters to obtain benefits. To include social responsibility of the group it is important to include women. It is also important to consider this as at a group level and not at the individual level.</p>
Result 1.5. No significant mortality is caused by power lines						
1.5.1 Develop and apply cost effective and affordable mitigation measures	<p>1.5.1.1 Promote the use of mitigation as mandatory by power utility and IPPs, through legislation (ALL)</p> <p>1.5.1.2 Promote partnership development with country power utility through the EWT/Eskom partnership to ensure application of mitigation (All excl. RSA)</p> <p>1.5.1.3 Identify and monitor current conflict hotspots/collision risk (ALL)</p>	<p>1.5.1.1 AEWA govt authorities and in country power utility</p> <p>1.5.1.2 and 1.5.1.3 AEWA gov authorities + key NGO in country + in country power utility; PowerAfrica – through the</p>	Est. \$10,000's per country	High	<p>1.5.1.1 Initiate 2021</p> <p>1.5.1.2 2022</p> <p>1.5.1.3 Linked to 1.5.1.2 and then rolling</p>	<p>Note UG, KE a concern. No understanding in TZ, RW and BUR not an issue yet.</p> <p>Mitigation measures have been developed and are effective in reducing collisions and electrocutions but application of mitigation across range is uneven and not strategic.</p> <p>Burying of powerlines is a possibility in extreme cases but costly.</p>

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
		EWT/Eskom Strategic partnership				EWT/Eskom partnership to facilitate and leverage discussions with remaining SA range countries
1.5.2 Comprehensive and objective SEA / EIA procedures take full account of Grey Crowned Cranes and its habitats (see also Results 3.5, 3.6)	<p>1.5.2.1 Ensure crane related data and crane biology included in SEAs and relevant EIAs (ALL)</p> <p>1.5.2.2 Determine how we can best influence the EIA process with respect to GCC requirements. This will guide the development of country specific actions (ALL).</p> <p>1.5.2.3 Apply the AEWA guidelines on avoiding or mitigating the impact of infrastructural developments (ALL)</p>	AEWA authorities in country and in country departments responsible for development approvals	N/A	High	Rolling	Include renewable energy here – wind turbines and associated power lines. Placement of turbines is key to preventing collisions
1.5.3 Proactively cooperate with spatial planning agencies and utility companies (see also Results 3.5, 3.6)	<p>1.5.3.1 In terms of utility companies, links to 1.5.1</p> <p>1.5.3.2 In terms of spatial planning agencies/processes, links to 1.5.2, and determine how best to influence and contribute to spatial planning processes</p> <p>1.5.3.3 UG – need to identify and map first key hotspots</p> <p>1.5.3.4 UG – need to engage with power companies (has been preliminary engagement). Newer lines need to be mitigated for environment concerns.</p> <p>1.5.3.5 KE –the hotspots are known and the power companies have already been</p>	As per 1.5.1 for utility companies		High	Rolling	Important to increase awareness of the economic value of cranes and wetlands to planners – to decision makers and also contractors.

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	engaged, however, the processes are expensive.					
1.5.4 Fully implement the resolutions and apply conservation guidelines on avoiding and mitigating impact of power lines on birds adopted under AEWA and CMS (linked to 3.5 and 3.6) AEWA supplied guidelines on mitigating impact of powerlines	1.5.4.1 Integrate AEWA decisions and guidelines as part of the actions above 1.5.1 to 1.5.3	AEWA gov authorities	N/A	High	As per actions above 1.5.1 to 1.5.3	They are general guidelines that can be used to make more country specific and guide implementation of guidelines
1.5.5 Raise awareness and / or provide training amongst target groups	1.5.5.1 As per activity 1.5.1.2 1.5.5.2 As part of partnership development, increase awareness of the issue at hand based on case studies etc. (ALL) 1.5.5.3 Identify training and capacity development needs within power utilities through the EWT/ESKOM partnership (ALL) 1.5.5.4 Meet and engage power utilities around the current situation showcasing the hotpots and increasing awareness of	Coordinated by the IWG Coordinator, with input from the IWG EWT/ESKOM partnership ICF/EWT	As per 1.5.1	High	As per 1.5.1	

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	the current crane and bird status and what is needed (ALL)					
Result 2.1. Grey Crowned Cranes are not disturbed during the breeding season						
2.1.1 Acquire land at key sites (see also Result 3.10)	2.1.1.2 Buy additional land around Lake Ol Bolossat in Kenya (after declaration and gazettelement of the area) (KE)	KE-CCV (Wamiti Wanyoike)	World Land Trust and others interested in land purchase	High (area suitable for cranes and other important grasslands species)	Will happen once gazettelement has happened, probably initiated in 2023	In Southern Africa, for next 3.5 years this will not be dealt with/actioned. MOZ cannot buy land , but one can purchase land use rights (all state owned)
2.1.2 Designate key sites as protected areas (see also Result 3.10)	2.1.2.1 Identify key sites for protection (ALL) <i>apply to 3.10 where subdivision of land is a particular threat</i> 2.1.2.2 Designate at least one site important for cranes as a protected area (RSA, MOZ and East Africa)	Environmental agencies in country, supported by relevant experts and NGO's	Core gov funding	High (all but KE – Medium)	2.1.2.1 2021 2.1.2.2 2023	ZAM looking at water resource protection areas (legal protection under water management authority), these overlap with key GCC sites. ZIM, no plans within gov to expand protection areas. KBA development being driven by NGO sector. MOZ modelled protected area expansion to guide ID of sites for protection – potential, and in process of identifying KBA's. UG – Gov exploring options for wetlands to be secured under some level of protected status (cranes are added as a component for defining critical sites). Wetlands are protected in Uganda so this process will look at increasing their level of protection.

