

Inventory

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

Rwanda		
Party since 1 June 2005 ¹		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017)		
Relevant Legislation		
Unknown		
Article III.5		
Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition		
	Aquatic Mammals	Unknown
	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	Unknown
	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		

¹ Both Rwanda and the CMS website report that Rwanda became a party on 1 January 2005. A Note Verbale from Germany, the depositary government reports that Rwanda became a party on 1 June 2005. The Note Verbale notes that Rwanda's instrument of ratification is dated 18 October 2004. However, that is not the date of relevance; the date of receipt by the depositary is the relevant date. Article XVIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention states that, after the Convention has entered into force, a State acceding to CMS thereafter becomes a party "on the first day of the third month following the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession". The Note Verbale from Germany reports that Rwanda's instrument of ratification is dated 18 October 2005. Germany did not record the date on which Rwanda's instrument of ratification was received. If Germany received Rwanda's instrument of ratification in October 2004, then Rwanda would become a party on 1 January 2005. On the assumption, however, that Rwanda did not submit its instrument more or less simultaneously with its signature, it is more likely that Rwanda became a party on 1 June 2005.

Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rwanda has designated a variety of protected areas, including national parks and Ramsar sites. 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. • Rwanda is engaged in ongoing project aimed at restoring Mukura Gishwati landscape following the upgrade of Mukura & Gishwati forests reserves into a National Park. 	
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"> • Rwanda undertakes community awareness projects relating to birds and their habitats. • In Rwanda, each group of habituated Mountain Gorillas has a dedicated team that remains with the group from dawn to dusk, seven days per week, 365 days per year. These teams have two functions: to collect a variety of data on the gorillas and to protect them from poachers. Measures to protect habitat and population of Mountain Gorillas were initiated most of them involving local communities. • Rwanda has enacted laws to prevent illegal killing, taking and trade of Migratory Birds. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations. 	
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	“Republic of Rwanda”. Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.