



Report on the implementation of AEW A for the period 2018-2020

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2018-2020 was approved by the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7, 4-8 December 2018, Durban, South Africa) through Resolution 7.1 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 15th meeting (11-13 December 2019, Bristol, UK) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEW A Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEW A Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. By Resolution 7.1 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 8th Session of the MOP was set at 180 days before the opening date of MOP8, which was scheduled to take place on 5-9 October 2021 in Hungary; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports was Thursday 8 April 2021.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format for MOP8 reports was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which was administered through a separate reporting process on the population status of AEW A-listed (native) and non-native species of waterbirds for the period 2013-2018. This reporting process was concluded on 30 June 2020 as agreed by MOP7. Therefore, this report does not contain Chapter 3.

The AEW A National Reports 2018-2020 were compiled and submitted through the AEW A Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEW A Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> The United Republic of Tanzania

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 01 November 1999

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).

EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.

>>> None

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

>>> Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – The Wildlife Division

Name and title of the head of institution

>>> Dr. Maurus J. Msuha

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Government City - Mtumba, Prime Minister's Street

P.O.Box

>>> 40472-DODOMA.

Postal code

>>> +255

City

>>> DODOMA

Country

>>> Tanzania

Telephone

>>> +255 767 384678

Fax

>>> +255 22 2863496 / 2865836

E-mail

>>> dw@maliasili.go.tz

Website

>>> www.maliasili.go.tz

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

>>> Mr. Elisante ombeni Leguma

Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – The Wildlife Division

Mailing address - Street and number

>>> Government City - Mtumba, Prime Minister's Street

P.O.Box

>>> 40472-DODOMA.

Postal code

>>> +255

City

>>> DODOMA

Country

>>> Tanzania

Telephone

>>> +255 652 481703

Fax
>>> +255-222865836

E-mail
>>> elisante.leguma@maliasili.go.tz

Website
>>> www.maliasili.go.tz

Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP
>>> -

Affiliation (institution, department)
>>> -

Mailing address - Street and number
>>> -

P.O.Box
>>> -

Postal code
>>> -

City
>>> -

Country
>>> -

Telephone
>>> -

Fax
>>> -

E-mail
>>> -

Website
>>> -

Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP
>>> -

Affiliation (institution, department)
>>> -

Mailing address - Street and number
>>> -

P.O.Box
>>> -

Postal code
>>> -

City
>>> -

Country

>>> -

Telephone

>>> -

Fax

>>> -

E-mail

>>> -

Website

>>> -

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2018-2020

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2018-2020

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

>>> Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, Nature Tanzania and University of Dar es Salaam

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP7, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The government has reviewed the Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009 vide Written Laws miscellaneous amendment No. 5 of 2020. The review allows the establishment of the Wildlife and Forest Conservation Services which looks after all protected areas in the country. Review of specific laws of institutions managing protected Areas (National Park Act Cap 282 and Ngorongoro Conservation Act Cap 284) is under way. The government will take a due consideration of the proposal made in Annex III of Table 1 as appropriate during the review process.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> As mentioned in 4.1.1

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Attachment to Question 3.xlsx](#)

4. Please confirm whether there is an open hunting season for the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon

below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[United_Republic_of_Tanzania_Q4_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#)

5. Please confirm whether taking is regulated for the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[United_Republic_of_Tanzania_Q5_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColB_\(1\).xlsx](#)

6. Please indicate if any of the following modes of taking are prohibited in your country: snares, limes, hooks, live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys, tape recorders and other electronic devices, electrocuting devices, artificial light sources, mirrors and other dazzling devices, devices for illuminating targets, sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter, explosives, nets, traps, poison, poisoned or anesthetic baits, semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition, hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea), other non-selective modes of taking. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

Yes, one or more modes of taking have been prohibited

Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Limes

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Electrocuting devices
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Artificial light sources
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Mirrors and other dazzling devices
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Devices for illuminating targets
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Explosives
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Nets
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Traps
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Poison
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits
 Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited
>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 and Tourist hunting regulations of 2015 and its amendments of 2017 and 2019.

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of

ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 and Tourist hunting regulations of 2015 and its amendments of 2017 and 2019.

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 and Tourist hunting regulations of 2015 and its amendments of 2017 and 2019

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

Please specify which other non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

>>> Missile, explosives, spear, fence or enclosure

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> It is prohibited under the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 and Tourist hunting regulations of 2015 and its amendments of 2017 and 2019

If one or more non-selective modes of taking have not been prohibited, please explain the reasons

>>> To ensure that any off-take is sustainable.

7. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

8. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

9. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> In Tanzania all species are protected under the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 and specific management authority laws (Tanzania National Parks Cap 282, Ngorongoro Conservation Act. Cap 284, Forest Act Cap. 323, Marine Park and Reserve Act No. 29 of 1994).

The government has reviewed the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 to allow for establishment of Wildlife and Forest Service to ensure protection and management of wildlife and forest resources. This implies the transformation of the wildlife and forest sector into paramilitary in order to ensure conservation, management, utilisation and protection of wildlife and forest resources as well as providing education on wildlife and forests so as to create public awareness and support for wildlife, forests and bee policies. However, when a specific species or business has potential adverse threat, the government prepares a species specific measures to enforce the domestic legislations. In this respect, the Government has maintained the export suspension for live animals including birds in order to mainstream internal controls before re-opening.

