

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2009-2011

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2009-2011 was approved at the 4th session of the Meeting of the Parties (15-19 September 2008, Antananarivo, Madagascar) by Resolution 4.7. Further amendments were endorsed by the Standing Committee in August 2011 in accordance with operative paragraph 11 of Resolution 4.7. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(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 not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 5th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP5) is taking place on 14-18 May 2012 in La Rochelle, France; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is 14 January 2012.**

The AEWA National Reports 2009-2011 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. However, AEWA will be the first of the CMS-related treaties to use the CMS Family Online Reporting System for its reporting to MOP5. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

As a new product, the system may still need some refining and improving, we therefore request your understanding: any feedback or suggestions on your side would be greatly appreciated.

The online reporting system offers flexibility and versatility superior to the previously used paper-based reporting and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat hopes that the Parties will find it to be more convenient and efficient. In particular, it will make information more easily accessible and also enhance ways of using it. In this context, Resolution 4.7 also requests UNEP to assist in the development of an analytical tool and calls upon Parties to support this initiative and provide financial resources and thus strengthen the online format for national reporting in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC. The online reporting system brings national reporting to a different level, enabling the information provided to be used much more effectively; it also serves as a tool for self-assessment by Parties. In addition, it can help to enhance cooperation and coordination between various stakeholders in your country by making the national reporting more of a collective, collaborative and continuous process.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to aewa_national_reporting@unep.de.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> The United Republic of Tanzania

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.11.1999

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) upon deposition of its instruments of accession on provisions of the Agreement or its Action Plan in accordance with Article XV of AEWA

> 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

> Ms. Nebbo J. M. Mwina, Acting Director of Wildlife

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

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Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (NFPTC) matters

Name and title of the NFPTC
> Mr. Mzamilu Kaita, Principal Game Officer

Affiliation (institution, department)
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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2009-2011

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (NFPTC) matters has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2009-2011

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this reports
> Tanzania National Parks, Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania, Tanzania Birds Atlas

Status

3. Species Status

Please select from the drop-down list below only the species that occur in your country

AEWA Species - *Phoenicopterus roseus* / Greater Flamingo

English Common name(s):

Greater Flamingo

French Common name(s):

Flamant rose



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

Native

AEWA Table 1 Categorisation

Please indicate the AEWA Table 1 category(ies) applicable to the population(s) of this species occurring in the country.

Column A - Category 3(a)

Species Status - Breeding

Does the species occur in the country during the breeding period?

Yes

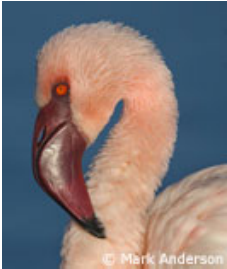
AEWA Species - Phoeniconaias minor / Lesser Flamingo

English Common name(s):

Lesser Flamingo

French Common name(s):

Flamant nain



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

Native

AEWA Table 1 Categorisation

Please indicate the AEWA Table 1 category(ies) applicable to the population(s) of this species occurring in the country.

Column B - Category 2(a)

AEWA Species - *Oxyura maccoa* / Maccoa Duck

English Common name(s):

Maccoa Duck

French Common name(s):

Érismature maccoa



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

Native

AEWA Table 1 Categorisation

Please indicate the AEWA Table 1 category(ies) applicable to the population(s) of this species occurring in the country.

Column A - Category 1(c)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[LIST OF AEWA SPECIES IN TZ.xls](#) - List of AEWA species in Tanzania

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

No

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

> Taking 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 Single Species Action Plans

2. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP). (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please clarify the relevance of the AEWA International Single Species Action Plans or the other recognised plans (Dalmatian Pelican, Pygmy Cormorant, Red-breasted Goose, Marbled Teal, Slender-billed Curlew and Audouin's Gull) to your country

At least one of the International Single Species Action Plans is relevant

Please report on each relevant ISSAP

National Single Species Action Plan for *Phoeniconaias minor* / Lesser Flamingo

For *Phoeniconaias minor* / Lesser Flamingo

NSSAP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> 2012 - 2017 (Depends on the date of operationalisation)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[LFSSAP Revised.pdf](#) - Lesser Flamingo Draft National Single Species Action Plan

3. Do you have in place or are you 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

4. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

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.

4.3 Emergency Measures

5. 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

6. Are there any other emergency measures, which were not mentioned above, but were developed and are in place in your country?