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
						<p>KEN – Uaso Narok Swamp, a key site for cranes, is under consideration for gazettement (as a Conservation Area)</p> <p>TZ – increasing level of Protected Area status in the country, including key wetland sites for cranes. Game Controlled Areas - assessing viability as higher level of protection – and also Corridor Dispersal Area.</p> <p>RW – Looking at more wetlands for Ramsar designation</p> <p>BU – all swamps belong to govt and need to ID key sites for greater protection</p>
<p>2.1.3 Ensured organised and regulated use of sites by local communities (e.g. through management plans) (see also Result 3.10)</p>	<p>2.1.3.1 Using existing in country processes to develop, where appropriate, management or land use plans for new sites (ALL)</p> <p>2.1.3.2 Strengthen existing plans in place where there are gaps (ALL)</p>	<p>ZAM - Ministry of Tourism; MOZ – MITADER; ZIM - METHI EMA; RSA - Provincial agencies and People in Parks; KEN – KWS, Management plan for LO by EAWLS, CCV and ICF/EWT; UG –Ministry of Water and Environment, Wetlands Department and ICF/EWT, local governments; RW – RWCA, ICF/EWT, REMA, Local governments;</p>	<p>Gov funding, but needs to be budgeted for; LO – funded by CEPF for management plan; Trusts and Foundations, County governments, World Bank and FAO, World Commission on Protected Areas may give guidance for funding.</p>	<p>High – BU, KE, RW and UG Medium - TZ</p>	<p>Initiate in 2022, complete 2023</p>	<p>RW – select key sites for improved management of wetlands</p> <p>UG – Review of management plan for Nyamuriru and Kaku</p> <p>TZ- develop new and existing plans</p> <p>KE – Management plan near conclusion for Lake Ol Bolossat</p> <p>KE – management plans reviewed for existing plans for areas that are important to crane</p> <p>RW – Ecorangers and Community Custodians and Conservation Agreements</p> <p>Kenya – CCV, Crane Custodians and Conservation Agreements in Western Kenya</p>

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
		TZ – TANAPA, NCAA, TAWA, Wildlife Management Areas (2 sites outside of protected areas alongside Ruaha and bordering on Kenya – TANAPA)				UG – Crane Custodians and Conservation Agreements in SW Uganda BU - look at sites which are important for GCC and potential sites for release of GCC from trade
2.1.4 Raise awareness amongst local communities about their impact on Grey Crowned Cranes (see also Result 3.10)	2.1.4.1 As 1.2.4 above 2.1.4.2 Create task force under the IWG to design and coordinate awareness messages and campaigns (ALL)	As 1.2.4 above IWG Coordinator for 2.1.4.2	As 1.2.4 above Trusts and Foundation, Governments, Conservancies and international NGOs	As 1.2.4 above	As 1.2.4 above	Need to make sure that there is a consolidated approach around awareness - so combine what one can into one approach; UG – Crane custodians / Conservation Agreements, Media campaign / School programme / Crane Festival; RW – Campaigns / Conservation Champions / EcoRangers / Crane Custodians / Conservation Agreements / high level political campaign (e.g. president); KE – Site support groups need to be initiated, CCV, Crane Festival, Crane Custodians, Conservation Agreements; BU – schools, approach religious institutions, local administration and local associations; TZ – school programme Crane Festivals should be added to each region – maybe

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
						celebrate at the same time across the regions
Result 2.2. Impact of droughts and flooding on Grey Crowned Cranes is minimized						
2.2.1 Develop and / or manage catchment management plans (CMP) for key watersheds (taking into account effects of climate change) (see also Results 3.3, 3.4, 3.9, 3.11)	<p>2.2.1.1 Engage with the agencies responsible for the development of CMPs to ensure biodiversity and ecosystem requirements are included ALL)</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Ensure involvement in implementation platforms formed as part of CMPs such as CMAs, CMFs, WUAs, transboundary water management authorities (ALL).</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Explore the scope for development of climate change mitigation project related to GCC as per outcome of Wetlands Int. modelling (see notes), as pilot/demonstration for expansion</p>	<p>AEWA focal points + RSA DWA (Water Affairs) ZAM WARMA ZIM ZINWA (ZIM National Water Authority) MOZ National Regulator for water resource management KE – ICF/EWT (W Kenya) with Water Towers Association Lake OI Bolossat – EAWLS Kenya Forest Services and WARMA BU – Ministry of Environment TZ –TAWA</p> <p>1. IWG Coordinator, Secretariat and Wetlands Int.</p>	<p>1 and 2 Integrated into gov budgets</p> <p>If move to development then will need funding TBD</p> <p>International aid for African countries, international institutions (including UN). African Development Bank.</p>	<p>High for all countries, but not a priority for cranes in Tanzania, and considered Medium for Kenya</p>	<p>2.2.1.1 and 2.2.1.2 2021, rolling 2.2.1.3 2022</p>	<p>Need to package this though as a broader approach than just cranes; Transboundary water management an important consideration but need to understand how to engage <i>Note: Development agenda process</i> Wetlands Int. modelled hydrological impacts on waterbird habitats across the AEWA area, training of AEWA focal points in climate change mitigation for AEWA waterbirds. Look at impacts of GCC as per the model to guide specific actions and new project KE – Develop catchment management plan for key crane sites in W Kenya in collaboration with Water Towers Lake OI Bolossat management plan includes catchment and wetland BUR – have done EIA but not validated / ground truthing. Need to consider GCC and habitat</p>

