

Inventory

Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

United Republic of Tanzania		
Party since 1 July 1999		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP10 (2011)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Act. • Wildlife Conservation Act. • Fisheries Act. • Marine Parks & Reserves Act. • The Forest Ordinance. • The Tanzania National Parks Act CAP 283. • The Ngorongoro Conservation Act CAP 284. • The Land Act. 	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Terrestrial Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Reptiles	Unknown
	Fish	Unknown
Exceptions to the Take Prohibition		
	Aquatic Mammals	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Terrestrial Mammals	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Reptiles	Unknown
	Fish	Unknown
Article III.4		

Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Republic of Tanzania has designated various protected areas, including game reserves, forest reserves, Ramsar sites, and national parks. However, insufficient information is provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, and insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations arising from these designations. • Local people are encouraged by the law to set aside village land for conservation purposes. A benefit sharing mechanism is being developed as an incentive. 	
Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species		
	Windmills (birds and bats)	Unknown
	Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
	Dams (fish)	Unknown
	Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
	Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown
	Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Unknown
	Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Republic of Tanzania has provided awareness information to fishing communities on the conservation on marine mammals and monitoring of fishing and fishing vessels. • Environmental and Social Impact assessment (ESIA) is required before any development projects. ESIA are conducted in all migratory routes. • The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has developed different regulations for exploitation of natural resources and wildlife. These include photographic tourism, hunting, tourism, wetland reserve regulations, and wetlands management guidelines like Beach Management, Wildlife Management Areas, Pastoralism in wetland, and irrigation guidelines. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations arising from these regulations. 	
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None

	Territorial Scope	“The United Republic of Tanzania”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.
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