

# Cape Parrot and Mistbelt Forest Conservation Action Plan

Version 2.0

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***Editors:***

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## 1. Strategy: Species and Research

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**Group co-ordinator:** Kirsten Wimberger(CPP)

### **Prioritised strategies for discussion in this working group:**

1. Filling in key knowledge gaps
2. Vaccine development
3. Borer detection
4. Captive population management
5. Reassess legal logging quotas
6. Identify and evaluate emerging threats

### **1.1 Filling in key knowledge gaps**

#### **Threats addressed by this strategy:**

Lack of knowledge about some aspects of the species biology and ecology, as well as habitat, resulting in poorly-informed conservation management decisions.

#### **Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

An increase in scientific output will translate into informed conservation actions that directly benefit the Cape Parrot population

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
<b>SPECIES</b>			
1.1.1 Continued work on differentiation between three sub-populations, including genetics, vocalisations, colour variation and habitat use	Genetics: UKZN  Vocalisation: CPP & Otterbein  Colour variation: Otterbein  Habitat use: CPP & UKZN	Ongoing. Genetics to be assessed every 10 years for monitoring plan for strategy 11.9.3.	Peer reviewed journal publications.
1.1.2 Increase knowledge on diet and prevalence of exotic plant species in diet	CPP in EC and Limpopo UKZN in KZN	Ongoing	Peer reviewed journal publications.
1.1.3 Increase knowledge on breeding biology.  a) Determine the link between environmental variables (rainfall, tree phenology) and Cape Parrot breeding.  b) Collect baseline data (e.g. nest characteristics, productivity) from all parts of its range.  c) Develop Standardised Protocol for data collection from natural nests.  d) Map location of natural nests (confidentially) and identify forest patches used for nesting.	CPP in EC and Limpopo KZN needed  CPP in EC and Limpopo. KZN needed  CPP; UKZN incl. CPWG.  CPP in EC and Limpopo Needed in KZN  CPP	Ongoing.  Ongoing  <b>Completed</b>  Ongoing.  <b>Completed</b>	Peer reviewed journal publications; Reports to stakeholders.  Peer reviewed journal publications; Reports to stakeholders.  Protocol  Confidential report and long-term database. Map of critical patches used for nesting.

e) Design and test a new artificial nest box prototype.	CPP - in Amatholes.	<b>Completed</b>	Nest prototype. Publication linked to breeding study.
f) Erect nest boxes in areas with low natural nest site availability.		July 2023	Installed boxes. Publication linked to breeding study.
1.1.4 Increase knowledge on population size, distribution, and movement:			
a) Map population size and distribution, including covering areas missed by SABAP2.	UKZN; CPP in Amatholes	2020 and ongoing: CPBBD increase coverage	Annual report; summary publication every 10 years. SABAP distribution includes CPBBD data
b) Use radio telemetry to track parrot movements on a fine scale (Improve on existing harness and transmitter design).	CPP in EC	End 2024.	Suitable harness and transmitter and preliminary data on movement collected.
c) Assess seasonal/yearly use of forest habitat by Cape Parrots.	CPP in EC and Limpopo; UKZN in KZN, CPBBD	End 2023 - Ongoing	Peer reviewed publication. Updated map of forest patches used by CPs.
d) Determine barriers of dispersal between three sub-populations e.g. "pinch-points"	UKZN	End 2023 (publication in draft form)	Peer-reviewed publication
1.1.5 Determine level of potential competition between Cape Parrots and Rose-ringed Parakeets <i>Psittacula krameri</i> (nest sites, food resources, disease spread). Understand similarity of nest characteristics to Cape Parrot nests.	UKZN	<b>Completed</b>	Publication: <a href="https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15627020.2022.2079386">https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/15627020.2022.2079386</a>

<p>1.1.6 Understand impact of Psittacine Beak and Feather Disease (PBFDV) on populations and provide protocol for controlling the spread.</p> <p>a) Systematic monitoring throughout ranges to track infection rates and prevalence using flock photographs and/or capture where possible. With emphasis on exploring the prevalence in new areas e.g. Limpopo.</p> <p>b) Investigate whether low food availability increases susceptibility to the virus and mortality rates</p> <p>c) Dead birds checked for disease in the lab.</p>	<p>CPP</p> <p>CPP</p> <p>UCT</p>	<p>Currently in prep.</p> <p>As above</p> <p>On-going; ad-hoc tests done via lab associated with avian vet in Eastern Cape</p>	<p>Included into publication, based on 5-year data.</p> <p>Peer-reviewed publication</p> <p>Database</p>
<p>HABITAT – ALL REGIONS</p>			
<p>1.1.7 Understand the link between human’s use of the forest habitat and consequences to the forest ecosystem</p> <p>a) KZN</p> <p>b) EC</p> <p>c) Limpopo</p>	<p>UKZN</p> <p>CPP, UKZN, Mike Cherry; Charlie Shackleton; DEFF</p> <p>CPP</p>	<p><b>Completed</b></p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p><b>Completed</b></p> <p>End 2023</p>	<p>Peer reviewed journal publications; Published theses; Reports to stakeholders</p> <p>Peer reviewed journal publications; Published theses; Reports to stakeholders</p> <p>Willing collaborators identified and projects established</p>

1.1.8 Understand and identify all aspects within the forest-grassland mosaic near critical Cape Parrot forest sites that impact water supply to forests, and create a strategy to address threats to water supply to forests where present. See 2007 paper here covering this topic on a national scale <a href="#">here</a> .	Activity lead being sought.	End 2025	Summary report with findings and mitigation strategies.
1.1.9 Investigate the scale and drivers of illegal hunting within the forest-grassland mosaic and the causal effects on forest ecosystem functioning.	Activity lead to be sought: (a) SANBI; (b) DEFF; (c) SAPS; (d) Green Scorpions;	End 2025	Report with mitigation measures that are implementable by relevant governmental departments, law enforcement and other agencies.
1.1.10 FROM COMMUNITY STRATEGY: Undertake research projects to evaluate implementation of the guidelines on “Indigenous Forest Management for Cape Parrots” developed as part of the Habitat Strategy	CPP, UKZN incl. CPWG .	To initiate within 12 months of the guidelines being completed	Research Output – Theses, Powerpoint presentation/s.
ADMINISTRATIVE			
1.1.11 Explore the establishment of a research station and small team in each of the 3 regions to allow continual study of population size, breeding activity, fruiting phenologies, Pbfd monitoring etc., possibly based at Coleford in KZN and Amorentia in Limpopo.	CPP	Ongoing  Limpopo: <b>Completed</b>  North Eastern Cape: 2023	Funding obtained

**Monitoring plan:**

Indicator	Method	Who	When	
Number of Research outputs that have been used to inform conservation and policy.	How many papers have informed conservation action and policy.	Strategy coordinator	Report back to CPAPCC.	
Number of threats have been identified and threat mitigation strategies have been implemented.	Proportion of forests with mitigation measures in place.	DEFF; SAPS.	Report back to CPAPCC when appropriate.	How SMART is this indicator and method? SAPS appropriate?

