



Implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa - Report to MOP8

Introduction

The reporting module on the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027 was established in accordance with Resolution 7.1 of the 7th Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) to AEWA (South Africa, December 2018). In line with the mandate from AEWA Resolution 7.1, the format for the AEWA PoAA reporting module was prepared by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat, reviewed by the AEWA TC and StC and approved by the latter for the purpose of reporting to AEWA MOP8.

The PoAA reporting module complements the general National Reporting on the implementation of AEWA in the African region. Its purpose is to obtain feedback on the delivery of those actions and processes outlined in the AEWA PoAA which are under the lead responsibility of the AEWA African Contracting Parties. The present PoAA reporting module covers expected deliverables scheduled for the period 2019-2020, for the purpose of reporting to AEWA MOP8. Actions and processes scheduled to be delivered beyond MOP8 are not taken into account but will be captured for reporting to subsequent MOPs.

List of Acronyms

AEWA: Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds / African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement

CBD: Convention on Biological Diversity

CEPA: Communication, Education and Public Awareness

CEPA FP: (AEWA) CEPA Focal Point

CMS: Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

CSR: (AEWA) Conservation Status Report

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

FP: Focal Point

IBA: Important Bird and Biodiversity Area

IMSAP: (AEWA) International Multi-Species Action Plan

IRP: (AEWA) Implementation Review Process

ISWG: (AEWA) International Species Working Group

ISSAP: (AEWA) International Single Species Action Plan

IWC: International Waterbird Census

MAB: (UNESCO) Man and the Biosphere Programme

MEA: Multilateral Environmental Agreement

MOP: Meeting of the Parties

NBSAP: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NFP: (AEWA) National Focal Point

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

NSAP: National Species Action Plan

PoAA: (AEWA) Plan of Action for Africa

Ramsar: The Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention)

SAP: Species Action Plan

SDG: Sustainable Development Goal

SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment

SPMS: (CMS) Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

WHS: World Heritage Site

WMBD: World Migratory Bird Day

WWD: (Ramsar) World Wetlands Day

General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> South Africa

Sub-region to which the country belongs in the framework of AEWA

Northern Africa: ALGERIA, EGYPT, LIBYA, MOROCCO and TUNISIA;

Eastern Africa: BURUNDI, DJIBOUTI, Eritrea, ETHIOPIA, KENYA, RWANDA, Somalia, South

Sudan, SUDAN, UGANDA and TANZANIA;

Southern Africa: Angola, BOTSWANA, Comoros, ESWATINI, Lesotho, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, MAURITIUS, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, SOUTH AFRICA, Zambia and ZIMBABWE;

Western Africa: BENIN, BURKINA FASO, Cabo Verde, CÔTE D'IVOIRE, THE GAMBIA, GHANA, GUINEA, GUINEA-BISSAU, Liberia, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, NIGERIA, SENEGAL, Sierra Leone and TOGO;

Central Africa: Cameroon, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, CONGO, Democratic Republic of the Congo, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON and São Tomé and Príncipe;

Southern Africa

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party:

>>> 01 April 2002

Institutional Information

Designated National AEWA Implementing Authority

Full name of the institution:

>>> Department of Environmental, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF)

Title and full name of the head of the institution:

Select title:

Other: please specify

Other: please specify

>>> Ms

Name:

>>> Nomfundo Tshabalala

Physical address: (street and house number):

>>> 473 Steve Biko & Soutpansberg Roads, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0083

Postal address (P.O. Box):

>>> Private Bag X447, Pretoria

Postal code (if applicable):

>>> 0001

City:

>>> Pretoria

Country:

>>> South Africa

Telephone:

>>> 012 399 9000 / 086 111 2468

Fax:

>>> +27 12 359 3625

Email:

>>> dg@environment.gov.za

Website:

>>> www.environment.gov.za

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Title and full name of the NFP:

Select title:

Other: Please specify

Other: please specify

>>> Ms

Full Name:

>>> Humbulani Mafumo

Institutional Affiliation (organization, department):

>>> Department of Environmental, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF)

Branch: Biodiversity and Conservation

Function:

>>> • the coordination of the development, implementation and review of national policies; legislation; strategies; programmes and relevant norms and standards relating to Conservation Management of Species;
• Integration and implementation of relevant international conventions and agreements into national policy and legislation. This will include incorporation of relevant obligations in terms of the Convention on Migratory

Species (CMS) and the Agreement on the Conservation of Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) into domestic law, strategies, programmes and plans; and

- providing specialist technical advice to institutions and stakeholders dealing with the Conservation and Management of Species;

Physical address (street and house number):

>>> 473 Steve Biko & Soutpansberg Roads, Arcadia, Pretoria, 0083

Postal address (P.O. Box):

>>> Private Bag X447, Pretoria

Postal code (if applicable):

>>> 0001

City:

>>> Pretoria

Telephone:

>>> +27 12 399 9586

Mobile phone:

>>> +27 66 156 0146/+27 82 485 6499

Fax:

>>> None

Email:

>>> hmafumo@environment.gov.za

Website:

>>> www.environment.gov.za

Designated AEWA Technical Focal Point (TFP)

Title and full name of the TFP:

Select title :

Dr

Full Name:

>>> Lizanne Roxburgh

Institutional Affiliation (organization, department):

>>> Endangered Wildlife Trust: Conservation Science Unit

Function:

>>> The Conservation Science Unit (CSU) promotes the use of science for robust evidence-based conservation practice within the EWT and across the conservation sector. The CSU helps to build the evidence-base for good conservation practice in the EWT and across the sector.

Physical address (street and house number):

>>> 27 and 28 Austin Road

Glen Austin AH

Midrand, 1685

Gauteng

Postal address (P.O. Box):

>>> Endangered Wildlife Trust, Private Bag X11, Modderfontein, 1609, Johannesburg

Postal code (if applicable):

>>> Endangered Wildlife Trust, Private Bag X11, Modderfontein, 1609, Johannesburg

City:

>>> Johannesburg

Telephone:

>>> +27 11 372 3600

Mobile phone:

>>> +27 71 6822167

Fax:

>>> None

Email:

>>> None

Website:

>>> <https://www.ewt.org.za>

Designated AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA FP)

Full Name:

>>> The post has been vacant and the replacement is sources

Institutional Affiliation (organization, department):

>>> BirdLife South Africa

Function:

>>> To be provided once the post is filled

Physical address (street and house number):

>>> Isdell House, 17 Hume Road, Dunkeld West 2196, Johannesburg, South Africa

Postal address (P.O. Box):

>>> Private Bag X16, Pinegowrie, 2123

Postal code (if applicable):

>>> 2123

City:

>>> Johannesburg

Telephone:

>>> +27 (0) 11 789 1122

Mobile phone:

>>> +27 (0) 11 789 1122

Fax:

>>> +27 (0) 11 789 5188

Email:

>>> info@birdlife.org.za

Website:

>>> <https://www.birdlife.org.za>

Designated PoAA respondent in charge of the compilation of the AEWA PoAA National Report to MOP8:

Title and full name of the designated National Respondent:

Same as for the designated AEWA NFP (see contact details above)

Full Name:

>>> Ms Humbulani Mafumo

Institutional Affiliation (organization, department):

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Function:

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Physical address (street and house number):

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Postal address (P.O. Box):

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Postal code (if applicable):

>>> See information provided for the NFP

City:

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Telephone:

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Mobile phone:

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Fax:

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Email:

>>> See information provided for the NFP

Contributors to the AEWA PoAA National Report for the Period of 2019-2020

Please seek input from key stakeholders for the compilation of this report, as appropriate, given that implementation of the AEWA PoAA at the national level requires collaboration from various stakeholders. For each contributor (both governmental and non-governmental), please use the list below to enter his/her name and affiliation (institution, organization):

Contributor 1

Name of the contributor

>>> Bird Life South Africa

Name of the contributor's institution/organization

>>> Ms Melisa Lewis

Type of organization (e.g. governmental/non-governmental/educational/etc.)

