



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2018-2020

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2018-2020 was approved by the 7th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP7, 4-8 December 2018, Durban, South Africa) through Resolution 7.1 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 15th meeting (11-13 December 2019, Bristol, UK) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the 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 7.1 of the MOP the deadline for submission of National Reports to the 8th Session of the MOP was set at 180 days before the opening date of MOP8, which was scheduled to take place on 5-9 October 2021 in Hungary; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports was Thursday 8 April 2021.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format for MOP8 reports was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which was administered through a separate reporting process on the population status of AEWA-listed (native) and non-native species of waterbirds for the period 2013-2018. This reporting process was concluded on 30 June 2020 as agreed by MOP7. Therefore, this report does not contain Chapter 3.

The AEWA National Reports 2018-2020 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. 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.

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

>>> Kenya Wildlife Service

Name and title of the head of institution

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E-mail

>>> Director@kws.go.ke

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

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Affiliation (institution, department)

>>> Kenya Wildlife Service

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Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

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Affiliation (institution, department)

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2018-2020

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2018-2020

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.

- >>> 1. Dr. Peter Njoroge - National Museums of Kenya
- 2. Lucy Muita - MEAs, Kenya Wildlife Service
- 3. Paul Gacheru - Nature Kenya
- 4. Caroline Muriuki - NEMA
- 5. Joseph Edebe - Kenya Wildlife Service
- 6. Solomon Kyalo - Kenya Wildlife Service
- 7. Wamiti Wanyoike - National Museums of Kenya / University of Nairobi

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP7, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

Yes

Please indicate the outcome of this review

Relevant national legislation was fully in line with the Agreement text and its annexes

2. 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)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 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

Please explain the reasons

>>> The process of rev

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Kenya_Q3_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColA.xlsx](#)

4. Please confirm whether there is an open hunting season for the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Kenya_Q4_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#)

5. Please confirm whether taking is regulated for the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name. (**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Kenya_Q5_AEWA_NR_2018-2020_PopColB.xlsx](#)

6. Please indicate if any of the following modes of taking are prohibited in your country: 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), other non-selective modes of taking. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

Yes, one or more modes of taking have been prohibited

Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Limes

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Explosives

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Nets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Traps

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Poison

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

7. 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); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

8. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

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

9. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP7? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

Yes

When was the review completed? Please attach a copy or provide a weblink, if available.

>>> 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.

Review of the act ongoing and Public participation process is ongoing

What is the assessed level of enforcement and compliance?

High (almost full compliance)

10. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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.

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

11. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Madagascar Pond-heron / Ardeola idea

National Plan for Madagascar Pond-heron / Ardeola idea

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> 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.

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. 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.

Grey Crowned-crane / *Balearica regulorum*

National Plan for Grey Crowned-crane / *Balearica regulorum*

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> The Development of National Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of Grey Crowned Crane led by KWS and ICF/EWT/CANCO Partnership as well as NMK, NEMA, is ongoing. The plan will be ready for implementation by May/June 2021. When the process is concluded a Kenya Grey Crowned Crane working group will be constituted. The crane conservation volunteers (CCV) is designing an annual productivity monitoring program at L. Ol bolossat stating this year.

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

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 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.

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. 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.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

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

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.

Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

National Plan for Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Population surveys and population size estimates conducted, However 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 NAP process

Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor*

National Plan for Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor*

NP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> Annual national census continue. Population trends available.

12. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

No

13. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

No

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

15. 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

16. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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

>>> For ongoing Grey Crowned Crane National action plan process

4.3 Emergency Measures

17. 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

19. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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.

No

4.4 Re-establishments

20. 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

21. 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 conservation and management act has regulation for rehabilitation of habitats and re-establishment of species.

23. Has your country used the AEWA conservation 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.

No

4.5 Introductions

24. 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

25. 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.

26. 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)

No

27. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)

Yes

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

>>> > 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

28. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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

4.6 Seabirds

The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:

Yes

29. Does your country have comprehensive data on seabird by-catch? (Resolution 7.6)

No

30. Have you assessed the impact of by-catch by artisanal fisheries to AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

31. Have you assessed the impact of artisanal/recreational fisheries on seabirds' prey? (Resolution 7.6)

No

32. 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

33. Does your country have comprehensive data on hunting and egg harvesting (both legal and illegal) of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

34. Have you assessed the impact of hunting and egg harvesting (both legal and illegal) on AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

35. Have you identified those seabird colonies at risk from invasive non-native species? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

39. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))

Yes

Please provide full reference, e.g. title, year, authors, etc. or a web link

>>> Additional IBA 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 62 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.