Yes

Please provide information on each emergency situation for which measures have been developed and are in place

Measures for Infectious disease

Shortly describe the emergency measures in place in your country

> The country has Avian Influenza Emergency Programme: Though presently there is no reported case of Avian Influenza in the country; Tanzania acknowledges there is a real risk of possible spread of this infectious disease to the region. As such, the country has developed a 5- year strategy for a comprehensive avian influenza (bird flu) public awareness campaign at community and national levels. Further more countries under the East Africa Community (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) have agreed to and developed a 3- year strategy for a comprehensive avian influenza (bird flu) public awareness campaign at community, national and regional levels to compliment the national efforts.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.3. Emergency Measures

> At the moment there is no any 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.

4.4 Re-establishments

8. 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

> At present no stand-alone policy on re-establishments has been developed. However, various sectoral policies address issues relevant to maintaining suitable habitats for wildlife species including species covered under the Agreement. Re-establishment ruled and controlled by the United Republic of Tanzania Laws. The Laws clearly and strictly regulates any re-establishment of the species. Any re-establishment of species requires approval by the Tanzania authority after being satisfied that the re-establishment will cause no negative impact to the introduced, resident species as well as habitat.

9. Are you 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 have disappeared from the country and for which it would be relevant to re-establishment. The general policy in the country is to protect and conserve to maintain habitats for wildlife including bird species.

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

No

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 have disappeared from 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

11. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants, which may have a detrimental effect? (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

> Introductions of non-native species are ruled and controlled by the United Republic of Tanzania Law. The Law say that any introduction of species requires approval by the Tanzania authority. There are no known introductions of waterbirds in the country so far.

12. Has your country introduced requirements to zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive birds belonging to non-native species? (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

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

Field for additional information (optional)

> The regulations that will regulate and guide on any activities related to wildlife ranching, wildlife farming, zoos, wildlife sanctuaries and captive breeding are in the process of being developed.

13. Does your country have in place a National Action Plan for Invasive Species (NAPIS) (in the framework of other MEAs, such as CBD, Bern Convention, and GISP (Global Invasive Species Programme) (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 5)?

Yes, and being implemented

Has consideration been given to waterbirds in the NAPIS?

Yes, fully

Field for additional information (optional)

> Tanzania has established National Action Plan for Invasive Species and is currently implementing some projects and programs with pursuant to ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches appropriate in combating alien invasive species. Such programmes include - Water hyacinth control (Eichhornia crassipes) by using Neochetina species that is implemented under Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme which involves Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania.

There is also on going project to eradicate Corvus splendens (indian house crow) in Dar-Es-salaam and Morogoro towns in Tanzania. The project if successful, will be extended to all areas with problems caused by Corvus splendens.

14. Has an eradication programme been considered, developed or implemented for any non-native waterbird species in your country?

Not applicable

Please explain

> There is an eradication programme for Corvus splendens (Indian house crow) in Dar-Es-Salaam and Morogoro towns. Though Corvus splendens is not a waterbird species but its existence has caused misplacement of some resident birds species including waterbirds due to its (Corvus splendens) aggrieved behaviour to other bird species

15. Did you use the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

Yes

Please provide details

> 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.

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

16. 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)

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

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

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.

5.2. Conservation of Areas

18. 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? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1)

Please report on both internationally and nationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

All sites of international importance

Total number

> 77

Total area (ha)

> 16,675225

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 27

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 13,902496

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 17

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 11,539499

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/>

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

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.

20. Have you accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area?

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.

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

21. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3)

Yes

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

- All AEWA species occurring in your country
- The whole territory of your country
- All harvesting activities

Field for additional information (optional)

> 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.

22. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Currently there is no legislation on ban of the use of lead shot on wetlands. However, different awareness raising activities to hunting communities and the general public have successfully being and continued to be undertaken in respect to the issue of lead poisoning in waterbirds. The emphasis is put to raise awareness to hunting communities all over the country convincing them to switch from the current use of lead shot to lead-free ammunition for hunting in wetlands.

Furthermore, the issue of the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands is planned to be covered by national single waterbird species conservation action plans, of which one (Less flamingo) is developed and more other 10 will be developed.

Have you introduced self-imposed and published timetable for banning the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands?

No

Please explain the reasons

> Currently there is no legislation on ban of the use of lead shot on wetlands. However, different awareness raising activities to hunting communities and the general public have successfully being and continued to be undertaken in respect to the issue of lead poisoning in waterbirds. The emphasis is put to raise awareness to hunting communities all over the country convincing them to switch from the current use of lead shot to lead-free ammunition for hunting in wetlands.