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
						TZ – Increase awareness of the relevancy in including catchments in wetland management plan
2.2.2 Operation of dams and other water infrastructure takes full account of the needs of cranes and wetland ecosystem services (see also Result 3.11)	As per 2.2.1, but ensure dam management is included in discussions	As per 2.2.1				Relevant for Southern Africa mostly
2.2.3 Raise awareness amongst relevant target groups on ecosystem services of wetlands (see also Results 3.9, 3.11)	<p>2.2.3.1 Engage with Ramsar focal point</p> <p>2.2.3.2 Identify key catchments</p> <p>2.2.3.3 Develop targeted awareness and communication campaign in partnership with Ramsar focal point</p> <p>2.2.3.4 Implement in RSA, ZIM, ZAM, MOZ - <i>(could be one campaign per country or one campaign across the range)</i></p>	<p>AEWA focal points + relevant NGO in country</p> <p>UG -UWEC and ICF/EWT</p> <p>RW – RWCA and ICF/EWT</p> <p>BUR – ABN and OBPE</p> <p>KEN – Nature Kenya, ICF/EWT</p>	<p>1 and 2 NA</p> <p>3 and 4 will require funding (TBD)</p> <p>To be complemented for the other activities</p>	High	<p>2.2.3.1 and 2.2.3.2 2021</p> <p>2.2.3.3 2022</p> <p>2.2.3.4 2023, rolling</p>	<p>Agencies can lack the understanding in terms of the impacts of decisions on environment</p> <p>This links to work of Ramsar awareness raising</p> <p>Communication skills essential</p> <p>Tanzania has a wetlands division in TAWA – there is a great need for more work on this.</p> <p>This is an activity that will set the foundation for a lot of other actions that will happen from there</p>
Result 3.1. Afforestation does not occur in or close beside Grey Crowned Crane habitat						
3.1.1 Proactively seek prevention of planned	3.1.1.1 1.5.2, 1.5.3 and 2.2.1 will deliver on this action (Related to the EIA process, spatial planning and in Catchment	KEN –government and Forest Services, NEMA	Core government budget	UG / BU – high		Major threat in MOZ, new forestry especially along coastal

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
afforestation potentially impacting on Grey Crowned Crane habitat	<p>Management identifying 'no-go zones' for afforestation)</p> <p>3.1.1.2 UG – Engage National Forestry, Local Government and Ministry of Water and Environment on a more sustainable use of the wetlands</p> <p>3.1.1.3 BU – there is a plan to destroy all Eucalyptus in Burundi – need to add cranes to the dialogue</p> <p>3.1.1.4 Determine who is funding the afforestation efforts, and then develop a strategy to address this threat, which would include increasing their understanding of the impact</p>	<p>UG – National Forests, Local government, Ministry of Water and Environment</p> <p>BUR – Ministry of Environment</p>		<p>KE - Medium Activity</p> <p>3.1.1.4 - Medium</p>		<p>lagoons where most of the cranes are.</p> <p>Limited threat in RSA, particularly in Eastern Cape and Mpumalanga</p> <p>Challenge to tell private landowners not to plant in the wetlands</p> <p>In UG have titles for wetlands from previous legislation (prior to 1995) – but activities are still subject to current legislation and Eucalyptus not supported in wetlands.</p> <p>EU is supporting a lot of the afforestation efforts to plant Eucalyptus</p>
3.1.2 Introduce and / or enforce regulation on afforestation in and around wetlands	<p>3.1.2.1 Compile environmental determinants for GCC breeding (home range, available habitat, water) (Southern Africa and East Africa region overviews)</p> <p>3.1.2.2 See what current legislation mandates in terms of afforestation and wetlands to determine if suitable in terms of meeting GCC environmental requirements for breeding (ALL)</p> <p>3.1.2.3 If not, promote for strengthening of legislation in order to account for GCC requirements (Based on outcome of 2)</p>	<p>IWG coordination group (activity 3.1.2.1)</p> <p>AEWA focal points + IWG gov representatives (if different) – activity 3.1.2.2</p> <p>AEWA focal points with support from in country experts and relevant NGO's</p>	N/A (based on existing budgets)	<p>Medium (RSA, ZIM, ZAM)</p> <p>High (MOZ, TZ, UG, KEN, RW)</p>	<p>3.1.2.1 2021</p> <p>3.1.2.2 2022</p> <p>3.1.2.3 2023</p>	<p>RSA – legislation under NEMA enforces buffers around wetland that tress cannot be planted within</p> <p>ZIM two Acts that need to speak to each other so as to avoid contradictions in planting in wetlands</p>
Result 3.2. Destruction and degradation of Grey Crowned Crane habitats by agricultural practices are avoided						

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
3.2.1 Provide alternative livelihoods in order to reduce extent of agriculture and protect ecosystem services in key Grey Crowned Crane sites (see also Result 3.10)	<p>3.2.1.1 Identify areas where agricultural expansion is a serious threat to crane habitat (ALL)</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Initiate targeted project/pilot within at least one identified area as above (MOZ)</p> <p>3.2.1.3 Strengthen and implement the Driefontein Grasslands alternative livelihood activities through the Darwin funded project (ZIM)</p> <p>3.2.1.4 UG – Use Conservation Agreements to provide benefits whilst ensuring community commitment to conservation and improve soil and water conservation in the catchment to improve soil productivity. (Same for W Kenya)</p> <p>3.2.1.5 Ensure Revenue Sharing Scheme – conditional grants to local communities - take into account GCC</p>	<p>MOZ MITADER + UEM ZIM Birdlife Zimbabwe (Toga) + CELUCT + RDS Trust + EMA UG – ICF/EWT and local government and UWA for RSS RW – RWCA, ICF/EWT, REMA KE – EAWLS, ICF/EWT, BUR – ABN and OBPE and local administration</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 No</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Yes funding required, will be determined in project development/ conceptualisation</p> <p>3.2.1.3 Funding secured through Darwin, but shortfall</p> <p>3.2.1.4 Trusts and Foundation UG – 20% of Park entrance – have to be in location of the PA GEF Small Grant; European development institutions, FAO and agricultural and food funding Community Development Trust Fund of the EU</p>	High	<p>3.2.1.1 2022</p> <p>3.2.1.2 2023</p> <p>3.2.1.3 2021 – 2023</p> <p>3.2.1.4 and 3.2.1.5 ongoing</p>	Applicable mostly to subsistence farmers
3.2.2 Provide best practice guidelines for environmentally friendly agriculture at Grey Crowned Crane sites (see also Result 3.10)	<p>3.2.2.1 Determine existing agricultural management guidelines from within the agricultural sector</p> <p>3.2.2.2 Identify suitable existing guidelines and incorporate GCC management recommendations within</p>	<p>IWG Coordination with input from IWG plus (activities 3.2.2.1 to 3.2.2.3) IWG Coordinator and Crane and Ag – IUCN Crane Specialist Group (activity 3.2.2.5) UG – ICF/EWT</p>	<p>Funding will be required for activities 3.2.2.3, 3.2.2.4, 3.2.2.5, 3.2.2.6. Funders to consider include: World Bank Agricultural funding Trusts and Foundations</p>	High	<p>3.2.2.1 2021</p> <p>3.2.2.2 2022</p> <p>3.2.2.4 2023</p> <p>3.2.2.5 2021</p>	