## 1.2 Vaccine development for Psittacine Beak and Feather Disease

**Threats addressed by this strategy:**

Presence and spread of Pbfd in wild and captive populations

**Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

- a) Developing the vaccine for Pbfd will result in increased juvenile survival (shown by the PVA to be able to dramatically alter long-term sustainability of population), increased resistance to nutritional stress during periods of low fruit availability, and immune stress due to virus outbreaks.
- b) Decrease risk of disease spread from escaped captive birds to wild populations. Eradication of Pbfd through vaccinations.

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
1.2.1 Assess feasibility of development of vaccine in South Africa. <u>If deemed feasible</u> , then proceed with activities 2 onwards.	UCT – Inga	<b>Completed</b>	Feasibility report
1.2.2 Attract funding for research.	UCT – Inga; WBT	Ongoing	Funding acquired
1.2.3 Develop vaccine	UCT – Inga	<b>Completed</b>	Vaccine, first vaccine candidate failed
1.2.4 Determine dose and vaccination frequency.	UCT – Inga	<b>Completed</b>	Vaccine use protocol for second vaccine candidate
1.2.5 Challenge trial vaccine on model bird species (e.g. Budgerigar <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> ).	UCT – Inga	<b>Completed</b>	Trial completed for first vaccine candidate, not for second vaccine candidate
Obtain funding for vaccination programme	UCT, WBT	<b>Completed</b>	Funding acquired
1.2.6 Vaccination programme for captive birds. African Greys	UCT – Inga	2022-2023	Vaccinated captive birds-African Greys

1.2.7 Research into methodology (dosage, techniques) for vaccinating wild birds. If deemed feasible then continue to step 8.	UCT – Inga; CPP	2023	Feasibility report, and methodology.
1.2.8 Implement vaccine programme for wild birds.	TBC	On hold	First wild Cape Parrots vaccinated

**Monitoring plan:**

Indicator	Method	Who	When	Update
Status report highlighting the number of disease cases / occurrences	Disease screening of captive and wild birds	CPP	Every 5 years	Aug 2021: first planned report for 2025 to be drafted by CPP

### 1.3 Exotic Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB) *Euwallacea fornicatus* detection

**Threats addressed by this strategy:**

Possible spread of shot hole borer into critical Cape Parrot habitat, resulting in further habitat degradation from borer beetle.

**Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

- a) Borer beetle not yet present in Cape Parrot habitat
- b) Borer beetle might reach and negatively impact Cape Parrot habitat.
- c) Borer threat can be halted if early detection leads to quick response of accepted solution.

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
1.3.1 Investigate early warning systems that can be placed around critical Cape Parrot habitat.	FABI.	<b>Completed</b>	Early warning system available and deployable. Database established to record cases where borers are present or absent. Road map to monitor PSHB
1.3.2 Create PSHB protocol in case of occurrence.	FABI	<b>Completed</b>	Protocol report.
1.3.3 Establish partnerships with other stakeholders to detect and then eradicate PSHB if detected, e.g. FABI and SANBI, CIB.	CPAPCC coordinator.	<b>Completed</b>	Partnership establishment .
1.3.4 Identify hotspots in each of the three focal regions <b>[Completed for Hogsback]</b>	CPP LCM RM to develop plan for Amatholes	End 2023	Maps of hotspots



1.3.5 Develop monitoring protocol based on available resources ( <a href="#">here</a> ) <b>[Completed for Hogsback]</b>		End 2022	Protocol document
1.3.6 Set up a centralised monitoring database	CPP LCM RM for Amatholes	Mid-2023	Monitoring database
1.3.7 Identify and ensure commitment from relevant organisations to conduct monitoring.	CPP LCM RM for Amatholes	Ongoing	

**Monitoring plan:**

Indicator	Method	Who	When
Number of cases of PSHB detected and addressed.	Based on early warning system developed and protocol developed. If borer is detected – have appropriate bodies been informed? If borer is not detected – keep monitoring.	FABI	Annually (or as and when data becomes available).

## 1.4 Reassess legal logging quotas for the Amathole region

**Threats addressed by this strategy:**

- a) Lack of nesting sites and feeding resources
- b) Habitat degradation

**Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

- a) The reassessment will call for a drastic reduction in the amount that can be legally harvested, resulting in a reduction in habitat degradation.
- b) That recommended quota will be implemented and accepted into forestry policy.

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
1.4.1 Where legal logging occurs, complete a forest survey to determine the current availability of medium-large forest hardwoods notably Yellowwood spp. Revise selection process to minimise threat to CP nesting trees.	CPP; Univ. of Stellenbosch.	<b>Completed</b>	Report or research publication with recommendations submitted to DEFF.
1.4.2 Follow processes to have guidelines implemented and accepted by government.	CPP; DEFF.	End-2023	Actionable report accepted by government.

**Monitoring plan:**

Indicator	Method	Who	When
The number of harvested hardwoods.	Annual report by DEFF.	DEFF and CPP	Annually.
Number of nesting sites.	Nest site surveys.	CPP	Annually ongoing.

## 1.5 Assess risk posed by other emerging threats

### Threats addressed by this strategy:

Any new and emerging threats not yet quantified or known.

### Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:

That planning will result in action and mitigation of said threat before it has any negative, detrimental effect on the Cape Parrot population.

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output	Update
1.5.1 Create an emergency threat group to evaluate and assess threat, and to rally the help and support of those best placed to provide knowledge and input. Possible emerging threats include (a) Borna Virus, (b) Parakeets and Pied crows as nesting and feeding site competitors, respectively.	CPAPCC Advisory Panel	<b>Completed</b>	Emerging threat group established with emergency protocol describing the first steps that need to be taken if a new threat emerges: first point of contact, engaging with experts, deliberate within CPAPCC, decide on way forward.	Advisory panel as the threat group – to evaluate and assess emerging threats. Potential for CPAPCC annual meeting to be used as a information gathering sessions for new threats.

### Monitoring plan:

Indicator	Method	Who	When	Update
Emerging threat identified and actions taken to begin planning .	Annual Working Group Meeting	CPAPCC committee.	Ongoing	Aug 2021: no new threats identified.

## 1.6 Captive population management

### Threats addressed by this strategy:

- a) Reduction of the wild population due to individuals being captured for the pet trade.
- b) Lack of insurance population for reintroduction/reinforcement of wild population.
- c) Lack of enforcement to have captive breeders reporting information to stud book, resulting in lack of trade information and the possibility for poorly managed captive population with possible inbreeding.

### Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:

- a) There still is trade in wild caught adults or nestlings on a scale that is negatively impacting wild populations.
- b) The increased availability of legally produced captive-bred parrots will offset, rather than stimulate, demand for wild-sourced Cape Parrots.
- c) That permit conditions of national and provincial bodies can be updated to include additional requirements.
- d) That the current genetic management of the captive population risks the loss of important genes in the population.