Furthermore, the issue of the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands is planned to be covered by national single waterbird species conservation action plans, of which one (Less flamingo) is developed and more other 10 will be developed.

23. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6)

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

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.

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

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.

6.2. Other human activities

25. 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)

Yes and being implemented

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

Yes

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

[EMA](#) - Environmental Management Act 2004

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. Also encourage the development procedures for information exchange/sharing, notification and consultation between organs and persons when a proposed activity is likely to have significant environmental effects on trans-boundary resources

Furthermore WCA emphasis and provides for carrying specific wildlife impact assessment for any projects undertaking within the wildlife areas.

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

> Refer to EMA Regulations attached to this report (Section 17)

26. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects 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)

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> The soda ashy project in Lake Natron Ramsar Site

27. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8)

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.

28. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement area? (Resolution 3.8)

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

> WCA No. 5 of 2009 prohibits illegal capturing of wildlife species. Fisheries Act 2003 advocates for establishment of beach management units for the purpose of supervising specific fishery matter or activity

within any water body or with any one or more local authorities having jurisdiction within the vicinity of any water body and deriving the whole or a part of their livelihood from that water body.

The Beach management units are educated to apply measures that are useful in reducing seabird's by-catch. Measures include increased sink rate of baits (e.g., add weights, thaw baits, etc); use of bird scaring objects, reduce bait availability to birds; reduce the attractiveness of vessels to seabirds (do not discard offal and garbage during fishing operations), seasonal closures of fishing camps; release of live birds from the by catch. In addition the licensing is strictly to those ethical fishermen that their fishing practices are compliance with fishing regulations.

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

29. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2)

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Partially

Please provide details

> Study on wattled crane and shoe bill stock in Malagarsi-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.

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 shoe bill stock 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

30. Have you used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

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.

32. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 1)

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 very year.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. AEWA Communication Strategy

33. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

Yes, being implemented

Please list major features of the programmes and details of a contact person for each programme
> 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.

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.

34. Has your country provided funding and other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources), secured for the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 1 and Resolution 3.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

> The country is currently faced with economic problems, therefore did not contribute to implementation of communication strategy for last triennium. However the country is aware of the importance of the activity and assure as economy stabilizes contribute effectively for implementation of communication strategy and other AEWA activities as appropriate

35. In Resolution 3.10 the Meeting of the Parties encouraged Contracting Parties to host AEWA Exchange Centres for their respective regions. Has your country considered/shown interest in hosting a Regional AEWA Exchange Centre? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2 and Resolution 3.10)

Yes, considered and is interested

Please provide details on the answer given above

> There is no specific AEWA exchange Centre. However there is Ramsar Centre for Eastern Africa (RAMCEA). The overall aim of RAMCEA is to support the Eastern African Contracting Parties on Ramsar Convention, non-contracting parties and other stakeholders to improve their capacity to implement the Ramsar Convention in their respective countries and institutions.

RAMCEA supports the mission of the Convention by building capacity of the Administrative Authorities and other stakeholders to put in place appropriate instruments to promote the wise use of wetlands (include waterbirds) in their respective countries. RAMCEA provides a platform for exchange of information and expertise and carries out regional training courses for wetland managers and practitioners.

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

[RAMCEA](#)

36. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff, which has been trained in the framework of the AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Has such training taken place in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2)

Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place

Being planned

When is it being planned for? Please provide contact details of a contact person.

> This will come as an activity during the implementation of Lesser Flamingo Conservation National Action Plan which is expected to start this year (2012) after being approved

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

37. Has your country approached non-contracting parties to encourage them to ratify the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

38. Has your country supported/developed international co-operation projects for the implementation of the Agreement, according to the priorities outlined in the AEWA International Implementation Tasks (IIT) for the current triennium? (Resolution 3.11)

Yes

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

42. 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

> Presently there is no reported case of AI in country. However, there is a National Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans and have institutional arrangements for implementation of the plan. The plan is taking measures to prevent the introduction of the AI disease which include:-

- Undertaking surveillance in migratory birds, domestic poultry and in humans in high risk areas,
- Creating public awareness on the dangers of the disease
- Banning importation of poultry and poultry products from affected Countries

•Capacity building through training, acquisition of materials and equipment

The main challenges is financial capacity to implement the plan

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

43. Have you visited and used as a reference the AIWEb (the Avian Influenza, Wildlife and the Environment web site)?

Yes

11. 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 2009-2011 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

> 22/02/2012