Have you reviewed, confirmed and communicated to the AEWA Secretariat after MOP7 the inventory of known nationally and internationally important sites in your country?

No

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> With our strategic partners we continue to produce useful information available in the "Kenya's Biodiversity Areas Status & Trends Report 2019,

Available online https://issuu.com/nature_kenya/docs

40. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Conservation 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.

Not applicable

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

41. 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

No

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

48. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> 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.

49. Does your country have an established system for the collection of harvest data, which covers the species/populations listed in Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

No

50. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))

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.

51. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

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

52. Does your country maintain an adequate system for making realistic estimates of the number of waterbirds taken illegally? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.1(b))

No

53. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

No

54. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)

No

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> No Hunting allowed

55. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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

6.2. Ecotourism

56. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> Some of the wetlands that are IBAs(Lake Nakuru , Bogoria) are Protected Areas and important tourism sites that support ecotourism in the country. Other IBAs in Non Protected areas (Ol bolossat) support ecotourism activities. The Wildlife Conservation Act (WCMA) 2013 provides for wildlife based tourism as wildlife user right.

6.3. Other human activities

59. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

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

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

61. 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; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

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. Recent cases include: ii. Lake Elmenteita, Kenya: A new 220KV transmission line causing Flamingo death by collision. Wildlife Direct Kenya submitted an IRP Information Sheet to AEWA and UNESCO. The site is also a UNESCO world Heritage site inscribed in 2011 as the Kenya Lake System. A consortium of Kenyan state agencies comprising of Ketraco, NMK, NEMA and KWS was formed to look at the issue. A report was published with recommendation to do 1 year monthly survey of bird movements and come up with mitigation measures. A SEA for wind power development for Kenya is almost complete, Available:<https://www.thebiodiversityconsultancy.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/Kenya-wind-SEA-v1-1.pdf>

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?

No

62. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other

pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country?
(AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))

No

63. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation 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

64. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

64.1. 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.

64.2. 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.

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

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> For some instances yes. For lake elementeita efforts are ongoing to mitigate. > 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.

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The EIA process 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

64.5. 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.

Partially

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

Partially

Please provide details

>>> the problem of power infrastructure persists especially because costs of retrofitting old powerlines is prohibitive. Power utility companies have expressed interest in collaboratively working with conservation organisations to avoid hot spots

64.7. 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.

>>> National Museums of Kenya and the Peregrine Fund are keeping records of all incidences due to powerlines

64.8. 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

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

Partial

64.10. 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

64.11. 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.

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

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

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

66.1. 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

>>> See the SEA report; <https://www.thebiodiversityconsultancy.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/Kenya-wind-SEA-v1-1.pdf>

66.2. 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.

>>> IFC performance standard 6 is regularly used

66.3. 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.

>>> Partially for some projects monitoring has been undertaken

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Offsetting for some species as per IFC standard 6 guidelines

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Kipeto energy has a comprehensive biodiversity action plan.<https://kipetoenergy.co.ke/community-environment/>

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

Not applicable

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> <https://www.thebiodiversityconsultancy.com/map/sea-wind-power-kenya-nairobi/>

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

No

69. 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).

69.1. 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

69.2. 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

69.4. 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?

No

70. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

No

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

71. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

Yes

Covering the breeding period

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

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all waterbird species are covered by monitoring schemes that yield statistically robust estimates of breeding population size and trend at least once in every triennium.]

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.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

No

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> Only during the January census

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?

No

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Partially

72. Is data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

73. 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

74. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?

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

75. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

77. **(Applicable to African Contracting Parties only)** Were the periods of breeding and of pre-nuptial migration for all AEWA-listed species and their respective populations occurring on the territory of your country identified at national level? (Resolution 7.8)

No

78. 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 58 in chapter 6 – Management of human activities.

No

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

79. 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; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

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.

>>> AEWA Administrative Authority collaborates with Various organizations, (National Museums of Kenya, Nature Kenya, A Rocha Kenya, East Africa Wildlife Society, Birdlife International, CANCO e.t.c.) in education and public outreach programmes on wetlands and birds conservation.

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

Yes

80. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Yes

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

Non-Governmental

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

Yes

Please provide details

>>> CEPA focal point (to be officially designated and communicated to the secretariat) is a member of the National Bird Task Force; a national coordination mechanism for the implementation of AEWA and all programmed on birds conservation and management.

