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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF MARINE TURTLES AND THEIR HABITATS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

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Agenda Item 9.1

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA – NATIONAL REPORT 2019

(Prepared by the United Republic of Tanzania)

IOSEA MARINE TURTLES MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING - NATIONAL REPORTING 2019

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU - National Reports

The purpose of completing the national report is to provide information on your country's implementation of the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU including, as far as possible, contributions of cooperating non-governmental partners. Implementation will be assessed in terms of the six objectives of the Conservation and Management Plan (CMP). The online questionnaire is divided into these six main objectives, and asks specific questions in relation to the activities that need to be carried out to fulfil those objectives.

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as possible. It may seem time-consuming, but once you have completed the first report, the next time will be much easier because you can simply revise your existing report online. Comprehensive responses to the questions posed in Section 1.4 should satisfy many of the reporting requirements of the 2004 FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations, thereby avoiding duplication of effort.

Description text is provided below some of the questions to explain what information needs to be provided. Text boxes can be expanded to accommodate longer answers or to explain and provide additional information, beyond what is requested. Details of future plans are especially encouraged. Wherever possible, please try to indicate the source of information used to answer a particular question, if a published reference is available. Remember that you are sharing information with other countries about your progress, so that it may be of benefit to them. At the same time, you may find it useful to look at other countries' reports to get ideas for marine turtle conservation that might be adapted to your context.

When working on the online questionnaire, save your information by clicking on the "Save all" button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections. Feel free to attach additional material (published reports, maps etc) to this questionnaire.

Throughout the questionnaire, alongside each question you will find one or more 3-letter abbreviations within square brackets. These are used to indicate the purpose for which the information provided will be used in the subsequent analysis of all of the national reports, as shown in the following table.

To some extent, the order in which these different types of information are listed below is a reflection of their importance – ranging from critical indicators of performance to factual details that are merely informative.

Abbreviation	**Type**	**Treatment / Purpose**
IND	Indicator	The information provided serves, in and of itself, as a key indicator of successful implementation or of pre-requisites for same (eg. of core actions undertaken, resource availability, capacity etc.)
PRI	Priorities	The collective data will be synthesized to give an indication of what has been done already (helping to avoid duplication of effort); what is generally not being done (gaps that need to be addressed); and what interventions or specific assistance may be required.
TSH	Trouble-shooting	

Particular implementation problems and issues (possibly of special interest to a small group of countries) are identified/highlighted with a view to stimulating remedial action in the short-term.

BPR

Best practice

Well-documented examples of best practices / success stories will be compiled and presented as approaches that other Signatory States might consider pursuing (ie adopting or adapting to suit their own circumstances).

SAP

Self-Appraisal

Self-assessment of effectiveness and completeness of actions undertaken – intended to stimulate reflection within a given Signatory State on what more could or should be done in relation to a particular activity.

INF

Information

The information will be collected and compiled, with little or no modification, mainly for purpose of sharing of information that could be of interest or value to other readers and/or other analyses.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Signatory State:
Which agency or institution has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?
› Division of Fisheries, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Tanzania Mainland) and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Zanzibar)

List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input:
› Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU), Sea Sense and Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA).

Memorandum in effect in Signatory State since (dd/mm/yyyy):
› 1st September, 2001

This report was last modified (dd/mm/yyyy):
› 10th June, 2019

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OBJECTIVE I: REDUCE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CAUSES OF MARINE TURTLE MORTALITY

1.1 Introduction to marine turtle populations and habitats, challenges and conservation efforts

Please introduce and summarise, in an abstract of less than a page, the marine turtle populations and their habitats in your country. Comment on their status and highlight the main conservation challenges and achievements to date. It is not necessary to list here by name the individual nesting beaches, feeding areas and developmental habitats that are important for marine turtles in your country, as this information can be generated from the 'Site-Threat' data sheets to be completed in Annex 1. **[INF]**

› As stated in the previous report updated on 30th May 2014, Tanzania mainland coastline and Zanzibar and associated numerous small offshore islands, provides important foraging and breeding grounds for five marine turtle species out of the world's seven species. The species are namely; leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea), green (Chelonia mydas), loggerhead (Caretta carreta), hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) and olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea). Green turtles are the most common species that nests throughout the coastline. Hawksbill turtles are also widely distributed in Tanzania, but are only known to nest in restricted number of off-shore Islands such as; Mafia, Songosongo and Pemba (Muir, 2005). There is very little information on the rest of species though are said to forage in Tanzania waters and pass to nesting sites elsewhere in the region, bycatch data confirms that they are present in Tanzania waters (West and Hoza, 2014). Between 450 – 500 green turtles' nests have been recorded annually in Tanzania, which is relatively low compared to other countries in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. More available details on the status of all five species are as stated in the previous report.

The government in collaboration with local and international NGOs continued with implementation of various initiatives including capacity building, research and monitoring programs and conservation. All the initiatives intended to address information/data gaps related to populations and to reduce threats.

As far as the conservation is concerned, the government in collaboration with NGOs work closely with community bodies known as Beach Management Units (BMUs) and Village Liaison Committees (VLCs) in the Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to strengthen their capacity to implement the roles and responsibilities that have been devolved to them through Fisheries Act 2003 and Marine Parks and Reserves Act 1994. Currently marine turtle conservation efforts being undertaken by the government and NGOs cover approximately three quarters of the Tanzanian coastline and include all known major nesting sites. However, status of nesting populations, movement patterns and life history stages are still unknown to some few sites.

The Tanzania government has ratified a number of International conventions and protocols especially those related to natural resources management. The natural resources programs are strongly aligned with international conventions including; united Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Migratory species (CMS) and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The main conservation challenges include persistent illegal fishing practices e.g. use of beach seine nets and poisons; direct take for domestic consumption; bycatch in gill nets; high fishing pressure in seagrass habitats; inadequate capacity amongst stakeholders to manage sea grass habitats; low priority given to sea grass conservation and management; low levels of awareness in coastal communities of the importance of marine turtle conservation; weak enforcement of laws and regulations that protect marine turtles and their habitats; coastal development activities such as gas and oil exploration/exploitation and the associated increase in beach lighting is an emerging threat to nesting turtles in coastal areas; limited information on turtle migratory routes and areas of high risk; and disturbances from seasonal fishers camps which has had an impact on turtle behavior and nesting frequency.

1.2 Best practice approaches to minimizing threats

Describe any protocol or approaches practiced in your country, which you consider exemplary, for minimising threats to marine turtle populations and their habitats, which may be suitable for adaptation and adoption elsewhere. **[BRP]**

› Research and monitoring

Tanzania uses a participatory approach to marine turtle research, monitoring and conservation. Engagement of coastal communities have proven to be an effective strategy for minimising threats to marine turtles due to the local stewardship role it confers to the communities.