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
1.6.1 Develop standardised protocol for disease screening and health monitoring of captive population.	Studbook keeper	Annually.	Feedback to studbook keeper.
1.6.2 Development and implement an SOP to reduce the risk of hybridization among the captive population, possibly linked to new permit conditions (see Law Enforcement section).	Studbook keeper and UKZN incl. CPWG, in collaboration with experts in genetic database development.	Database outline created by end 2023 and updated continuously.	Database created that houses links to genetic information. Feedback annually at CPAPCC meetings. Database housed with studbook keeper.

<sup>1</sup>Use USFWS Captive-Bred Wildlife Registration Permit (<https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-41.pdf>) as possible thorough example. Note: Permit system is according to NDF. Seek possible change of CITES classification. Stricter condition needs to be set for permits to keep.

### Monitoring plan:

Indicator	Method	Who	When
Health of captive population both in terms of diseases and genetic variability, and completeness of studbook in representing all Cape Parrots in captivity.	Studbook report	Studbook keeper	Annually

## 2. Strategy: Habitat and Landscape

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**Group co-ordinator:** Jessica Leaver (CPP)

### **Prioritised list of strategies included for discussion in this working group:**

1. Understand historic, present and future suitable habitats for Cape Parrot: operationalise remote sensing to detect change in habitat; map historical Mistbelt and Afrotropical forest niches to guide rehabilitation locations, facilitate corridor connectivity implementation; collate information on land use to map potential conflict linked to climate change.
2. Prioritisation and risk assessment of Cape Parrot forest patches for protection as well as rehabilitation / corridor.
3. Protect, rehabilitate and restore priority forest sites, forest clusters, zone of influence.

### **Habitat and landscape protection strategies and activities addressed elsewhere:**

1. Researching threats to the forest-grassland mosaic water supply: strategy **Error! Reference source not found.**1 activity 10.
2. Investigating the scale and drivers of illegal hunting within the forest-grassland mosaic and the causal effects on forest ecosystem functioning: strategy 11.8.1 activity 11.
3. Reassessing legal logging quotas for the Amathole region: strategy 11.8.5.
4. Capacitate landowners and communities to manage natural forests in a manner compatible with Cape Parrot conservation, using Biodiversity Stewardship as a key mechanism: strategy 11.10.1.
5. Leverage carbon offsetting schemes (including REDD+) to secure funding and other support for protection/restoration of key forest areas: strategy 11.10.3.
6. Education/sensitisation: work with communities using key forest patches to realise behavioural change that stops activities leading to the loss and degradation of forests by building awareness, pride and livelihood focused interventions: strategy 11.10.4.
7. Stakeholder and community engagement: work with stakeholders and communities using key forest patches to realise behavioural change that stops activities leading to the loss and degradation of forests by building awareness, pride and livelihood focused interventions: strategy 11.10.5.

## 2.1 Understanding historic, present and future suitable habitats for Cape Parrots

### Threats addressed by this strategy:

Lack of complete and up-to-date distribution and niche habitat maps to advise the process of prioritising forests for protection and restoration.

### Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:

- a) Knowledge holders want to grant researchers access to information / databases or information is freely available.
- b) Willing participants, site permissions and accessibility and safety.
- c) Students available to do research.

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
2.1.1 Identify key contacts and sources of information	CPAPCC coordinator	<b>Completed</b>	List of institutions and contact persons. Relevant researchers, Government personnel.
2.1.2 Sightings database: Central digital repositories for all Cape Parrot sightings data	CPAPCC coordinator	<b>Completed</b>	Sightings databases
2.1.3 GIS analyses: Species niche and distribution modelling, and pinch-point analyses	UKZN (Willows-munro et al.)	June 2023	Peer-reviewed publication & GIS data layers for land planners and managers
2.1.4 GIS analyses: Updated distribution map/extent of occurrence based on available sightings databases	UKZN	January 2023	Peer-reviewed publication & GIS data layers for land planners and managers
2.1.5 GIS analyses: Mapping zone of influence around Cape Parrot forests & pinch-points;	UKZN (postdoc)	January 2023	GIS data layers & peer-reviewed publications
2.1.6 GIS analyses: Remote sensing of forest cover change (past, present and future) in Cape Parrot distribution	CPP & UKZN	December 2023	GIS data layers & peer-reviewed publications
2.1.7 With citizen scientists, ground-truthing potential suitable forest sites for Cape Parrots that have not been atlased as part of SABAP2, with sites based on current distribution and niche maps (activity 4 above).	CPWG/UKZN (KZN); WBT (Amatholes & Limpopo)	May 2021 – on-going (CPBBD)	Populated and updated sightings databases; and extent of occurrence maps (annually updated data layers)

**Monitoring Plan:**

Indicator	Method	Who	When
Completeness of information and maps ready for strategy 11.9.2.	Collation of reports and manuscripts.	UKZN incl. CPWG	Mid-2021

## 2.2 Prioritisation, risk assessment and long-term monitoring of Cape Parrot forest patches for future protection, restoration or reforestation

**Threats addressed by this strategy:**

Lack of understanding of the current conditions of priority forest sites.

**Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

- a) Prioritising forest patches will guide successful upscaling of the level protection of priority sites.
- b) Assessing forest patches will ultimately lead to the implementation of forest restoration activities.

**Notes:**

We acknowledge that all forest patches are important but that we will need to prioritise sites that are feasible for the long-term protection of the Cape Parrot and its forest habitat

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
2.2.1 Develop a rapid method to assess forest habitat condition for Cape Parrots at the patch-level (desktop and field):			
(a) Develop monitoring framework to assess and score ecological integrity of forests	CPP with expert panel	<b>Completed</b>	a. Framework to assess and monitor forest habitat condition based on Cape Parrot ecology e.g. snag availability, food availability, nature and extent of human disturbances at forest-scale.
(b) Develop field-based methodology to monitor forest habitat condition	CPP	March 2023	b. Field-based methodology to monitor habitat condition based on framework

(c) Develop remote sensing methodology to monitor changes in forest area and matrix	CPP with Mauro Laureco (external consultant)	July 2023	c. Remote sensing methodology to monitor changes in forest condition based on framework
(d) Pilot forest monitoring programme in Amathole forests	CPP	Jun - July 2023	d. Validated field-based method to monitor changes in forest habitat
2.2.2 Identify priority forest sites for Cape Parrots (desktop):			
(a) Select criteria for identifying priority forests for Cape Parrots	UKZN - CPP	a) December 2022	a. List of criteria and a prioritisation matrix
(b) Using criteria above, identify priority forest sites	UKZN - CPP	b) January 2023	b. List of priority forest sites based on developed criteria, and reviewed by expert panel
(c) Validate priority forest selection based on expert consultation and reconnaissance field trips	UKZN - CPP	c) July 2023	c. Final validated list of priority forests for long-term monitoring
2.2.3 Survey and classify identified priority sites based on forest condition index to assess general forest health; major drivers of degradation and threats to habitat in priority forests	CPP	May – July 2024 annually thereafter (Three groups of priority forests monitored on a 3-year cycle)	Report indicating habitat condition classification of all priority forest sites based on metrics developed. Forest habitat condition and data from each site added to maps and databases developed in Strategy 11.9.1 (activities 2 and 3).