>>> Non-governmental Orhanisatoin

Contributor 2

Name of the contributor

>>> Dr Lizanne Roxburgh

Name of the contributor's institution/organization

>>> Endangered Wildlife Trust: Conservation Science Unit

Contributor 3

Name of the contributor

>>> Craig Whittington-Jones

Name of the contributor's institution/organization

>>> Gauteng Department of Agriculture & Rural Development

Type of organization (e.g. governmental/non-governmental/educational/etc.)

>>> Governmental

Contributor 4

Name of the contributor

>>> Azwianewi Makhado

Name of the contributor's institution/organization

>>> Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) - Branch Oceans and Coasts

Type of organization (e.g. governmental/non-governmental/educational/etc.

>>> Governmental

Section 1. Species Conservation

Implementation of Objective 1: To strengthen species conservation and recovery and reduce causes of unnecessary mortality

1.1) Has a collaborative workflow /process been established, following the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) to AEWA, which guides the review and update of relevant domestic legislation taking into account the amendments to the AEWA Annex 3, Table 1 as adopted by MOP7 (PoAA Targets 1.1.a and 1.1.b)?

No, the workflow/process has not been established: Briefly explain why and indicate whether there are plans to establish the workflow/process and when:

>>> An AEWA-specific process has not been established, and South Africa's national threatened or protected species lists are not currently well-aligned with Table 1 of AEWA (with the partial exception of AEWA-listed seabirds). However, a broader process is underway to amend South Africa's National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, and this offers the potential to better align the Act with South Africa's international obligations. In addition, a process has been initiated to develop a national AEWA-implementation plan, and South Africa's implementing legislation will be one of the factors considered as part of this multi-stakeholder endeavour.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.2) Has a review been undertaken in your country to assess the status of enforcement of relevant domestic legislation relating to AEWA species conservation (PoAA Target 1.1.c)?

No, such a review of enforcement is yet to be conducted: Please explain why the review has not yet been conducted and indicate whether there are plans to conduct it in the future and when

>>> An AEWA-specific process has not been established, and South Africa's national-level lists of threatened or protected species are not currently well-aligned with Table 1 of AEWA (with the partial exception of AEWA-listed seabirds). However, a broader process is underway to amend South Africa's National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, and this offers the potential to better align the Act with South Africa's international obligations. In addition, a process has been initiated to develop a national AEWA-implementation plan, and South Africa's implementing legislation will be one of the factors considered as part of this multi-stakeholder endeavour.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.3.) Has a review been undertaken in your country to assess the degree of compliance of relevant domestic legislation with the obligations relating to AEWA species conservation (PoAA Target 1.1.c)?

No, such a review of the degree of compliance is yet to be undertaken: Please explain why the review has not been undertaken and indicate whether this will be done in the future and when:

>>> An AEWA-specific process has not been established, and South Africa's national-level lists of threatened or protected species are not currently well-aligned with Table 1 of AEWA (with the partial exception of AEWA-listed seabirds). However, a broader process is underway to amend South Africa's National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, and this offers the potential to better align the Act with South Africa's international obligations. In addition, a process has been initiated to develop a national AEWA-implementation plan, and South Africa's implementing legislation will be one of the factors considered as part of this multi-stakeholder endeavour.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.4) Following MOP7, has your country established any measures to strengthen compliance with domestic legislation relating to the conservation of AEWA species (PoAA Target 1.1.c)?

Yes, such measures to strengthen compliance were established: Please briefly outline the key measures established and indicate when they were established

>>> DEFF has established a biodiversity compliance and enforcement section to deal with all biodiversity compliance related issues. This unit was established in 2012

If yes, please indicate the status of implementation of the measures established to strengthen compliance with relevant domestic legislation relating to the conservation of AEWA species.

The measures are:

Being fully implemented: Briefly describe aspects that are being implemented

>>> South Africa through DEFF, provincial environmental departments and other provincial and municipal organs of the state employ Environmental Management Inspectorates, a network of environmental enforcement officials from various national, provincial and municipal government departments created by National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) of 2008. The EMIs are not empowered to prosecute cases in court. All cases continue to be handed over to the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) for prosecution. The EMIs therefore work closely with prosecutors country wide to ensure the successful prosecution of offenders. Birds monitoring in relation to development is linked to the EIA authorizations.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.5) Has the national AEWA implementing agency in your country taken any actions to raise the awareness of relevant national stakeholders regarding any updates to domestic legislation and related obligations that resulted from the amendments to the AEWA Text Annex 3, Table 1 adopted by AEWA MOP7 (PoAA Target 1.1.c)?

Yes, awareness-raising on relevant national legislation amendments was undertaken: Please indicate briefly the types of actions that were undertaken, when they were conducted, and the key stakeholders addressed

>>> Post the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) to AEWA, in 2019 DEFF hosted a workshop with relevant stakeholders to discuss the outcomes of MOP7 and also raise awareness on the adopted resolutions and decisions.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.6) Based on the current priority list of AEWA species/populations requiring International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAPs)/International Multi-Species Action Plans (IMSAPs), has the AEWA National Focal Point (NFP) created or updated the national list of AEWA species requiring AEWA ISSAPs/IMSAPs (PoAA Target 1.2.a)?

No, such a national AEWA ISSAP/IMSAP list has not yet been created/updated. Briefly explain why and indicate whether the list will be created/updated in future and when

>>> Out of 9 species that requires the national plan the focus has been on the implementation of the Grey-crowned Crane, Benguela Coastal Seabirds Benguela Coastal Seabirds IMSAP and White-winged Flufftail ISSAP

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.7) Following MOP7, has your country been involved in / contributed to the development or revision of any AEWA ISSAPs/IMSAPs relevant for the country (PoAA Target 1.2.b)?

Yes

If yes, in what way(s) has your country been involved in/how has your country contributed to the development or revision of the AEWA ISSAPs/IMSAPs?**Please select all relevant options:**

Participation in AEWA ISSAP/IMSAP development/revision workshops: Please indicate the ISSAPs/IMSAPs concerned and specify when the workshops took place

>>> South Africa participated in the development of the international implementation plan for Grey-crown Crane which took place in July 2019 in Uganda.

Hosting of AEWA ISSAP/IMSAP development/revision workshops: Please indicate the ISSAPs/IMSAPs concerned and specify when the workshops took place

>>> South Africa hosted the 3rd Meeting of the AEWA White-winged Flufftail International Working Group in November 2019 in Mpumalanga.

