

**AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN–EURASIAN
MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS (The Hague, 1995)**

An Agreement under the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of
Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979)

Implementation during the period 2005 and 2008

Contracting Party: **THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (URT)**

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1. Overview of Action Plan implementation
 - 1.1 Summary of progress to date
 - 1.2 Outline of planned actions for national implementation over the next three years
 - 1.3 Outline of priorities for international co-operation over the next three years
2. Species conservation

Legal measures

- 2.1 Has a national policy/strategy or legislation to protect and conserve species covered by the Agreement (Table 1: column A; column B) and their supporting important areas been developed? If so:
 - a. What are the main features of the policy/legislation?
Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (WPT) Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) and Environment Management Act (EMA) and its regulations cover the protection and conservation of relevant species and their habitats. Regulations allows for sustainable utilisation of some species.
 - b. Which organisations are responsible for implementation?
Wildlife Division (WD), Division of Environment (DoE), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA), and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) in collaboration with NGOs.
- C. How does it relate to other national initiatives (e.g. national Biodiversity Action Plans)? Work in collaboration.

2.2 What legal measures or practices has your country developed to prohibit or regulate for the following (refer also to section 4 on hunting):

- a. Taking of, and trade in birds listed in Column A and B of Table 1 (where utilisation or trade contravenes the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.2 of the Action Plans)?

Taking of, and trade in birds is regulated by the Wildlife Conservation Act of Tanzania (WCA) Cap 283 Rev. 2002, Tanzania National Parks Ordinance, Ngorongoro Conservation Ordinance and CITES regulations

- b. Methods of taking?

Methods of taking are specified in WCA (hunting and capturing regulations) also the unwise or unlawful methods of taking are listed in WCA. Unlawful methods are discouraged by putting fines to those who contravene the laws.

- c. Setting of taking limits and monitoring these limits?

There is a quota setting every year for those species that utilization do not threatened their survival. The information on the status of each species is colleted prior to quota setting.

- d. Sustainable hunting of species listed in Categories 2 and 3 (and marked by an asterisk) in Column A only?

Each species that is utilized has a quota set for each season, and also season has specific time (six months per year). Quota setting is done by the scientific committee, which comprises experts from Research Institutions, Protected Areas, Universities, NGOs etc.

- e. Exemptions to the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3?

Single Species Action Plans

2.3 Of the species covered by the Agreement (species listed in Table 1: column A), which spend part or all of their life history in your country, which have formal international (Category 1, species marked with an asterisk) or national (column A) Single Species Action Plans:

- a. Proposed

The Waterbirds/AEWA thematic Committee under National Wetlands Working Group is currently developing national single species action plan for 12 AEWA/waterbird species. These include: -

S/N	Common name	Scientific name
1	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber roseus</i>
2	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>
3	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia ciconia</i>
4	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>
5	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>
6	White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>
7	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>
8	Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>
9	Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>
10	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia caspia</i>
11	Wattled Crane	<i>Grus carrunculatus</i>
12	Shoe bill stock	<i>Balaniceps rex</i>

b. In preparation?

Yes

c. Being implemented?

None

Please append a list of species and their action plan status. (For international plans indicate which other countries are involved in plan development/implementation.)

Maccoa duck (*Oxyura maccoa*) Developed
Angola, Botswana, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania Uganda, Zimbabwe

Lesser flamingo (*Phoenicopterus minor*) Developed
Botswana, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Kenya, Mauritania, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda

HM Madagascar Pond-heron (*Ardeola idea*) development on going
Burundi, Comoros, DRC, Kenya, Madagascar Malawi, Mayotte, Mozambique, Réunion Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

Emergence measures

2.4 Describe any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action that your country has undertaken to develop and implement emergency measures to

conserve species in response to unfavourable endangering conditions occurring in the Agreement area

Tanzania is party to several bilateral, multilateral and international treaties and Agreements, which protect and conserve waterbird species. At the moment there is no cooperate action that has been undertaken to develop and implement emergency measures to conserve species in response to unfavourable endangering conditions occurring in the Agreement area.

To implement the SSAP for Lesser flamingo, the East African Regional initiative has been forwarded to Ramsar Secretariat for funding considerations. The initiative centres around Lake Natron as the single most, globally important, breeding site for 60-70% of the world's population of Lesser Flamingo. It adopts a trans-boundary, regional and shared wetland ecosystem approach to the management and wise use of the species, its flyways, habitats and economic benefits. The aim is to establish the interconnectivity of the population, its economic significance to local livelihoods and to the regional eco-tourism trade.

Re-establishments

The re-establishment of a Maccoa Duck population in Tanzania is a feature of the International Action Plan for this species,

- 2.5 Has a policy on species re-establishments been developed in your country? If yes, please outline the main features of the policy and give details of any re-establishment programmes for species covered by the Agreement.