Intensive community based monitoring programs are well established in four of the five coastal regions in Tanzania. The monitoring programs are generating data on nesting activity and trends over time, nesting seasonality and hatching success; and frequency and distribution of marine turtle strandings.

Capacity building

The Government of Tanzania has adopted a co-management approach to manage its natural resources. The approach recognizes and promotes community members as partners in planning, management and development. In order to fulfil this intention, the government in collaboration with Sea Sense NGO conducts regular trainings for BMUs, VLCs, local communities and other key stakeholders.

1.3 Programmes to correct adverse economic incentives

1.3.1 Describe any socio-economic studies or activities that have been conducted among communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats. **[BPR, INF]**

Elaborate on the nature of the socio-economic study/ activity undertaken, the results obtained (successful or otherwise) and the desirability/ suitability for replication.
Include references to published reports, where available.
› The socio-economic studies or activities that have been conducted among communities remain as stated in the previous report.

1.3.2 Which of these adverse economic incentives are underlying threats to marine turtles in your country? **[TSH]**
☑ High prices earned from turtle products relative to other commodities
☑ Ease of access to the turtle ressource (e.g. by virtue of proximity or ease of land/water access)
☑ Others (Please describe)

› Despite of having clear conservation measures as stated in the Tanzania legislation, there is little enforcement by relevant government authorities.
Turtle hunting and egg poaching is very high. A kilogram of turtle meat is sold in the villages along the coast at a price which is relatively higher than fish and there is a network of fishers, transporters and traders involved in the marine turtle business.

1.3.3 Has your country taken any measures to try to correct these adverse economic incentives? **[BPR]**
☑ Yes (If yes, please describe these measures in detail)

› Education and outreach programmes to different groups of community members including fishers is ongoing. Some of the programmes carried out include;
• 7,000 people across 10 villages participated in the marine wildlife show organized by Sea Sense.
• 3,600 people watched community theatre.
• 1,020 school pupils participated in school education programmes.
• 330 Community members contributed to focus group discussions on marine resources conservation.
• 4 communities celebrated World Environmental Day, World Sea Turtle Day, World Fisheries Day and World Clean-up Day.

1.4 Reduction of incidental capture and mortality

1.4.1 Indicate, and describe in more detail, the main fisheries occuring in the waters of your country, as well as any high seas fisheries in which flag vessels of your country participate and interact with marine turtles.

Tick ‘YES’ to indicate that a fishery is present and interacting marine turtles or ‘NO’ to indicate that a fishery is not present or is not interacting with marine turtles. **[INF]**
If a fishery is present, use the text box to indicate, for example, the approximate geographic distribution of the fishery, how long it has been operating, how many vessels are involved, etc.

a) Shrimp trawls:
☑ Yes (Please provide details)

› In additional to detailed information given in the past report, moratorium which was set by the government against commercial/industrial prawn fishery has been lifted up. Currently there is a limited number of prawn trawlers given license to fish based on the information obtain from a number research conducted by Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI).

b) Set gill nets:
☑ Yes (Please provide details)

› In addition to what has been explained in the past report, two assessment conducted in Lindi Region in 2015 and 2016 confirmed presence of a targeted marine turtle fishery, whereby specially designed gill nets known as “likembe” are set in coastal waters to capture green turtles for both consumption and trade.

c) Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs):
☑ Yes (Please provide details)

› This type of the device is under trial, to-date no detailed information on its consequences.

d) Purse seine (with or without FADs):
☑ Yes (Please provide details)

› To-date no data available on potential impact of this fishing gear on sea turtles.

e) Longline (shallow or deepset):
☑ Yes (Please provide details)

› No scientific information available on interaction of the fishing gear with sea turtles.

f) Driftnet:
☑ No (Please provide details)

› This gear is not applicable in Tanzania, and if any there is no existing information.

g) Others (Please provide details)
› Small scale/Artisanal fishery
Small-scale or artisanal fishery accounts for the majority of fish catch produced by fishermen in the country, mainly operating in shallow waters within the continental shelf, using traditional fishing vessels including small boats, dhows, dugout canoes, outrigger and canoes. Various fishing techniques are applied using fishing gears such as basket traps, fence traps, nets as well as different hook and line techniques.
Species composition and size of the fish varies with gear type and location. More than 500 species of fish are utilized for food with reef fishes being the most important category including emperors, snappers, sweetlips, parrotfish, surgeonfish, rabbitfish, groupers and goatfish. Most of the fish products are used for subsistence purposes. However, some are exported. Destructive fishing methods such as drag nets and dynamite fishing pose a serious problem as they destroy important habitats for fish and other organisms including sea turtles. Some artisanal fishers are also targeting sea turtle or capture them accidentally, this is per assessment done recently (2015 and 2016) by Sea Sense in Lindi Region.

1.4.2 Please indicate the relative level of fishing effort and perceived impact of each of the above fisheries on marine turtles (e.g. in terms of by-catch) [TSH]. Select from one of the following descriptions: RELATIVELY HIGH, MODERATE, RELATIVELY LOW, NONE (i.e. not present), UNKNOWN (i.e. unable to answer for whatever reason).

a) Shrimp trawls
Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing efforts:	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Perceived impact:	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

- Source of information / clarification
› Division of Fisheries (Fishing effort data)

b) Set gill nets
Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Perceived impact:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑

- Source of information / clarification
› Division of Fisheries (Fishing effort data) - Detailed information are stipulated in previous report.

c) Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)
Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐
Perceived impact:	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐

- Source of information / clarification
› No information exists, its still under trial in Tanzania

d) Purse seine (with or without FADs)
Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing efforts:	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Perceived impact:	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐

- Source of information / clarification
› Division of Fisheries and Deep Sea Fishing Authority

e) Longline (shallow or deepset)
Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐
Perceived impact:	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐

- Source of information / clarification
› Division of Fisheries

f) Driftnet
Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Perceived impact:	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

- Source of information / clarification
› None

g) Others (from 1.4.1 g))
Please select only one per line

	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE	RELATIVELY HIGH
Fishing effort:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Perceived impact:	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐

- Source of information / clarification
› Division of Fisheries / Research institutions / University of Dar es Salaam and Institute of Marine Sciences

1.4.3 Describe any **illegal fishing** that is known to occur in or around the waters of your country that may impact marine turtles. Describe the measures being taken to deal with this problem and any difficulties encountered in this regard. **[TSH]**
› Tanzania was the only country in Africa where blast fishing was occuring on a large scale. Besides killing and injuring fish and other marine organisms including marine turtles, these blasts left behind rubble and broken corals on the sea floor, destroying habitat for all reef species.
This devastating form of fishing first appeared in Tanzania in the 1960s, and by the mid-1990s had become a serious problem. A high-profile national campaign involving hotel operators and the media brought international pressure and donor attention to the issue, and the navy was enlisted to assist with enforcement. Following deliberately efforts being undertaken by the 5th phase government under His Excellency President Dr. John Pombe Magufuli, blast fishing incidences have been reduced to a great extent and almost to zero in areas where the practice was serious.