Provision of other financial or in-kind support for the development/revision of AEWA ISSAPs/IMSAPs: Please specify and quantify the kind of support provided and the ISSAPs/IMSAPs concerned

>>> In March 2020, South Africa was suppose to host the Benguela Current Forage Fish Workshop & 1st Meeting of AEWA Benguela Coastal Seabird IWG, however to COVID19 pandemic the meeting has been postponed and new date to be communicated (in this regard, all the preparatory work was done).

Other: Briefly describe any other kind of support that was provided by your country for the development or revision of AEWA ISSAPs/IMSAPs, specify the ISSAPs/IMSAPs concerned and relevant periods when the indicated

support/activities occurred

>>> In March 2020, South Africa was suppose to host the Benguela Current Forage Fish Workshop & 1st Meeting of AEWA Benguela Coastal Seabird IWG, however to COVID19 pandemic the meeting has been postponed and new date to be communicated (in this regard, all the preparatory work was done).

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.8) For each of the existing AEWA ISSAPs/IMSAPs (i.e. Species Action Plans - SAPs) relevant for your country and for which International Species Working Groups (ISWGs) have been convened, please indicate what actions have been conducted in your country to contribute to the implementation of the plans, by selecting all applicable responses from the drop-down menu and providing additional information as required (PoAA Targets 1.2.c, 1.2.d and 1.2.g):

South Africa

Grey Crowned-crane / *Balearica regulorum*

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

Yes. Please indicate their names

>>> Mr Azwinaki Muingi (DEFF)

A National expert to the ISWG has been designated

Yes: please indicate their names

>>> Ms Tanya Smith (EWT)

A National Species Working Group has been established

No: Please explain why and indicate whether the ISWG will be established and when

>>> Although the ISWG is not yet established, the implementation of the activities are taking place.

A National Species Action Plan (NSAP) has been developed

No: Please explain why and indicate whether it will be developed and when

>>> The implementation plan for ISSAP is being used. No concrete plans exist to develop a NSAP yet. It is generally felt that developing a national plan would be redundant and hold no greater legal standing in South Africa than the ISSAP.

Since MOP7, have any in-kind and/or financial resources been secured for implementation of the SAPs?

Yes: Please indicate the type of resources secured, and specify the amounts and sources (donors)

>>> The work of the African Crane Conservation Programme of the ICF-EWT partnership is ongoing. Funding for activities is directed at all 3 crane species occurring in South Africa. Ongoing funding exists for annual aerial surveys, biodiversity stewardship with farmers, powerline mitigation etc. 3 field officers are employed, and their work focuses partly on Grey Crowned Cranes, but also on Wattled and Blue Cranes.

The ISSAP/IMSAP have been taken into consideration in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

No: Please explain why and indicate whether this will be done in the future and when

>>> Not explicitly.

Have any activities been conducted in your country to contribute to the implementation of the SAPs (including to elevate the importance of the species)?

Yes: Please indicate the kinds of activities, when they were conducted and any flyway collaboration efforts engaged (e.g. relating to flagship species or twinning of sites)

>>> See attachment.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[AEWA_ActivitiesToImplement_GCC_ISSAP_SouthAfrica_2021.docx](#)

Benguela Coastal Seabirds IMSAP

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

Yes. Please indicate their names

>>> Dr Azwianewi Makhado (DEFF)

A National expert to the ISWG has been designated

Yes: please indicate their names

>>> Dr Tegan Carpenter-Kling (BirdLife SA)

A National Species Working Group has been established

Yes: Please indicate the members of the ISWG

>>> A Seabird Technical Team has been established by the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, which considers all aspects of seabird conservation, including those covered in the IMSAP.

A National Species Action Plan (NSAP) has been developed

Yes: Please indicate when it was developed and provide a copy

>>> The first African Penguin Biodiversity Management Plan was published in 2013. The second version of this plan is currently (2021) being drafted. No national species action plans currently exist for the other IMSAP species. However, an implementation plan for the IMSAP - including actions for South Africa - will be developed by the IWG.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[African Penguin BMP Publ 31 Oct 2013 No 824.pdf](#) - Biodiversity Management Plan for the African Penguin (2013)

Since MOP7, have any in-kind and/or financial resources been secured for implementation of the SAPs?

Yes: Please indicate the type of resources secured, and specify the amounts and sources (donors)

>>> The African Penguin BMP is implemented by the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries and the national and provincial conservation authorities (South African National Parks and CapeNature). These organisations are supported by many non-governmental organisations, academic institutions, and zoos/aquaria, which have taken responsibilities for some of the actions. It is thus difficult to quantify the in-kind and financial resources that are involved in implementing the BMP.

The ISSAP/IMSAP have been taken into consideration in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

Yes: Briefly explain in what ways and when this was done

>>> But not explicitly and detailed towards waterbirds species but biodiversity in general.

Have any activities been conducted in your country to contribute to the implementation of the SAPs (including to elevate the importance of the species)?

Yes: Please indicate the kinds of activities, when they were conducted and any flyway collaboration efforts engaged (e.g. relating to flagship species or twinning of sites)

>>> In March 2020, South Africa was suppose to host the Benguela Current Forage Fish Workshop & 1st Meeting of AEWA Benguela Coastal Seabird IWG, however to COVID19 pandemic the meeting has been postponed and new date to be communicated (in this regard, all the preparatory work was done).

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008.

A National expert to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

A National Species Working Group has been established

No: Please explain why and indicate whether the ISWG will be established and when

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

A National Species Action Plan (NSAP) has been developed

No: Please explain why and indicate whether it will be developed and when

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

Since MOP7, have any in-kind and/or financial resources been secured for implementation of the SAPs?

No: Please explain why

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

The ISSAP/IMSAP have been taken into consideration in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

Yes: Briefly explain in what ways and when this was done

>>> But not explicitly and detailed towards waterbirds species but biodiversity in general.

Have any activities been conducted in your country to contribute to the implementation of the SAPs (including to elevate the importance of the species)?

No: Please explain why and indicate whether there are plans to conduct such activities in the future and when

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

Slaty Egret / Egretta vinaceigula

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

>>> This is a vagrant and not considered as a priority species

A National expert to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

>>> This is a vagrant and not considered as a priority species

A National Species Working Group has been established

No: Please explain why and indicate whether the ISWG will be established and when

>>> This is a vagrant and not considered as a priority species

A National Species Action Plan (NSAP) has been developed

No: Please explain why and indicate whether it will be developed and when

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Have any activities been conducted in your country to contribute to the implementation of the SAPs (including to elevate the importance of the species)?

No: Please explain why and indicate whether there are plans to conduct such activities in the future and when

>>> This is a vagrant and not considered as a priority species

Great Snipe / Gallinago media

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

A National expert to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

A National Species Working Group has been established

No: Please explain why and indicate whether the ISWG will be established and when

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

A National Species Action Plan (NSAP) has been developed

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Have any activities been conducted in your country to contribute to the implementation of the SAPs (including to elevate the importance of the species)?

