



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2009-2011

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2009-2011 was approved at the 4th session of the Meeting of the Parties (15-19 September 2008, Antananarivo, Madagascar) by Resolution 4.7. Further amendments were endorsed by the Standing Committee in August 2011 in accordance with operative paragraph 11 of Resolution 4.7. This format has been constructed following the AEWA Action Plan, the AEWA Strategic Plan 2009-2017 and resolutions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP).

In accordance with Article V.1(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 not later than 120 days before the session of the MOP. The 5th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP5) is taking place on 14-18 May 2012 in La Rochelle, France; therefore **the deadline for submission of National Reports is 14 January 2012.**

The AEWA National Reports 2009-2011 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. However, AEWA will be the first of the CMS-related treaties to use the CMS Family Online Reporting System for its reporting to MOP5. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed in 2010-2011 by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

As a new product, the system may still need some refining and improving, we therefore request your understanding: any feedback or suggestions on your side would be greatly appreciated.

The online reporting system offers flexibility and versatility superior to the previously used paper-based reporting and the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat hopes that the Parties will find it to be more convenient and efficient. In particular, it will make information more easily accessible and also enhance ways of using it. In this context, Resolution 4.7 also requests UNEP to assist in the development of an analytical tool and calls upon Parties to support this initiative and provide financial resources and thus strengthen the online format for national reporting in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC. The online reporting system brings national reporting to a different level, enabling the information provided to be used much more effectively; it also serves as a tool for self-assessment by Parties. In addition, it can help to enhance cooperation and coordination between various stakeholders in your country by making the national reporting more of a collective, collaborative and continuous process.

To contact the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat please send your inquiries to aewa_national_reporting@unep.de.

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) upon deposition of its instruments of accession on provisions of the Agreement or its Action Plan in accordance with Article XV of AEWA

> 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

> Julius Kipng'etich

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2009-2011

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 2009-2011

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this reports

> Mr. Barasa

Nature Kenya and National Museums of Kenya

Mr. Kariuki Ndanganga, Birdlife International Kenya

Status

3. Species Status

Please select from the drop-down list below only the species that occur in your country

AEWA Species - *Tachybaptus ruficollis* / Little Grebe

English Common name(s):

Little Grebe

French Common name(s):

Grébe castagneux, Grèbe castagneux



Confirmation of species occurrence

Please confirm the occurrence of the species in the country

The species occurs in the country

Native or non-native species

Please confirm whether the species is native or non-native to your country

Native

National Red List Status

Is a National Red List of threatened species maintained in your country?

No

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Were any exemptions granted to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the AEWA Action Plan? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.3)

Yes

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures

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

4.2 Single Species Action Plans

2. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action Plans (ISSAP), for species whose populations are listed on Column A of Table 1, developed under or recognised by AEWA, into National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAP). (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2)

Please clarify the relevance of the AEWA International Single Species Action Plans or the other recognised plans (Dalmatian Pelican, Pygmy Cormorant, Red-breasted Goose, Marbled Teal, Slender-billed Curlew and Audouin's Gull) to your country

At least one of the International Single Species Action Plans is relevant

Please report on each relevant ISSAP

National Single Species Action Plan for *Ardeola idae* / Madagascar Pond-Heron

For *Ardeola idae* / Madagascar Pond-Heron

NSSAP in development

3. Do you have in place or are you 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)

Yes

Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken

National Single Species Action Plan for *Balaeniceps rex* / Shoebill

For *Balaeniceps rex* / Shoebill

NSSAP in development

National Single Species Action Plan for *Phoeniconaias minor* / Lesser Flamingo

For *Phoeniconaias minor* / Lesser Flamingo

NSSAP in place and being implemented

4.3 Emergency Measures

6. Are there any other emergency measures, which were not mentioned above, but were developed and are in place in your country?

No

4.4 Re-establishments

8. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

No

10. 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

4.5 Introductions

11. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction of non-native species of animals and plants, which may have a detrimental effect? (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

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

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

16. 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)

Partially

Please describe the progress

> So far, there is ongoing works by KWS and stakeholders especially Museums of Kenya and nature Kenya to comprehensively have these site not only identifies but fully monitored. However, all the sites have been identified.

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

Yes

Please provide details

> To some extent the guidelines have been useful. However, there are limitations which needs to be sorted through a formation of a National Committee as individual institution including KWS has no capacity. In this regard, the Convention Office is engaged in creation of committees that will oversee implementations and especially monitoring and evaluation.

5.2. Conservation of Areas

18. 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? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1)

Please report on both internationally and nationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

Reporting on designation and management of nationally important sites

All sites of international importance

Total number

> 60

Total area (ha)

> 58037000

Out of the above total: number of protected sites

> 46

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)

> 1335000

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented

> 20

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented

> 667333

All sites of national importance

Total number

> 60

Total area (ha)

> 1335000

Out of the above total: number protected sites
> 46

Out of the above total: protected area (ha)
> 1335000

Number of protected sites with management plans in place which are being implemented
> 20

Area under protection (in ha) covered by management plans which are being implemented
> 667333

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. A combine management plan is being developed. L. Elementaita was gazetted as protected area as a Sanctuary in August 2010.

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

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.

20. Have you accessed and used the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area?

No

Please explain the reasons

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

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

21. 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

Field for additional information (optional)

> The licensing office at the wildlife management authority sets quotas. In addition, there are open and close seasons which are strictly adhered to before licenses are issues.

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

Partially

When was the lead shot use in wetlands banned? What legislation is in place? Who does enforce this legislation? What % of the country's territory is covered by the ban?

> Phasing out lead shot has however, been a major challenge as alternatives seem to be very expensive to the licensed hunters. But efforts are being made through the wildlife management authority to encourage the hunters to use environmentally friendly options.

6.2. Other human activities

25. 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)

No

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

29. Does your country have waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species in place? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 2)

Yes

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully

Please provide details

> Annual waterbird monitoring has been on-going in Kenya for over 15 years. This is conducted under the African Waterbird Census Programme (AfWC), and involves counting waterbirds in key sites every January. In addition, mid-year waterbird counts are undertaken in the month on June/July.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. AEWA Communication Strategy

33. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

Yes, being implemented

Please list major features of the programmes and 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.

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

37. Has your country approached non-contracting parties to encourage them to ratify 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.

38. 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 3.11)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Funding from Kenya is not available.

39. Has your country resourced the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 5, Target 5)

Yes

Please provide details, including amount of funds provided to the SGF

> No funding yet but several proposals were endorsed. It is important also if any partners project is funded KWS be informed.

40. 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 8)

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

41. How would you 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.

Pressures and Responses

10. Avian Influenza

42. 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 but also Department of Veterinary Services.

List required further guidance or information

> It is important to keep the Parties informed

43. Have you visited and used as a reference the AIWEb (the Avian Influenza, Wildlife and the Environment web site)?

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

> Our veterinary Services staff use the website and any other sources of information to assist in surveillance.

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 2009-2011 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

> 20 February 2012