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	<p>3.2.2.3 Link to 1.1.4 (responsible use of poisons)</p> <p>3.2.2.4 UG – Train on environmentally friendly agricultural practices as part of Conservation Agreements</p> <p>3.2.2.5 Distil the Cranes and Ag document into a concise, usable document at crane sites – and also explore organisations to incorporate messaging in their programmes</p> <p>3.2.2.6 KE – Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Organisation - Climate Smart and World Bank funded – promote technologies that are climate smart – need to incorporate biodiversity friendly agricultural</p> <p>3.2.2.7 BUR – Use example of one successful site at other crane sites</p>	<p>BUR – Ministry of Environment, ABN, OBPE (activity 3.2.2.7)</p> <p>KE – NMK, ICF/EWT (activity 3.2.2.6)</p>	<p>International Fund for Agricultural Development, FAO</p>		<p>3.2.2.6 ongoing</p> <p>3.2.2.7 2022</p>	
3.2.3 Support local communities to implement these guidelines at key Grey Crowned Crane sites (see also Result 3.10)	To be delivered in next period based on outcome of 3.2.2					
3.2.4 Carry out EIA of large scale commercial agricultural	<p>3.2.4.1 Link to 1.5.2 and 1.5.3 but for commercial agriculture</p> <p>3.2.4.2 Determine how can best influence the EIA process in respect to GCC</p>	<p>RW – REMA</p> <p>KEN – NEMA</p> <p>UG – NEMA</p> <p>BUR – ABN</p> <p>TZ - NEMA</p>	The investor has to do that	Done as they are proposed as per the law	Ongoing as they arise	This is a regulated legal process, but we should be aware of these development applications – and see where we can influence as part of the I&AP

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
schemes for Grey Crowned Crane sites (see also Result 3.10)	requirements (feedback required). This will guide the development of country specific actions.					process. Make sure we have relevant input into the EIA process.
3.2.5 Introduce and / or enforce regulation on agriculture development in and around wetlands (see also Results 3.3, 3.10)	As 3.1.2 but for agriculture development					
3.2.6 Monitor and engage in planning of agriculture development (at site, or higher level, as necessary) (see also Results 3.4, 3.10)	As per 1.5.3					
Result 3.3. No further draining of Grey Crowned Crane wetland sites						
3.3.1 Strengthen enforcement of relevant legislation preventing drainage of wetlands	1. Based on Ramsar Convention, initiate the development of national legislation that supports the principles of Ramsar (MOZ)	MOZ MITADER	Funding required (current new legislation on species protection funded by USAID) \$30,000	Essential	Initiate mid 2020	MOZ no local legislation protecting wetlands from draining. Need a bridge between international conventions such as Ramsar and local legislation frameworks providing the protection

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
						The UNEP/AEWA Secretariat to mobilise some advice from Ramsar
Actions 2.2.1 and 3.2.5 will contribute to achieving Result 3.3						
Result 3.4. Livestock herding does not degrade Grey Crowned Crane habitat						
Actions 3.2.1 and 3.2.6 apply, but with focus on sustainable herding						
Result 3.5. Infrastructure development impact on Grey Crowned Crane sites is minimal						
Actions 1.5.2 and 1.5.3 will contribute to achieving Result 3.5						
Result 3.6. Impact of mining on Grey Crowned Crane sites is minimal						
Actions 1.5.2 and 1.5.3 will contribute to achieving Result 3.6						
Result 3.7. Pollution does not adversely impact on Grey Crowned Crane and its habitat						

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
3.7.1 Introduce and / or strengthen enforcement of relevant legislation and regulations	<i>Our understanding is insufficient to make a significant list of actions. This is a secondary priority for Southern Africa and East Africa</i>					ZIM – May be an emerging treat. Increased use of fertilizers and agrochemicals MOZ – transboundary rivers bringing pollution issues with them ZAM – how pollution impacts on cranes and habitat is largely unknown. RSA – impact largely unknown Legislation exists but enforcement challenging
3.7.2 Raise awareness amongst key target groups	Link to 1.2.4 Awareness focused on the impacts of pollution on environmental and human health (Cranes as flagships)					Limited in scope: Geographically and time
3.7.3 Monitor water quality in Grey Crowned Crane habitats	To be put on hold until the outcome of research project identified in 4.5 and 4.6					Need to understand what parameters we are monitoring for and why
Result 3.8. Impact of Invasive Alien Plants (IAP) on Grey Crowned Cranes is reduced and / or prevented						
3.8.1 Identify Grey Crowned Crane sites in need of invasive alien plant control	3.8.1.1 Compile list of IAP that are threats to GCC habitat within range and prioritise IAPs for monitoring and mapping (ALL) 3.8.1.2 Determine the extent of priority IAPs within GCC key sites (ALL) 3.8.1.3 Approach IUCN invasive species group to get a sense of species affecting crane habitat in East Africa – and from	IWG Coordinator with Griffin Shanungu, but compiled by an expert AEWA focal point (all activities)	Funding will be required for expert assistance for activities 3.8.1.1 and 3.8.1.2	High – Southern Africa Medium – East Africa	3.8.1.1 and 3.8.1.3 2022 3.8.1.2 2023	