Was a review undertaken before MOP7?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Review of the Law is a lengthy process as it involves a number of players until it is finalized.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

10. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> Review made was geared on transformation of the wildlife and forest sub-sectors into paramilitary to ensure conservation, management, sustainable utilisation and protection of wildlife and forests resources.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures

>>> Off-take of birds and/or eggs of all bird species in the country is regulated by the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 and its subsequent regulations. The object of such legal measures are taken towards maintaining populations to a favorable conservation status and to ensure, that any taking if so permitted is subjected to the best available knowledge of population dynamics, to ensure sustainable utilization.

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

11. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Madagascar Pond-heron / *Ardeola idea*

National Plan for Madagascar Pond-heron / *Ardeola idea*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Most of the important bird areas are managed by Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) and Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS). Most of the protected areas have management plan of which all aspects of conservation of all species include MPH are taken on board. Should the conservation status of this bird warrant for the development of the NSAP, the government will decide in due time.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> some of the actions taken include law enforcement, awareness creation on the role of conservation and benefits thereafter, bird counting in the most important bird areas in order to establish population data, habitat suitability and challenges facing bird conservation.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Insufficient implementation – few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> Not specific to ISSAPs but general all species benefit by conservation/Protection/sustainable use endeavor in protected/conservation areas. None of these actions were taken specific to ISSAPs but general all species benefit by any conservation/protection/sustainable use endeavor.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex*

National Plan for Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex*

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> The ministry is intending to develop the NSAP for Shoe billed stork. However, insufficient financial

resources has been an obstacle.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> The government through conservation organisation (TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA & TFS) have conduct patrol, community conservation awareness and support to community livelihood. These activities are conducted on daily bases as part of the implementation of Annual Work Plan and Budget of each protected Areas and have contributed significantly to the conservation of wildlife and their habitat.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Insufficient implementation – few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> No ISSAP developed because of insufficient funding.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

Grey Crowned-crane / *Balearica regulorum* **National Plan for Grey Crowned-crane / *Balearica regulorum***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Most of the important areas for this bird are found in the protected areas (National Parks, Game Reserves, Game Controlled Area, Ngorongoro Conservation Area or Forest Reserves which are managed by Law. Despite the existing legal framework, insufficient funding has been a limiting factor for the development of NSAP. Should the financial resources available and priorities the NSAP will be developed.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> The government through conservation organisation (TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA & TFS) have conduct patrol, community conservation awareness and support to community livelihood. These activities are conducted on daily bases as part of the implementation of Annual Work Plan and Budget of each protected Areas and have contributed significantly to the conservation of wildlife and their habitat.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Insufficient implementation – few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> Since there is no SAP for this bird, most of intervention have been undertaken to address all birds in the aspects of awareness creation, law enforcement. However, insufficient funding remained as an obstacle in the development of the NP which could integrate all aspects of ISSAP.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

Corncrake / *Crex crex* **National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex***

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Financial constrains has been the major factor. However, as mentioned earlier, most of the important bird areas are located in projected areas with Management plan in place. Therefore, this specie benefits from conservation /protection/ sustainable use endeavor in protected/conservation areas.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> The government through TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA & TFS have conducts patrol, ecological monitoring, community conservation awareness and support to community livelihood. These activities are conducted on daily bases as part of the implementation of Annual Work Plan and Budget of each protected Areas and have contributed significantly to the conservation of wildlife and their habitat.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the

ISSAP

Insufficient implementation – few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> Since there is no SAP for this bird, most of intervention have been undertaken to address all birds in the aspects of awareness creation, law enforcement. However, insufficient funding remained as an obstacle in the development of the NP which could integrate all aspects of ISSAP.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

Great Snipe / Gallinago media National Plan for Great Snipe / Gallinago media

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> In Tanzania all species (native and migrant) are protected under the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 of 2009 and specific management authority laws (Tanzania National Parks Cap 282, Ngorongoro Conservation Act. Cap 284, Forest Act Cap. 323, Marine Park and Reserve Act No. 29 of 1994).

However, when a specific species is under the potential adverse threat, the government prepares a species specific Management/Action Plan to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the species in question. Some of the species that the government has prepared management plan include elephant, rhino, lesser flamingo, chimpanzee, giraffe, wild dog.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> The government through TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA & TFS have conducts patrol, ecological monitoring, community conservation awareness and support to community livelihood. These activities are conducted on daily bases as part of the implementation of Annual Work Plan and Budget of each protected Areas and have contributed significantly to the conservation of wildlife and their habitat.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Insufficient implementation – few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> Since there is no SAP for this bird, most of intervention have been undertaken to address all birds in the aspects of awareness creation, law enforcement. However, insufficient funding remained as an obstacle in the development of the NP which could integrate all aspects of ISSAP.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni National Plan for Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Most of the important areas for this bird are found within the protected areas which are managed by the Government. Most of the protected areas have Management Plan which address conservation of all species. Should the conservation status of any species warrant for the development of the NSAP/Management Plan, the government will decide in due time.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> The government through TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA & TFS conducts patrol, ecological monitoring and awareness raising campaigns on the conservation and management of all species in the country using Radio, TV, meetings and seminars, social as well as printed media. These activities are conducted based on Annual Work Plan and Budget of each protected Areas and contributed significantly to the conservation of wildlife and their habitat.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Insufficient implementation – few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> Since there is no SAP for this bird, most of intervention have been undertaken to address all birds in the aspects of awareness creation, law enforcement. However, insufficient funding remained as an obstacle in the development of the NP which could integrate all aspects of ISSAP.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

Maccoa Duck / Oxyura maccoa

National Plan for Maccoa Duck / Oxyura maccoa

No NP, but actions implemented

Please explain the reasons for having no NP in place

>>> Most of the important areas for this bird are found within the protected areas which are managed by the Government. Most of the protected areas have Management Plan which address conservation of all species. Should the conservation status of any species warrant for the development of the NSAP/Management Plan, the government will decide in due time.