1.4.4 Which of the following methods are used by your country to minimise incidental capture/mortality of marine turtles in fishing activities? [IND]

a) **Appropriate handling** of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishersusing equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)

☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› Government, Sea Sense and Marine Parks and Reserves Unit continued to provide education on how to release back to water turtles captured accidentally or entangled in nets.

b) **Devices that allow the escape of marine turtles** (e.g. turtle excluder devices (TEDs) or other measures that are comparable in effectiveness)
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› TEDs are not obligatory and not included in the legislations related with fisheries. However, owners of trawling vessels are advised to install the device to avoid capturing of turtle as by-catch.

c) **Measures to avoid encirclement** of marine turtles in purse seine
☑ NO (Details/future plans)

d) **Appropriate combinations** of hook design, type of bait, depth, gear specifications and fishing practices
☑ NO (Details/future plans)

e) **Monitoring and recovery of fish aggregating devices** (FADs)
☑ NO (Details/future plans)

f) **Net retention and recycling schemes**
☑ NO (Details/future plans)

g) **Spatial and temporal control of fishing** (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› A spatial and temporal closure of reef areas has been implemented by community members especially in Rufiji, Kilwa, Mafia and Tanga through BMUs and Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs).

h) **Effort management control**
☑ NO (Details/future plans)

1.4.5 Which of the following programmes has your country developed – in consultation with the fishing industry and fisheries management organisations – to promote implementation of measures to minimise incidental capture and mortality of turtles in national waters and in the high seas? [IND]

Please use the corresponding text boxes to explain/clarify each of your responses, including 'NOT APPLICABLE' responses, and indicate future plans in this regard. [IND]
Please describe the collaboration, when/where the programmes were introduced, any difficulties encountered, and general results obtained (i.e. successful and unsuccessful). Provide references to publications, where available.

a) **Onboard observer programmes**

X
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› There are at least two observers who are fisheries staff on all foreign vessels licensed to fish in the deep sea. There are also observers on commercial prawn fishing vessels, the decision which was made after lifting-up moratorium set in 2008.

b) **Vessel monitoring systems**
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› The system has been installed at Deep Sea Fisheries Authority headquarters in Zanzibar, to monitor foreign vessels fishing in the high seas or Exclusive Economic Zone.

c) **Inspections** (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› Inspection of fish and other marine organisms is done by Fisheries Officer at different locations including landing sites, airports, road blocks, ports etc.

d) **Training programmes / workshops** to educate fishers
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› Regular programs including meetings, seminars, workshops, films and distribution of outreach materials for different groups of local community members and other key stakeholders is ongoing.

e) **Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines** etc.
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› Environmental education and awareness raising materials on conservation of charismatic/endangered species including marine turtles are produces and distributed on regular basis.

1.4.6 Are the mitigation measures described in 1.4.4 and 1.4.5 periodically reviewed and evaluated for their efficiency? **[SAP]**
☑ YES (Please give details)

› Mitigation measures are periodically reviewed and evaluated through regular visits made by conservation officers from different management levels as well as sharing of information related to turtles in order to win support and commitment from fishers.
Mitigation measures also increase compliance to fishers and the rest of community members.

1.4.7 In your country, what types of data collection, research and development have been undertaken to support the reduction of marine turtle incidental catch (while taking into consideration the impact of various mitigation measures on other species)? **[SAP]**
› A number of research aimed to reduce marine turtle threats have been conducted by individual scientists, Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute - (TAFIRI), universities and NGOs as highlighted in the previous report. In addition, two assessments of turtle population have been conducted in Kigamboni municipal and Lindi region by the Sea Sense NGO.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

IOTN22-MS7-West-Bycatch_study_Tanzania.pdf

1.4.8 Has your country exchanged information and provided technical assistance (formally or informally) to other Signatory States to promote the activities described in 1.4.4, 1.4.5 and 1.4.7 above? **[SAP]**
☑ YES (If yes, please give details of the exchanges/technical assistance)

› The country has been exchanging information with other signatory states through reports and during the conference of parties.

1.4.9 What legislative and practical measures has your country taken in support of UN General Assembly Resolution 46/215 concerning the moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets? **[SAP]**
› Practical measures include restrictions of using large scale driftnet by foreign vessels fishing in the EEZ of Tanzanian waters.

1.5 Addressing harvest of, and trade in, marine turtles; and protecting of habitat

1.5.1 Does your country have legislation to prohibit direct harvest and domestic trade in marine turtles, their eggs, parts and products; and to protect important turtle habitats? **[IND]**

Please provide details (title/date) of the relevant legislation, as well as any exemptions (e.g. for traditional harvest) under that legislation.
☑ YES

› Marine turtles in Tanzania are afforded general protection under the Fisheries Act No. 22, 2003, Section 23 (1). Protection for marine turtles was increased in 2009 and included protection of their foraging and breeding habitats. The Tanzania Fisheries Regulations 2009, Regulation 67 (1 - 4) state that it is illegal to fish, possess, process, offer for sale, market or export any part of a marine turtle or purposely disturb or destroy the feeding, breeding or nesting ground of marine turtles. Any person who accidentally captures live marine turtles is required to return the animal to the sea immediately and report the incident to a District Fisheries Office.
The penalty associated with contravening these laws as a first offence is a fine of not less than TZS 200,000 ($ 90, based on the current exchange rate) and/or imprisonment of not less than two years. In the case of second and subsequent offences, the fine increases to not less than TZS 300,000 ($188) and/or imprisonment for not less than three years.
The Marine Parks and Reserves Act 1994 also provides protection for marine turtles. Part X, 22 (1) states that “no person within a marine park or reserve shall (a) fish, hunt, kill or capture any fish or animal or disturb any egg, nest, roe, or spawn within the marine park or reserve (b) gather, collect or remove any fish, animal, aquatic flora, or vegetation, whether live or dead, or any sand, minerals, or aquatic substrate; (c) sell or transport any fish, animal, aquatic flora, vegetation, or the products thereof or any sand, minerals, or aquatic substrate”.
On Zanzibar, Fisheries Act of 1988, the Director has powers to make regulations on how, when and where and

what species may be caught.
The Wildlife Conservation Act 1974 section 20 (1) states that “Nothing in this Act shall be construed as empowering the Director to grant any permission for the hunting, killing, capture or wounding of any animal in any national park in contravention of the provisions of the National Parks Act or in a marine park in contravention of provisions of the Marine Parks and Reserves Act, 1994''.

