

Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2015-2017

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2015-2017 was approved at the 12th meeting of the Standing Committee (31 January – 01 February 2017, Paris, France). This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2018 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with article V(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. By Resolution 6.14 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 7th session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7) was set at 180 days before the beginning of MOP7, which is scheduled to take place on 4 – 8 December 2018 in South Africa; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is Wednesday 7 June 2018.**

The AEWA National Reports 2015-2017 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online National Reporting System, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to: aewa.nr@unep-aewa.org

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

> Kenya

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

> 01.06.2001

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).

EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.

> 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

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Name and title of the head of institution

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

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Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2015-2017

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

> Mr. Barasa

Nature Kenya and National Museums of Kenya

Mr. Kariuki Ndanganga, Birdlife International Kenya

Pressures and Responses

3. Species Conservation

3.1 Legal Measures

1. Please confirm whether all populations listed on AEWA Table 1, Column A which occur in your country are protected by your country's national legislation (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1), in particular:

White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus* / *leuconotus*, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category 2*

1.1. Taking of birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Applies throughout the country

some of the breeding & feeding sites designated as protected areas, Ramsar sites, IBAs, World Heritage Sites.

1.2. Deliberate disturbance that would be significant for the conservation of the population concerned is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> some of the breeding & feeding sites designated as protected areas, Ramsar sites, IBAs, World Heritage Sites.

Sites.

1.3. Possession or utilisation of, and trade in, birds or eggs which have been taken in contravention of the prohibition under AEWA Action Plan, para 2.1.1. (a), as well as the possession or utilisation of, and trade in, any readily recognisable parts or derivatives of such birds and eggs is prohibited

Yes

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and whether this applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Under CITES.

2. Please confirm whether hunting of any populations listed under AEWA Table 1, Column 1, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 is allowed in your country.

White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus* / *leuconotus*, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 2*

Is there an open hunting season for White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus* / *leuconotus*, Eastern & Southern Africa / Column A / Category / 2* ?

No

Please explain.

> Game bird hunting prohibited in Kenya under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013.

Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor* / Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> Game bird hunting prohibited in Kenya under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, West-central Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa* / *limosa*, West-central

Asia/SW Asia & Eastern Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> Game bird hunting prohibited in Kenya under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013.

Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4

Is there an open hunting season for Great Snipe / Gallinago media / Western Siberia & NE Europe/South-east Africa / Column A / Category / 4 ?

No

Please explain.

> Game bird hunting prohibited in Kenya under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013.

4. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

Please select from the list below.

- Snares
- Limes
- Hooks
- Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys
- Tape recorders and other electronic devices
- Electrocuting devices
- Artificial light sources
- Mirrors and other dazzling devices
- Devices for illuminating targets
- Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter
- Explosives
- Nets
- Traps
- Poison
- Poisoned or anesthetic baits
- Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition
- Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Please provide further details, including the relevant legislation and information on whether the prohibitions apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof.

> Kenya wildlife legal and policy orientation is conservation and non-consumptive utilization. All methods of hunting birds are prohibited. Endangered species are protected. capturing of birds can only be for research purpose only

5. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b))

No

6. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions required by paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

7. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Did this require adjusting your national legislation?

Yes

Was your national legislation subsequently adjusted?

Yes

Please describe what these adjustments entailed.

> Appropriate measures were appropriately taken in the national legislation in accordance with AEWA obligations. Kenya Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 banned gamebirds on hunting. This regulation applies to all Column A,B&C populations.

8. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats ?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details.

> Kenya has used the AEWA Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats with respect to habitat protection and restoration, inventory of migratory waterbird habitats, establishment of protected areas focusing on migratory water birds and developing and implementing protected areas management planning addressing the conservation of migratory waterbird species. In addition, Kenyan legal policies and laws prohibit destruction of water bird habitats, intentional activities with significant impacts on habitats and introduction of non-native species. Environmental impact assessments is mandatory on all development projects.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 3.1. Legal Measures

> Under strict licensing procedures by the Wildlife Management Authority, the species can be taken purely for research purposes.