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	there explore whether need additional research. CABI Toolkit					
3.8.2 Reduce areas colonised by invasive alien plant species using various acceptable methods	<p>3.8.2.1 For key crane sites affected by IAP, develop IAP management plans (guide execution of control, budgets, timeframes etc) (ALL)</p> <p>3.8.2.2 Develop a fundraising plan to implement the IAP management plans developed (ALL)</p> <p>3.8.2.3 ZAM and RSA to continue ongoing work</p>	<p>Activity 3.8.2.1 RSA DEFF ZIM EMA ZAM ZEMA MOZ MITADER ICF/EWT Partnership, ZEMA and Working for Programms in RSA</p> <p>Once we have the map (Action 3.8.1), the IWG Coordinator and Regional Coordinators will approach the focal points and species experts in the relevant countries to find the relevant responsible people for next steps</p>	Funding needed (TBD)	High	<p>3.8.2.1 and 3.2.8.2 - 2023</p> <p>3.8.2.3 Rolling</p>	
3.8.3 Raise awareness amongst local communities of the impact of invasive alien plants on wetlands and their ecosystem services	As per 1.2.4 and 2.2.3					
3.8.4 Monitor vulnerable Grey Crowned Crane sites to prevent	3.8.4.1 Integrate IAP monitoring into breeding site monitoring protocols in order to promote early detection (ALL)	Coordinator of monitoring work in each country	<p>1.N/A</p> <p>2. within existing gov budget for emerging IAPs</p>	High	2021 and rolling	

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
invasion by alien plants	<p>3.8.4.2 For South Africa, develop relationship with SANBI’s IAS early detection unit for rapid control response</p> <p>3.8.4.3 Mobilise response as needed within key areas through relevant gov agency (ALL)</p> <p>3.8.4.4 Provide exemption IAP control under the legislation so that can promote early and efficient action (ZAM)</p>	<p>RSA (DEFF’s NRM programme and SANBI)</p> <p>ZAM – ZEMA</p>	<p>3. some funding needed (TBD and case dependent)</p> <p>4. N/A</p>			
3.8.5 Promote and encourage enforcement of relevant international and national regulations	<p>3.8.5.1 Develop IAP management plans that are aligned with national and international legislation. Linked to 3.8.2</p>	<p>Linked to 3.8.2</p>				<p>In ZAM the regulations regarding IAP management are very strict and make controlling large scale invasions difficult</p> <p>MOZ have regulations but not well enforced, because of lack of awareness of the legislation and “ownership” of the invasive species</p> <p>Explore legislation – focal points and KEPHIS in KEN – Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services and similar in other countries (Phyosanitary authorities), TZ Tanzania Forest Research Institute</p>
3.8.6 Create incentives for local communities or other users to get involved in the control of	<p>3.8.6.1 To be identified within the development of the IAP management plans for key sites. Linked to 3.8.2</p>	<p>Linked to 3.8.2</p>				

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
invasive alien plant species						
Result 3.9. Hydrological regimes of key Grey Crowned Crane sites are maintained as close as possible to natural status						
Actions 2.2.1 and 2.2.3 will contribute to achieving Result 3.9						
Result 3.10. Impacts of land sub division on Grey Crowned Crane habitats are minimised						
Actions 2.1.1 and 2.1.4 and 3.2.1 to 3.2.6 will contribute to achieving Result 3.10						
Result 3.11. Siltation of Grey Crowned Crane sites is minimised						
Actions 2.2.1 to 2.2.3 will contribute to achieving Result 3.11						
Result 4.1. The population size is estimated and population trends determined						
4.1.1 Develop standardised monitoring protocols and conduct population surveys	4.1.1.1 Develop a coordinated approach, with standardised monitoring protocols, across GCC range states 4.1.1.2 Implement the monitoring protocol on a rolling basis	4.1.1.1 IWG Coordinator with designated species experts and national government representatives in each country	4.1.1.1 No funding needed 4.1.1.2 Funding required, costs tbc (possible source: National Governments)	4.1.1.1 High 4.1.1.2 High and Rolling	2022 develop plan, and begin implementing	Consult with AEWA Monitoring Conservation Guidelines Number 9 and Wetlands International who run the AEWA population status assessments.