Please provide a description of the actions implemented

>>> The government through TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA & TFS conducts patrol, ecological monitoring and awareness raising campaigns on the conservation and management of all species in the country using Radio, TV, meetings and seminars, social as well as printed media. These activities are conducted based on Annual Work Plan and Budget of each protected Areas and contributed significantly to the conservation of wildlife and their habitat.

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Insufficient implementation - few of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the ISSAP

Please provide details and reasons for the insufficient implementation.

>>> Since there is no SAP for this bird, most of intervention have been undertaken to address all birds in the aspects of awareness creation, law enforcement. However, insufficient funding remained as an obstacle in the development of the NP which could integrate all aspects of ISSAP.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

Lesser Flamingo / Phoeniconaias minor

National Plan for Lesser Flamingo / Phoeniconaias minor

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

>>> Tanzania National Single Species Action Plan 2010-2020 for the Conservation of the Lesser Flamingo (Phoeniconaias minor)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[TZ Lesser Flamingo Action Plan Final.pdf](#)

Please rate the degree of current implementation of the plan taking into account the time schedule of the ISSAP

Advanced implementation - most of the actions are underway as per the time schedule of the plan

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of implementation.

>>> The government has conducted the following

- a. Wetlands Inventory and Resource Assessment Guide developed - 2013
- b. wetlands Resource survey team trained in resource assessment tools - 2013
- c. Lake Natron wetlands Resource Assessed - 2014
- d. Conducted three workshops on Wetlands resources management Lake Natron Authorities - 2013
- e. Developed Guidelines for Designation of Wetlands Reserve Areas and developed draft wetlands conservation regulations - 2014

- f. Conducted Zonation Mapping and Wetland Reserve Plan of Lake Natron Ramsar Site - 2014
- g. Initiated Gazettement of Lake Natron as a Wetlands Reserve-One workshop conducted with local authorities - 2014
- h. Developed various CEPA materials including National CEAPA resource book-2012
- i. Raised awareness to Local Authorities and village members on wise use zonation through two world wetlands day commemorations-2014
- j. Established LF SSAP-2011
- k. Established Lake Natron Tourism Development Plan 2020 - 2025
- l. (https://www.birdlife.org/sites/default/files/final_tdp_pgs_signed.pdf)
- m. In collaboration with stakeholders established a community revolving fund supported ecotourism development, catchment restoration, and planted more than 4000 indigenous trees.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

12. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> chiefly insufficient funding

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

13. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Funding has been a huge challenge.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> The authority is in the process of constituting the AEWA working group in order to coordinate the implementation of AEWA in the country. However, in the mean time all species issues are incorporated in the Strategic Plans of TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA and TFS.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

15. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

No

16. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The single species action plan development uses the AEWA guidelines for the preparation. Further more action plan should be forwarded to AEWA Secretariat before being officially implemented.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Single Species Action Plans

>>> -

4.3 Emergency Measures

17. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

No emergency situation has occurred

18. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?

No

19. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Authority has used the guidelines in monitoring purposes since there is no any emergency reported in the period under review .

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.3. Emergency Measures

>>> -

4.4 Re-establishments

20. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There are no immediate plans for re-establishment since there is no waterbird species disappeared from the country and for which it would be relevant for re-establishment. The general policy in the country is to protect, conserve and maintain habitats for wildlife including bird species.

21. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Tanzania as member of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (CITES, CMS, CBD) has well developed legal framework for re-establishment of species of which their population is facing threat of extinction. The Wildlife Conservation Act . No 5 of 2009 and subsequent regulations allows for import of any species from another country for re-introduction or re-establishment. in this arrangement, in 2019 the government has been able to import nine black rhinos from South Africa.

22. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species/population listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

23. Has your country used the AEWA conservation Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> The government has not made any attempt to translocate waterbirds. should the conservation status of any waterbird warrant for translocation, the government will apply the AEWA conservation guidelines on translocation as appropriate.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.4. Re-establishments

>>> There is no need for such action since there is no waterbird species disappeared in the country and for which it would be relevant to re-establishment. The country's general policy is to conserve the habitats for wildlife.

4.5 Introductions

24. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> Introductions of non-native species are ruled and controlled by the United Republic of Tanzania Law. Introduction of any species should be based on scientific information, good practice and should have an approval by the relevant authority. For example, incase of wildlife, any introduction should have a permit obtained from Director of Wildlife. Director could issue the permit after consultation with Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI). There are no known introductions of waterbirds in the country so far.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

25. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

Yes, and being enforced

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> Wildlife Conservation Act 2009, Part XII section 90, adopted by the Parliament and enforced by Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism - Wildlife Division.

The Wildlife Conservation (Management of Wildlife Captive Facilities) Regulations, 2020, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism - Wildlife Division

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The regulations provides a regulatory framework for establishment and management of captive facilities (Wildlife Ranch, Farm, Breeding Facility, zoo, Game Sanctuary, orphanage centres).

26. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> Introductions of non-native waterbird species are ruled and controlled by the United Republic of Tanzania Laws which also consider MEAs guidelines and regulations. The Laws clearly and strictly regulates any introduction of species. Any introduction of species requires approval by the Tanzania authority after being satisfied that the introduction will have no negative impact to the introduced and resident species. There are no known introductions of waterbirds in the country so far.

27. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> Water hyacinth is an example of invasive species in the Lake Victoria and the government has been using

mechanical methods of eradicating the species. Water hyacinth population has negative and positive impacts to the lake ecosystem but the extent of the impacts to the migratory waterbirds is not very clear. ways

28. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Introductions of any species in the United Republic of Tanzania is controlled by the domestic legislation and international agreements that Tanzania has ratified. Any introduction of species requires approval by the Tanzania authority after being satisfied that the introduction will have no have any detrimental impact to the introduced and resident species. There are no known introductions of waterbirds in the country so far.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.5. Introductions

>>> -

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

39. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))

Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

>>> Important Bird Areas in Tanzania Baker, Elizabeth and Baker, Neil 2002; Publisher: Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Have you reviewed, confirmed and communicated to the AEWA Secretariat after MOP7 the inventory of known nationally and internationally important sites in your country?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Financial constraints to implement this activity.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

40. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Listing of sites was done using available knowledge of breeding and non-breeding season distributions and census results, including coordinated ringing programmes as well as determining the migration routes of all populations. During identification and publication of the sites, AEWA administrative authority in the country was consulted and participated in identification of the sites.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Habitat Inventories

>>> -

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

41. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Inadequate financial resources

For the national protected area network

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Inadequate funding

42. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with

the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.3)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

>>> 77

Total area (ha)

>>> 16,675225

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 27

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 13,902496

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> More than 30% of the country is set aside protected and conservation areas where most of AEWA species are protected (there are 22 National Parks, 22 Game Reserves, one Ngorongoro Conservation Area, 30 Game Controlled Areas 600 Forest Reserves, 4 Ramsar Sites 22 Wildlife Management Areas and 21 Marine Parks and Reserves). Furthermore there is a number of IBAs, Wildlife Corridors, Nature Reserves, World Heritage Sites, Man and Biosphere Reserve etc. all these areas are packed with migratory waterbirds

Internationally important protected sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

>>> 17

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> Implementation of some of the activities are delayed due to limited funding

Internationally important sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

>>> 17

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> Implementation of some of the activities are delayed due to untimely availability of funds

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

>>> <http://www.tanzaniaparks.com/>

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Most of the important bird areas are found in the Protected Areas established by the law and managed by government or local community in case of wildlife management areas.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this strategy / plan

>>> <http://www.tanzaniaparks.com/>; <http://www.tawa.go.tz>; <http://www.ncaa.go.tz> and <http://www.tfs.go.tz>,

Has it been implemented?

Yes, being implemented

Please provide details, including when it is expected to be concluded

>>> ongoing process

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

44. Is the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds integrated into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.4)

Yes, partially

Please provide details and reasons for partial integration

>>> Land use policy and decision making in Tanzania takes recognized the existing protected areas, important areas protected or reserved for a specific purpose. Most of the important water catchment areas are protected and some of them are found in National Parks, Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Ngorongoro Conservation Areas, Wildlife Management Areas, Forest Reserves or Nature Reserves. As noted previously, most important bird areas are found in the mentioned areas therefore, important bird areas are not in isolation.

If available, please provide best practice examples of integration of the flyway site network into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes

>>> -

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

45. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The State Party continues to establishing conservation areas for the purpose of conserving habitats important for wildlife species include the waterbirds populations. Also as stipulated in AEWA guidelines the state party promotes high environmental standards in the planning for the management of these areas to minimize any negative impacts on the populations in conservation areas.

46. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please give examples of how you have used the CSN Tool

>>> For Identification and designation of sites for different management purpose such as Ramsar site, important birds areas etc. Sources of information on availability and status of waterbird species in the area for prioritization on management actions.

47. Following MOP7, has your country been involved in the establishment of innovative, international, multi-stakeholder partnerships to guide the development and implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details on each partnership arrangement your country has been involved in

>>> Global Wildlife Program under World Bank

Have a specific project or projects been established under the partnership arrangement(s) to implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment?

Yes

Please provide details on each project initiative

>>> The authority in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is implementing a project "combating poaching and the illegal wildlife trade in Tanzania through an integrated Approach". This project is funded by Global Environmental Facility. it aim at supporting the government to combat poaching and the illegal trade in wildlife.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

>>> -

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

48. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> The Government has designated a National Quota Allocation Advisory Committee to advise on quota setting for all species hunting including water birds. Quota setting is based on population data, hunting success, quota utilization, threats and habitat variability. Furthermore, in quota setting the authority use the precautionary and adaptive management principles

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

49. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species/populations listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

Yes

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All AEWA species occurring in your country

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

Only part of the territory of your country

>>> Important bird areas depending on the availability of funds and man power.

Does it cover the following? (tick where applicable and provide details)

All forms of waterbird harvesting

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> The authority has developed a tourist hunting revenue collection system, this system records the quota issues, areas where birds hunted, number of bird killed and revenue. Likewise, during hunting, game scouts collect data on the area where the bird is taken, status of the habitat and any other information on threats. On the other hand, park management have ecological units that are responsible for the collection of various data on all species for management purposes.

50. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))

No

Please explain the reasons and barriers to introduction of legislation

>>> Currently, there is no legislation restrict the use of lead shot on wetlands. Recognizing the impact of the use of lead shots, the authority has been conducting awareness raising activities to the hunting communities on the use of lead shots in bird ecology. However, there is no any study conducted to determine the impact of lead shot on bird ecology as the level of bird hunting is very low.