**Monitoring plan:**

Indicator	Method	Who	When
Percentage of forest patches identified as priority sites ready for (a) approach to upscale level of protection and (b) implementation of restoration activities (strategy 11.9.3)	Rehabilitation strategy document	UKZN incl. CPWG and CPAPCC coordinator	August 2023

## 2.3 Support management, protection and restoration of priority forest sites – sites, forest clusters, zone of influence

### Threats addressed by this strategy:

- a) Habitat loss and degradation
- b) Climate change

### Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:

- a) Upscaling the level of protection halts forest degradation
- b) Forests will regenerate if the correct rehabilitation/regeneration protocols are developed and followed.
- c) Communities adjacent to rehabilitation sites will work with the team to ensure the success of the project.

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
2.3.1 Upscale the level of protection of critical Cape Parrot forest sites, using all available and/or new channels, including but not limited to the designation of new KBAs, IBAs, Biosphere Reserves <sup>1</sup> , Biodiversity Stewardship initiatives (see 11.10.5).	CPP-WBT (LCM)	2024 - ongoing	New areas integrated onto protected area estate through various mechanisms, reported in annual progress reports
2.3.2 Restore priority degraded forests:  a. Develop a habitat restoration strategy for identified priority degraded forests & pinch-points (what restoration techniques are we using, where and why?).  b. Coordinate; implement and monitor best ecological practices protocol <sup>2</sup> for forest rehabilitation in priority Cape Parrot sites.	CPP-WBT with expert panel  CPP-WBT to coordinate with restoration partners (DFFE; Greenpop; Wildlands; WESSA etc.).	March 2024 (ready for implementation by planting season 2024)  To begin in September 2024 (after completion of strategy document above)	a. Forest habitat restoration strategy document including maps and information relevant to forest restoration in South Africa (strategies to implement using decision flow charts). Using existing knowledge.  b. Workshop with all relevant forest restoration practitioners to launch restoration strategy Annual forest restoration monitoring reports per site



**Monitoring plan:**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Who</b>	<b>When</b>
Percentage of formally protected, priority Cape Parrot habitat	DEFF annual report	DEFF	Annually
Rate of habitat degradation in priority Cape Parrot habitat	Habitat Quality Index	CPP; UKZN incl. CPWG; Limpopo partners, DEFF; Wildlands	Mid 2022-onwards, every 5 years.
Area of Cape Parrot niche habitat	GIS mapping	UKZN incl. CPWG	Every 5 years.
Connectedness of Cape Parrot sub-populations	Genetic analysis	UKZN incl. CPWG	Every 10 years at least.

### 3. Strategy: Community engagement

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**CPAPCC focal group members:** Steve McKean (Conservation Outcomes); Cindy-Lee Cloete (WESSA); Nomthunzi Nziweni (DFFE)

**Group co-ordinator:** CPP (Aiming to have CPP Community Liaison Officer in place to take this on in 2023)

#### **Prioritised list of strategies included for discussion in this working group:**

1. Capacitate landowners and communities to manage natural forests correctly/sustainably using Biodiversity Stewardship as a key mechanism (brought across from law enforcement and policies group)
2. Safeguard Cape Parrots from poaching and persecution at feeding sites in commercial plantations (particularly the pecan orchard in Alice and surrounding farms)
3. Leverage carbon offsetting schemes (including REDD+) to secure funding and other support for protection/restoration of key forest areas
4. Work with communities and stakeholders using key forest patches to realise behavioural change that stops activities leading to the loss and degradation of forests by building awareness, pride and livelihood-focused interventions

#### **3.1 Capacitate landowners and communities to manage natural forests in a manner compatible with Cape Parrot conservation, using Biodiversity Stewardship<sup>1</sup> as a key mechanism**

<sup>1</sup>*Biodiversity stewardship is an approach to entering into agreements with private and communal landowners to protect and manage land in biodiversity priority areas, led by conservation authorities in South Africa. It recognises **landowners as the custodians of biodiversity** on their land. Biodiversity stewardship is based on voluntary commitments from landowners, with a range of different types of Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements available to support conservation and sustainable resource use. Some types of Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements are formally declared as protected areas in terms of the Protected Areas Act, providing long-term security for the sites involved. For more information see here: <https://www.sanbi.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Biodiversity-Stewardship-Factsheet.pdf>*

#### **Threats addressed by this strategy:**

Habitat loss/degradation

**Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

- a) The management of indigenous Forests will benefit Cape Parrots
- b) There is sufficient knowledge available to generate guidelines for the management of forests for Cape Parrots.
- c) Landowners/communities are willing to implement the necessary guidelines and that implementation would not disrupt livelihoods.
- d) Research will validate the guidelines.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible organisations</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Output</b>
3.1.1 Develop a database of all known stakeholders who manage <b>indigenous forest patches within which Cape Parrots have occurred or do occur.</b>	CPP	July 2023	Access database.
3.1.2 Develop guidelines on Indigenous Forest Management for Cape Parrots for different user groups based on database above: a. Synthesize available knowledge b. Develop guidelines	CPP & partners	July 2024	Literature reviews presented at Co-ordinating body meeting.  Guidelines Documents endorsed by Co-ordinating body, Powerpoint presentation.
3.1.3 Disseminate guidelines on indigenous forest management (to be developed under Habitat strategy) to all landowners in the database.	CPP (CLO/LCM/RA)	August 2024	Social media posts, Email, Google search results, Minutes of workshops.
3.1.4 Use the database to prioritise landowners to approach for possible inclusion within the Stewardship programme.	Eastern Cape: CPP & Limpopo KZN: Conservation Outcomes-BirdLife SA.	July 2023	Stewardship Working Group (SWG) meeting minutes.