No: Please explain why and indicate whether there are plans to conduct such activities in the future and when

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

A National expert to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

A National Species Working Group has been established

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>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

Maccoa Duck / Oxyura maccoa

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

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A National expert to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

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A National Species Working Group has been established

No: Please explain why and indicate whether the ISWG will be established and when

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>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

Lesser Flamingo / Phoeniconaias minor

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

No: Briefly explain why and indicate when they will be designated

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>>> But not explicitly and detailed towards waterbirds species but biodiversity in general.

Have any activities been conducted in your country to contribute to the implementation of the SAPs (including to elevate the importance of the species)?

No: Please explain why and indicate whether there are plans to conduct such activities in the future and when

>>> The plan need to be revised to considered emerging issues as it was developed in 2008

White-winged Flufftail / Sarothrura ayresi

A government representative to the ISWG has been designated

Yes. Please indicate their names

>>> Humbu Mafumo and Tebogo Mashua

A National expert to the ISWG has been designated

Yes: please indicate their names

>>> Hanneline Smit-Robinson and Kyle Lloyd

A National Species Working Group has been established

Yes: Please indicate the members of the ISWG

>>> National White-winged Flufftail Working Group

A National Species Action Plan (NSAP) has been developed

No, but this is ongoing: Indicate when it is expected to be completed

>>> The ISSAP refers to actions to be implemented in two range states only – Ethiopia and South Africa. A National White-winged Flufftail working group has been established by the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF). This active working group meets once per year. Representation on this working group include DEFF, South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), provincial organisations (specifically Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife and Mpumalanga Tourism Parks Agency), NGOs (BirdLife South Africa and Middelpunt Wetland Trust) and landowners (Dullstroom Trout Farm). The National Working Group has adopted the South African actions listed within the ISSAP as its national plan. With BirdLife South Africa's assistance, a national Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP-s), will be developed over the next five years.

Since MOP7, have any in-kind and/or financial resources been secured for implementation of the SAPs?

Yes: Please indicate the type of resources secured, and specify the amounts and sources (donors)

>>> A dedicated position for the conservation of White-winged Flufftail was established at BirdLife South Africa early in 2020. This project manager is generously supported by the BirdLife Species Champion, Rockjumper Birding Tours and a dedicated Kruger Challenge fundraiser, arranged by BirdLife South Africa and Rockjumper Birding Tours. BirdLife South Africa was also successful in securing a conservation grant from the African Bird Club and Club 300.

The ISSAP/IMSAP have been taken into consideration in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

Yes: Briefly explain in what ways and when this was done

>>> But not explicitly and detailed towards waterbirds species but biodiversity in general.

Have any activities been conducted in your country to contribute to the implementation of the SAPs (including to elevate the importance of the species)?

Yes: Please indicate the kinds of activities, when they were conducted and any flyway collaboration efforts engaged (e.g. relating to flagship species or twinning of sites)

>>> See attachment.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[AEWA SA Implementation Plan WwF 2021 feedback.doc](#)

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.9) Has your country produced the national list of waterbird populations for which it hosts >1% of the population and which have been identified as being in unfavorable conservation status and requiring conservation and management guidance (PoAA Target 1.3.c)?

No, but the process is underway to produce such a national list of AEWA populations : Please indicate when completion of the list is expected:

>>> South Africa through the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) initiated a Biodiversity Data Pipeline for Wetlands and Waterbirds (BIRDIE) project. South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) received a grant to develop a freshwater biodiversity data-to-decision pipeline and web application that will provide the tools and visualizations to bridge the gap between data providers and decision makers. These tools will allow South South Africa through SANBI and their partnership with University of Cape Town Centre for Statistics in Ecology, the Environment and Conservation, FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology,

Seascope Belgium, Sol Plaatje University School of Natural and Applied Sciences, and the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, to better predict, understand, and manage environmental pressures and respond directly to the South African government's objectives and policy needs. This project aims to improve and leverage two citizen science-based freshwater bird monitoring data sets which are rich in detail, one consisting of bird counts (Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC)) and the other one consisting of checklist data (Southern African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP)). The project is developing data pipelines that use state-of-the-art statistical tools (state-space models and occupancy models) to extract policy-relevant information from the data and serve this information to decision makers in an online dashboard. The system is being designed with interoperability and scalability in mind, allowing for the inclusion of additional biodiversity datasets and for future initiatives to easily roll out tools to other countries and regions.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.10) Has a national waterbird monitoring scheme been developed/updated for your country (PoAA Target 1.4.a)?

Yes

Please indicate in which period

The national waterbird monitoring scheme was developed for the country prior to MOP7 and has not yet been updated: Please provide a brief overview and/or supporting documentation/weblink of the scheme and indicate when it was developed and whether there are plans to update it in the future, and when

>>> South Africa, through the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) at University of Cape Town (UCT) launched the Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC) project in 1992 as part of South Africa's commitment to International waterbird conservation. This is done by means of a programme of regular mid-summer and mid-winter censuses at a large number of South African wetlands. Regular six-monthly counts are regarded as a minimum standard; however, we do encourage counters to survey their wetlands on a more regular basis as this provides more accurate data. All the counts are conducted by volunteers; people and organisations with a passion for waterbird conservation. It is one of the largest and most successful citizen science programmes in Africa, providing much needed data for waterbird conservation around the world. Currently the project regularly monitors over 400 wetlands around the country, and furthermore curates waterbird data for over 600 sites. This project is now managed by the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology.

Monthly waterbird counts of the Durban Bay Harbour are conducted by Dr David Allan of the Durban Natural Science Museum and have been carried out since 1999. The Western Cape Eastuaries Project Manager of BirdLife South Africa conducts waterbird surveys across several of the key estuaries within the region including the Berg River, Klein River and Verlorenvlei estuaries. BirdLife South Africa has a dedicated conservation project focusing on the breeding and life history of the White-winged Flufftail.

South African National Biodiversity Institute - South Africa Biodiversity Data Pipeline for Wetlands and Waterbirds (BIRDIE) South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) receives a grant to develop a freshwater biodiversity data-to-decision pipeline and web application that will provide the tools and visualizations to bridge the gap between data providers and decision makers. These tools will allow South Africa through partnership between SANBI, University of Cape Town Centre for Statistics in Ecology, the Environment and Conservation, FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology, Seascope Belgium, Sol Plaatje University School of Natural and Applied Sciences, and the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, to better predict, understand, and manage environmental pressures and respond directly to the South African government's objectives and policy needs. This project aims to improve and leverage two citizen science-based freshwater bird monitoring data sets which are rich in detail, one consisting of bird counts (Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC)) and the other one consisting of checklist data (Southern African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP)). The project is developing data pipelines that use state-of-the-art statistical tools (state-space models and occupancy models) to extract policy-relevant information from the data and serve this information to decision makers in an online dashboard.

Does the new/updated national waterbird monitoring scheme take into account relevant site management and other national and international priorities?

No: Please explain why and indicate whether there are plans to align it to relevant site management and other national and international priorities in the future and when

>>> The SANBI BIRDIE project to take care of this.

1.

A time bound national resource mobilization plan has been included in the national waterbird monitoring scheme to secure resources for its implementation: Briefly describe the key component of the resource mobilization plan and/or provide supporting documentation

>>> Grant received for the BIRDIE project which is at the initial stage of been implemented (see above response)

2.