3.2. Species Action and Management Plans

9. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

National Plan for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> No activities in the Kenya despite the fact that the species winters in the country. Range States, governmental and non-governmental organisations & bilateral and multilateral donors to provide assistance (active participation and funding) for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action of Corncrake *Crex crex* in Kenya.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> No activities in the Kenya despite the fact that the species winters in the country. Range States, governmental and non-governmental organisations & bilateral and multilateral donors to provide assistance (active participation and funding) for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action of the species in Kenya.

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> No activities in the Kenya despite the fact that the species winters in the country. No funding for this action.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No activities in the Kenya despite the fact that the species winters in the country. Range States, governmental and non-governmental organisations & bilateral and multilateral donors to provide assistance (active participation and funding) for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action of the species in Kenya.

Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

National Plan for Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> 2015

Peter Njoroge, pnjoroge@museums.or.ke

NMK has conducted a national annual national count/survey of Maccoa Ducks. This has improved knowledge about Maccoa duck population estimates and distribution. Sport hunting has been abolished in Kenya.

Kenya: Kenya has established the following for Maccoa ducks:

- a. Guidelines for population censusing and monitoring
- b. Annual national counts of Maccoa Ducks
- c. Inclusion in national and international RDB status, and upgrading (i.e. higher levels of threat categorization) of national and international conservation status as appropriate.
- d. Improved definition of annual cycles and movement.
- e. Improved understanding of habitat usage in relation to breeding activities.
- f. Guidelines for habitat management practices.
- g. Improved definition and evaluation of threats.
- h. Guidelines for collecting country data and annual reports on the implementation of the Action Plan.
- i. Guidelines for monitoring implementation.
- j. Organizing triennial meeting with Range States and submitting triennial review to the triennial Range States Meeting.

Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor*

National Plan for Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor*

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> National Museums of Kenya.

Madagascar Pond-heron / *Ardeola idea*

National Plan for Madagascar Pond-heron / *Ardeola idea*

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> 2012.

Not much has happened since the surveys in Kenya by Henry Ndithia <hndithia@gmail.com>

Pressures on its wetland habitats continues.

National MPH Census Twice/year

MPH network: The Africa Secretariat of BirdLife International in liaison with AEW Secretariat will provide the global lead and the

Madagascar Pond-heron network

There are plans for a coordinated censuses in all countries, Population modeling and Creation of artificial breeding.

Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa
National Plan for Black-tailed Godwit / Limosa limosa

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> No Funding.

Field for additional information (optional)

> No activities in the Kenya despite the fact that the species winters in the country. No funding for this action.

Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni
National Plan for Black-winged Pratincole / Glareola nordmanni

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

> No activities in the Kenya despite the fact that the species winters in the country. No funding for this action.

Grey Crowned-crane
National Plan for Grey Crowned-crane

NP in place and being implemented

When was the plan approved and published? Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details for any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

> NABU/ICF/EWT are partnering with Kerry Morrison & Dr. Muchane Muchai <mmuchaim@yahoo.com>, Dominic Kimani and many others in conducting various Crane conservation work. Professor Nathan Gichuki and Dr. Muchane Muchai are supervising Mary Mugure (MSc student – University of Eldoret), Stephen Wamiti (PhD student – University of Nairobi) and Andrew Moinde (MSc student- University of Eldoret) who are carrying out research, monitoring and conservation of the Grey crowned cranes in Kenya.

In Lake Olborosat, there has been egg collection and disturbance of nesting sites in the past. However, a lot is happening in Kenya. Mr. Rudolf Makhanu coordinator of EWT's Kenya crane work has been engaged with many activities to save the cranes. In Lake Olborosat, a local conservation group is already protecting breeding grounds from cattle disturbance with great results this year; and the group is also giving bursaries to families to encourage people to take care of the breeding grounds.

10. Does your country have in place or is your country 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

11. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

> Useful guideline for Preparations of NSSAP for Lasses flamingo and Madagascar pond heron

3.3 Emergency Measures

12. 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

13. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in

response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?