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

There is very close cooperation

81. 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 has an elaborate training programme for waterbird conservation which include training for bird identification training in Kenya Wildlife Training Institute that train both KWS staff and volunteer waterbird enumerators who participate in the biannual water bird counts.

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

Please provide details

>>> Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute offers programmes under the framework of AEWA and RAMSAR convention.

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

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

Please provide details

>>> Training support at Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute to wildlife Authority of South Sudan on wildlife conservation management.

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

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Awareness-raising activity have been general not specific to the AEWA listed species .

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

Yes

83. 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 and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Limited resources

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

84. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

Yes

Please provide details; attach the assessment or provide a weblink, if available

>>> Assessment initiated but slow progress due to resource constraints, anticipated to be completed by end 2021.

Have you developed a resource mobilization plan?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Pending completion of the assessment of the resource needs for the implementation.

85. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

Yes

Please list all non-contracting parties, which were approached, and describe each case, including progress achieved

>>> informal engagement with South Sudan.

86. 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 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

Guidance: Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

Yes, it is operational on a regular basis

Please provide details

>>> The National Bird Task Force serves as a coordination mechanism for the implementation of AEWA, Ramsar, CMS on matters of birds.

Ornithologists represented in the National CITES Technical committee coordinates the implementation of birds related matters under CITES convention.

There is established an office (MEAs and Research Authorization) at the wildlife Authority to coordinate the wildlife-related MEAs-CITES, Ramsar, CMS and its family of Agreements, WHC and Nagoya protocol of CBD

Are priority capacity gaps addressed by the coordination mechanism?

Yes

Please rank the effectiveness of the national coordination mechanism for AEWA implementation:

High

Please provide details and the reasons for the high effectiveness

>>> Increased synergies between and among the various agencies and entities with a role in conservation and management of birds and their habitats.

87. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

Yes

Please provide details; attach the assessment or provide a weblink, if available

>>> The process has been initiated but not completed.

Have you developed a prioritized national action plan to fill significant capacity gaps in your country?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Pending completion of the assessment to inform plan development and implementation

88. 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

>>> Resource constraints.

89. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Aichi Targets and the assessment of achieving these targets? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The officers are engaged in the development and implementation of NBSAP and are part of the National mechanisms for the implementation of MEAs.

90. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The officers are involved in the implementation of the National wildlife strategy which has domesticated the AEWA strategy and therefore, responding to the relevant SDGs.

91. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation co-ordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The officers are engaged in the implementation of the National Wildlife Strategy which among others addresses issues of Ecosystem connectivity, wildlife habitats, and movements.

92. Are the AEWA priorities incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.5)?

92.1 NBSAP

Yes

Please provide details

>>> NBSAP, despite being formulated under the CBD framework, encompasses biodiversity conservation management incorporating issues of AEWA and all other diversity MEAs

92.2 Other strategic plans and policies

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

>>> CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020, now reviewed SV 2021-2030.

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024

Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Please provide details

>>> UNEP-GEF funded the Soda Lake microbial Biodiversity project supported the development of the Lake Bogorial National Reserve Management(LBNRMP) Plan with the objective of promoting sustainable utilization of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

Aichi Targets

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Reducing threats to species population loss.

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Enhanced conservation and management of flamingoes and other migratory waterbirds utilization Lake Bogoria

94. 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?

>>> Enhance capacity in terms of budget and human resource to support the National coordination mechanism for MEAs.

95. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund (SGF) over the past triennium? (Resolution 7.1)

No

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

No

97. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolution 7.11, Resolution 7.12)

No and has not been prioritised

98. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilisation for the implementation of AEWA.

98.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> Budgets and human resources during National biannual waterfowl counts.

98.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

No

98.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 98.4.

No

98.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

Yes

Please describe each cooperation arrangement

>>> Training programmes conducted under the framework of Ramsar /AEWA .

98.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

98.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and benefits acquired

>>> Information shared through the National coordination mechanisms and making it possible to access funding opportunities

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

99. 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

>>> Assessment of the impacts of the rising water level of the Great Rift Valley Lakes Systems to the water birds.

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 41 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Planned

Please provide details

>>> Assessment of species diversity of waterbirds in the Great Rift Valley Lake Systems.

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

Planned

Please provide details

>>> Planned in-depth assessments on water habitat quality, vegetation, and other species populations

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

Planned

Please provide details

>>> Review of Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and Water Act.

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 42 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Planned

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

No

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

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

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

101. 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?

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.

12. 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 2018-2020 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.

[Kenya AEWA National Report 2018-2020.pdf](#)

Date of submission

>>> 19th April 2021