1.5.2 Which, among the following list, are economic uses and cultural values of marine turtles in your country? [INF]

Please rate the relative prevalence / importance of each consumptive or non-consumptive use. Use the text boxes below each rating to explain or clarify your responses.

a1) Meat consumption
☑ YES

› As reported earlier, turtle hunting and egg poaching is very high along the coastal area of Tanzania. A kilogram of turtle meat is sold in the villages at a price which is relatively high than fish and other marine products.

a2) Meat consumption: relative prevalence/importance
☑ HIGH

b1) Egg consumption
☑ YES

› Fishers have local knowledge of marine turtle crawl patterns and are able to identify the location of the egg chamber.

b2) Egg consumption: relative prevalence/importance
☑ MODERATE

c1) Shell products
☑ YES

› Turtle shells are sold as souvenir in many curio shops and hotels located along the coast of Tanzania. Though it is unlawful to do this business, people are still doing it under cover.

c2) Shell products: relative prevalence/importance
☑ LOW

d1) Fat consumption
☑ YES

› During one of the surveys, local community members/fishers responded that turtle oil is used for cooking and smearing on the joints of wooden boats as waterproof.

d2) Fat consumption: relative prevalence/importance
☑ LOW

e1) Traditional medicine
☑ YES

› Turtle products (meat, egg, shell and internal organs have medicinal value and are being used to cure different diseases.

e2) Traditional medicine: relative prevalence/importance
☑ LOW

f1) Eco-tourism programmes
☑ YES

› Tourists tend to visit nesting beaches to watch turtle hatchlings. They contribute to conservation efforts being undertaken by Environmental Officers through paying fee.

f2) Eco-tourism programmes: relative prevalence/importance
☑ MODERATE

g1) Cultural / traditional significance
☑ YES

› Cultural significance is associated with consumption and medicinal value.

1.5.3 Please indicate the relative level and impact of traditional harvest on marine turtles and their eggs. **[IND, TSH]**

	RELATIVELY HIGH	UNKNOWN	NONE	RELATIVELY LOW	MODERATE
Level of harvest:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑
Impact of harvest:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑

Source of information / explanation:
› According to historical (anecdotal) informaton, Lindi Region in southern Tanzania used to be an important green turtle nesting site but was considered data deficient in terms of accurate scientific information. Between 2015 and 2017, the Sea Sense conducted a comprehensive assessment of the status of marine turtle population in Lindi region. The objective of the assessment was (i) to gather historical and current information on the status of turtle nesting in Lindi region, (ii) identify beaches currently being used by nesting turtles, (iii) assess beaches for suitable nesting habitats (iv) identify threats to marine turtles and their habitats in the region.
The assessment confirmed that Lindi Region no longer supports a nesting population due to traditional harvest of eggs and direct take of nesting females. Information from village elders, indicated that 20 to 30 years ago, a total of 10 to 15 nests would be laid at each beach per year but nesting females were always captured and slaughtered. Since 2010, the number of nest has decreased to 1- 2 nest per year. Large numbers of discarded carapaces were frequently observed in bushes and at migrant fishers camps close to fish landing sites.
Likembe nets were observed in the area. It was also noted that fishers have sufficient knowledge of turtle movement patterns to be able to set likembe along the known turtle corridors. Turtle meat is sold at a price ranging from TZS 1,000 - 2,000 per Kg.

1.5.4 Have any domestic management programmes been established to limit the levels of intentional harvest? **[SAP]**

Use the text box to give details.
☑ YES

› Involvement of local community members at different levels of management such as capacity building, monitoring and benefit sharing limits the levels of intentional harvest of marine turtles and associated products.

1.5.5 Describe any management agreements negotiating between your country and other States in relation to sustainable levels of traditional harvest, to ensure that such harvest does not undermine conservation efforts. **[BPR]**
› None

1.6 Minimizing mortality through nesting beach programmes

1.6.1 Measures and effectiveness

First, tick one of the YES/NO-boxes to indicate whether or not your country has any of the following measures in place to minimise the mortality of eggs, hatchlings and nesting females. If yes, then **estimate the relative effectiveness** of these measures. **[IND, SAP]**

Use the text boxes below each rating to elaborate on your responses, including any lessons learned that might be of value to other Signatory States, and indicate your plans for the coming year. Please explain any “Not Applicable (N/A)” responses.

a1) Monitoring/protection programmes
☑ YES

› Since 2001 to-date various monitoring and protection programmes have been undertaken by the government machinery, NGOs and other Agencies working along the coastal area of Tanzania. Most of those programmes aimed at collecting information on turtle populations and their current status, threats, socio-economic aspects and proposed conservation measures.

a2) Monitoring/protection programmes: relative effectiveness
☑ GOOD

b1) Education/awareness programmes
☑ YES

› Various education and awareness programmes targeting different groups of people have been carried out along the entire coastline of Tanzania and are ongoing to address similar challenges of new generations and people who are shifting from the inland to coastal areas.

b2) Education/awareness programmes: Relative effectiveness
☑ GOOD

c1) Egg relocation/hatcheries
☑ YES

› Marine Parks and Reserves Unit has been in collaboration with Sea Sense conducted training on how to relocate eggs/hatcheries. The training involved BMU members, Turtle community Officers and Village Liaison Committee members.

c2) Egg relocation/hatcheries: Relative effectiveness
☑ GOOD

d1) Predator control
☑ YES

› Different mechanisms are used to control predators especially, escorting and ensuring that hatchlings are getting to the sea safely.

d2) Predator control: Relative effectiveness
☑ LOW

e1) Vehicle / access restrictions
☑ YES

› Its strictly prohibited for vehicles to pass on nesting beaches. For example, in the Mnazi Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park in Mtwara, there is a very good beach (Ruvula-Msimbati) for driving, but no vehicles are allowed to pass on the beach beacuse it is one of the famous turtle nesting beach in the area.

e2) Vehicle/access restriction: relative effectiveness
☑ LOW

f1) **Removal of debris / clean-up**
☑ YES

› In all Marine Protected Areas debris are removed in the tourist and turtle nesting beaches once every weak. The clean-up is done with marine park staff, hoteliers, pupils, local community members and different resource users on voluntary basis.

f2) Removal of debris /clean-up: relative effectiveness
☑ LOW

g1) Re-vegetation of frontal dunes
☑ NO

› Re-vegetation is not done on frontal dunes due to presence of endemic plant species on the Msimbati sand dunes, the only sand dunes on the East African coastline.

g2) Re-vegetation of frontal dunes: relative effectiveness
☑ UNKNOWN

h1) Building location/design regulations
☑ YES

› Existing information are the same as reported in the last report.

h2) Buidling location/design regulations: relative efectiveness
☑ LOW

i1) Light pollution reduction
☑ YES

› This is compulsory for gas/oil exploration/exploitation companies. The company are allowed to test gas using

flare during turtle nesting season especially in the Mnazi Bay Marine Park area, where conservation and gas exploitation exists.

i2) Light pollution reduction: Relative effectiveness

☑ LOW

j.) Other (list and rate them)

› None

1.6.2 Has your country undertaken any evaluation of its nest and beach management programmes? **[SAP]**

Use the text box to elaborate on your response, if necessary.