No

14. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

> Emergencies related to diseases and habitat change. Filling up of Rift Valley lakes required checking on availabilities of feed for flamingoes and their movements.

3.4 Re-establishments

15. Is your country 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

> No situations requiring re-establishment.

16. 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

> Wildlife law has regulation for rehabilitation of habitats and re-establishment of species. The new law was accented in 2013

17. 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

18. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

> Not applicable. Kenya has never undertaken waterbird translocation for conservation purpose as no population is endangered, overpopulated or habitat under serious threat to warrant their removal.

3.5 Introductions

19. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (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. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Legal measures governing introductions and species conservation and management are covered under the Wildlife Act 2013 -

Field for additional information (optional)

> THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND. MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013. No. 47 of 2013. Date of Assent: 24th December, 2013.

Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA,1999). We have guidelines on invasive species. GUIDELINES ON MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES, EMCA, 1999

20. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (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. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

> Licensed owners of or keepers of captive animals are governed by law and enforcement is ensured through periodic inspections of records and actual sites.

THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013. No. 47 of 2013. Date of Assent: 24th December, 2013.

21. 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)

> National Strategy and Action Plan (2013-2018) for the management of invasive species, December 2013
This is however focusing on protected areas and was developed by the Kenya Wildlife Service

22. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

Not applicable

Please explain

> This has not been an issue and has not attracted a lot of attention in Kenya. In this respect, it is not adequately documented and perhaps we need some research on non-native waterbird species

23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3 and Resolution 5.15)

Yes

Please list the non-native species for which relevant action has been undertaken

> There are efforts through programmes to eradicate all invasive plant species especially in protected areas which are the main homes for migratory birds. This the case for our Rift Valley Lakes. This has been undertaken mainly in Nakuru National Park

Please provide further information for each relevant programme

> We have officers/scientists whose principles job description is to deal with invasive species.

Note that only plant species are removed such as Solanum incanum among other such as Datura

24. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

> Kenya however has not experienced introductions of non - natives birds in the wild. The guidelines assisted when drafting the Wildlife law 2013

Pressures and Responses

4. Habitat Conservation

4.1 Habitat Inventories

25. 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

> All the sites have been identified but more work is needed to study them in details, develop baseline data and ensure monitoring. Most of these sites also are part of the protected area network in Kenya. Kenya's 60 Important Bird Areas (IBAs) cover a total of about 5.7 million hectares or about 10% of the land area with sites varying in size from 1 hectare to 1 million hectares.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Kenya has one of the richest avifaunas in Africa with about 1,090 species recorded. Around 170 of these are Palearctic migrants and at least a further 60 are intra-Africa migrants. Some 230 species are entirely forest dependent and 110 require undisturbed habitat

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

> To some extent the guidelines have been useful and with the support of partners especially Birdlife International through Nature Kenya. In the last report it was indicated desire to create a National Committee as individual institution including KWS has no capacity. This has not been achieved yet though there is a strong collaborations between the relevant government and non-governmental organizations.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Some useful information is available in the "Kenya's Important Bird Areas Trends & Status Report 2016, Published on Jan 5, 2018 available online https://issuu.com/nature_kenya/docs/2016_iba_report_final_web

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Habitat Inventories

> Kenya has done inventories and published in the Kenya Wetland Atlas (2012)

https://na.unep.net/siouxfalls/publications/Kenya_Wetlands.pdf and the Kenya Biodiversity Atlas (2017)

<http://biodiversityatlaskenya.org/> These two documents provide good baseline information on habitats.

However, detailed studies are encouraged.

