



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2012-2014

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2012-2014 was approved at the 9th meeting of the Standing Committee (18-19 September 2013, Trondheim, Norway) by Doc StC 9.11. 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 6th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP6) is taking place on 9-14 November 2015 in Bonn, Germany; therefore the deadline for submission of National Reports is 12 May 2015.

The AEWA National Reports 2012-2014 will be compiled and submitted through the CMS Family Online Reporting Facility, which is an online reporting tool for the whole CMS Family. 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.

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

> William Kibet Kiprono

Mailing address - Street and number

> Langata

P.O.Box

> 40241

Postal code

> 00100

City

> Nairobi

Country

> Kenya

Telephone

> +254 20 600 800

Fax

> +254 20 603 792

E-mail

> Director@kws.go.ke

Website

> www.kws.go.ke

Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

Name and title of the NFP

> Dr. James G. Njogu, Head Conventions and Research Authorization

P.O.Box

> 40241

Postal code

> 00100

City

> Nairobi

Country

> Kenya

Telephone

> +254 20 6000800 / Mobile phone: +254 (0) 721 216597

Fax

> +254 20 600 3792

E-mail

> jgichiah@kws.go.ke; conventions@kws.go.ke

Website
> www.kws.go.ke

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

Name and title of the TC NFP
> Dr. Samuel Muchane Muchai

Affiliation (institution, department)
> Lecturer Department of Wildlife Management, University of Eldoret

P.O.Box
> 1125

City
> Eldore

Country
> Kenya

Telephone
> +254 722286133

E-mail
> mmuchaim@yahoo.com

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

Name and title of the CEPA NFP
> David Ongare

Affiliation (institution, department)
> national Environment Management Authority

P.O.Box
> P. O. Box 67839

Postal code
> - 00200

City
> Nairobi

Country
> kenya

Telephone
> +254 (0)20 6005522/3/6/7

E-mail
> ongare@gmail.com; DOngare@nema.go.ke

Website
> http://www.nema.go.ke/

Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2012-2014

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 2012-2014

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

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> Mr. Barasa
Nature Kenya and National Museums of Kenya
Mr. Kariuki Ndanganga, Birdlife International Kenya

Status

3. Non-native Waterbird Species Status

Are there non-native waterbird species occurring in your country?

If you respond **negatively** to this question, please skip this chapter and proceed to chapter 4. Species Conservation. If you respond **positively** to this question, please select from the drop-down list below only the **non-native** species that occur in your country and fill out the required information.

No

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

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. 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

> 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

2. 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

3. 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)

- No

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

4. 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 report on each relevant ISSAP for Kenya

National Single Species Action Plan for *Crex crex*

(Corncrake)

- No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Not initiated due limited expertise, interest among our supporting ornithologists and funds

National Single Species Action Plan for *Gallinago media*

(Great Snipe)

- No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Not initiated due limited expertise, interest and funds

National Single Species Action Plan for Aythya nyroca

(Ferruginous Duck)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Not initiated due limited expertise, interest and funds

National Single Species Action Plan for Oxyura maccoa

(Maccoa Duck)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Not initiated due limited expertise, interest and funds

National Single Species Action Plan for Phoeniconaias minor

(Lesser Flamingo)

NSSAP 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.

> It is not yet published

Field for additional information (optional)

> A draft was done and is being implemented but need review and publishing. Partners, Kenya Wildlife Service and National Museums of Kenya have had several meeting to seek funding for the publishing of the NSSAP

National Single Species Action Plan for Ardeola idea

(Madagascar Pond-Heron)

NSSAP in development

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

> Some research was done and completed in 2010. With funding the NSSAP should be ready in next triennium.

National Single Species Action Plan for Limosa limosa

(Black-tailed Godwit)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Not initiated due limited expertise, interest and funds

National Single Species Action Plan for Glareola nordmanni

(Black-winged Pratincole)

No NSSAP

Please explain the reasons

> Not initiated due limited expertise, interest and funds

5. 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

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

Yes

Please provide details

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

4.3 Emergency Measures

7. 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

8. Are there any other emergency measures, different from the ones reported above, but were developed and are in place in your country?

No

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

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.

4.4 Re-establishments

10. 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.

11. 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

12. 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

13. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation Purposes?

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.

4.5 Introductions

14. 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

> 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

15. 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

> 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.

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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 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

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

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

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

20. 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.

21. 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

22. 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

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.

For the national protected area network

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.

23. 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

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

> 30

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

> 800000

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

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 sites that require establishment of buffer zones around them

> 1

Total area (ha) of buffer zones to be established

> 150,000

Number of areas with established and adequately managed buffer zones

> 4

Total area (ha) of established and adequately managed buffer zones

> 500000

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. Lake Turkana is also a World Heritage site with a buffer.