Resources (financial and/or in-kind) have been secured to support the implementation of the national waterbird monitoring scheme: Please indicate the type of resources (e.g. financial or in-kind), when they were secured, the donors and the amounts secured

>>> The SANBI BIRDIE project received funding

3.

Access to waterbird monitoring data has been granted to key stakeholders: Please indicate which stakeholders

>>> Government departments, NGOs, Academic institutions

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.11) At the time of this reporting, has a national committee been established/re-activated to coordinate the waterbird monitoring activities conducted by different stakeholders in your country (PoAA Target 1.4.a)?

Yes, a national waterbird monitoring committee exists and does not require re-activation: Please indicate when it was created, the stakeholders involved and whether it is currently functional

>>> South Africa, through the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) at University of Cape Town (UCT) launched the Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC) project in 1992 as part of South Africa's commitment to International waterbird conservation. This is done by means of a programme of regular mid-summer and mid-winter censuses at a large number of South African wetlands. Regular six-monthly counts are regarded as a minimum standard; however, we do encourage counters to survey their wetlands on a more regular basis as this provides more accurate data. All the counts are conducted by volunteers; people and organisations with a passion for waterbird conservation. It is one of the largest and most successful citizen science programmes in Africa, providing much needed data for waterbird conservation around the world. Currently the project regularly monitors over 400 wetlands around the country, and furthermore curates waterbird data for over 600 sites. This project is now managed by the FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology.

Monthly waterbird counts of the Durban Bay Harbour are conducted by Dr David Allan of the Durban Natural Science Museum and have been carried out since 1999.

The Western Cape Estuaries Project Manager of BirdLife South Africa conducts waterbird surveys across several of the key estuaries within the region including the Berg River, Klein River and Verlorenvlei estuaries. BirdLife South Africa has a dedicated conservation project focussing on the breeding and life history of the White-winged Flufftail.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.12) Following MOP7, has your country conducted any joint waterbird monitoring activities with neighbouring countries (transboundary) or other countries along the flyway (PoAA Target 1.4.a)?

No: Briefly explain why and indicate whether there are any plans to foster collaboration for waterbird monitoring at the transboundary or flyway level

>>> BirdLife South Africa has put in a proposal for funding to implement waterbird monitoring at selected sites in South Africa, Namibia and Angola. This application is in the early stages and not guaranteed.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.13) Has your country established any mechanisms to collect relevant information/data on drivers of waterbird population trends in collaboration with existing schemes such as the International Waterbird Census (IWC) or Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBA) (PoAA Target 1.4.b)?

Yes: Briefly describe the types of mechanisms established and the existing schemes they relate to (e.g. IWC, IBA, etc.) Text Field

>>> BirdLife South Africa manages the Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas Program. In 2015 they published a revised IBA directory after doing extensive site assessments for each IBA. The results of the assessments were published in the directory. Some of these IBAs are monitored on a continuous basis, such as the priority estuarine IBAs in the Western Cape, primarily through the Coordinated Waterbird Count (CWAC) project. BLSA is also involved in a process to ensure that all IBAs important for waterbirds will be included in the new Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) Network. Monitoring will continue when the KBA network is established.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.14) Has monitoring of drivers of waterbird population trends been incorporated into the national biodiversity monitoring programme for your country (PoAA Target 1.4.b)?

Yes, such monitoring has been incorporated into the national biodiversity monitoring programme: Please indicate when and provide a weblink to the national biodiversity monitoring programme or attach a file

>>> <http://sabap2.birdmap.africa/>
<http://cwac.birdmap.africa/>

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.15) Following MOP7, did the AEWA NFP/Technical Focal Point (TFP) retrieve from national IWC Coordinators waterbird data analysis based on the 7th edition of the Conservation Status Report (CSR7), IWC and other national monitoring data/schemes (PoAA Target 1.5.b)?

No, national waterbird data analysis based on CSR7, IWC and other monitoring data/scheme has not yet been retrieved from the national IWC Coordinator: Please explain why and indicate whether this will be done in the future and when

>>> System are put in place through the BIRDIE project

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.16) In the years 2019 and 2020, did the AEWA TFP coordinate the analysis of national waterbird monitoring data (PoAA Target 1.5.b)?

No, the AEWA TFP did not coordinate the analysis of national waterbird monitoring data in 2019 and/or 2020: Briefly explain why and indicate whether there are plans to coordinate the analysis of national waterbird monitoring data in future years Text Field

>>> To be considered in future

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

1.17) Following MOP7, has your country influenced multilateral processes for advancing AEWA priorities related to preventing four causes of unnecessary additional mortality and other key threats to migratory waterbirds and their habitats (i.e. energy infrastructure, especially powerlines and wind turbines; illegal taking & killing; fisheries bycatch; and invasive alien species), at the national, international or regional levels? (PoAA Targets 1.6.b, 1.6.c and 1.6.d)

No: Please explain why

>>> n/a

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

Section 2. Sustainable Use: Implementation of Objective 2 “To ensure that any use and management of migratory waterbird populations is sustainable across their flyways”

2.1) Following MOP7, has your country established any national mechanism(s) to estimate waterbird harvest (PoAA Target 2.1.b)?

No, but the process for establishing a national mechanism to estimate harvest of waterbirds in the country is underway: Please indicate when it is expected to be completed

>>> This will be part of the project to be undertaken by SANBI

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.2) Following MOP7, has your country conducted any inventory of waterbird harvest at markets, production and supply chains, recreational hunting agencies, etc. (PoAA Target 2.1.b)?

No, so far, no inventory on waterbird harvest has been initiated in the country: Briefly explain why and indicate whether there are plans to conduct such an inventory in the future and when

>>> To be prioritized through the development of the National AEWA implementation plan.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.3) Following MOP7, did the AEWA NFP coordinate the review of relevant domestic legislation relating to the use and management of waterbirds, based on the amendments to the AEWA Annex 3 (AEWA Action Plan), as adopted by MOP7 (PoAA Target 2.2.a)?

No, such a domestic legislative review has not yet been initiated: Please explain why and indicate whether there are plans to coordinate this review in the future and when

>>> This is one of the matters that will need to be considered during the development and implementation of South Africa's national AEWA-implementation plan. Waterbird hunting is currently regulated at provincial-level, with differences in approach between the provinces and difficulties in amending provincial legislation and coordinating approaches to be consistent with international commitments.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.4) With reference to the outcomes of the domestic legislative review relating to the use and management of waterbirds based on MOP7 amendments to the AEWA Action Plan (Annex 3), has a formal request been submitted to the relevant national institutions to amend existing legislation or adopt new legislative measures (PoAA Target 2.2.b)?

No, such a formal request has not yet been submitted: Please briefly explain why and when it will be submitted

>>> A domestic legislative review has not been conducted and, as noted in the previous answer, the use and management of huntable waterbirds is not regulated through overarching national legislation.

2.5) Following MOP7, has your country conducted a review of the enforcement of relevant domestic legislation relating to waterbird use, harvest and management (PoAA Target 2.2.c)?

No, the review of the enforcement of domestic legislation relating to waterbird use and harvest has not yet been initiated: Please explain why and indicate whether it will be conducted in the future and when

>>> Limited resources even though there is an established Compliance and Enforcement unit within government departments.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.6) Following MOP7, has your country conducted a review of compliance of relevant domestic legislation with AEWA obligations relating to waterbird use, harvest and management (PoAA Target 2.2.c)?