Has your country introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning fully the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Currently, there is no legislation restrict the use of lead shot on wetlands. Recognizing the impact of the use of lead shots, the authority has been conducting awareness raising activities to the hunting communities on the use of lead shots in bird ecology. However, there is no any study conducted to determine the impact of lead shot on bird ecology as the level of bird hunting is very low.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

51. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> Tanzania has experienced poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife between 2009 and 2014, mostly targeting elephants and rhinos. Elephant populations declined to an estimated 43,000 elephants and global seizure records by TRAFFIC International in 2014 indicated that at least 45 tons of elephant ivory had been shipped illegally from/through Tanzania to international markets in Asia than from any other African country since 2009. The government instituted various measures including

- a. Development of the National Strategy to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade 2014 - 2019,
 - b. Establishment of National Taskforce Anti-Poaching (NTAP) in 2016 with a view of achieving highly coordinated and intelligence-led, joint anti-poaching operations.
 - c. Establishment of Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) in 2016 as an autonomous organ for effective management of all wildlife resources outside the jurisdiction of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) and the Tanzania National Parks.
 - d. Transformation of wildlife authorities into Paramilitary Unit.
 - e. Intensification of security at exit/entry points (Airports, Seaports and border).
 - f. Regular patrols and special intelligence-led operations have been intensified in and around core protected areas, putting many efforts into intelligence, investigation and prosecution of poaching syndicates.
 - g. Enhanced cooperation with wildlife products consumer countries. For instance, we have signed MoU with China to collaborate in combating illegal trade in wildlife.
 - h. Review of laws and regulations to administer strict penalties in court.
- These efforts resulted into significant decline in poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking.

Please provide details

>>> The country has put in place and implementing measures to reduce, and as far as possible eliminate, illegal taking of wildlife species. Thus sustainable utilization of all wildlife species is administered and controlled by the WCA No. 5 of 2009. The Act strictly prohibits illegal taking of wildlife species including waterbirds. Section 19, 30, 40, 47, 50, 53, 55, 65, 79, 84, 86 of WCA No. 5 of 2009 restrict and put penalties for any illegal taking of wildlife species, the penalties include different terms of imprisonment and/or fines.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

52. Does your country maintain an adequate system for making realistic estimates of the number of waterbirds taken illegally? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The authority has a system of collecting data on poaching including of birds. All data on wildlife type and product used involved in poaching are recorded.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

53. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> Section 48 of the Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 directs that a Professional Hunter's Licence could only be issued to a holder of a certificate in professional hunting from the recognized wildlife institution, he/she has demonstrated a thorough knowledge of this Act and other relevant laws and international agreements on the control and management of the hunting industry. Section 48 further, directs that an applicant should undergo a three years apprenticeship in a recognised tourist hunting company; and has successfully completed any test as may be required.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

54. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)

Yes

What do these cover?

Club Affiliation

Please provide details on each item selected above

>>> The Authority has standards for hunting of all species (males) only, and specific to species based on their conservation status. Some of species with specific codes include Lion (age based), Leopard, crocodile and elephant (size based).

Optional [Please upload links or examples]

>>> -

Please rate the degree of application of these best practice codes and standards:

Very high (always applied)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of application

>>> Export of Lion, Leopard, crocodile and elephant trophy is allowed only if it meets the criteria set in regulation 26 and 27 of the Tourist Hunting Regulations of 2015 with its amendment of 2017 and 2019.

Please rate the effectiveness these best practice codes and standards in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations:

High (very effective in supporting enforcement of hunting laws and regulations)

Please provide details and reasons for the high degree of effectiveness

>>> The compliance has increased, the number of animal hunted contrary to the criteria set have decreased significantly.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

55. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Sustainable utilization of all wildlife species is administered and controlled by the WCA No. 5 of 2009. In line with AEWA guidelines, the Act strictly prohibits illegal possession or utilization of, and trade in, birds or eggs of those populations which have been taken in contravention of the prohibitions. As well WCA prohibits illegal possession or utilization of, and trade in, any readily recognizable parts or derivatives of such birds and their eggs.

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 6.1. Hunting

>>> -

6.2. Ecotourism

56. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> Tourism industry in Tanzania is 80% wildlife based, some of the wildlife protected areas are wetlands with lots of birds. For example the Lake Natron Game Controlled Area which is a home of the Flamingo attract thousands of birds watchers every year. Bird watching is among the upcoming tourism products.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

57. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> All ecotourism initiatives in the country are based on all wildlife species and their habitats.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.2. Ecotourism

>>> -

6.3. Other human activities

58. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 78 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

Yes

Please describe what restrictions are in place, when they were introduced and whether they are considered to have worked (i.e. reduced the impact of lead poisoning). Please attach any published or unpublished references.

>>> Fisheries regulations of 2009 restrict the use of a substance, or a mixture of substances, in a solid, powder or liquid state, which is capable of producing an explosion capable of killing fish. Also, the regulations further direct that any article, device, detonator or fuse used to initiate explosion. Any other substance or article which the Minister responsible for arms and ammunition may by notice in the Gazette declare to be an explosive.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

59. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 (G.N. No. 349 of 2005)

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The country's policy is to carry participatory environmental and social impact assessment for any development projects. The objective of environmental impact assessment is to establish before a decision is taken by any person, authority, corporate body or unincorporated body including the Government and local government authorities intending to undertake or authorising the undertaking of any activity impacts that may likely or to a significant extent affect the environment or have environmental effects on those activities. The Wildlife Conservation Act. No. 5 of 2009 emphasizes that any project in the protected area apart from EIA, a specific wildlife impact assessment should be conducted to ascertain whether the proposed activity will have any significant environmental effects to wildlife and propose mitigation measures.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[EIA REGULATIONS-2005.pdf](#) - EMA

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 (G.N. No. 349 of 2005)

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> N/A

60. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes

Please describe each measure and provide details for each of them

>>> Most of important bird areas are found in the protected areas, and all development projects are subjected to Environmental Assessment which include wildlife impact. Should any effects occurs, the mitigation measures are taken as per EIA report.