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
		4.1.1.2 National Focal Points to implement with IWG Coordinator support				The plan should be relatively high level, and include frequency, locations, resources required. Consider the level of change in population size that we need to detect aligned with the resources available.
Result 4.2. Breeding productivity data are collected to determine the baseline and to monitor trends						
4.2.1 Develop standardised monitoring protocols	4.2.1.1 Develop standardized monitoring protocols and systems to collect data on breeding productivity, and use the ICF/EWT database to store data centrally 4.2.1.2 Provide training to all relevant crane experts on the monitoring protocols	IWG Coordinator through the ICF/EWT partnership that has protocols on offer, with input from IWG	No funding necessary for 4.2.1.1 Basic training on Zoom / Teams does not require funding, but some funds may be required to provide onsite training for 4.2.1.2	High	2022	Need to include in the breeding monitoring protocols data to be collected on the disturbance and other potential factors that would influence productivity around breeding sites.
4.2.2 Conduct monitoring, starting at least at key sites for cranes or at sites where crane conservation projects are active	4.2.2.1 Conduct monitoring at key GCC sites and at sites where crane conservation projects are active 4.2.2.2 Annually analyse the data to determine the baseline and trends thereafter	Overall responsibility: IWG Coordinator and Regional Coordinators, and including NMK and University of Nairobi and CCV, CCG ICF/EWT The ICF/EWT will coordinate 4.2.2.2	Funds may be needed for some of the team – which would mean that they may start a little later with monitoring. National government to cover any gaps in funding for 4.2.2.1	High and rolling	Begin implementing in 2022 and ongoing where already happening	
Result 4.3. Factors influencing breeding productivity understood						
4.3.1 Research projects conducted	4.3.1.1 Preliminary analyse data collected on factors that could influence breeding productivity under 4.2.2	The ICF/EWT will coordinate 4.2.2.2	No funding required	High	Initiate 2023	Need research conducted at several sites to understand this and then to consolidate information. It will be

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
						important when monitoring breeding productivity to ensure that disturbance factors are included. The information from 4.3.1.1 will then guide research projects to understand the factors in more detail.
Result 4.4. Adult and juveniles' survival known						
4.4.1 Develop and implement standardised data collection protocols for all mortality cases and to monitor survival.	4.4.1.1 Develop a standardized protocol and system for collecting data on mortalities, and provide training to all species experts on its use (for example ringing, tracking, powerline surveys) See 4.8	IWG Coordinator with ICF/EWT and input from IWG and European Crane Working Group (Gunther Nowald)	Funding is required, costs tbc	High	4.4.1.1 2021 for protocols and training in 2022	Caution when drawing conclusions on incidental data collected on mortalities. Focussed studies on tagged individuals is the most robust method to understand mortalities. Need to consider a cost benefit analysis to the approaches. There will probably be a need to have different approaches in different places.
Result 4.5. Factors influencing adult and juveniles' survival understood						
4.5.1 Research project conducted	4.5.1.1. Analyse the data that is collected through 4.4.1.1 and any tracking projects	IWG Coordinator	No additional funding required	High	2023	Include understanding of impacts of pollution and persecution as a result of crop damage
Result 4.6. Understand the habitat requirements of cranes						
4.6.1 Research project conducted	4.6.1.1 Wamiti Wanyoike to complete his PhD on GCC at Lake Ol Bolossat in Kenya 4.6.1.2 Analyse the land use data collected during 4.1.1.2 and 4.2.1.2	4.6.1.1 Wamiti Wanyoike 4.6.1.2 ICF/EWT Partnership	4.6.1.1 Fully funded 4.6.1.2 No funding required 4.6.1.3 Funding required, costs tbc	High	4.6.1.1 2021 4.6.1.2 2023 4.6.1.3 2022	This will include several research projects that will be consolidated to understand the complexity at landscape level across regions.

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	4.6.1.3 Encourage at least one academic institution to conduct a research project to understand aspects of the habitat requirements of cranes in a key GCC site <i>Replicate this approach in other actions across this plan where relevant</i>	4.6.1.3 IWG Coordinator with input from IWG and National Focal Points	(possible sources: universities, research funding, trusts and foundations)			Include understanding of impacts of pollution
Result 4.7. Impact of climate change on the habitat and the species understood						
4.7.1 Research project conducted	4.7.1.1 Conduct an overview of current climate change implications for GCC and the relevance of methodologies for researching the impact of climate change on GCC	IWG Coordinator		Low	2023	Access report on climate change impacts on species in Rift Valley, including GCC, and Neil Bakers paper. Look at how well Christie Craig's PhD on Blue Cranes works for GCC, and if it works well, see how we can adapt the research for GCC. Modelling to predict using regional level data to set up the model, extending then to the full range. Wetlands International did modelling of impact of climate change on AEWA species – this is freely available on the CSN tool (criticalsites.wetlands.org) Get Rich Beilfuss document on Zambezi climate change.
Result 4.8. Improved understanding of the occurrence of poisoning						
4.8.1 Research project conducted in relevant	4.8.1.1 Map out poisoning incidents of GCC <i>(same as 4.4.1.1)</i>					

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
countries where poisoning occurs						
Result 4.9. The economic and ecological value of the species known						
4.9.1 Research project conducted	On hold for this period					Powerful tool for decisions makers and also for the development agenda Note that the economic value is negative when GCC damage crops. Need to understand the cultural value that GCC hold for people. The AEWA Technical Committee is currently developing a document on the socio-economic value of waterbirds within AEWA. We may be able to draw from that later.
Result 4.10. Understand the aspects and implications of crane-human interaction						
4.10.1 Research project	4.10.1.1 Conduct research at selected sites to better understand the damage in terms of crop types and extent of damage, that GCC cause to crops both in small scale and commercial agricultural landscapes.	IWG Coordinator with input from IWG	Funding required (possible sources: trusts and foundations, Agricultural Ministries)	Medium	Starting in 2022	
Result 4.11. An analysis of effectiveness of conservation measures developed						
4.11.1 Develop protocols to measure the effectiveness of	4.11.1.1 Integrate a measure of efficacy for each action in the plan, allowing for the action to be adapted, continued, or	IWG Coordinator with ICF/EWT Partnership, with input from IWG	No funding required	High	Develop measures in 2022 and review	

