

**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 2002 and 2005

Contracting Party: **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

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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) and Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) cover the protection and conservation of relevant species and their habitats
 - b. Which organisations are responsible for implementation?
Wildlife Division (WD), 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.

It participates in national biodiversity related works under the Vice-President's Office- Division of Environment (DOE). DOE is a member to the National Wetlands Working Group, which has a Thematic Committee on Water Birds, and therefore provides advice to the government on the conservation and management of water birds.

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 of Act No. 12 of 1974 (WCA), and its Regulations, Tanzania National Parks Ordinance, Ngorongoro Conservation Ordinance.

- b. Methods of taking?

Methods of taking are specified in WCA (Hunting Regulations and Live Animal Trade Regulation). Unlawful methods are discouraged by putting fines to those who contravene the law.

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

- **Through quota setting and licensing. This is done yearly, after review of existing stock.**
- **The private sector, NGOs, scientific and academic institutions are involved in quota setting and they provide information on the stock status, as a basis for decision making.**

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

Quota setting for each species to be utilised is done yearly. Allocation of hunting quota is based on scientific information and that from managers and performance of hunters. The hunting period in Tanzania is six months yearly (July to December).

- 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 has proposed to develop and implement an action plan for 11 AEWA/waterbirds. These include: -

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

Planned to be developed in the 2005/06 financial year

- b. In preparation?
- 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.)

Emergency 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
- 2.5** **Tanzania is party to several bilateral, multilateral and international treaties and Agreements, which protect and conserve waterbird**

species. Conservation of bird species in unfavourable conditions is done as part of a bigger programme that covers habitats, ecosystem and landscapes. For example the Shoebill Stork and Wattled Crane are being conserved under the Sustainable Integrated management of the Malagarasi-Muyovozi Ramsar Site. Lesser Flamingos in Lake Natron will be conserved under a programme that target to develop the management plan of the Ramsar site. 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.

Re-establishments

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

- 2.6 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.

Not yet developed specifically for water birds. However, the WCA under review has a special attention on conservation of species and shared resources, including migratory water birds. If there is a need to prepare re-establishment programmes they will be covered by the law. The WPT is in the review process where wetlands conservation matters including waterbirds will be 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

- 2.7 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).

Yes, the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania is prohibiting such introductions, and is the WCA under review. The policy and the law covers all species that do not originate from Tanzania, and is not specific to certain species only. Regulations to implement the law are yet to be drafted.

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 81 globally Important Bird Areas (2002). 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 81 Globally Important Bird Areas 41 of these sites qualified under the Ramsar 1% criteria. The plan is to review the sites following the recent January 2005 national total waterbird 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.)

They are protected by the respective laws (National Parks and Game Reserves). There are frequent good neighborliness bilateral meetings between conservation agencies. The East Africa Cooperation has issued guidelines on the conservation of shared resources and EIA to be used by the three East Africa countries.

- 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

Yes. The Wildlife Division (WD) has developed a management planning process for Game Reserves and Wildlife Management Areas-WMAs (areas under the management of villagers). Wildlife Division is responsible for planning of Game Reserves and implementation. WD is also responsible for development of management plans in WMA in collaboration with villagers, through

provision of guidance and monitoring adherence. Villagers are responsible for implementation in WMAs. National Parks has management planning process for National Parks and is responsible for implementation. The same is true for the Ngorongoro Conservation Area.

- 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.

There are other laws which control pollutions and managing water resources. These are Water Law and the Environment Management Law. However, the Wildlife Division being responsible for AEWA and the Ramsar Convention has initiated activities for habitat and water management in Ramsar Sites, and other national important wetlands. In such cases WD works through the National Wetlands Working Group, National Wetlands steering Committee and stakeholders working on site. Such stakeholders include NGOs such as WWF, WCST and IUCN; River basin offices and district councils. 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 area control of this is a problem (Such as in Usangu wetlands where the use of agrochemical affect a lot of waterbirds).

National Wetlands forum (National Wetlands Working Group) established in 2001 is a National multi-sectoral forum basically 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.

Tanzania is yet to lose its important wetlands, although the current trend shows threats to some areas due to pressure from livestock grazing during the dry season e.g Usangu flats and Kilombero Valley, and excessive abstraction of water e.g. Lake Jipe and Usangu flats.