Please rank the effectiveness of these measures:

High

Please provide details and the reasons for the high effectiveness

>>> Section 93 of the Environmental Management Act 2004 has given the mandate to the Minister disapprove and recommend to the licensing authority that the project to cancel licence, where he proponent has failed to abide to the mitigation measures stated in the Environmental Impact Statement or conditions issued by the Minister.

To effect this provision, environmental officers conducts regular inspections to ensure compliance.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

61. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

>>> Rufiji Hydroelectric Power Project in The Nyerere National Park

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

>>> The Authority have been taking serious steps to avoid impacts to all wildlife including water birds. For example mining of the Soda Ash mining in Lake Natron.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

62. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))

Yes

Please report the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country that are subject to adverse impact of development activities or other pressures. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> During the period under reporting, there is no project reported to have serious impact to migratory waterbirds.

Please report the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country where adverse impact of development activities or other pressures has been effectively avoided, mitigated or compensated. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been addressed.

>>> During the period under reporting, there is no project reported to have serious impact to migratory

waterbirds

Please report the number of sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country where no effective avoidance, mitigation or compensation has been implemented for adverse impact of development activities or other pressures. Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

>>> During the period under reporting, there is no project reported to have serious impact to migratory waterbirds

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

63. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> EIA guidelines of 2014 and other tools including AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds in conducting EIA . Therefore, mitigation measures are proposed in EIA also include some of the aspirations of this guideline.

64. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

64.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Monitoring of the impacts of power lines is conducted based on the need and recommendations from the EIA. Different stakeholders are engaged as appropriate

64.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> During the EIA, important data for waterbird distribution, populations size and migrations are obtained from the Tanzania Wildlife Research institute and other researchers and bird specialist to inform the powerline projects.

64.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> Tanzania has committed to ensure that development projects does not become the source of species extinction. in this regard, the government have been taking serious measures to mitigate the impact. For example the exsitu conservation initiative to support Kihasi Sprey Toad which has been affected by Hydroelectric power.

64.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> All projects are subjected to EIA

64.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats

of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> No records indicating negative impacts that warrant for the avoidance of the power line in crucial migratory route.

64.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Yes

64.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> Studies conducted failed to establish exactly the flying distance for many of the birds. Therefore, the Authority has been advising on the avoidance of the important bird areas to minimize impacts that might occur.

64.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Studies conducted failed to establish exactly the flying distance for many of the birds therefore measures to be taken are as prescribed in the EIA

64.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Tanzania Wildlife Research Institutes is responsible for conducting all wildlife research including monitoring. Therefore, monitoring is conducted based on the EIA report

64.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> As per EIA guidelines

64.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The national Biodiversity Strategy 2015 - 2020 recognize the importance of conducting Environmental impact assessment, promote and strengthen energy conservation initiatives and tools, and promotion of monitoring issues.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

65. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region have been used in the making of EIA for some of the electricity power grid projects. recommendations put forth also include some of the aspirations of this guideline.

66. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

66.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

>>> The most common renewable energy used is solar, of which the impact to migratory waterbirds is yet to be determined.

66.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The most common renewable energy used is solar, of which the impact to migratory waterbirds is yet to be determined.

66.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> The most common renewable energy used is solar, of which the impact to migratory waterbirds is yet to be determined.

66.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> The most common renewable energy used is solar, of which the impact to migratory waterbirds is yet to be determined.

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no such project in Tanzania

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> No such project in Tanzania

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> No such project in Tanzania

66.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> No such project in Tanzania

66.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The national Biodiversity Strategy 2015 - 2020 recognize the importance of conducting Environmental impact assessment, promote and strengthen energy conservation initiatives and tools, and promotion of monitoring issues.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

67. Has your country used the following AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Apart from the guidelines for conducting EIA , existing frameworks based of the MEAS that Tanzania has ratified are used in the making of EIA. in this perspective, AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment have been used as appropriate.

68. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Waterbirds, are accidentally captured, entangled, injured or killed in active or dilapidated fishing gear. Seabirds are most affected by set and drifting gillnets and longlines. The fishing gears and related equipment can capture and kill waterbirds. While there are local mortality of seabirds from site-specific gear use, the effects of the 'bycatch' on populations, and the cumulative impacts of fishing gear on waterbirds are generally unknown or only crudely estimated.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

69. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).

69.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes and being implemented

Please provide details

>>> All chemicals used in Agriculture are regulated by laws through the Tanzania Pesticide research Institute (TPRI) on the link <http://www.tpri.or.tz>. The government has issued a list of agrochemical that are acceptable in Tanzania <https://www.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/en/resources/view/orodha-ya-viuatifu-vilivyosajiliwa-tanzania-toleo-la-november-2011>

69.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated around nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Agricultural extension officers provide education and awareness to farmers on the proper use of the agrochemicals to avoid run-offs from agricultural fields to aquatic ecosystems.

69.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Education is provided to the whole public on the importance of conserving water sources. This is also regulated by the environmental Management Act, 2004 which restricts farming and any human activity at a distance of 60m from a wetland.