### 3.2 Safeguard Cape Parrots from poaching and persecution at feeding sites in commercial plantations (with focus on Alice and surrounding farms)

**Threats addressed by this strategy:**

- a) Illegal capture
- b) Possible on-going persecution as crop pest

**Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

- a) Funding is available,
- b) Buy-in of relevant plantation owners,
- c) Guards are an effective deterrent,
- d) Support from law enforcement agencies,
- e) Support from community

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible organisations</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Output</b>
3.2.1a. Identify Cape Parrot–pecan orchard conflict hotspots based on spatial overlaying of pecan orchards and CP distribution	CPP	May 2023	Map of potential pecan orchard conflict hotspots
3.2.1b. Assess threat in hotspot through initial stakeholder/community engagement; research etc.	CPP	June 2023	List of confirmed priority pecan orchard conflict hotspots
3.2.1c. Develop stakeholder database associated with each confirmed priority pecan orchard conflict hotspots	CPP	June 2023	Site-specific stakeholder database (including land/farm owners; local LEAs; etc.)
3.2.1d. Develop most appropriate mitigation strategy based on site-specific conditions for each confirmed priority pecan orchard conflict hotspots	CPP	November 2023	Mitigation strategy for each conflict hotspot
3.2.2. Employ guards at identified priority orchards where law enforcement is deemed the most appropriate e.g. at UFH in Alice.	CPP – EC & Limpopo KZN?	Mar 2020 - ongoing	Guards employed during pecan fruiting season. Implementing agents to provide feedback annually.No poaching of Cape Parrots.
3.3.3. Safeguarding Cape Parrots in confirmed priority pecan orchard conflict hotspots by engaging with farmer’s associations to reduce conflict caused by crop raiding, where this has been deemed most appropriate mitigation response	Currently: CPP in EC KZN and Limpopo?	Mar 2020 - ongoing	Cape Parrots conserved in farmlands (non-persecution) commitment and participation by farmers.

### 3.3 Leverage carbon offsetting schemes (including REDD+) to secure funding and other support for protection/restoration of key forest areas

#### **Threats addressed by this strategy:**

Loss of key forest patches through lack of formal protection and financial means

#### **Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

- a) The South African government will pursue REDD+<sup>1</sup> as a financing mechanism to protect forests
- b) The current focal areas for the development of REDD+ have the potential to encompass key forest sites.
- c) The government agencies will be interested in incorporating Cape Parrots into the design of REDD+ strategies.
- d) That REDD+ projects can be designed in such a way to incentivise the protection of habitat features key for Cape Parrots.

<sup>1</sup> REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) is a mechanism for carbon trading<sup>2</sup> which the SA government is currently exploring the possibilities of developing REDD+ projects focused on protecting forests in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. It may be possible to ensure key habitat for Cape Parrots is incorporated into these projects. Importantly this mechanism may provide funding for initiatives to protect the forest which could include a diversity of activities which are identified within other strategies elsewhere in the Action plan. In addition to being a potentially important source of funding it could also bring benefits through ensuring commitments at provincial and national level government to protect forests - which might involve designating protected areas and so could assist in meeting the high-level goals of the Action Plan. The scheme is primarily concerned with carbon storage, but also recognises 'co-benefits' to biodiversity. Supported projects must show that protection is additional (i.e. can't be used to fund existing protected areas). REDD+ is just one of several carbon trading schemes that could be explored. A National REDD manager has been appointed and initial reports prepared and submitted to the Global Climate Fund (GCF)

<sup>2</sup>Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) is a mechanism developed by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It creates a financial value for the carbon stored in forests by offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. Developing countries would receive results-based payments for results-based actions. REDD+ goes beyond simply deforestation and forest degradation and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. (source: <https://www.unredd.net/about/what-is-redd-plus.html>)

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
3.3.1 Liaise/meet with relevant government agencies within the DFFE to explore how priority Cape Parrot forests identified can be integrated into existing strategies for the development of REDD+ in Limpop, Port St Johns and southern KZN forest regions; in particular identifying how actions needed for the conservation of Cape Parrots can be integrated into the design of REDD+ within the framework of <b>biodiversity co-benefits</b> and what safeguards can be put in place to ensure these co-benefits are met.	CPP	December 2023	Minutes of meetings. Key sites for Cape Parrots are integrated into REDD+ projects or additional actions needed ensure that this can be achieved.
3.3.2 Depending on the output of activity 2, additional activities might be identified to ensure that any potential for integrating key habitat into REDD+ is realised. These might include lobbying department to ensure progress with submitting REDD+ projects to the Green Climate Fund.	TBC	TBC	Key sites for Cape Parrots are integrated into REDD+ projects.
3.3.3 Explore potential for leveraging funding and protection of Mistbelt forests through other carbon trading schemes including informal or voluntary offsetting with South Africa based companies, and opportunities arising through the carbon tax and treasury/carbon tax rules.	CPP with expert input (Tony Knowles)	July 2023	List of funding possibilities identified

### 3.4 Education/sensitisation - Work with communities and stakeholders using key forest patches to realise behavioural change that stops activities leading to the loss and degradation of forests by building awareness, pride and livelihood-focused interventions

#### Threats addressed by this strategy:

- a) Unsustainable use of forest products leading to degradation and destruction of Mistbelt forest habitat,
- b) Illegal trapping of parrots for the pet trade

#### Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:

- a) The drivers of current patterns of behaviour that lead to illegal trapping/habitat degradation are understood and can be affected through education/sensitisation activities

- b) Unsustainable use of forest products leading to degradation and destruction of mistbelt forest habitat
- c) Illegal trapping of parrots for the pet trade threatens wild populations
- d) Support is received from communities and industry surrounding Cape Parrot habitat
- e) Education activities result in behaviour change

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
3.4.1 Explore potential for artificial nest site sponsorship opportunities.	CPP in EC & Limpopo	July 2021 (on-going)	Establish artificial nest sites with individual sites sponsored by corporates.
3.4.2. Capacitate/empower user groups adjacent to Cape Parrot habitat – (industry bodies, schools, youth agencies, Department of education, tourism info centres).	CPP in EC & Limpop; CPWG in KZN	Dec 2021 (on-going)	Communities involved in protecting the habitat and food sources of the Cape Parrot and assisting in programmes creating alternative food sources.
3.3.3. Events in relevant communities e.g. explore/adapt approaches used in ‘pride’ campaigns developed by RARE for other situations), using established community-based nursery as hubs	CPP in EC & Limpopo; CPWG in KZN.	January 2023 (on-going)	Successful events hosted in <b>all Cape Parrot breeding and feeding areas</b> with community participation and corporate involvement.
3.3.4. School programs initiated or developed further (books, games, stories, stickers, freebies).	CPP & WESAA in EC; CPWG in KZN.	January 2022 (on-going)	Develop and distribute books, games and other materials at a minimum of 5 schools in each of the areas where parrots breed and feed.
3.3.5. Investigate mechanisms to roll out educational projects 1-4 above across the species’ range.	CPP	January 2022 (on-going)	Coordinators in each province identified and established to take education drive forward.

### 3.5 Forest management and implementation

#### Threats addressed by this strategy:

- a) Unsustainable use of forest products leading to degradation and destruction of Mistbelt forest habitat,
- b) Illegal trapping of parrots for the pet trade
- c) Above a, b caused by lack of buy-in or support from key stakeholders: Governmental departments, farmers, traditional leaders or villagers.

**Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:**

- a) The drivers of current patterns of behaviour that lead to illegal trapping/habitat degradation are understood and can be affected through the engagement of stakeholders in forest management
- b) Buy-in and support from Governmental departments, local traditional-leaders, farmers and Tourism Units reduce habitat destruction, Cape Parrot capture
- c) Enough capacity and funding for responsible organisation to conduct the work
- d) Opportunities to develop alternative livelihoods lead to a reduction in those livelihood-related activities that cause forest degradation.
- e) If locals receive any form of social services specific to their needs, and reap those benefits, conservation perception by locals might improve.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible organisations</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Output</b>
3.5.1 Systematic planning to ID relevant governmental departments & programmes	CPP	December 2022	Database of relevant government departments and contacts. More buy-in, awareness and support.
3.5.2 Participatory management with: a) Forestry (DEFF, Private forestry companies).	b) CPP with AFC Areas. Needed: UKZN incl. CPWG in KZN. Limpopo?	b) Ongoing.	b) More active involvement.
3.5.2b) Hospitality/Tourism Units (Visitors Information Centres).	c) CPP with Amathole Mountain Escape Tourism/ Association Hogsback for the Amathole Areas. Cata community Tourism project. Coordinating body.	(c) Achieved in Hogsback in 2019. Ongoing	c) More awareness and public donations by using Visitor Information offices.
3.5.3. Include local communities in the developmental planning to implement activity 4:  a) Tribal Authorities/ Traditional Leaders: Engage tribal authorities.	a) Currently: CPP achieving this with Sompondo and	a) Ongoing	a) Locals participating in implementation of strategy 4.



	Zingcuka communities. Needed: UKZN incl. CPWG in KZN. Limpopo		
b) Forestry Company existing Liaison Structures.	b) Currently: CPP achieving this with Rance/AFC. Needed: in KZN & Limpopo (Safcol)	b) Ongoing	b) Local Awareness and support of the project.
c) Identify and engage Local councillors.	Needed in EC, KZN and Limpopo	c) Ongoing	c) Local municipal support and understanding.
3.5.4. Foster positive relationships by strengthening traditional activities / livelihoods of local communities and develop emerging economic activities.	Currently: CPP in EC. Needed: KZN and Limpopo ground work. Linking in existing NGOS: Wildlands; WESSA etc.	Ongoing	Earning trust from local communities and participation for Cape Parrot conservation. Understanding local community needs and cultural norms. Securing funding for incentivising local communities.
3.5.5. Promote participation in Cape Parrot conservation by providing incentives for locals.	Currently: CPP in EC. Needed: KZN and Limpopo ground work. Linking in existing NGOS: Wildlands; WESSA etc.	Ongoing	Participation from local communities in Cape Parrot conservation related activities.
3.5.6. Approach traditional royal households for verbal support behind Cape Parrot and Mistbelt Forest conservation.	CPP	July 2023	Letter of support from the traditional royal leaders, e.g. Xhosa king, to use in education campaigns, marketing and funding proposals.

## 4. Strategy: Law enforcement and policy development

**Strategy development team members:** Brent Coverdale [Brent.Coverdale@kznwildlife.com](mailto:Brent.Coverdale@kznwildlife.com), Steve McKean [Steve@conservation-outcomes.org](mailto:Steve@conservation-outcomes.org); Humbu Mafumo [Hmafumo@environment.gov.za](mailto:Hmafumo@environment.gov.za); Ian Taylor- [iantay@rancetimber.co.za](mailto:iantay@rancetimber.co.za), Luzuko Dali ([Luzuko.Dali@dedea.gov.za](mailto:Luzuko.Dali@dedea.gov.za)), Thabo Gwiji ([thabo.gwiji@dedea.gov.za](mailto:thabo.gwiji@dedea.gov.za)),

**CPAPCC focal group members:** Ashleigh Dore (EWT); Sonja Meintjies (DFFE); Humbu Mafumo (DFFE); Noluthando Bam; Susan Wishart (CPP)

**Group co-ordinator:** Susan Wishart (CPP)

*<sup>1</sup>It is important that entities are the mandated law enforcement agencies and where the gaps are in capacity, consider a MoU to ensure enforcement with the assistance of other entities such as NGOs. Law enforcement is a state role but it is important to think how capacity-building can be provided. Empower versus Capacitate – the words chosen are very important.*

### 4.1 Create an enabling policy and governance environment to guide and support Cape Parrot conservation

#### Threats addressed by this strategy:

Disjunct between provinces and organisations regarding regulation of land management and wildlife trade relevant to Cape Parrot Conservation

#### Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:

- Recommendations and changes in legislation will be implemented timeously.
- Biodiversity Management Plan will be adequately resourced and implemented, thereby ensuring the survival of the Cape Parrot and its habitat.
- The Co-ordinating body will monitor and ensure implementation of the BMP and Action Plan which is supported by all state entities.
- Conservation interest will hold the same social value as current social ills and unemployment demands.

#### 4.1.1. Policy development

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
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4.1.1.1 Develop a BMP <sup>1</sup> (IUCN status, value, stewardship, and action plan activities)	DFFE (Humbu Mafumo) with CPAPCC co-chairs	On hold	Gazetted BMP
4.1.1.2. Publish Non-Detrimental Findings (NDF) for Cape Parrots, currently in draft form	CPP working with SANBI/relevant government working groups etc.	July 2023	Published NDF
4.1.1.3. Exploration of opportunities for policy development specifically around regulating wild birds being introduced into controlled environments, including captive breeding facilities.	EWT (Ashleigh Dore)	<b>Completed</b>	Promulgated policy on the introduction of wild animals into controlled environments (Cape Parrot to be considered as a flagship)
4.1.1.4. Update mandatory permit conditions to include: participation of the studbook, adherence to Non-detrimental finding (if published), prohibit hybridization, report medical findings to studbook keeper. Set in legislation to be applicable. Also to ensure that permitting conditions are standard across provinces	CPP working with SANBI/relevant government working groups etc.	2024	Updated permitting system set in legislation and enforceable by law.
4.1.1.5. Create a protocol for wild bird rehabilitation in the event of injury or illness. Include standardised protocol for dealing with PBFDF positive birds as well as the collection and storage of - and sampling from - dead specimens. As part of this, include standardised protocol for disease screening and health monitoring of captive population to tie in with permitting.	WBT	<b>Completed</b>	SOP finalised and agreed by CPAPCC.

<sup>1</sup> The BMP aims to provide for the long-term survival of a species in the wild and to provide a platform for an implementing organisation or responsible entity as appointed by the Minister to monitor and report on the progress regarding the implementation of the BMP.

## 4.2 Empower/Capacitate/Assist and empower law enforcement agencies

### Threats addressed by this strategy:

Habitat degradation and illegal persecution and capture of Cape Parrots due to lack of Law enforcement (Investigations and Prosecutions).