The WPT has been reviewed and endorsed in March 2007 where wetlands conservation matters including waterbirds have been incorporated. Further more National Wetlands Strategy is under preparation, which will focus on migratory waterbirds conservations as one of the key objectives of the strategy.

Introductions

- 2.6 Has your country developed and implemented legal measures to prohibit the introduction of non-native species? Please provide details, particularly describing measures to control the release or introduction of non-native species (please indicate which species and their status).

Introductions of non-native species are ruled and controlled by the United Republic of Tanzania Law. The Law says that any introduction

of species requires approval by the Tanzania authority. There are no known introductions of waterbirds in the country so far.

3. Habitat conservation

Habitat inventories

- 3.1 Has your country developed and published inventories of important habitats for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, please provide details, including any provisions to maintain or update these inventories.

Tanzania has identified and listed 90 globally Important Bird Areas. The inventory was carried out by Neil and Elizabeth Baker and published by Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania.

- 3.2 Has your country undertaken a strategic review of sites to develop a national network of important sites or areas for species covered by the Agreement? Please append a list of identified sites of international importance:-

Tanzania has identified and listed 90 Globally Important Bird Areas 41 of these sites qualified under the Ramsar 1% criteria. The plan is to review the sites following the January 2005 national total waterbirds count, and develop a national network of important areas for species covered by the Agreement - Appendix 2

Conservation of areas

- 3.3 Describe the legal frameworks and other measures through which sites (including transfrontier sites) including of international importance gain practical protection. (Please append a list of internationally important protected sites.) **Refer to appendix 2**

- 3.4 Has your country developed a management planning process for protected sites? If yes, please outline the types of management plans and organisations responsible for development and implementation

The country has a management planning process whereby all Protected Areas Authority should have a management plan that is holistic and which involve all stakeholders in planning and some stages of implementation.

The types of management plan including (i) General Management Plan (GMP) and (ii) Integrated management Plan (IMP). The organizations responsible for development and implementation include WD, DoE, NEMC, TANAPA, NCAA and Local Communities

(Authorized Associations - AA) where there are established Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).

- 3.5 How many protected sites have formal management plans (please append a list of sites and their management planning status):
- a. Proposed?
 - b. In preparation?
 - c. Being implemented?
- 3.6 What measures does your country have in place to ensure the wise use of waterbird habits and to prevent habitat degradation e.g. pollution control and managing water resources? Please provide examples of best practice initiatives particularly involving cross-sectoral co-operation or public participation.

Inventory of absolute agrochemical and also carrying out monitoring of natural resources and water quality are on going activities to ensure sustainability of resources. Although in some areas control of this is a problem (Such as in Usangu wetlands where the use of agrochemical affect a lot of waterbirds).

Water management such as water quantity and quality is the responsibility of Ministry of Water and Irrigation Development. The tasks have been decentralized to River Basin Offices (RBO) covering the 9 major river basins in Tanzania. The RBO is doing regular monitoring hydrology of the basins and trying to legalize and formalize the water uses by supporting the formation of Water User Organizations and issuing of water user rights. Currently there are limited resources for routinely monitoring of water quality. However variety of isolated studies has been conducted through out the country.

National Wetlands Working Group was established in 2001 and is a National multi-sectoral forum which serves as an advisory body on conservation and wise use of all wetlands in the country.

- 3.7 Does your country have a policy for the identification, rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands important for species covered by the Agreement? Please provide examples of rehabilitation and restoration projects and initiatives undertaken.

Not at present

4. Management of human activities

Hunting

- 4.1 Outline the main features of legislation or legal measures in your country to control hunting of the species covered by the Agreement (e.g. use of lead shot and poisoned baits, and to eliminate illegal taking).

Hunting of the animal species is administered and controlled by the WCA. The Act strictly prohibits of poison baits although it does not specify the use of lead shots as unwise hunting methods.

- 4.2 Does your country monitor hunting levels? If so, how is this information collated and reported?

Hunting information is collected by WD staff in collaboration with different stakeholders in the wildlife sector. The information/data on number of hunters, weapons and animals species including waterbirds hunted in each season is kept to facilitate hunting levels and monitoring.

- 4.3 Describe action undertaken by hunting clubs and organizations to manage hunting activity e.g. co-operative action, issuing of licenses and proficiency testing of individual members.

Hunters have to undertake exams/interviews every hunting season. Interviews are done prior to issuing of hunting licenses to hunters. The objectives of the interviews are focused on making sure that the ethics of hunting and Wildlife conservation regulations in general including waterbirds are adhered during hunting.

Eco-tourism

- 4.4 What is the status of eco-tourism programmes or initiatives in your country? Please provide examples of projects with an indication of the significant outcomes.