Agricultural extension officers provide education and awareness to farmers on the proper use of the agrochemicals to avoid run-offs from agricultural fields to aquatic ecosystems.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

70. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> All projects implemented in our country take into account all species into consideration. And species specific issues are addressed in the Wildlife Policy of 2007 which takes into consideration species specific matters among others

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.3. Other Human Activities

>>> -

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

71. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> Species covered include Lesser flamingo, Grey Crowned Crane and Shoebill. Single Species Action Plan is present for the species

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> International waterbird census conducted in Tanzania annually, covered all waterbirds including AEWA species

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> All species covered during International Waterbird Census annually

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> During International Waterbird Census a total number of individual species recorded annually, also parameters on habitats accessed

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> All species covered during International Waterbird Census annually

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> During International Waterbird Census nationally a total number of individual species recorded annually, also parameters on habitats accessed

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> • National waterbirds census every 10 years to monitor the population's trend. So far three census have been carried out 1995, 2005, 2010

• Rift valley lakes flamingo counts in 2002

• Rufiji delta water birds survey 2002

• Study on wattled crane and shoebill in Malagarsi-Moyovozi Ramsar Site

Furthermore there is waterbirds census every year. However the census is restricted to few very important waterbirds areas due to limited financial resources

72. Is data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> These data are used for quota settling and implementation of AEWA in the country.

73. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Not financially but technical during regional meetings where various conservation matters are discussed in such meeting. East Africa Community, SADC and other cross-bonder conservation meetings.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

74. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> There is monitoring of the waterbirds sites which is done in January or February every year according to International Waterbird Census (IWC) methods. The monitoring is done by professionals, qualified observers and volunteers as appropriate.

75. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

>>> There is waterbirds count every year where the government of Tanzania contribute a large part of the budget and staff to facilitate the counts every year.

Internationally

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Tanzania contribute collected waterbirds data to Wetland International whenever available annually.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

76. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3, Resolution 7.7)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reason

>>> Insufficient funds against huge demand in conservation

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

77. (Applicable to African Contracting Parties only) Were the periods of breeding and of pre-nuptial migration for all AEWA-listed species and their respective populations occurring on the territory of your country identified at national level? (Resolution 7.8)

Partially

Please provide details; provide a reference or attach a file, if available; clarify when this will be completed

>>> field observation countrywide are ongoing to all birds including all AEWA-listed species and their respective populations to understand well their patens including periods of breeding and pre-nuptial migrations

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

78. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 58 in chapter 6 – Management of human activities.

No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

Yes

Please provide further details

>>> with funds availability, lead fishing weights will be investigated and measures taken if any.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7. Research and Monitoring

>>> -

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

79. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

>>> The government in collaboration with stakeholders (Nature Tanzania) has conducted training on the avian ecology, bird identification and bird count to tour guides, university and higher learning institutions as well as volunteers. During these trainings 50 bird guides and 850 students attended. Likewise, students from University of Dar es Salaam were supported to undertake bird watching activities at the coastal areas of Dar. In spite of not having specific training or development programmes to AEWA Action Plan, Tanzania through TANAPA, TAWA, NCAA and TFS have conducted awareness campaigns using village assembly, social media, meetings and printed media of which issues related to conservation of wildlife were discussed. Likewise, the Ministry through commemoration of World Wildlife Day and Wetland Day, it has conducted awareness on the role of wildlife and their habitat to the general public.

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

No

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> These programmes focussed generally on wildlife conservation.

80. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Following reforms in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, designation of the CEPA FP has been delayed. The authority will share the name with the Secretariat in due time.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

81. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The Authority has been using the ex-Focal person to provide on job training and backstopping to the AEWA Focal person. Once all the focal points and Species specific working groups are constituted, the Authority will develop the training after need assessment been conducted.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the

Agreement Secretariat

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Other

Please provide details

>>> The government has developed the various CEPA materials including CEPA resource book 2012.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Other

Please provide details

>>> No review conducted to determine the effectiveness of measures and material shared.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The authority has conducted public awareness (events and dissemination of relevant information) on wildlife including waterbirds in best practices relating use and management in national/regional/international forums. Such forums including Sabasaba International trade-fare, JAMAFEST, Nanenane National Trade-fare, Karibu Kusini Festival.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

82. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

>>> The authority has commemorated the World Migratory Bird Day using TV, Radio and meetings on the importance of the Water birds and the role of the community in conservation of the same. The authority has coordinated birdwatching activities to create awareness and build interest on bedding.

83. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The contributions were affected by insufficient funding. However, TAWA, TANAPA, NCAA and TFS in their budget and work plans have addressed all species specific matters of which AEWA priorities as per Tanzania were not isolated.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

84. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The Ministry is undergoing paramilitary transformation which has taken most of its resource and delayed other important activities including national assessment for effective delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan. However, in the mean time, some aspects of the plan are addressed in the Corporate Strategic Plan and Protected Area General Management Plan.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> No

85. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Most of the neighbouring countries have acceded to the agreement. However, due to chiefly insufficient funding and scourges of COVID 19 the Authority has focused most of the available resources to implement the necessary conservation activities.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

86. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

Guidance: Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The Authority has established an ad-hoc working Group for coordination of AEWA issues in the Country.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

87. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> As mentioned earlier, the Ministry is undergoing paramilitary transformation which has taken most of its resource and delayed other important activities including capacity needs for AEWA. In the meantime, implementation of AEWA is embedded in Corporate Strategic Plan and Specific Protected Area Management Plan.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

88. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

>>> Under the auspice of the East African Community, through Lake Victoria Basin Commission, Tanzania is implementing collaborative activities aiming at sustainable development of the Lake Victoria Basin. Likewise, Tanzania has entered into agreement with Kenya on the Management, monitoring and sustainable use of Mara River Water Resource Use. This river is very crucial for the sustainability of the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem. Moreover, consultations are ongoing (NILE Initiative, Ministry of Water and Ramsar National Administrative Authority) regarding the proposed River Kagera basin Ramsar Site

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

89. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Aichi Targets and the assessment of achieving these targets? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> CBD and CMS/AEWA focal points are in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. Vice President Office is however responsible to coordinate the implementation of these conventions.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

90. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Officers who are coordinating AEWA issues have been engaged in the development of the Corporate Strategy for the conservation organisation. These plans are developed in a way that they contribute to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Most of these plan are aligned with the 15th SDG on protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. Likewise, these plans provides an opportunity for the 17th SDG, which is about strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

91. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Since AEWA issues are integrated in the Corporate Strategic Plan and General Management Plan, their implementation are done by all staff of the reserve in question.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

92. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.5)?