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
conservation measures and encourage uptake of the protocol	stopped, based on the outcome, starting with at least 10 SSAP Actions as pilots				efficacy on those as outlined in the measures	
Result 4.12. The trade demand and market chains understood						
4.12.1 Research project conducted	4.12.1.1 Find relevant partners who are experts in international wildlife trade situations who would take on the project to help us understand the trade demand and market chains in GCC	ICF/EWT Partnership	Funding required, costs tbc (possible sources: trust and foundations)	Medium	2022 to start study	CITES would be good to contact to help us find the right organization. Universities are increasingly getting involved in wildlife trade.
Result 4.13. Spatial and temporal movement patterns understood						
4.13.1 Research project conducted	<p>Linked to 4.4.1 using tracking</p> <p>4.13.1.1 Expand the ringing programme to ensure that a viable number of cranes are ringed in Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, South Africa and Zambia</p> <p>4.13.1.2 If opportunities arise, place satellite trackers onto GCC in a key site to better understand movement patterns</p>	IWG Coordinator with IWG species experts and ICF/EWT Partnership	Funding required, cost tbc (possible sources: trusts and foundations)	4.13.1.1 Medium 4.13.1.2 Low	4.13.1.1 Starting 2021 to 2023	
Result 4.14. The potential risks arising from strategic long-term urban, infrastructure, energy and land-use development plans, analysed and assessed						
4.14.1 Research project conducted	<p>4.14.1.1 National Focal Points ensure that relevant GCC information is made available to developers and in Strategic Environmental Assessments, advocating strongly that the information is incorporated into the decisions made</p> <p>4.14.1.2 National Focal Points provide the IWG with information on all strategic level developments under discussion in their</p>	4.14.1.1 National Focal Points 4.14.1.2 National Focal Points and IWG	No funding needed	High	Ongoing and rolling	

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
	country as they arise, encouraging support and input from the broader IWG where the development could impact on GCC					
Result 4.15. The genetic profile of Grey Crowned Cranes mapped						
4.15.1 Research project conducted	4.15.1.1 Develop a protocol that includes the collection of two sexing samples from all GCC in hand, one for sexing and one for genetic profiling Linked to 4.13 4.15.1.2 Partner with university to complete GCC genetic profiling	IWG Coordinator, with input from the IWG	Funding required, costs tbc (possible sources: trusts and foundations, universities)	Medium	Protocol in 2021 and collections during all captures of GCC 4.15.1.2 2023	There are challenges getting samples across country borders
Result 4.16. Occurrence of diseases and their impact understood						
4.16.1 Research project	4.16.1.1 Complete the disease monitoring research that is being conducted in Rwanda, comparing captive and wild situations. 4.16.1.2 Determine the impact of diseases on wild crane populations, following on from the research conducted in Rwanda in 4.16.1.1 4.16.1.3 Compare the findings from disease sampling in South Africa on Wattled Cranes with the findings in Rwanda 4.16.1.4 Investigate the extent and cause of lead poisoning on GCC in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa	RWCA - Rwanda ICF/EWT – South Africa	Funding required, costs tbc (possible sources: trusts and foundations)	Medium	4.16.1.1 2021 4.16.1.2 Starting in 2022 4.16.1.3 2022 4.16.1.4 Starting in 2022	We are seeing an increase in confirmed cases of lead poisoning of cranes in KwaZulu-Natal.

SSAP action	Means of implementation (activities)	Responsible for implementation (plus others to be involved)	Funding needs / source	Priority	Timeline / deadline	Comments
Result 4.17. Feasibility of habitat restoration known						
4.17.1 Research project	4.17.1.1 Griffin Shanungu to complete his PhD research on the Kafue Flats in Zambia, improving our understanding of the restoration of the habitat following the removal of IAPs.	Griffin Shanungu	No additional funding needed	Medium	2022	

Appendix 1: Meeting agenda

Dates: Wednesday the 24th of July until Friday the 26th of July 2019

Venue: Entebbe, Uganda

Host: Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities of the Republic of Uganda

Organiser: UNEP/AEWA Secretariat

Chair: to be elected

Meeting Documents:

The following working documents will be made available to you for review in advance of the meeting (non-exclusive):

- Preliminary annotated agenda
- Draft Terms of Reference for the Working Group

The following information documents will be made available to you in due course (non-exclusive):

- Provisional list of participants
- AEWA International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Grey Crowned-crane

Main Objectives:

- Elect a Chair country for the Working Group;
- Adopt the Terms of Reference for the Working Group;
- Clarify Working Group's reporting practices;
- Clarify Working Group's operational budget matters;
- Receive reports from the Range States on the status of the species, the pressures and threats and the implementation of the Grey Crowned-crane International Single Species Action Plan (GCC ISSAP);
- Develop and agree on an implementation plan on the basis of the GCC ISSAP;
- Discuss funding opportunities for urgent conservation actions in line with the agreed implementation plan.

Meeting languages: Meeting documents will be provided in English and the meeting language will also be English.

WEDNESDAY, 24 th JULY				
Time	Item	Document	Remarks	[Lead]
08:00	Arrival and registration	--		Host
09:00	Welcome and Introduction	--		Host, Secretariat
09:15	Adoption of the agenda	GCC IWG 1.2		Secretariat
09:20	Introduction of attendees	--	Tour du table	Secretariat

09:50	Confirmation of observers	--	Presentation, discussion and confirmation of observer organisations	Secretariat
09:55	Election of a Chair Country for the Working Group	--	Presentation, discussion and election of a chair	Secretariat
10:00	Working Group Terms of Reference and coordination arrangements	GCC IWG 1.3	Presentation, discussion and adoption	Chair, Secretariat
10:20	National reporting	--	Clarify reporting format, practices and timelines	Chair, Secretariat
10:45	NBI species status – general overview	--	Presentation on the status of the species as background to country reports	KM
11:15	<i>Coffee Break</i>			
11:45	Uganda – country report	--	Presentation	[UGN]
12:10	Kenya – country report	--	Presentation	[KEN]
12:35	Tanzania – country report	--	Presentation	[TNZ]
13:00	<i>Lunch Break</i>			
14:00	Rwanda – country report	--	Presentation	[RWA]
14:25	Burundi – country report	--	Presentation	[BRN]
14:50	Zambia – country report	--	Presentation	[ZMB]
15:15	Mozambique – country report	--	Presentation	[MOZ]
15:40	<i>Coffee Break</i>			
16:10	Zimbabwe – country report	--	Presentation	[ZMW]
16.35	South Africa – country report	--	Presentation	[RSA]
17:00	Implementation Plan development – identification of priority activities, timeframes and responsibilities	GCC IWG Inf. 1.1	Facilitated break-out group sessions	Facilitators
18:00	End of day 1; summary and announcements			