☑ YES

› Evaluation was done in the Marine Protected Areas as well as for the nesting data from Mafia Island. After analysis of the data, it was noted that there was significant increase in number of nests and hatchlings as compared to the past.

OBJECTIVE II: PROTECT, CONSERVE AND REHABILITATE MARINE TURTLE HABITATS

2.1 Measures to protect and conserve marine turtle habitats

2.1.1 What is being done to protect critical habitats outside of established protected areas? (NB: It is assumed that legislation relating to established protected areas will have been described in Section 1.5.1) **[BPR, SAP]**

› Marine turtle habitats are occurring at the site which includes sandy beaches, a network of coral reefs, extensive seagrass beds, scattered islands, and isolated sand cays. Their protection is done with local community representatives elected by the village general assembly including community Conservation Officers who do patrols on the beaches throughout the year. During the peak of nesting season patrols are done during day time and night.
Education and awareness campaigns are ongoing activities, being conducted to communities on how to conserve critical habitats and associated organisms including turtles for the benefit of current and future generations.
Some incentives are also given to local communities so that they can see tangible benefits accrued from conservation in order to win their support and commitment. In most cases are implemented through various benefits sharing schemes/mechanisms as well as alternative income generating activities.
Several ways of conserving critical habitats are stipulated in fisheries management related legislations and associated regulations, whereby “do’s and don’ts” or gear restrictions are clearly stated.

2.1.2 Are assessments routinely made of the environmental impact of marine and coastal development on marine turtles and their habitats? **[IND, SAP]**

Use the text box to elaborate on your response.
☑ YES

› EIA is stated categorically in the Environmental Management Act No. 20 of 2004 as a pre-requisite requirement prior to undertaking any development activities along the coast or any other place. With this in light all marine and coastal development activities involve conducting EIA. Once EIA is done, National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) prepare terms and conditions for issuance of EIA certificate by responsible Minister.

2.1.3 Is marine water quality (including marine debris) monitoring near turtle habitats? If yes, describe the nature of this monitoring and any remedial measures that may have been taken. **[SAP]**
☑ NO

› Water quality is not monitored routinely near the turtle habitats. However, there is a number of studies conducted on agricultural pesticide use in Zanzibar, toxic metals and heavy metal pollution in Tanzania mainland as reported previously.

2.1.4 Are measures in place to prohibit the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives? **[SAP]**

Use the text box to elaborate on your response.
☑ YES

› Legislations and regulations are in place prohibiting the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives for fishing. The legislations include Fisheries Act of 2003 and its regulations and Marine Parks and Reserves Act No 29 of 1994. Currently government through Multi-Agency Task Team (MATT) is working hard to ensure that blast fishing and other environmental crime are controlled.

2.2 Rehabilitation of degraded marine turtle habitats

2.2.1 Are efforts being made to recover degraded coral reefs? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.). **[IND, SAP]**

Provide sufficient details of the measures taken, especially those measures shown to have been effective in recovering degraded coral reefs. Please indicate future plans in this regard.
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› Trials to recover degraded coral reef are being made in some areas by the Vice President’s Office Division of Environment in collaboration with Institute of Marine Sciences – Zanzibar, one of the trial is being taking place at Mbudya Island Marine Reserve in Dar es Salaam. Hopefully, such initiatives will extend to closer areas and final to the entire coast.

2.2.2 Are efforts being made to recover degraded mangrove habitats that are important for turtles? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned future plans etc.). **[IND, SAP]**

☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› Various initiatives have been made to recover the degraded mangrove areas, the initiative started in 1991 immediately after developing National Mangrove Management Plan, such initiatives were carried out by Mangrove Management Project under Division of Forestry. Other mangrove habitat recovery included; MPRU, University of Dar es Salaam – (UDSM), WWF, Sokoine University of Agriculture, District Councils along the coastal area, The Vice President's Office Division of Environment and Sea Sense; to mention a few. Initiatives include replanting.

2.2.3 Are efforts being made to recover degraded sea grass habitats? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned future plans etc.). **[IND, SAP]**

☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› Closure of commercial prawn trawling in 2008 allowed some sea grass meadows to recover, though the intention of the moratorium was prawns stock recovery.

OBJECTIVE III: IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF MARINE TURTLE ECOLOGY AND POPULATIONS THROUGH RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

3.1 Studies on marine turtles and their habitats

3.1.1 Give a list of available literature that includes baseline information from studies carried out in your country on marine turtle populations and their habitats. **[INF]**

› Most of the publications are listed in the previous report. The following is the list of recent publications.
West, L., Mchomvu, B. & Pastory, T. 2016. A story from the field: removing marine debris to restore nesting beach habitat in Kipumbwi village,Tanzania. 23rd Indian Ocean Turtle Newsletter.
West, L. 2017. Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas) nesting behaviour in Kigamboni District, United Republic of Tanzania. Testudo, Vol 8 No.4.
West, L. Sea Sense Annual report 2018 http://www.seasense.org/publications/

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

Testudo_Manucript_2017_West.pdf

3.1.2 Have **long-term** monitoring programmes (i.e. of at least 10 years duration) been initiated or planned for priority marine turtle populations frequenting the territory of your country? **[IND, BPR]**

Please give details of the nature, duration and continuity of these programmes.
☑ YES

› Sea Sense NGO established a community based marine turtle monitoring programme in Mafia Island in 2001. Community Conservation Officers conduct daily foot patrols to monitor nesting activity and record marine turtle strandings. Monitoring activity scaled up in 2004, 2008 and 2017 and now covers almost half of the Tanzanian coastline including; Mkinga, Muheza, Pangani, Kigamboni, Mkuranga, Mafia, Kilwa, Kibiti Districts and Tanga City. Other long term marine turtle monitoring programs in Tanzania (Mtwara District) are under MPRU and Division of Fisheries.
Intensive monitoring during the peak nesting season is conducted at the two largest green turtle rookeries (Kigamboni and Juani Island in Mafia). In Kigamboni Municipal there are 19 nesting beaches located along 45 km of coastline. Nesting activity is concentrated on six beaches. Twelve years (2005 – 2016) of community based monitoring of nesting activity in Kigamboni Municipal resulted in 1,203 nesting records and a mean annual nesting count of 100 (range 68 – 147).
The estimated annual green turtle nesting population in the area is ranging between 33 – 59 individuals.
There are eight nesting beaches on the eastern side of Juani Island that support the largest green turtle rookery in Tanzania. More than half (60%) of all turtle nests in Mafia are laid on Juani Island with an average of 124 (range 48 - 225) nests per year. Nesting activity is concentrated on four beaches and occurs year round with a noticeable peak in April and May. Hawksbill turtles also nest in small numbers. Between 2001 and 2018, 2,233 nests have been recorded in Juani. The estimated nesting population size is 41 - 72 individuals.