4.2. Conservation of Areas

27. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

Yes

If yes, please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> Kenya Wildlife Service undertook a rapid assessment of climate change on protected areas and wildlife species. Monitoring of climate change is being done and its impacts on wildlife species and their habitats. www.kws.go.ke/Conservation-Research/climate-change. In this regard, Kenya Wildlife Service is in the process of developing a wildlife climate change strategy for Kenya. <http://www.kws.go.ke/Conservation-Research/climate-change>

For the national protected area network

Yes

If yes, please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

> Kenya Wildlife Service undertook a rapid assessment of climate change on protected areas network and wildlife species. Climate Change Strategy has been drafted and reviews are being undertaken. At Ministry of Environment and Forestry <http://www.environment.go.ke/?p=5222>

28. 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, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

Reporting on establishing buffer zones around waterbird sites (as an approach for maintaining or increasing resilience of ecological networks, including resilience to climate change)

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

> 60

Total area (ha)

> 5.7

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

> 50

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

> 5.0

Internationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

> 50

Area (in ha)

> 5.0

Internationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 50

Area (in ha)

> 5.0

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 60

Total area (ha)

> 5,10000

Number of nationally important sites under national protection designation

> 50

Area of national importance under national protection area designation

> 50

Nationally important protected sites with management planning in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

> 50

Area (in ha)

> 5100000

Nationally important sites with management planning in place which is being implemented and include management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

> 50

Has your country identified around which nationally or internationally important sites the establishment of buffer zones is needed to maintain or increase resilience?

Yes

Number of areas with established and adequately managed buffer zones

> 6

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)

> Lake Nakuru National Park which now together with Lake Elementaita and Lake Bogoria are now listed as World Heritage Site. L. Elementaita was gazetted as protected area as a Sanctuary in August 2010. Lake Turkana is also a World Heritage site with a buffer. We also have Biosphere Reserves and Ramsar Sites

29. Has your country developed a national action plans for filling gaps in designation and/or management of internationally and nationally important sites? (Resolution 5.2)

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

> All known internationally designated sites have management plans which contains action plans. However, this is an ongoing process as some management plans are under review. Some sites despite being internationally designated such as Lake Naivasha, are not gazetted as Protected Areas under the Wildlife Law. However this is ongoing like for the case of Lake Naivasha for which the AEWA Focal Point is the Chair of the Committee undertaking the activity. In this regard no specific date but expected withing June 2018/June 2019 Financial Year.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Being developed

30. Has your country developed a strategic plan (independently or as part of your country's overarching biodiversity or protected area policy document) to maintain or increase the resilience of the ecological network (for waterbirds), including resilience to climate change, and to conserve range and ecological variability of habitats and species? (Resolution 5.2, AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 1, Target 1.2)

Yes

Please provide full reference or a web link, as well as details concerning the process and the status of this plan

> Though not specific, the Kenya Wildlife Service has developed several species specific strategic plan that also give attention to the habitats to increase resilience through buffer zones and acquisitions of migratory corridors.

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

> Yes, the guidelines are used by our Planning Department and Convention Staff participate in planning meetings as stakeholders with a purpose of ensuring that guidelines and decisions of various MEAs are articulated.

32. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not yet. We are yet to build capacity for our planning team.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Conservation of Areas

> www.kws.go.ke Provide list and size of Protected Area in Kenya

Pressures and Responses

5. Management of Human Activities

5.1. Hunting

33. 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

> Hunting is not allowed in Kenya. Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, Consumptive utilization: (10) Sport hunting is prohibited and any person engaging in sport hunting or any other recreational hunting will be committing an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Subsistence Hunting

(11) Hunting for the purposes of subsistence or facilitating the trade in wildlife products, particularly the bushmeat trade, is prohibited and any person engaging in such activity will be committing an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a term or to both such fine and imprisonment.

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

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

> Since 2013 when the new Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 was accented no more hunting of birds or any animal for sports or subsistence.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Dec 27, 2013 - 1235. No. 47. THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND. MANAGEMENT ACT, 2013. No. 47 of 2013. Date of Assent: 24th December, 2013

35. 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

> Poaching is a major problem and challenging due to limited capacity in terms of numbers of rangers. Use of local scouts have been useful.