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 use 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. This is done by ensuring that all hunters are accompanied by Wildlife or district officials during hunting. There are special forms to be filled for each animal hunted and the officials are obliged to write up a report after every hunting safari. The information/data on number of hunters, weapons and animals species including waterbirds hunted in each season is kept to facilitate hunting levels 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 organized themselves to form associations.

- **Local hunters have Hunters Association of Tanzania.**
- **Trophy hunters have Tanzania hunters Operators Associations.**
- **Professional Hunters have Professional Hunters Association.**
- **Live bird exporters have Tanzania Wildlife Exporters Association.**

These associations are involved in quota setting and examination of professional hunters. Licensing is the responsibility of the government, but the government holds annual meetings,

especially with trophy hunting companies to discuss matters of mutual interest.

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.

Both hunting and photography tourism in Tanzania is eco-friendly. Benefit sharing with local communities, support to local communities' development initiatives, and employment of local communities in hunting areas are given priority by the government. In National Parks, Game Reserves, Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCAA) and in Wildlife Management Areas eco-tourism is highly encouraged through engaging communities in outreach programmes and running tourism activities in NCAA and WMAs, respectively. Examples are many since the WPT directs about two thirds of its strategies towards community participation in managing wildlife resources and deriving benefits therefrom.

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

Most wetlands in Tanzania are in wildlife protected areas. There are no specific programmes for water bird sites, since water birds are included in wildlife related programmes in general. There programmes undertaken by wildlife conservation agencies do benefit local communities adjacent to water bird sites or in water birds sites, such as WMA programmes. In addition, live animal trade in Tanzania, where birds are also traded is for Tanzanians only. Local communities benefit from employment in trapping the birds and in caring of holding grounds.

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.

The WPT requires that all development activities in protected areas be preceded by an EIA. The Environment Management Act provides for the same and preparation of sector specific guidelines to carry-

out EIAs. The National Parks law provides for the same in all National Parks.

- 4.7 Please describe the main features of your planning policy and provide examples of practical implementation (e.g. activities to minimize disturbance of species populations or limit the impact of species populations on crops 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 Division of Environment, which administers the Environment Management Act has issued a checklist of development projects that require EIA and the level of EIA required. In Usungu, the establishment of a Game Reserve to serve the Ihefu Wetlands, which provides habitat for migratory water birds has created unsolved land use conflicts between pastoralists and conservationists. Spraying of *Quelea quelea* by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security is another threat imposed on migratory waterbirds, but is a necessary measure to provide food for humans.

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 each research institute. The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) is particularly dealing with research and monitoring of waterbirds and other wildlife in collaboration with other stakeholders including the private sector. TAWIRI in collaboration carries waterbirds census including the 2002 flamingo count in rift valley lakes, Shoebill stock and wattled crane survey in Malagarasi-Myovozi Ramsar Site in 2003, Currently there is an ongoing study on wattled crane and shoebill 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 and of the two species.

- 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 is undertaking/ Implementing the Eastern Africa Wetlands Conservation Programme together with Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia, WD also is involved in the waterfowl census where flamingo counts involved several countries (Kenya Ethiopia, Namibia & SA). Through Danida funding, TAWIRI carries waterbirds census including Shoe bill stock and Wattled crane survey in Malagarasi-Muyovozi Ramsar Site in 2003. Currently there is an ongoing study on Wattled crane and Shoebill stock in Malagarsi-Moyovozi Ramsar Site funded by Danida to determine the spatial and temporal distribution, potential threats to the habitat and species, habitat requirements and the breeding cycle of the two species.

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 training institutes

- 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 but the East African wetland management course in Kenya is the output of the 3 East African countries (Tanzania Kenya & Uganda)

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)?

The process to prepare a National Wetlands Strategy is underway as well as a National wetlands awareness programme where by the AEWA Action Plan will be one of the 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 -**
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- Wildlife Conservation Act. (1974). Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism – Wildlife Division;
- Wildlife Policy of Tanzania (1998). 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
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
NP	National Parks
RBO	River Basin Office
RS	Ramsar Sites
PAs	Protected Areas
PWTI	Pasiansi Wildlife Training Institute
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
UD	University of Dar-Es-Salaam
WCA	Wildlife Conservation Act
WD	Wildlife Division
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)

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	In preparation
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	Proposed
12. Selous GR	In preparation
13. Ugalla River GR	Proposed
14. Mnazi Bay	Being implemented
15. Rukwa GR	In preparation
16. Usangu GR	In preparation

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

Appendix 6:

List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbirds conservation

Wildlife Division

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

<http://www.mnrt.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>