

## Inventory

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

Eritrea		
Party since 1 February 2005		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation No. 155/2006.</li> <li>• Ministry of Fishery Proclamation 1997.</li> </ul>	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited by the Ministry of Fishery Proclamation 1997.
	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 by Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation No. 155/2006.
	Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	A few species were allowed for exhibition purpose; no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Terrestrial Mammals	Unidentified exceptions granted; 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	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Fish	Unidentified exceptions granted; no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
Article III.4		
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eritrea's revised national biodiversity strategy and action plan (2015) emphasized endangered and/or critically endangered species to be protected in their habitat; establishment of the Semenawi and Debubawi</li> </ul>	

		Bahri, Buri-Irrori Hawakil Islands as well as Bara-Sole as protected area system in 2013 can be a practical intervention of the Government of the state of Eritrea to ensure conservation of the critical biodiversity resources. More than one million hectares of terrestrial and marine ecosystem has been proposed for protected area establishment and legislation on protected areas system is being worked. Eritrea has also designated 14 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) along bird migration routes. 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.
	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"> <li>• Eritrea has engaged in awareness raising activities.</li> <li>• In addition avoiding invasive alien species, overgrazing/over browsing, illegal hunting, deforestation, fire and initiating research and assessment on migratory species are the most efforts being done. Some of the most endangered species considered are Africa wild ass, African elephant, Soemmering's gazelle, green turtle, dugongs, seabirds etc. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.</li> <li>• The legislation of the marine resources states that illegal fishing and overfishing is prohibited and, the proclamation of Forestry and wildlife (2006) addressed illegal hunting and illegal cutting trees and their penalties.</li> <li>• The Department of Environment has undertaken projects regarding air, water and soil pollution caused by various factors like solid and liquid wastes, industrial, commercial and agricultural chemicals. The</li> </ul>	

		department has conducted various assessments in industries, households, agriculture etc. There was also an emphasis on persistent organic pollutants, and hazardous wastes. In the past years, a national implementation plan was prepared to manage pollutions arise from different development activities. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“Eritrea”. Thus, presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.