Most tourism in Tanzania is “eco” friendly and well controlled in all protected areas such as Kilimanjaro National Park, Ngorongoro Conservation Area and many other protected areas. There is no significance outcome of eco-tourism since the programme of eco-tourism is in the early stages.

- 4.5 What social and economic benefits accrue to the local communities from the conservation of important waterbird sites?

There are no specific programmes on conservation of important waterbird sites. However Wildlife Division, Tanzania National Parks have programmes that involve local communities in wildlife conservation and by doing so the communities involved accrue social and economic benefits from conservation.

Other human activities

- 4.6 Does your country carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of activities potentially affecting protected sites or areas important for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, briefly describe the main features of your EIA policy and procedures.

EIA is one the requests for any Development activity in all Protected Areas. The procedure involves all stakeholders in the area including local communities around.

- 4.7 Please describe the main features of your planning policy and provide examples of practical implementation (e.g. activities to minimizing disturbance of species populations or limit the impact of species populations uncross or fisheries). Please summarize any land-use conflicts especially emphasizing successful solutions to problems encountered in promoting the wise-use of waterbirds and their habitats.

The planning policy is not in place however to limit the impact of species population (quelea quelea) on crops is done by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Destruction and encroachment to waterbirds habitat is the major land use conflict recently, village land use plan coupled with awareness rising programmes probably will solve this problem.

5. Research and monitoring

Status of research and monitoring programmes for species

- 5.1 How are priorities for research identified in your country? please briefly describe your country's research programmes, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, for wetland habitats and for species covered by the Agreement (e.g. studies into species population, ecology and migratory patterns). please append a list of research activities initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years.

Priorities for research are identified by research institute, The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIR) which is mandated to plan, carry and coordinate research and monitoring of wildlife

including waterbirds in collaboration with other wildlife stakeholders including private sector.

- 5.2 What monitoring activities does your country undertake, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, of wetland areas and species covered by the Agreement (e.g. national monitoring schemes, International waterfowl Census)? Please append a list of monitoring activities or programmes initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years.

United Republic of Tanzania - Wildlife Division (WD) is undertaking/ Implementing the Eastern Africa Wetlands Conservation Programme together with Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia. TAWIRI in collaboration with other stakeholders involve in the waterfowl census whereby : -

- **There is a national waterbirds census every 10 years to monitor the population's trend. So far two census have been carried out 1995, 2005.**
- **Rift valley lakes flamingo counts in 2002**
- **Shoe bill stock and wattled crane survey in Malagarasi-Moyovozi Ramsar Site in 2003.**
- **Rufiji delta water birds survey 2002**
- **Study on wattled crane and shoe bill stock in Malagarasi-Moyovozi Ramsar Site to determine the spatial and temporal distribution, potential threats to the habitat and species, habitat requirements and the breeding cycle of the two species has concluded. A report on the study findings is under preparations.**

6. Education and information

Training and development programmes

- 6.1 Describe the status of training and development programmes, which support waterbirds conservation and implement the AEWA Action Plan.

No specific training or development programmes to AEWA Action Plan, but training in general conservation in wildlife is given by the universities and training institutes within the country. The training also covers wetlands conservation with emphasis on importance of wetlands as habitat as well as feeding areas for waterbirds.

- 6.2 What bilateral or multilateral co-operative action is your country undertaking to develop training programmes and share examples of good practice?

No specific & bilateral or multilateral co-operation undertaking to develop training programmes for AEWA. However the East African wetland management course in Kenya is the collaborative output of the 3 East African countries (Tanzania Kenya & Uganda). The overall course purpose is: To provide participants with the knowledge, skills and motivation necessary for effective management of wetland sites ("effective" meaning - facilitating wise use taking regional policies into account).

Raising public awareness

- 6.3 Describe activities to raise public awareness of the objective of the AEWA Action Plan. Please outline any particular successes generating public interest in, and securing support for, waterbird and wetland conservation (e.g. campaigns, information notes or other initiatives)?

We are in the process to prepare a National Wetlands Strategy as well as a National wetlands awareness programme where by the AEWA Action Plan will be one of the important items.

7. Final comments

- 7.1 General comments on the Implementation of the AEWA Action Plan

- 7.2 Observations concerning the functions and services of the various AEWA bodies

- a. The Agreement Secretariat
- b. International organizations
- c. AEWA NGO partners

- 7.3 How might the Action Plan be further developed as a practical aid for national and international conservation of migratory waterbirds?

8. Progress to implement Resolutions and recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties

Please summarize progress to implement decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties

9. OPTIONAL SECTION – Planned and future actions

Contracting Parties are invited to outline below any further information regarding the aims of the Agreement, for example, planned actions or other informative examples.