3.1.3 Has the genetic identity of marine turtle populations in your country been characterised? **[INF, PRI]**

Please give details (e.g. which species, which populations?).
☑ YES

› Tanzania contributed 40 green turtle tissue sample to study conducted in La Reunion on the genetic diversity of green turtles in the WIO region.

3.1.4 Which of the following methods have been or are being used to try to identify migration routes of turtles? Use the text boxes to provide additional details [INF, PRI]

a) Tagging
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› A saturation flipper tagging programme is implemented at Juani Island (Mafia District) and in Kigamboni Municipal during the peak nesting months of April and May each year.
Evidence from international flipper tag recoveries indicates that the central Tanzania coast is an important migratory route and foraging ground.
As mentioned in the past report Sea Sense maintains a database of international flipper tag recoveries since 2004. Evidences from tag returns from loggerhead turtles caught in nets off Mtwara and Mafia indicate that southern Tanzania and the Mafia area are important foraging grounds for loggerheads nesting in Tongaland and Natal South, South Africa. Tag recoveries from turtles nesting in Seychelles and Mayotte are the most common.

b) Satellite tracking
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› 11 satellite tags have been deployed on adult green turtles nesting in Tanzania since 2012 in order to identify migratory routes. More detailed information is as explained in the 2014 report.

3.1.5 Have studies been carried out on marine turtle population dynamics and survival rates (e.g. including studies into the survival rates of incidentally caught and released turtles)? **[INF, PRI]**
☑ YES

› The saturation tagging programme implemented annually (since 2012) during the peak nesting season is generating information on population trends, re-migratory intervals and survivorship of nesting females as well as a number of reproductive parameters including clutch frequency, inter-nesting durations and nest site fidelity.

3.1.6 Has research been conducted on the frequency and pathology of diseases in marine turtles? **[INF, PRI]**
☑ NO

› No research related to the subject matter has been conducted.

3.1.7 Is the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research studies being promoted? **[BPR, PRI]**
☑ YES

› Traditional knowledge of local communities residing along the coast has been used in turtle nesting, by-catch, marine turtle's products and associated values. Traditional ecological knowledge is accessed through qualitative research on marine turtles, whereby local communities are the interview respondents.

3.2 Collaborative research and monitoring

- 3.2.1 List any **regional** or **sub-regional action plans** in which your country is already participating, which may serve the purpose of identifying priority research and monitoring needs. **[INF]**

Use the text box to elaborate on your response.
› Tanzania is an active member of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Turtle Task Force (WIO MTTF) and therefore contributes to the development, implementation and review of the WIO action plan.

3.2.2 On which of the following themes have collaborative studies and monitoring been conducted? Use the text boxes to describe the nature of this international collaboration or to clarify your response. Answer 'NO' if the studies/monitoring undertaken do not involve international collaboration. [INF, PRI]

a) Genetic identity
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› The same as in the past report.

b) Conservation status
☑ NO (Details/future plans)

c) Migrations
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› Collaboration with WIO region countries on international flipper tag recoveries and participation in the regional SWIOFP project which was a collaboration on marine turtle migratory routes using satellite telemetry.

d) Other biological and ecological aspects
☑ YES (Details/future plans)

› The same as in the last report.

3.3 Data analysis and applied research

3.3.1 List, in order of priority, the marine turtle populations in your country in need of conservation actions, and indicate their population trends. **[PRI]**
› The same priority as in the last report.

3.3.2 Are research and monitoring activities, such as those described above in Section 3.1, periodically reviewed and evaluated for their efficacy? **[SAP]**

☑ UNSURE

3.3.3 Describe how research results are being applied to improve management practices and mitigation of threats (in relation to the priority populations identified in 3.3.1, among others). **[SAP]**
› Besides what explained in the previous reports, recent research helped to improve management in the following areas:
confirmation that there is presence of a targeted marine turtle fishery in the region, whereby specially designed nets known as “Likembe” are set in coastal waters to capture green turtles for trade and consumption. Helped the government to take stern enforcement measures against that type of gear.
Identification that Kigamboni Municipal is the second highest green turtles nesting density in Tanzania. Led the Division of Fisheries in collaboration with WWF to support BMUs in the area to establish a number of Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CFMAs).

3.4 Information exchange

3.4.1 Has your country undertaken any initiatives (nationally or through collaboration with other Range States) to standardise methods and levels of data collection? **[BPR, INF]**
☑ YES [If yes, please give details of the agreed protocol(s)]

› Tanzania has been participating in various training workshop aiming to standardize methodologies and levels of data collection, mostly through the WIO MTTF. Some of those trainings are mentioned in the report updated in 2014.

3.4.2 To what extent does your country exchange scientific and technical information and expertise with other Range States? **[SAP, IND]**
☑ OCCASIONALLY

3.4.3 If your country shares scientific and technical information and expertise with other Range States, what mechanisms have commonly been used for this purpose? Comment on any positive benefits/outcomes achieved through these interactions. **[INF]**
› Tanzania shares scientific and technical information through: attending various meetings including Signatory State meetings and WIO MTTF meetings; participation in conferences and symposia (Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) symposium and International Sea Turtle Symposium); contributions to Indian Ocean Turtle Newsletter and Africa Sea Turtle Newsletter as well as different social media; submission of data to the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group (MTSG) reports and recent SWOT Report on Africa.

3.4.4 Does your country compile and make available to other countries data on marine turtle populations of a regional interest?

Please give details **[INF]**
☑ YES

› Available data shared through IOSEA database.

OBJECTIVE IV: INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE THREATS TO MARINE TURTLES AND THEIR HABITATS, AND ENHANCE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

4.1 Public education and information programmes

4.1.1 Describe the educational materials, including mass media information programmes that your country has collected, developed and/or disseminated. **[INF, PRI]**

Details/future plans:
› Posters, fact sheets, comic books, t-shirts and kangas (with slogans to highlight marine turtle conservation) have been distributed extensively in coastal communities; radio programmes have been produced and aired; success stories have been published in peer reviewed publications (Indian Ocean Turtle Newsletter and Africa Sea Turtle Newsletter); information to the general public is disseminated though websites and social media.

4.1.2 Which of the following groups have been the targets of these focused education and awareness programmes described in above in Section 4.1.1? **[PRI, INF]**
☑ Policy makers
☑ Local/Fishing communities
☑ Tourists
☑ Media
☑ Teachers
☑ Students
☑ Military, Navy, Police
☑ Scientists

4.1.3 Have any community learning / information centres been established in your country? **[BPR, SAP]**

Please give details and indicate future plans
☑ NO

4.2 Alternative livelihoods opportunitiesDescribe initiatives already undertaken or planned to identify and facilitate alternative livelihoods (including income-generating activities) for local communities. **[IND, BPR]**
› Community Conservation Officers are paid monthly allowances to compensate their time for conducting conservation activities such as; beach patrols, nests relocation, awareness raising to local community members and monitoring activities.
A marine turtle ecotourism initiative has been established at three nesting sites. Half of the revenue accrued from marine turtle eco-tourism is ploughed back to respective villages to support conservation and community development projects.
In most of the villages under Rufiji, Mafia and Kilwa (RUMAKI) Sea scape, BMU/CFMA members have established Village Community Bank – (VICOBA), a community-based system that provides mutual support and encouragement to empower community members to work together to create sustainable development. VICOBA is designed to provide credit to low-income people who need capital to start their own businesses. Members can then take out loans to fund micro-enterprises and self-employment initiatives. Through VICOBA dependence of marine resources has been reduced.