Field for additional information (optional)

> Note: No hunting whatever kind is allowed in Kenya. Note also question 36 we respond yes because the Wildlife and Conservation Act is legally binding.

36. Are legally binding best practice codes and standards for hunting (e.g. bird identification) considered a priority or appropriate for your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 2, Target 2.4)

Yes

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

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Not applicable

Please explain

> Not applicable as hunting is not allowed.

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 5.1. Hunting

> No hunting is allowed in Kenya including for the birds and therefore no need for any legal arrangement other than punishing any illegal hunter as per the law

5.2. Other human activities

39. 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

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

> Kenya has the Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999 and guidelines on SEA/EIA.

https://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/Guidelines/EIA%20GUIDELINES%202002_latest.pdf

<https://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/Guidelines/SEAGuidelines%20.pdf>

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Environment Management and Coordination Act is strong on EIA, SEA, and EA. Clear guidelines have been made and are enforced

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

> It is a requirement that public participation is ensured. Prove of public consultation has to be submitted together with the reports. This is mandatory.

40. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, 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, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16)

Yes, all proposed projects

Please provide information on the outstanding cases

> All project as per the scheduled provided in the Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999 must undergo SEA/EIA. Enforcement and Compliance department in National Environment Management Authority ensures compliance. All cases that have implication on wildlife including waterbirds are outstanding. We also appreciate the role of NGOs which play a critical role in lobbying.

Where an SEA/EIA has identified a likelihood of significant negative impacts on migratory waterbirds, have steps been taken to avoid these impacts, including avoidance of protected areas and other sites of importance for migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please describe the measures put in place

> Corrective measures are captured report Environment Management Plan (EMP) which is an integral part of SEA/EIA. In some situations especially for wind power project designs have been altered to ensure safety of migratory birds including waterbirds

41. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

> These guidelines are captured by the SEA/EIA experts. Reports are reviewed by stakeholders including Kenya Wildlife Service. Where such guidelines are not referenced, queries are raised to the expertise of the consultant and project proponent

42. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and

Migratory Waterbirds.

42.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Yes

Please provide details

> There are new development in energy sector with long distance power line. Consultations have been fruitful in undertaking SEA & EIA and monitoring put in place as per the SEA.

42.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

Yes

Please provide details

> Waterbird counts are done annually and Kenya has good baseline data.

42.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

Please provide details.

> Baseline data and report have been used in arguing the cases for power line projects by Kenya Wildlife Service, the National Museums of Kenya and a number of NGOs in particular Nature Kenya. Some SEA and EIA experts have also sort data and information during consultations for the respective projects.

42.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Yes

Please provide details

> The EAI and through public participation the design and construction of power lines ensures zero to limited impacts on birds. The Kenya Wildlife Service and relevant civil society and NGOs are very keen on ensuring conservation not only on migratory birds but also non migratory bird that may be electrocuted

42.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

Yes

Please provide details.

> Power lines from Lake Turkana to the south has appropriately designed to avoid protected areas which include the rift valley lakes that are used by migratory waterbirds. This is critical especially when flying low to use the lake. See reports and designs

<https://www3.opic.gov/Environment/EIA/laketurkanawind/Bird%20and%20Bat%20Final%20Survey%20Report.pdf>

<http://www.kplc.co.ke/content/item/54/environmental-and-social-impact-assesment-esia>

https://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/EIA_1330-1339/ESIA_1333%20%20for%20Loiyangalani-Marsabit%20400kV%20150km%20Transmission%20Line_Jan%202017.pdf

https://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/EIA_1390-1391/ESIA_1391_Turkwel%20Lodwar%20Transmission%20Line.pdf

42.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

> Captured in SEA & EIA and mainly limiting impacts by avoidance and deflectors.

42.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

Partially

Please provide details.

> Most extensive power line projects are recent. The old power line was mainly from Uganda to Kenya done when the threats to migratory birds was not considered.

42.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Partially

Please provide details.