### Key assumptions made in deciding that this strategy will have a positive impact on the target goals:

- a) The penalties after prosecutions will serve as a deterrent.
- b) Effective implementation will result in a detection of loopholes in the law (Is it poor enforcement or is it ineffective legislation?).
- c) That there is a real demand for Cape Parrots being removed from the wild.
- d) Corruption is not an option for the enforcement officers.
- e) Funding is available to facilitate law enforcement when and where needed

### 4.2.1. Law/Legislation

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
4.2.1.1 Review and assess existing legislation and policy governing Cape Parrots and its habitat to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Assess the effectiveness of legislation and policy in conserving the Cape Parrot and its habitat.</li> <li>b. Assess the impact (negative and positive) of policy and legislation on conserving the Cape Parrot and its habitat.</li> <li>c. Communicate the outcomes of activity 4.2.1.1 to the respective departments/agencies responsible for conserving Cape Parrots and their habitat.</li> </ol>	EWT	<b>Completed</b>	Report with recommendations, if needed.  Communication letter and report

#### 4.2.2. Law enforcement

Activities	Responsible organisations	Timeline	Output
4.2.2.1a. Engage all relevant law enforcement agencies (customs vs SAPS vs governmental departments) to explore law enforcement challenges and opportunities regarding: 1) direct threats to Cape Parrots (e.g. illegal capture and persecution of wild Cape Parrots); and 2) threats to their Mistbelt forest habitat and ecological integrity (e.g. presence of livestock in forests, illegal hunting, illegal use of wood forest products)	CPP with DFFE (Sonja Meintjes)	Early 2023	Formal report of agencies targeted highlighting challenges to law enforcement and opportunities to overcome them.
4.2.2.1b. Compile a list of implementable action/s to address the issues highlighted in Activity 3.1.a.	CPP with DFFE (Sonja Meintjes)	July 2023	Formal report with a plan of implementation agreed upon by government.
4.2.2.2. In collaboration with EMI and SAPS, identify champion investigators for offences relating to Cape Parrots and work to support these champions.* Enabling EMIs to enforce the NFA has been proposed as an important way forward for enforcement and needs to be followed-up	CPP with DFFE (Sonja Meintjes)	2023	Persecution of poachers
4.2.2.3. Prioritise Cape Parrots and their habitat within the relevant LEA forums (NBIF, WG1 and WG4) to highlight specific law enforcement issues.	CPAPCC IC with EWT and DFFE	July 2021 - ongoing	Presentations, meeting minutes and registers.
4.2.2.4. Develop a Cape Parrot handling and care pamphlet to accompany the DFFE Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for seizure/confiscation of illegally kept wild animals – This will include relevant contact details, Evidence collection (live vs dead bird) (type), etc.	CPP with DFFE (Sonja Meintjes)	<b>Completed</b>	SOP on seizure of live wild species has been developed by DFFE

3.5a. Ensure that the <u>Cape Parrot</u> and <u>habitat</u> awareness in regards to law is added into the training of law enforcement.	TBC	TBC	Amended training content.
b. Run a training course (linked to Activity 3.6a).	TBC	TBC	Course attendance register.
c. Develop a monitoring framework to assess effectiveness of training modules.	TBC	TBC	Monitoring protocol.

## Appendix I Final Terms of Reference for the Cape Parrot Action Plan

# Cape Parrot Action Plan Coordination Committee

### *Terms of Reference*

#### **Background**

Before 2017, the Cape Parrot was listed as one of three subspecies (*Poicephalus robustus robustus*), along with the Grey-headed (*P. r. suahelicus*) and Brown-necked Parrots (*P. r. fuscicollis*). It wasn't until 2017, following a molecular systematics study, that the Cape Parrot became recognised as a distinct species, *Poicephalus robustus*. This action prompted a reassessment of conservation priorities leading to the culmination of the Action Plan Workshop held in Hogsback in September 2019.

The Cape Parrot Action Plan Workshop was a two-day meeting of a variety of stakeholders aimed at reinvigorating conservation actions for the species and its habitat. More importantly, attendees were tasked with identifying and deciding on sets of activities that will guide and steer conservation work in the right direction to ensure the future of the species in the wild. The overarching vision is:

*'A thriving population of Cape Parrots acting as a flagship for the protection and recovery of indigenous forests in South Africa, for the shared benefit of people and nature'.*

A total of 90 activities were prioritised that tackle the most important threats: habitat loss, lack of nesting sites and food, disease and illegal trade. These activities are to become the shared responsibility of the 23 organisations, departments, institutions and private individuals involved, with clear deadlines set and mechanisms for feedback in place.

The single activity that was given the highest priority was the establishment of a species and habitat Action Group: a body of stakeholders that have the sole purpose of collectively working to see this Action Plan set into motion. This Action Group would have, at its helm, a committee comprising regional and topic focal point representatives. A coordinator would be an essential part of its success, ensuring an open point of communication between stakeholders and focal point representatives, arranging annual meetings of the Action Group where feedback would be given, and coordinating the implementation of the Action Plan through direct communication with responsible organisations.

**The Terms of Reference ("ToR") of the Cape Parrot Action Plan Coordination Committee ("CPAPCC") are as follows:**

1. The purpose of CPAPCC is to conduct activities in support of the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of actions outlined in the Cape Parrot and Mistbelt Forest Conservation Action Plan published in March 2020.
2. The activities outlined in the plan are to be coordinated by the CPAPCC and carried out by those individuals, organisations, institutions and/or government departments working to conserve Cape Parrots and mistbelt forests.
3. The CPAPCC consists of the following members:
  - Chair
  - Implementation Coordinator
  - Regional focal point representative(s)
    - o Eastern Cape
    - o KwaZulu-Natal
    - o Limpopo
  - Topic focal point representative(s)

- Species conservation
  - Habitat conservation
  - Ex situ management
  - Community engagement
  - Policies and law enforcement
  - Research
  - Disease
4. CPAPCC members will commit to meet in person or via an online platform once per year, and in addition via online platforms at least once per year. These meetings will be coordinated by the elected CPAPCC chairperson and the Implementation Coordinator. Members are responsible for their own travel costs to attend meetings in person unless otherwise indicated by the CPAPCC committee.
  5. The activities of the CPAPCC will be supported financially through the Cape Parrot Action Plan Fund sought and derived through donations by organisations and individuals. This will be managed by the CPAPCC Implementation Coordinator. Funds will be managed within a separate CPAPCC bank account, to be established and administered by the Wild Bird Trust (“WBT”) Financial Administrator, with any changes to be the decision of the CPAPCC. Annual financial records relating to these monies will be audited and presented to the CPAPCC. Decisions on expenses will be discussed at CPAPCC Coordinator Advisory Panel meetings or via email to get consensus on new expenditure items.

#### **CPAPCC Chair**

6. The Chair of the CPAPCC will be elected by the members of the CPAPCC for a term of two years. At the end of their term, the CPAPCC can re-elect the Chairperson for a further two years or nominate a new chairperson for election, and where possible this is to be rotated across affiliated organisations. The Chairperson and/or organisation/department should not serve a continuous term of more than six years.