4.3 Stakeholder participation

4.3.1 Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned by your country to involve **local communities**, in particular, in the planning and implementation of marine turtle conservation programmes. Please include details of any incentives that have been used to encourage public participation, and indicate their efficacy. **[BPR, IND]**
› Tanzania has adopted co-management approach in management of its natural resources. Through this approach local community members and other key stakeholders are involved at different management levels such as; planning, implementation, decision making, benefit sharing, monitoring and evaluation.
Such involvement has changed mindset of local communities as currently they regard all natural resources within their respective areas as their resources and not government resources as it used to be in the past. This could be justified with presence of BMUs along the entire coastline of Tanzania as well as community conservation officers network who have full responsibility for nest monitoring and protection of marine turtles.
A nest incentive scheme has been established at various nesting sites whereby a small financial incentive is issued to any person that reports a marine turtle nest to Sea Sense.

4.3.2 Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to involve and encourage the cooperation of **Government institutions, NGOs** and the **private sector** in marine turtle conservation programmes. **[IND, BPR]**

› Formulation of the National Tanzania Turtle and Dugong Conservation Committee (TTDCC) which is under Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. The Committees involves members from different sectors (public, NGOs and private sector including tourism sector).

OBJECTIVE V: ENHANCE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

5.1 Collaboration with, and assistance to, signatory and non-signatory States

5.1.1 Has your country undertaken a national review of its compliance with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) obligations in relation to marine turtles? **[SAP]**
☑ NO

5.1.2 Does your country have, or participate/cooperate in, CITES training programmes for relevant authorities? **[SAP]**
☑ YES (If yes, please provide details of these training programmes)

› CITES focal point who is an employee of the Division of Wildlife in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism participated in various trainings.

5.1.3 Does your country have in place mechanisms to identify **international** illegal trade routes (for marine turtle products etc.)? Please use the text box to elaborate on how your country is cooperating with other States to prevent/deter/eliminate illegal trade. **[SAP]**

Please give details of particularly successful interventions and prosecutions; and/or mention any difficulties experienced that impede progress in this area. Please provide references to any published reports (e.g. already prepared for CITES purposes) that give a more ample explanation.
☑ YES

› Tanzania government ratified CITES, therefore it has obligations to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal trade.

5.1.4 Which international compliance and trade issues related to marine turtles has your country raised for discussion (e.g. through the IOSEA MoU Secretariat, at meetings of Signatory States etc.)? **[INF]**
› Formulation of Trans-boundary Conservation Areas as a strategy to control illegal trade.

5.1.5 Describe measures in place to prevent, deter and eliminate domestic illegal trade in marine turtle products, particularly with a view to enforcing the legislation identified in Section 1.5.1**. [INF]**
› The Ministries dealing with management of natural resources have Officers at the airports, ports, road blocks and boarders with intention to eliminate domestic illegal trade .
In Tanzania, all species listed on Appendix I of cites are officially protected.
In Tanzania Fisheries Regulation 2009 provides section for addressing the illegal trade in marine turtles, Section 67 (1).
Legislation seminars to fisheries officers, judicial system, law enforcers and decision makers have been held in order to sensitize enforcement authorities on marine turtle trade, to assess enforcement gaps and to facilitate informed decisions and judgements which commensurate with gravity of environmental crime offences.

5.2 Prioritisation, development and implementation of national action plans

5.2.1 Has your country already developed a national **action plan** or a set of **key management measures** that could eventually serve as a basis for a more specific action plan at a national level? **[IND]**

Please explain.
☑ NO

› However, a national sea turtle stakeholder meeting will be held in March 2020 which is the first step in the process of developing a national action plan.

5.2.2 From your country's perspective, which **conservation and management activities**, and/or which particular **sites or locations**, ought to be among the highest priorities for action?
(List up to 10 activities from the IOSEA Conservation and Management Plan). **[PRI]**
› • Law enforcement along the entire cost including critical turtle foraging habitats and nesting sites,
• Education and outreach programmes along the entire coast,
• Nests monitoring and protection all along the coast, and
• Bycatch reduction in the artisanal gillnet fishery.
• Reduction in domestic consumption and trade in turtle meat.
Mafia channel and Rufiji Delta complex has been identified as a 'Site of Regional Importance to Marine Turtles' under the IOSEA Site Network Initiative and so should be prioritised for conservation and management activities. Marine turtle stranding data indicates species richness of marine turtles in the Rufiji – Mafia Seascape and the site may be of regional foraging and migratory importance for species which are considered rare in the Western Indian Ocean region. Stranding data collected over the past 12 years confirms the

presence of three other marine turtle species in the Rufiji– Mafia Seascape: loggerhead (Caretta caretta), leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea) and olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea).

5.2.3 Please indicate, from your country's standpoint, the extent to which the following **local** management issues require **international** cooperation in order to achieve progress. **[PRI]**
In other words, how important is **international** cooperation for addressing these issues?
Please select only one per line

	NOT AT ALL	LIMITED	IMPORTANT	ESSENTIAL
Illegal fishing in territorial waters	☐	☐	☐	☑
Incidental capture by foreign fleets	☐	☐	☑	☐
Enforcement/patrolling of territorial waters	☐	☐	☐	☑
Hunting/harvest by neighboring countries	☐	☐	☐	☑
Poaching, illegal trade in turtle products	☐	☑	☐	☐
Development of gear technology	☐	☐	☑	☐
Oil spills, pollution, marine debris	☐	☐	☐	☑
Training / capacity-building	☐	☐	☑	☐
Alternative livelihood development	☐	☑	☐	☐
Identification of turtle populations	☐	☐	☐	☑
Identification of migration routes	☐	☐	☐	☑
Tagging / satellite tracking	☐	☐	☐	☑
Habitat studies	☐	☐	☑	☐
Genetics studies	☐	☐	☑	☐

5.3 Cooperation and Information exchange

5.3.1 Identify existing frameworks/organisations that are, or could be, useful mechanisms for cooperating in marine turtle conservation at the sub-regional level. Please comment on the strengths of these instruments, their capacity to take on a broader coordinating role, and any efforts your country has made to enhance their role in turtle conservation. **[INF, BPR]**
› Nomination of Mafia channel and Rufiji Delta complex as a 'Site of Regional Importance to Marine Turtles' under IOSEA Site Network Initiative.
Tanzania is a member of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Turtle Task Force and has been strong member as its delegates attend regional and international meetings and workshops.