> Mainly this happens in Rift Valley but we have no specific research Power Line section have been identifies as the worse. Perhaps, Kenya should undertake research to analyse existing monitoring data to identify specific section and make proposal to mitigate or reduce impacts

42.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Partial

Please provide details.

> Regular monitoring is done on power lines but certainly not through out though we have communities reporting on deaths or injuries caused by power lines.

42.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

Partial

Please provide details.

> This is being done for new power lines for which SEI/EIA was done.

42.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

Please provide details

> NBSAP captures the resolution and is also captured and ensured through the Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999 and Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, and the respective guidelines.

43. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

Yes

Please provide details

> While undertaking EIA, expert are encourage to use and make relevance to both national and International laws including conventions. The guidelines have also been shared with key stakeholders and especially during the undertaking of the SEI and EIAs

44. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

44.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

> Wind turbine establishment have been done through consultations. To date three sites have been proposed of which one of them is already in progress and over twenty turbines erected. The current one is Kipeto and a lot of work has been done including visiting the site by AEWA Focal Point for Kenya. See <http://www.kipetoenergy.co.ke/>

44.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable

energy sources?

Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

> Design for the SEI and EIA in context of the Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999 consulted heavily other international guidelines including for MEAs. The new guidelines as well consulted widely.

44.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Yes

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring.

> This is done for Hells Gate geothermal, Ngong Hills wind power and is to be done for projects being developed currently.

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

No

44.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

Not applicable

44.5. Please indicate whether any of the following measures have been put in place to reduce the potential negative impact of terrestrial and marine windfarms on migratory waterbirds:

44.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Not applicable

Please explain

> No major biofuel farms in Kenya

44.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

Please provide details

> NSSAP is very inclusive

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

No

Please provide details

> No record of waterbird by-catch

Field for additional information (optional)

> In future an assessment is required to see if there is any in Lake Victoria or the coastline.

47. 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)

No

Please explain the reasons

> No information available

48. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.12 on Adverse Effects of Agrochemicals on Migratory Waterbirds in Africa (this question is applicable only to Contracting Parties in Africa).

48.1. Have relevant government authorities developed and implemented regulations on the trade and application of agrochemicals known to have a direct or indirect adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes and being implemented

Please provide details

> Agrochemical imported into the country are regulated and farming practices near water bodies like the case with Lake Naivasha.

48.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated around nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds, particularly in wetlands, also taking into account run-offs from agriculture affecting aquatic ecosystems?

Yes

Please provide details

> Farming activities are also required to undertake EIA and ensure that no run-off detrimental to aquatic life.

48.4. Have education and training activities been implemented for relevant target groups on the proper use of agrochemicals that may have possible adverse effect on waterbirds?

Yes

Please provide details

> However, this may not be adequate. More training is needed and also among ornithologist. It has even been a challenge to respond adequately to the questions relating to agrochemicals.

Pressures and Responses

6. Research and Monitoring

49. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.2)

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Partially

Please provide details.

> Monitoring which is basically counts are done in January when we have the migrant birds. It is then done in July when the migrants birds are not there. Normally no breeding in Kenya.

Covering the passage period

Fully

Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important sites for passage birds are comprehensively covered at least monthly in the passage period.

Please provide details.

> In January

Field for additional information (optional)

> No winter in Kenya but in January when it is winter in Europe

50. Has your country supported, technically or financially, other Parties or Range States in designing appropriate monitoring schemes and developing their capacity to collect reliable waterbird population data? (Resolution 5.2)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Financial limitation

51. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for a waterbird monitoring protocol?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl** button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

> Our Ornithologist are familiar with the protocols

52. Have any research programmes been established in your country in the last 5 years to address waterbird conservation priorities in accordance with the AEWA strategies and plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.3)

Yes

Please list those programmes and indicate which AEWA priorities they are addressing

> The program is mainly for monitoring. The National Museums of Kenya undertakes most research on migratory birds. Annual Waterfowl Census in collaboration with the Kenya Wildlife Service and Nature Kenya. This is the longest running conservation program at the section having started in 1990, as part Kenya's commitment to International water bird conservation. Since then, the counts have been conducted regularly in January and July at key Rift Valley lakes and other wetlands within the country. All counts are conducted by volunteers; people and organizations, and provide much needed data for water bird conservation around the world. The output of this monitoring programme has resulted in the listing of the five Ramsar sites in Kenya.