92.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The NBSAP of 2015 - 2020 addressed the conservation and protection of the fragile areas that this bird exists. The NBSAP intends to reduce the human activities, ensure sustainable utilisation and reduce of the rate of habitat loss and fragmentation.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

92.2 Other strategic plans and policies

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

>>> National Strategy to Combat Poaching and the illegal wildlife trade.

Please provide details

>>> The strategy aims to support significant measures to tackle poaching and the illegal wildlife trade in three major factors: consumer demand, poverty and weak law enforcement. The Strategy enables Wildlife Institutions to focus and execute intelligence led wildlife law enforcement activities in a more structured approach.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Corporate Strategic Plans, Protect Area Management Plans

Aichi Targets

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Corporate Strategic Plans, Protect Area Management Plans

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> all aspects of the Migratory species are addressed in the domestic legislation

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

94. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

>>> By advocating synergies between MEAs and Implementing the NBSAPs

95. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) over the past triennium? (Resolution 7.1)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Insufficient funding.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

96. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

>>> Supported Staff to attend meetings organized and funded by Secretariat.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

97. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolution 7.11, Resolution 7.12)

Not Applicable: the country has no arrangement with the UN to provide JPOs

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> None

98. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

98.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> Financed awareness creation, bird counting, participation in the AEWA meetings and seminars.

98.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

Yes

How many annual contributions are outstanding?

>>> Euro 5,623.07 (2019, 2020 and 2021)

When are they going to be settled?

>>> Before MOP8

98.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 98.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Financial constraints

98.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> But with availability of Fund, Tanzania will participate in the near future.

98.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> All interventions are incorporated in the Strategic Plan of conservation organizations and General Management Plan.

98.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and benefits acquired

>>> Tanzania is among 19 countries that are benefiting from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) in its global \$131 million program to support combating poaching and the illegal wildlife trade. Under this program Tanzania has received funds for two projects; Strengthening the Protected Area Network in Southern Tanzania; and Combating poaching and the illegal Wildlife in Tanzania through an intergreted approach.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 9. Implementation

>>> None

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

99. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Planned

Please provide details

>>> Not specific to migratory waterbirds. However, a Study on Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation in Tanzania by Sokoine University of Agriculture is planned with the objectives 1. To determine and develop appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies in forestry, other land uses, ecosystems and biodiversity management

2. To assess climate change impacts on and vulnerability of ecosystem services and livelihoods

3. To conduct policy and legal framework analysis of climate adaptation and mitigation with emphasis on economic efficiency, ecological effectiveness and wider political legitimacy

4. To develop and undertake capacity building, dissemination and strategic interventions for adaptation and mitigation to climate change

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 41 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> For now since most of the key habitats used by waterbird species are secured as protected/conservation areas. However, when the need arises with availability funds such assessment will done

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

No relevant activities

Please explain the reasons

>>> As mentioned in 99(b)

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> The government has reviewed the Wildlife Conservation Act No 5 of 2009 vide Written Laws miscellaneous amendment No. 5 of 2020. The review allows the formation of the Wildlife and Forest Conservation Services which looks after all protected areas in the country. Review of the enforcement of Management laws is under way. Such review will incorporate conservation and protection of waterbirds

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 42 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> Not direct to waterbirds. However the Vice President Office - Environment has done a STOCKTAKING REPORT FOR THE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN in 2020 ([https://www.vpo.go.tz/uploads/publications/en-1592551074-NAP%20with%20incorporated%20consultant's%20comments%20\(1\)_Final%20Draft_2.pdf](https://www.vpo.go.tz/uploads/publications/en-1592551074-NAP%20with%20incorporated%20consultant's%20comments%20(1)_Final%20Draft_2.pdf))

This Stocktaking report highlights the sensitivity of development plans to climate change impacts shading a light on the need to integrate climate change concerns into national and sector development plans that would consider the conservation of waterbirds in relation to climate change

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

100. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> Not specific to waterbirds adaptation to climate change. Conversely when any study or undertaking related measures to wildlife adaptation to climate change such document is referred for cross-referencing

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Climate Change

>>> -

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

101. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

List challenges

>>> We don't have records of avian influenza reported in our country. Recognizing that Tanzania is not operating in isolation, it has developed a National Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans with a view of preventing the introduction/spread of the disease. Some of the major interventions under the plan include

- Awareness creation to the general public on the impact of the disease and ways to identify affected birds,
- Undertaking surveillance in migratory birds, domestic poultry and humans in high risk areas,
- Ban of importation of poultry and poultry products from affected countries,
- Capacity building through training, acquisition of materials and equipment

However, fully realization of the plan has been affected by insufficient funding.

List required further guidance or information

>>> For the National Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans to operate effectively and efficiently a financial and equipment support is required

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> -

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 11. Avian Influenza

>>> -

12. Confirmation

Confirmation of information verification and approval for submission

Please confirm:

In addition a scanned copy of an official letter from the relevant state institution, approving the report for submission, can be attached.

I declare that the information provided in the Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2018-2020 has been verified and the report has been approved for submission by the appropriate state institution in the country.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Submission of National Report.doc - Submission letter

Date of submission

>>> 21/04/2021