5.3.2 Has your country developed, or is it participating in, any networks for cooperative management of shared turtle populations? **[BPR, INF]**
☑ NO

5.3.3 What steps has your country taken to encourage Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) to adopt marine turtle conservation measures within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and on the high seas? Please describe the interventions made in this regard, referring to specific RFBs. **[SAP]**
› Establishment of Deep Sea Fishing Authority among others things, the authority is ensuring that local and foreign vessels fishing within the EEZ and high seas are complying with marine turtle conservation measures.

5.4 Capacity-building

5.4.1 Describe your country's needs, in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities, in order to build capacity to strengthen marine turtle conservation measures. **[PRI]**

› Increase awareness on importance of managing marine turtles, related legislations and regulations to local communities and other key stakeholders including, politicians, decision makers, and law enforcers.
Allocation of sufficient resources in terms of finance and human resources to carry out various turtle conservation activities.
Provision of working equipment and facilities.

5.4.2 Describe any training provided in marine turtle conservation and management techniques (e.g. workshops held, training manuals produced etc.), and indicate your plans for the coming year. **[PRI, INF]**

› Various trainings provided and are ongoing based on needs and availability of resources. Some of the trainings conducted by Sea Sense in collaboration with government machinery in 2018 include;
Capacity Building for Village Liaison Committees (VLCs)
• 16 village liaison committees in Tanzania coelacanth marine park participated in capacity building sessions on marine biodiversity conservation and management.
• 8 VLC's in TCMP formulated local biodiversity action plans for their village.
• 94 VLCs representatives from TACMP participated in a joint meeting to share experiences challenges and solutions for improved marine biodiversity conservation.
• In 2018 Sea Sense, trained 286 BMU and VLC members on the concepts of good governance and strong leadership.
Capacity Building for Beach Management Units (BMUs)
• 95 BMU leaders in Kilwa District participated in capacity building session on marine ecosystems, fisheries management and governance.
• 16 BMU leaders in Kigamboni Municipal participated in a two days training sessions on fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS).
• 3 BMUs in Kigamboni District received financial support for patrolling and enforcement activities.
• 22 BMU leaders in Kigamboni District participated in a capacity building session on sea turtle conservation.
In March 2020, Tanzania will hold the first ever national sea turtle stakeholder workshop.

5.4.3 Specifically in relation to **capacity-building**, describe any partnerships developed or planned with universities, research institutions, training bodies and other relevant organisations. **[BPR]**

› Students from the University of Dar es Salaam and Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) - Mbegani Campus every year undertake eight weeks field attachment at Sea Sense and Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) where they receive various practical trainings including marine turtle conservation.

5.5 Enforcement of conservation legislation

5.5.1 National policies and laws concerning the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats will have been described in Section 1.5.1. Please indicate their effectiveness, in terms of their practical application and enforcement. **[SAP, TSH]**

› National policies and associated laws described in the relevant section are very effective and state clearly that capturing of marine turtle is illegal. Practical application and enforcement still needs to be strengthened.

5.5.2 Has your country conducted a review of policies and laws to address any gaps, inconsistencies or impediments in relation to marine turtle conservation? If not, indicate any obstacles encountered in this regard and when this review is expected to be done. **[SAP]**

Please give details.
☑ YES

› A new Fisheries Policy was developed in 2015. The Fisheries Act 2003 and Marine Parks and Reserves Act 1994 are currently under review.

5.5.3 From the standpoint of law enforcement, has your country experienced any difficulties achieving cooperation to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions? **[TSH]**

Please give details.
☑ YES

› Poor cooperation among law enforcers and judicial systems weaken prosecutions as most culprits are acquitted or are given punishments which do not commensurate with the gravity of offence or reflect the punishment that is stated in the law.

OBJECTIVE VI: PROMOTE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOU, INCLUDING THE CMP

6.1 IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU membership and activities

6.1.1 What has your country already done, or will it do, to encourage other States to sign the IOSEA MoU? **[INF]**
› My country through focal point has been encouraging other states to sign IOSEA MoU during the Conference of Parties.

6.1.2 Is your country **currently** favourable, in principle, to amending the MoU to make it a legally binding instrument? **[INF]**
☑ YES

6.1.3 Would your country be favourable, over a **longer time horizon**, to amending the MoU to make it a legally-binding instrument? **[INF]**
☑ NO (Use the text box to elaborate on your response, if necessary)

6.2 Secretariat and Advisory Committee

What efforts has your country made, or can it make, to secure funding to support the core operations of the IOSEA MoU (Secretariat and Advisory Committee, and related activities)? **[IND]**
› This has been done by allocating some funds in the country annual budget every financial year.

6.3 Resources to support implementation of the MoU

6.3.1 What funding has your country mobilised for **domestic** implementation of marine turtle conservation activities related to the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU? Where possible, indicate the specific monetary values attached to these activities/programmes, as well as future plans. **[IND]**
› The Government of Tanzania has mobilized funds from the World Bank (SWIOFP, MACEMP and SWIO-Fish Projects)

6.3.2 Has your country tried to solicit funds from, or seek partnerships with, other Governments, major donor organizations, industry, private sector, foundations or NGOs for marine turtle conservation activities? **[IND]**
☑ YES (If yes, give details of the approaches made (both successful and unsuccessful))

› Funds from different International Agencies have been provided to Tanzania to support marine turtle conservation programmes through Sea Sense NGO.

6.3.3 Describe any initiatives made to explore the use of economic instruments for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats. **[BPR]**
› None

6.4 Coordination among government agencies

6.4.1 Has your country designated a lead agency responsible for coordinating national marine turtle conservation and management policy? If not, when is this information expected to be communicated to the IOSEA MoU Secretariat? **[IND]**

Please elaborate, as necessary.
☑ YES

› Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (Division of Fisheries)

6.4.2 Are the roles and responsibilities of all government agencies related to the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats clearly defined? **[IND]**

Use the text box to elaborate.
☑ NO

6.4.3 Has your country ever conducted a review of agency roles and responsibilities? If so, when, and what was the general outcome? If not, is such a review planned and when? **[SAP]**

This question seeks to ascertain whether Signatories have made a serious examination of which agencies have a role to play in marine turtle conservation, either directly or indirectly, and which therefore should be apprised of the IOSEA MoU and its provisions.
If no internal review of interagency roles and responsibilities has been or will be undertaken, please elaborate if only to

indicate that the necessary arrangements are already clear and not in need of further review.
☑ NO (Use the text box to elaborate)

OTHER REMARKS

Please provide any comments/suggestions to improve the present reporting format.
› None

Feel free to include additional information not covered above:
› None