53. List (or provide links to lists) of research related to waterbirds and their conservation that has been undertaken or results published in the past triennium (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.5)

> Ongoing research are as follows:

Apart the annual waterfowl census the only other water bird research done recently is: Survey of Population Status and Distribution of Maccoa Duck, *Oxyura maccoa* in Kenya's Rift Valley and Central Wetlands

Others research are on the following:

1. Digitalization of specimen data for our bird collections – Specify Database management System.
2. Natural pest and weed suppression functions by birds as incentives to conserve a globally threatened bird species and enhance livelihoods in an agricultural landscape in Kenya. Funded by USAID PEER grants.
3. The Kenya Bird Map. Funded by the EU and the Natural History Museums of Denmark.
- Hinde's Babbler: Demography and the effects of competition for territories on reproductive success (Peter Njoroge)
4. Game bird hunting as an alternative source of livelihood for masai communities living adjacent to Amboseli National Park (Peter Njoroge)
5. Reproductive strategies of the Crested Lark in Kinangop grasslands and Naivasha (Henry Ndithia)
6. Mobilizing local community towards conservation of Basra Reed Warbler in the Tana River Delta, Kenya (Joseph Mwangi)
7. Revision and update on Kenya Bird Atlas (John Musina)
8. Survey of potential impacts of birds around proposed wind farm project sites in South Horr, Kenya (Philista Malaki and Henry Ndithia)
9. Developing bird monitoring programme for forests (Rumuruti, Marmanet and Mkogodo) and savannah in Laikipia (Philista Malaki).

Field for additional information (optional)

> In collaboration with many national and international institutions, the department run a busy schedule of research programs, mainly on threatened species and their habitats. The section focuses on research and monitoring geared towards bird conservation. Research focuses particularly on threatened species, the effects of changes in habitats and land-use change on various species including water birds. This is done through collaborations and facilitation for ornithological research by international researchers whose objectives are in line with department's priorities. Ornithology section works in close collaboration with Nature Kenya (the Bird Life International Partner in Kenya) in monitoring of Kenya's Important Bird Area sites and sharing information on Avi-fauna status in Kenya. Nature Kenya translates research and monitoring findings into action (through community livelihood projects etc) and advocacy. <http://www.museums.or.ke/ornithology-section/>

55. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Monitoring Partnership Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3)?

No

Please explain reason

> Financial limitation. We however hope to do so. We request for a formal letter and reminder which can be used to mobilize such support from Treasure or the Ministry

56. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 38 in chapter 5 - Management of human activities.

No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

Yes

Please provide further details

> It is important to know whether it is practiced or not.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6. Research and Monitoring

> Funding is a limitation to undertake research.

Pressures and Responses

7. Education and Information

7.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

57. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

Yes, being implemented

Please describe the awareness programmes which have been developed. Please upload any relevant sample materials which have been developed and add contact details of a contact person for each programme.

> Kenya has an elaborated training programme for water bird conservation which includes the training for bird identification in Kenya. Wildlife Training Institute trains both KWS staff and volunteer water bird enumerators who participate in the bi-annual water bird counts.

The national education and awareness programme on wetland aims at providing environmental education, public awareness and promotion programmes both on and off-site.

Involving communities and volunteers in the assessment of wetland species and populations monitoring in wetland areas and habitats with and aim of actively involving the public in wetland conservation.

Does the programme specifically focus on AEWA and the provisions of its Action Plan?

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

> However, as much as it focuses on AEWA, it also does for local species and part of Ramsar site activities.

58. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been nominated by your country? (Resolution 5.5)

Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the Communication Strategy?