No, the review has not yet been initiated: Please briefly explain why and indicate whether it will be conducted in the future and when

>>> See Section 1: 1.2-1.3

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.7) Does your country coordinate among relevant institutions/stakeholders the application of compliance mechanisms relating to waterbird use, harvest and management (PoAA Target 2.2.c)?

Yes: Please indicate the lead coordinating institution/organization and key stakeholders involved in the application of these compliance mechanisms

>>> DEFF and provincial conservation departments. However, not explicitly for waterbirds but for biodiversity in general.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.8) Has your country developed a time-bound work plan to phase out the use of lead shot in wetlands (PoAA Target 2.2.d)?

No, the development of such a work plan is not yet initiated: Please explain why and indicate whether this will be developed in the future and when

>>> A national Lead Task Team has been established, the Action Plan of which envisages the preparation of guidance on implementation of CMS resolution 11.5 and other relevant MEAs, and various interventions are being considered in order to address the threats posed to wildlife by lead. Although no steps have been taken towards the legislative prohibition of lead shot for hunting in wetlands, SA Wingshooters and the South African Hunters and Game Conservation Association have both recommended that their members not shoot over wetlands with lead shot.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.9) Following MOP7, has your country organized any events or disseminated any information, news or other communication on any national/regional/international forums regarding best practices relating to waterbird use and management (PoAA Target 2.2.f)?

No: Please explain why and indicate whether there are any future plans to share such best practices on waterbird use and management from your country, and when

>>> Not prioritized due to limited resources but it will be consider in the development of the AEWA national implementation plan.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.10) Has your country developed/updated best practice hunting codes (PoAA Target 2.3.a)?

No, so far, no best practice hunting codes have been developed/updated for the country: Please briefly explain why and indicate whether this will be developed in the future and when

>>> Not yet prioritized due to limited resources.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

2.11) Following MOP7, did your country identify training needs aimed at enhancing competence and responsibility within hunting communities (PoAA Target 2.3.a)?

No, the identification of such training needs has not been initiated: Please explain why and indicate whether this will be done in the future and when

>>> South Africa through DEFF is in a process to develop the draft Regulations for the registration of the professional hunting outfitters and trainers. And training will be conducted if necessary.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

Section 3. Flyway Network of Sites

Implementation of Objective 3 “To establish and sustain a coherent and comprehensive flyway network of protected areas and other sites, managed to maintain - and where necessary restore - their national and international importance for migratory waterbird populations”

3.1) Following MOP7, has a review of known sites of national and international importance for AEWA populations been conducted in your country, based on the process developed by the AEWA Technical Committee and launched by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat in August 2020 (PoAA Target 3.1.a)?

No, but such a site review process is underway: Please indicate when this is expected to be completed

>>> BirdLife South Africa is in the process of checking the country-specific list of sites provided by the Secretariat against the country's current IBA network. In early 2021, BLSA will provide the AEWA National Focal Point with comments and suggestions regarding the sites included on and excluded from the list, as well as site boundaries.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

3.2) Has the list of confirmed sites of international importance for AEWA populations been assessed (in collaboration with the Ramsar National Administrative Authority/National Focal Point) to identify sites which qualify as Wetlands of International Importance (i.e. Ramsar Sites) (PoAA Target 3.3.b)?

Yes: Please indicate which sites were considered eligible for designation as Ramsar Sites and which partners were involved in the process

>>> Ingula Nature Research is in a process of been declared

If yes, have any formal proposals for Ramsar Site designation been submitted for any of the qualifying sites of international importance for AEWA populations?

Yes: Briefly indicate the sites formally proposed for Ramsar Site designation, the qualifying Ramsar site criteria considered and the status of the designation process

>>> Ingula Nature Research.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

3.3) Has the national wetlands inventory for your country been established/updated in collaboration with the Ramsar NFP, taking into consideration the confirmed sites of national and international importance for AEWA populations (PoAA Target 3.3.b)?

Yes: Please indicate the stakeholders involved in the process of development/update of the national wetlands inventory (e.g. Ramsar Administrative Authority) and provide brief information or supporting documentation on the information incorporated on the confirmed sites of national and international importance for AEWA species

>>> Government (both nationally and provincially), NGOs, Academic institutions

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

3.4) Are there any existing World Heritage Sites (WHSs) or Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Reserves among the list of confirmed sites of national/international importance for AEWA populations (PoAA Target 3.3.c)?

Yes: Please indicate which WHSs/MAB Reserves were confirmed as being of national or international importance for AEWA populations

>>> List of sites to be determined, as explained in the answer to 3.1.

If yes, have any activities been conducted at the national level in collaboration with the responsible national authorities for the WHSs/MAB Reserves for the management of these sites (i.e. sites which are both and WHSs/MAB Reserves and of national/international importance for AEWA populations)?

No: Please explain whether there are any plans for promoting such collaboration for the management of these sites
>>> Follow up activities after 3.1

Also if yes, has your government liaised with any Range States or partners at flyway level to promote synergies for the management of existing WHSs/MAB Reserves that are of national or international importance for AEWA populations (PoAA Target 3.3.c)?

No: Please indicate whether such collaborative activities will be conducted in the future for the management of these sites, and when

>>> Dependent of 3.1

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

3.5) Has the list of confirmed sites of national and international importance for AEWA populations been assessed (in collaboration with the relevant national authorities) to identify sites which qualify for future designation as WHSs/MAB Reserves (PoAA Target 3.3.c)?

No, but such an assessment is underway: Please indicate when the assessment is expected to be completed and the partners involved

>>> Dependent on 3.1

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

3.6) Has your country developed/updated any national strategy/plan for the protection and management of the confirmed sites of national and international importance for AEWA populations it hosts (PoAA Target 3.3.a)?

Yes: Please indicate when and provide a brief overview of/supporting documentation/link on the national strategy/plan that was developed/updated

>>> International sites have got management plan except two sites

For national sites that have been declared after 2003, each sites have got a management plan.

If yes, have any activities or actions been conducted to implement the national strategy/plan for the protection and management of sites of national and international importance for AEWA populations?

Yes: Briefly outline the types of activities conducted/underway, sites concerned, and partners involved:

>>> This is contained in each reserves plan (see the attached document)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Ramsar-Sites-annotated-summary-South-Africa.pdf](#) - RAMSAR Sites

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

3.7) Have any management plans been developed/updated for the confirmed key sites of national/international importance for AEWA populations (PoAA Target 3.3.a)?

Yes

Please indicate to what extent management plans have been developed for these sites:

For all the sites; Please provide supporting documentation/links to the management plans, indicate when they were developed/updated, and the key stakeholders involved in their development

>>> see attached linked

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

[Protected sites list](#)

Are the existing management plans for confirmed sites of national/international importance for AEWA populations in your country being implemented?

Yes, all these existing management plans are currently being implemented: For each management plan, indicate the degree of implementation and lead authority(ies) responsible for their implementation

>>> It is plans boarder to talk to all management issues i.e species

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

3.8) Has your country established any framework or mechanism to monitor and record adverse impacts at the confirmed sites of national/international importance for AEWA populations (PoAA Targets 3.5.a and 3.5.b)?