2. Species conservation
3. Habitat conservation
4. Management of human activities
5. Research and monitoring
6. Education and information

List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report

References

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans – NIL**
- Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance – Provided**
- Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance – Provide**
- Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects – NIL**
- Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation - Provided**
- Appendix 6: list of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation - Provided**

Appendix 7: List of relevant migratory waterbird and habitat conservation projects initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years -

References

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Wildlife Conservation Act. Cap 283 Rev. 2002 Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – Wildlife Division;

Wildlife Policy of Tanzania Rev. March 2007: Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – Wildlife Division.

List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report

AEWA	African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement
CAWM	Collage of African Wildlife Management - Mweka
CBCTC	Community Based Conservation Training Centre
DoE	Division of Environment
EMA	Environment Management Act
FBD	Forestry and Beekeeping Division
GR	Game Reserve
IBAs	Important Bird Areas
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
RBO	River Basin Office
RS	Ramsar Sites
PAs	Protected Areas
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
UD	University of Dar-Es-Salaam
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WCA	Wildlife Conservation Act
WD	Wildlife Division
WMAs	Wildlife Management Areas
WPT	Wildlife Policy of Tanzania

Appendix 2

The 41 documented wetland sites of international importance and those that meeting Ramsar 1% criteria.

Those in bold type offer total protection to waterbirds (**9 sites**).

Those with a bold **R** are included in designated Ramsar sites.

Arusha NP

Katavi NP

Lake Manyara

Mikumi NP

Ruaha NP

Rubondo Island NP

Serengeti NP

Tarangire NP

Mafia Island

R (included within Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa RS)

Ngorongoro Conservation Area

Moyowosi-Kigosi GR

R (included within the Malagarasi-Moyovozi RS)

Selous GR

Ugalla River GR

R (included within the Malagarasi-Moyovozi RS)

RS)

Lake Burungi

Dar es Salaam coast

Eluanata Dam

Lake Eyasi

Kilombero Valley

R (included within the Kilombero Valley RS)

Lake Kitangire

Latham Island

Mnazi Bay

Mtera Reservoir

Nyumba ya Mungu Dam

Lake Natron & Engaruka Basin

R (part included in Lake Natron RS)

Rufiji Delta

R (included within Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa RS)

Lake Rukwa

Singida lakes

Tanga north coast

Tanga south coast

Lake Tlawi

Usangu Flats

Lake Victoria-Bumbire islands

Lake Victoria-Mwanza Gulf

Lake Victoria-Mara Bay & Masirori swamp

Wembere Steppe

Zanzibar-south coast

Zanzibar-east coast
Longido GCA
Lake Balangida Lelu
Yaida Chini

All above documented in 2002

Bahi Swamp identified from the 2005 waterbird count (report in prep.)

Appendix 3

Status of management plans for sites of international importance –

1. Arusha NP	Being implemented
2. Katavi NP	Being implemented
3. Lake Manyara NP	Being implemented
4. Mikumi NP	Being implemented
5. Ruaha NP	Being implemented
6. Rubondo Island NP	Being implemented
7. Serengeti NP	Being implemented
8. Tarangire NP	Being implemented
9. Mafia Island Marine Reserve	Being implemented
10. Ngorongoro Conservation Area	Being implemented
11. Moyowosi-Kigosi GR	Final draft in place
12. Selous GR	Being implemented
13. Ugalla River GR	Final draft in place
14. Mnazi Bay	Being implemented
15. Rukwa GR	In preparation
16. Usangu GR	Included in Ruaha NP

NB. The GMP is for the Protected Areas (PAs) where waterbirds are part of the resources. Those PAs with bold letters cover all site of international importance (IBAs) and the rest cover part of site.

Appendix 5:

List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

1. Wildlife Division (WD)
2. Division of Environment (DoE)
3. National Environment management Council (NEMC)
4. Fisheries Division (FsD)
5. Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD)
6. Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)
7. Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)
8. Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)
9. College of African Wildlife Management – Mweka (CAWM)
10. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)
11. University of Dar-Es-Salaam (UD)
12. Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute (PWTI)
13. Likuyu Sekamaganga Community Based Conservation Training Centre (CBCTC)

Appendix 6:
**List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions
involved in migratory waterbird conservation**

Wildlife Division

<http://www.wildlife.go.tz>

<http://www.mnrt.org>

National Environment management Council

<Http://www.nemctan.org>

Tanzania National Parks

<http://www.tanzaniaparks.com>

Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority

<http://www.ngorongoro-crater-africa.org>

Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute

<http://www.tawiri.org>

University of Dar-Es-Salaam

<http://www.udsm.ac.tz>

Sokoine University of Agriculture

<http://www.suanet.ac.tz>

College of African Wildlife Management

<http://www.mwekawildlife.org>

Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute

<http://www.wildlife.go.tz>

<http://www.mnrt.org>