No

Please explain reasons

> We have identified the Agency but names has not been provided to AEWA Secretariat

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

There is very close cooperation

Field for additional information (optional)

> Ramsar CEPA - come from National Museums of Kenya and for AEWA from National Environment Management Authority. Institutional cooperation is strong but may depend on individual. Once appointment are made proper briefing will be done. However, the proposed person for AEWA has strong interest also on Ramsar

59. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

Please provide details

> Kenya Wildlife Training Institute has a training component on waterbirds and the wetlands.

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

Other

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

No

Please explain the reasons

> Will be undertaken once CEPA is developed

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

High

Other

60. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

> Kenya undertakes to celebrate WMBD annually

61. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Strategic Plan 2009- 2017, Objective 4, Target 4.1 and Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Limited funding

62. 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)

Not considered yet

Please provide details on the answer given above

> Kenya would want to host at the Kenya Wildlife Training Institute.

63. Training for CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness) at national level is supposed to be conducted by staff who have been trained in the framework of an AEWA Training of Trainers programme. Have staff who were trained as part of a Training of Trainers workshop conducted national CEPA training in your country in the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.2)

Being planned

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

> This will be undertaken when CEPA is designated by next year 2016

Pressures and Responses

8. Implementation

64. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

> Not yet had a chance to engage and neighbouring countries are members

65. 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 6.13).

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

> Funding from Kenya is not available.

66. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.7)

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

> Convention and Research Authorization Department coordinates the MEAs that Kenya Wildlife Service is the Focal point

67. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Will consider

68. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implement and to assess delivery of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011 - 2020 including the Aichi targets?

Yes

Please provide details

> Institutions involved work closely including in compiling the National Report. We also have individual who have interest and knowledge in ornithology working in institutions that have no direct link with those that are involved in AEWA matters such as some universities.

69. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and other strategic planning processes (Resolution 6.3)?

69.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

> The AEWA Focal Point is involved in NBSAP process and ensures incorporation.

69.2 Other strategic planning processes

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

> Wildlife related strategies and other sectoral that the Focal Point for AEWA may be involved and have direct

or indirect implications to water birds

70. Please report any activity undertaken to promote with the development agency of your country or other appropriate governmental body the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of SDG-delivery and to stress the need to better integrate actions for waterbird and wetland conservation within relevant development projects (Resolution 6.15).

AEWA relevance for SDG implementation WAS promoted

Please provide details

> Mainly to ensure that national strategies that are done, while aligning with SDG do not have adverse implications on waterbirds. For instance SDG 2, zero hunger does not imply harvesting of water birds for food. Out of the seventeen goals Kenya has focused mainly on health, agriculture and food security, employment and enterprise, universal education and gender, and environment.

71. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

> Formation of National Committees for all MEAs is critical as most of them are cross sectoral or involve multiple institutions. This is my experience considering that we are only two staff at KWS dealing with conventions (CITES, Ramsar, CMS and its family agreements, IWC, PoWPA under CBD, WHC). I note that the same applies for other focal points for instance of CBD.

72. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Limited finance

73. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the Secretariat?

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds donated

> Training and meeting

Pressures and Responses

9. Climate Change

75. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Planned

Please provide details

> Need for funding. However assessments of the impact of climate change to wildlife has been done and a key output included the proposed Wildlife Conservation and Management Climate Change Strategy. AEWA focal point is in the committee that is working on this strategy.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 27 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Planned

Please provide details

> Funding availability

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

Planned

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

Planned

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 28 in Section 4, sub-section 4.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Planned

76. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

No

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

77. 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?

77.1 List challenges

> Monitoring has been costly. Surveillance and collection of any dead birds is costly but this has been done by teams from not only Kenya Wildlife Service Veterinary Department but also Department of Veterinary Services. Surveillance for wildlife and livestock related diseases is undertaken throughout and intensifies when outbreaks are detected.

77.2 List required further guidance or information

> It is important to keep the Parties informed and provide alerts

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 2015-2017 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.

[Submitting Letter.pdf](#)

Date of submission

> 02July 2018