Yes: Please indicate when and describe briefly the monitoring framework/mechanism established

>>> BirdLife South Africa performs regular assessments of sites that are also IBAs. The last comprehensive assessments were completed in 2015, but some sites are assessed on a continuous basis, such as the estuaries in the Western Cape.

Additionally, South Africa has established a National RAMSAR Committee to address amongst others the management of the sites of national and international importance.

If yes, following MOP7, have development activities been actively monitored by the national AEWA implementing agency in/around the sites of national/international importance for AEWA populations (PoAA Target 3.5.a and 3.5.b)?

Yes: Please indicate the sites concerned and briefly outline any key outcomes of the monitoring process

>>> Monitoring is done through the National RAMSAR Committee

If yes, were any of the monitored developmental activities subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)/a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)/ any mitigation measures (PoAA Target 3.5.b)?

Not applicable: please explain why

>>> n/a

Also if yes, have any AEWA guidelines or other appropriate guidelines on addressing developmental cases with adverse impacts on waterbirds been applied in the cases where developmental activities were adversely impacting key sites of national/international importance for AEWA populations (PoAA Target 3.5.c)?

Yes: Please indicate which guidelines, the framework under which they were developed and whether they were distributed to other relevant partners involved in the process

>>> SEA/EIA processes consider the environment comprising the natural, physical and socio-economic aspects. Biodiversity including all species is one of the chapter to be included in a Strategic Environmental Assessment and its normally captured along with the flora and fauna topics in the EIA process. SEA/EIA seeks to ensure that legal requirements are fulfilled while, at the same time, effectively and efficiently connecting relevant procedures, allowing the sharing and reuse of biodiversity. The habitats requirements of all species are commonly fulfilled during the planning and project design of the development which guided by the SEA process then followed by EIA process. That is the majority of activities that have the potential to significantly impact on wetlands are covered by the NEMA: EIA Regulations

As well, the majority of activities that have the potential to significantly impact upon wetlands are covered by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) EIA Regulations.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

3.9) Following MOP7, were there any cases of developmental activities with ongoing or potential adverse impacts on sites of national/international importance for AEWA populations, but which have not been communicated to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat (PoAA Target 3.5.a)?

Not applicable as there were no known cases of such developmental activities in the country: Please provide any additional information as relevant

>>> n/a

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> The following matters are currently of concern and were included in the Southern African Regional Report to the AEWA Technical Committee: mining-related threats to the Middelpunt Wetland; various threats to Algoa Bay (including ship-to-ship bunkering, the granting of authorisation for finfish aquaculture, and a proposed gas-to-power powership project); recent diamond prospecting applications on the bed, bank and active channel of the Orange River; threats to Kamfers Dam as a result of continued problems with Kimberley's water and sewerage infrastructure.

3.10) Has a national CEPA Action Plan been developed for your country (PoAA Target 3.4.c)?

No: So far, no national CEPA Action Plan has been developed: Briefly explain why and indicate whether it will be developed in the future and when

>>> The National CEPA focal point post is vacant and currently in a process to replace the official

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

Section 4. Habitat in the Wider Environment

Implementation of Objective 4 “To ensure there is sufficient quantity and quality of habitat in the wider environment for achieving and maintaining favourable conservation status for migratory waterbird populations”

4.1) Has your country undertaken any collaborative efforts with other countries within shared lake/river basins to promote and coordinate efforts for the conservation, management and monitoring of habitats of importance for AEWA populations (PoAA Target 4.4.a)?

Not applicable, given that the country has no shared river/lake basins with other countries: Please provide any additional explanations

>>> Shared lake/river basins to promote and coordinate efforts for the conservation, management and monitoring of habitats of importance for AEWA populations has not been conducted, however through the Transfrontier Conservation Programme collaborative work is been undertaken.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

4.2) Following MOP7, has your country compiled a project portfolio to secure resources for activities to support the conservation of key habitats for AEWA species/populations in the country (PoAA Target 4.4.b)?

Yes: Briefly explain the project opportunities identified, key sites/issues covered, and the partners involved in the compilation of the project portfolio

>>> Through BirdLife South Africa, South African has submitted a project proposal on ecosystem restoration in South Africa’s grassland, forest, savanna and thicket biomes to mitigate climate change, increase people’s climate resilience and safeguard biodiversity.

If yes, does the project portfolio prioritize project opportunities/actions for the conservation of transboundary waterbird habitats?

Yes: Please indicate the transboundary habitats prioritized and key actions proposed

>>> One of the activity of the project is to exchange knowledge and skills with BirdLife Zimbabwe and a partner organisation in eSwatini.

With migratory species, similar ecosystem types, shared catchment areas and similar climate change challenges in mind, the indicative sub-activities will be to: i) organise exchange visits; ii) host training workshops; and iii) organise staff secondments/exchanges with South African/European partners to bolster capacity of partners in Zimbabwe and eSwatini and share experiences from different contexts.

Also, if yes, have any of the habitat conservation projects from the portfolio been submitted to donors to secure support (PoAA Target 4.4.b)?

Yes: Please indicate which habitat conservation projects were submitted to donors to secure support

>>> The proposal was submitted in August 2020 and still awaiting response from the donor

If yes, has your country secured any resources (financial or in-kind) to support any of the submitted habitat conservation projects (PoAA Target 4.4.b)?

Yes: Please indicate the kind of resources secured (e.g. financial/technical/human/material/etc.), the sources/donors and the projects for which resources were secured

>>> One of the activity of the project will be to engage with businesses and financial institutions to mobilise private funding for climate resilient, sustainable land use.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

4.3) Following MOP7, has your country compiled/highlighted any examples of best practices for habitat conservation projects/activities/actions (PoAA Target 4.4.d)

Yes: Please outline/provide supporting documentation on examples of best practice habitat conservation actions compiled/highlighted

>>> BirdLife South Africa has developed the Best Practice Guidelines for the management of habitat for the Critically Endangered White-winged Flufftail (Howes-Whitecross et al. 2020).

If yes, has your country conducted any CEPA activities to highlight/promote the compiled best

practices habitat conservation projects/activities/actions?

No: Briefly explain why and indicate whether there are any plans for organizing such activities in the future, and when

>>> The plan is still under review and will be refined to include management fo all peat-based, high-altitude wetlands in 2021.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

4.4) Did your country share any experience gained from the implementation of habitat conservation projects?

Not applicable, given that no habitat conservation activities have been conducted in the country so far: Please provide any additional explanations

>>> Should funding be secured, experience in this regard will be shared with some of the neighboring countries

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

Section 5. Secure Resources

Implementation of Objective 5 “To ensure and strengthen the knowledge, capacity, recognition, awareness and resources required for the Agreement to achieve its conservation objectives”

5.1) Based on the identified gaps in scientific and technical information required for the implementation of AEWA at the Agreement level, has your country identified priority issues to be addressed at the national level (PoAA Target 5.1.a)?

Yes: Please indicate or provide supporting documentation on the priority issues identified

>>> South Africa, through the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) has initiated a wetlands and waterbirds project. The name of the project is South Africa Biodiversity Data Pipeline for Wetlands and Waterbirds (BIRDIE). The main objective of this project is to develop a freshwater biodiversity data-to-decision pipeline and web application that will provide the tools and visualizations to bridge the gap between data providers and decision makers. SANBI secured funding for this project.