#### **CPAPCC Coordinator Advisory Panel**

7. Comprises 3-4 individuals, elected and headed by the Chair, and is tasked with providing guidance and support to the CPAPCC Implementation Coordinator as required.

#### **CPAPCC Implementation Coordinator**

8. The Implementation Coordinator shall receive financial compensation commensurate with the role. Financial support for the Implementation Coordinator will come from a Cape Parrot Action Plan Fund (see point 17) after an appointment process discussed with the CPAPCC Coordinator Advisory Panel and a subsequent contractual agreement is signed. The coordinator will report to, and receive direction as well as guidance from the CPAPCC Coordinator Advisory Panel. The coordinator will provide regular updates in the form of monthly reports on activities to the CPAPCC via email. Supervision of the coordinator’s day-to-day activities will be the responsibility of the WBT’s Project Manager with feedback to the CPAPCC. The Implementation Coordinator’s contract shall fall under the WBT for administrative purposes, but functions and job description of the coordinator will be determined solely by the CPAPCC. Employment will be on a one-year contract, with hiring and contract termination decisions taken by the CPAPCC.
  - a. The Implementation Coordinator shall be responsible for:
    - i. Coordinating the implementation and monitoring of the Cape Parrot and Mistbelt Forest Conservation Action Plan;



- ii. Coordination of CPAPCC meetings and other meetings as required for implementation of the Cape Parrot and Mistbelt Forest Conservation Action Plan;
- iii. Liaising with all focal point representatives;
- iv. Tracking progress and preparation of annual implementation progress reports;
- v. Coordinating and developing biannual Cape Parrot and Mistbelt Forest Conservation Action Plan Newsletters;
- vi. Together with the assigned CPAPCC bookkeeper (Wild Bird Trust), managing the budget provided by the Cape Parrot Action Plan Fund responsibly and within budgetary limits.

### **CPAPCC members and focal point representatives**

9. All CPAPCC members should sign this ToR which will also serve as LoA (Letter of Agreement) upon acceptance of the voluntary role to serve on the CPAPCC. Participation in meetings or CPAPCC discussions will not be permitted until a signed ToR is received by the CPAPCC Implementation Coordinator.
10. CPAPCC members and focal point representatives will work with the CPAPCC Implementation Coordinator, the government and civil society agencies and other stakeholders to facilitate the coordinated implementation of the plan.
11. CPAPCC members and focal point representatives will be required to attend at least 50% of meetings within an annual cycle and apologies prior to the meeting must be provided if attendance is not possible. Joining of meetings via online portals will be facilitated where possible to encourage attendance.
12. Members of the initial CPAPCC were determined through their respective involvement during the Cape Parrot Action Plan meeting held in Hogsback, Eastern Cape on 26-27 September 2019.
13. Subsequently, new members will be nominated by an existing CPAPCC member and at least 66% of the CPAPCC must agree to this nomination prior to acceptance as a new member on the CPAPCC. Ad hoc members can be appointed by the CPAPCC as required.
14. Members can serve on the CPAPCC indefinitely, however, all members will be reviewed on an annual basis and can step down from the CPAPCC should they wish to at the end of each calendar year.
15. A member of the CPAPCC acknowledges that their participation is voluntary, and all work conducted on behalf of the CPAPCC is done so without any financial or other forms of compensation.
16. A CPAPCC member commits to conduct themselves in a manner that is professional and does not bring the CPAPCC nor its partner organisations into disrepute.

### **Budget and expenses**

17. The budget is derived from the specific needs arising from the Action Plan Workshop and was agreed upon by the Action Plan organising committee. The annual budget is managed by the Implementation Coordinator and overseen by the Action Group Chair together with the assigned CPAPCC bookkeeper (Wild Bird Trust), so that it is managed according to the budget provided by the Cape Parrot Action Plan Fund and agreed by the CPAPCC and within budgetary limits.

### **Intellectual property**

18. The parties agree that any intellectual property which is jointly developed through activities covered under this ToR, can be used by either party for non-profit, non-commercial purposes after

obtaining consent from the CPAPCC and with a Memorandum of Agreement and/or Non-disclosure Agreement with the CPAPCC.

19. In the event that intellectual property generated through activities covered under this ToR generates an unexpected commercial product, patent, or other financial gain, the intellectual property shall be shared equitably amongst the parties, and after formal written agreement has been negotiated between the parties.
20. All other intellectual property used in the implementation of the ToR will remain the property of the party that provided it. This property can be used by either party for purposes covered by the ToR, but consent must be obtained from the owner of the property before using it for purposes not covered by the ToR. Where applicable a Memorandum of Agreement and/or Non-disclosure Agreement between the CPAPCC and the providing party may need to be developed.
21. Data required for the Cape Parrot Action Plan are often collected, analysed and/ or provided by other research, government and/ non-government entities who have ownership of the data. Consequently, if these data are used by the CPAPCC (even if provided by a member of the CPAPCC), for activities outlined in the Action Plan, these should be used only once a MoU or NDA has been signed by all affected persons.

### **Dispute resolutions**

22. The CPAPCC members and associated parties agree that any potential disputes arising from the interpretation, implementation and/or validity of this ToR will be settled amicably and in a spirit of collaboration and good faith and, if necessary, through a mediator who is acceptable to both parties. If no agreement can be reached after the intervention of a mediator, then either party will be entitled to terminate their involvement with the CPAPCC, as contemplated in clause 14 above.
23. A person wishing to resolve a dispute must notify the other party or parties to the dispute as well as the Chair and advisory panel of the CPAPCC, setting out full particulars of the matter in dispute; within 21 working days of receipt of the notice the parties must agree on the appointment of a mediator, failing which a mediator is to be appointed by the CPAPCC advisory panel. The other parties to the dispute shall have the right to make written representations to the mediator within 14 days of their appointment and the mediator shall then endeavour to resolve the dispute in accordance with clauses 22 and 23 above.

### **Declaration of intent to serve on the CPAPCC committee:**

I \_\_\_\_\_ (*full name*), of  
\_\_\_\_\_ (*organisation/affiliation*) declare my interest to serve as a member of the Cape Parrot Action Plan Coordinating Committee (CPAPCC). I accept the terms stipulated in this Terms of Reference document and will provide appropriate notice of 30 days prior to any resignation from the CPAPCC.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

### Contact details

Email:

Telephone:

## Appendix II List of current CPAPCC members and contact details

Name	Organisation	Focal group	Email
Ashleigh Dore	EWT	Policies and law enforcement	ashleighd@ewt.org.za
Brent Coverdale	EKZNW	KZN & Habitat	brent.coverdale@kznwildlife.com
Cassie Carstens	WBT	Research	hogsback@wildbirdtrust.com
Cindy-Lee Cloete	WESSA	Community engagement	cindy.cloete@wessa.co.za
Clare Padfield	WBT	Research	clare@wildbirdtrust.com
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