THURSDAY, 25th JULY				
Time	Item	Document	Remarks	[Lead]
09:00	Introduction to Day 2	--		Chair, KM
09:10	Implementation Plan development – identification of priority activities, timeframes and responsibilities (<i>cont.</i>)	GCC IWG Inf. 1.1	Facilitated break-out group sessions	Facilitators
11:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>			
11:30	Implementation Plan development – identification of priority activities, timeframes and responsibilities (<i>cont.</i>)	GCC IWG Inf. 1.1	Facilitated break-out group sessions	Facilitators
13:00	<i>Lunch Break</i>			
14:00	Implementation Plan development – identification of priority activities, timeframes and responsibilities (<i>cont.</i>)	GCC IWG Inf. 1.1	Facilitated break-out group sessions	Facilitators
16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>			
16:30	Feedback to plenary from break-out groups	--	Reports and discussion; approval of the work plan	Rapporteurs
17:15	Funding for implementing the work plan	--	Discussion	KM, Secretariat
17:45	Date and venue of the next meeting	--	Discussion	Chair
18:00	Summary and closure of the meeting	--		Chair

FRIDAY, 26th JULY				
Time	Item	Document	Remarks	[Lead]
<i>tbc</i>	Field trip to GCC project site(s) [exact location tbc]			

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Appendix 3: AEWA Grey Crowned-crane IWG Terms of Reference (as approved by GCC IWG1)

Goals (as defined in the International Single Species Action Plan for the Grey Crowned-crane)

To remove the Grey Crowned-crane from the globally threatened categories on the IUCN List and from Column A, Category 1 of the AEWA Table 1.

Role

The role of the AEWA Grey Crowned-crane International Working Group will be to:

- 1) coordinate and catalyse the implementation of the International Grey Crowned-crane Single Species Action Plan (ISSAP);
- 2) stimulate and support Range States in the implementation of the ISSAP; and
- 3) monitor and report on the implementation and the effectiveness of the ISSAP.

Remit

The AEWA Grey Crowned-crane International Working Group will:

- 1) set priorities for action and implement them;
 - 2) coordinate the overall international implementation;
 - 3) raise funds for implementation;
 - 4) assist Range States in producing national action plans;
 - 5) ensure regular and thorough monitoring of the species populations;
 - 6) stimulate and support scientific research in the species necessary for conservation;
 - 7) promote the protection of the network of critical sites for the species;
 - 8) facilitate internal and external communication and exchange of scientific, technical, legal and other required information, including with other specialists and interested parties;
 - 9) assist with information in determination of the red list status and population size and trends of the species;
- regularly monitor the effectiveness of implementation of the ISSAP and take appropriate action according to the findings of this monitoring;
- 10) regularly report on the implementation of the ISSAP to the AEWA Meeting of the Parties through the National Focal Points; and
 - 11) update the international ISSAP in 2025 or as required.

Membership

The AEWA Grey Crowned-crane International Working Group will comprise (1) designated representatives of national state authorities in charge of the implementation of AEWA and (2) representatives of national expert and conservation organisations as invited to the national delegations by the state authorities, from all principal Range States.

Countries forming the working group: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Chair of the AEWA Grey Crowned-crane International Working Group may invite and admit international expert and conservation organisations as well as individual experts as observers to the Working Group, as necessary.

Officers

A Chair of the AEWA Grey Crowned-crane International Working Group will be elected amongst its members.

A Coordinator post will be provided by the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) in partnership with the International Crane Foundation (ICF) and will be supported by two regional coordinators – one for East Africa and one for Southern Africa – also to be provided by EWT/ICF (coordination role will be an additional one

to their other duties). The Coordinator and the regional coordinators will be in charge of the day-to-day operations of the Working Group and shall act in close cooperation with the Chair and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

The designated representatives of national state authorities will act as National Focal Points for the ISSAP and will be the main contact persons for the Chair and the Coordinator.

Meetings

The AEWA Grey Crowned-crane International Working Group should aim to hold face-to-face meetings once every three years. Other face-to-face meetings may be arranged as circumstances allow (e.g. back-to-back meetings with other international fora). Between meetings, business will be conducted electronically via the Working Group's website and list server as well as teleconference and online meetings.

Reporting

A thorough report on the implementation of the ISSAP will be produced according to a standard format with contributions from all Range States and submitted for inclusion into the general International Review on the Stage of Preparation and Implementation of Single Species Action Plans to the AEWA Meeting of the Parties. Reports shall also be prepared by each Range State to a format agreed by the Working Group and presented at each face-to-face meeting of the Working Group. Other reports will be produced as required by the AEWA Technical Committee or the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

Financing

The operations of the AEWA Grey Crowned-crane International Working Group, including the coordinator and regional coordinators posts, are to be financed primarily by its members and, if applicable, by its observers; the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat and/or EWT/ICF cannot commit regular financial support and may only provide such if possible. Funding for ISSAP activities of the Working Group or its members is to be sought from various sources by the various Working Group representatives for listed activities as per the AEWA International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Grey Crowned-crane.