These tool will allow SANBI and their partnersto better predict, understand, and manage environmental pressures and respond directly to the South African government’s objectives and policy needs. This project aims to improve and leverage two citizen science-based freshwater bird monitoring data sets which are rich in detail, one consisting of bird counts (Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC)) and the other one consisting of checklist data (Southern African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP)).

If yes, have any measures been recommended for filling the identified priority scientific and technical information gaps for your country?

Yes: Briefly outline key recommended measures, when they were established and the extent of their implementation at the time of reporting

>>> See above

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

5.2) Following MOP7, has your country actively engaged with any non-Party African range state to promote their accession to the Agreement (PoAA Target 5.2.a)?

Yes: Please indicate the countries approached, actions taken, when they were taken and any resulting outcomes

>>> Namibia and Angola - through the Implementation of the Benguela Multis-Species Action Plan

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

5.3) Has your country established a national mechanism (e.g. national committee) responsible for coordinating the implementation of AEWA at the national level (PoAA Targets 5.3.b and 5.4.b)?

Yes: Please indicate when it was established and its composition

>>> The Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries, established the National Scientific Committee (NSC) To Assist the Department to consult different stakeholders on the issues regarding the conservation of migratory species in South Africa and will help to identify resources and capacity necessary for the implementation of the CMS and its agreements and MoUs and strengthen coordinated international actions to conserve migratory wild animals on a national level.

If yes, is this national mechanism dedicated to the coordination of AEWA matters?

No, it is established in the framework of an existing national coordination mechanism established in the framework of another treaty: Please specify the treaty under which the national AEWA coordination mechanism is established and outline its composition and functioning

>>> The Committee addresses issues of CMS, AEWA and relevant MoUs .

However the, National White winged fluff tail working group is a sub-committee dedicated to deal with the implementation of the white winged flufftail implementation plan

Also if yes, are the nominated AEWA Focal Points (i.e. NFP, TFP and CEPA FP) members of the national AEWA coordination mechanism?

Yes, all designated AEWA FPs are members of the national AEWA Coordination mechanism

>>> The National Focal point is the facilitator of the committee

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

5.4) Does your country have an officially designated AEWA National Focal Point (NFP), Technical Focal Point (TFP) and Focal Point (FP) for Communication Education and Public Awareness (CEPA), each with updated contact details communicated to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat (PoAA Targets 3.4.c, 5.4.b and 5.6.a)?

Yes, but Only some of the required AEWA FPs are currently designated: Please provide the names and up-to-date contact details of the designated AEWA FPs under the section of this report relating to general information and indicate whether these have been officially communicated to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat; for any pending designations of FPs, please indicate when they are expected to be completed and communicated to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat

>>> See section on Institutional arrangements in relation to names and contact details .

BirdLife SA has appointed in a position for the CEPA Focal Point. Engagements with the organisation on the replacement has been under way. The outcome will be communicated to the Secretariat [BirdLife South Africa envisages that this role could potentially be played by the manager of its Empowering People Programme. However, this position is currently vacant and will only be filled once adequate funding has been sourced.

If yes, have any actions been taken to enhance the efficacy of the designated AEWA FPs in your country (PoAA Target 5.6.a)?

No: Please indicate whether there are any plans to enhance the efficacy of the AEWA FPs in your country and when

>>> n/a

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

5.5) Following MOP7, has your country conducted any activities to enhance the skill base or capacity of the network of persons involved in the implementation of AEWA at the national level (i.e. AEWA FPs, technical experts, members of the national AEWA coordination mechanism, etc.) (PoAA Target 5.4.b)?

Yes: Please indicate the kinds of capacity building activities undertaken and the target audience

>>> South Africa is assessing scientific capacity within the biodiversity sector

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

5.6) Following MOP7, has the national AEWA implementing authority in your country been involved in national planning activities/actions related to other relevant international frameworks and processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Aichi Targets/the post-2020 biodiversity framework, Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (SPMS) and Ramsar Strategic Plan (PoAA Target 5.4.a)?

Yes

In the downloadable table below, please provide a brief description of the type of actions/activities and the nature of the issues addressed for all relevant international frameworks as well as the processes to which the AEWA national implementing authority provided contributions for planning activities:

Important Note: To answer this question please download the table provided here. Once you have completed the table, please upload it as an attachment to this question using the paper clip icon below.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[AEWA PoAA Report Q5-6 Table2_en.xlsx](#) - AEWA_PoAA Report_ Q5-6_ Table 2

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> It is envisaged that South Africa's national AEWA-implementation plan, once developed, will identify manners in which activities to implement the Agreement also contribute to the delivery of other international policy commitments - including the SDGs, post-2020 GBF, CMS and Ramsar Convention.

5.7) Following MOP7, has your country developed a national AEWA PoAA implementation plan (PoAA Targets 5.4.a, 5.4.b and 5.6.b)?

No, but the national AEWA PoAA implementation plan is in the process of being developed: Please explain to what extent is has been developed, the stakeholders involved and when it is expected to be completed

>>> In early 2020, several stakeholders met to discuss the potential development of an implementation plan

focused not only on the PoAA, but also other commitments in AEWA's legal text and MOP-adopted guidance documents. It is envisaged that this project will proceed in the course of 2021 - however, a concept note for the plan's development (produced by BirdLife South Africa) still requires final approval by government.

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

5.8) Following MOP7, has the national AEWA implementing authority in your country engaged in activities/measures to secure resources (financial, human or material) in contribution to the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan/PoAA/national AEWA PoAA implementation plan? (PoAA Target 5.6.b)?

Yes

Please indicate in the downloadable table below details on the types of resource mobilization efforts made, approaches used, donors or partners approached and resulting outcomes:

Important note: To answer this question please download the table provided here. Once you have completed the table, please upload it as an attachment to this question using the paper clip icon below.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[AEWA_PoAA_Report_Q5-8_Table4_en_\(1\).xlsx](#) - AEWA_PoAA_Report_Q5-8_Table4

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> n/a

5.9) Following MOP7, has the national AEWA implementing agency in your country identified any mechanisms to coordinate collaboration between the AEWA FPs (NFP, TFP or CEPA FP) and Focal Points of other MEAs in your country in order to communicate and promote the role and importance of AEWA (PoAA Target 5.4.b)?

Yes

Text field for additional information (optional)

>>> The AEWA National Focal Points closely work together , for example the Ramsar Focal point participate actively in the work of AEWA and AEWA National Focal point also participate in the activities of Ramsar. The same also goes to the work of the CMS

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[AEWA_PoAA_Report_Q5-9_Table5_en.xlsx](#) - AEWA_PoAA_Report_Q5-9_Table5

Confirmation

I declare that the information provided in the current report on the implementation of AEWA Plan of Action for Africa for the period 2019-2020 has been verified and that the relevant state institution in the country has approved submission of the report

Please confirm by checking this box

Date of submission

>>> Kindly note that our report has been approved . See attached letter

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Letter to a AEWA Secretariat_ AEWA Plan of Action for Africa_ South African report.pdf - Letter to a AEWA Secretariat_ AEWA Plan of Africa_ South African report