24. 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)

Yes

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

> Kenya Wildlife Strategic Plan (www.kws.go.ke) has objective to designate new sites and including buffer and migratory corridors. International designations are also acknowledged

25. 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. Mapping of corridors has been done. Mt. Kenya World Heritage Site was extended and the proposal accepted by World Heritage Committee to include privately managed conservancy. This will enhance ecological resilience with changing climate. www.kws.go.ke

26. 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.

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

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

28. 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

The whole territory of your country

> All sort of hunting is prohibited in Kenya under the new Wildlife Conservation and management Act 2013

Only part of the territory of your country

> Most hunting of birds occur in Western Kenya and therefore more effort is directed to this region. The harvesting is mainly for subsistence and few situation for licensed hunters

All harvesting activities

> All harvesting activities for birds and wild animals is prohibited. It is criminal to do so especially in protected areas

Only some harvesting activities

> Ducks and Geese: these groups of birds are illegally hunted in some wetlands in Kenya. e.g. L. Ol bolossat. They can be used to monitor over-exploitation by keeping track of hunting bags, abundance (regular counting), species composition and age structure of killed birds. All these records can be obtained from the Kenya Wildlife Service. Note that all sort of hunting since December 2013 is banned in Kenya

Other

>

http://www.nema.go.ke/index.php?option=com_phocadownload&view=category&download=342:wetlandassessmentandmonitoring&id=91:wetlands-assessment-and-monitoring WETLAND ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING STRATEGY FOR KENYA, February 2012

29. 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.

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

30. 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.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.1. 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

6.2. Other human activities

34. 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

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 this has to be submitted together with the reports. This is mandatory.

35. 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.

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

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

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(s).

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

37.1. 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

37.2. Have 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; and, if such studies identify any risks, has

every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

Please provide details

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

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

> 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

37.5. 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 and modified as a matter of priority?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> Not a danger yet but with new power lines the concerns have increased and deliberate effort is being made to monitor construction as per the proposed mitigation measures in EIAs.

37.6. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale, as well as of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

No

Please explain the reasons. What are the constraints preventing implementation of this activity?

> This will be a major initiative once the proposed lines are established. This is a requirement under EMP

37.7. 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

> This is ensured through the Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999, Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, and the respective guidelines. In context of the Kenya Constitution 2010 which is still recent many laws are being reviewed and guidelines developed. At Kenya Wildlife Service we are keen to review and provided comments on draft in order to capture our interest as par the Kenya Wildlife Service mandate.

38. 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.

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

39.1. 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

39.2. Please describe what international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria are being followed in your country for renewable energy developments impact assessment and the utilization of renewable energy sources.

> As per the Kenya Constitution 2010, all international conventions becomes part of the National Laws once acceded. That is, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides in article 2(6) that any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya shall form part of the laws of Kenya

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

Yes

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

No

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

Yes

Please provide details

> For instance, the railway construction from Mombasa to Nairobi, Kenya Wildlife Service negotiated for rehabilitation support for which USD 10.5 million was provided early 2015

39.5. 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:

Other - Please specify

> It will be useful to undertake mapping and closely monitor impacts. While the EIA recommend the above mitigation measures it is not yet ascertained. Kenya has just commissioned one Windmill farm. Future reports will provide details

39.6. 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

39.7. 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

40. 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.

41. 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

42. 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).

42.1. 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.

42.2. Is the use of such agrochemicals regulated in the vicinity of 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.

42.4. 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

7. Research and Monitoring

43. 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

Partially

Please provide details

> May not be fully though undertaken

Covering the passage/migration period

Partially

Please provide details

> May not be fully but is undertaken. This is in considerations of capacity and methodologies

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.

44. 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

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

Yes

Please provide details

> Our Ornithologist are familiar with the protocols

46. 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

47. 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)

> Most recent research was on Madagascar Pond heron

48. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at international or national level? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 3, Target 3.1)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

> Annual waterbird censuses are funded

Internationally

No

Please explain the reasons

> Funds availability

**49. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country?
(AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12)**

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

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

50. 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.

51. 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 and/or supported the revision process for the Communication Strategy?

No

Please explain reasons

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

52. 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

> More time is needed for evaluations

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

No

53. 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

54. 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

55. 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.

56. 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)

Applicable only for countries in regions where Training of Trainers programme has taken place (for Eastern and Southern African countries in Naivasha, Kenya, May 2013, and for Lusophone African countries in Luanda, Angola, January 2014)

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

9. Implementation

57. 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 and neighbouring countries are members

58. 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 5.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

> Funding from Kenya is not available.

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

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.

60. 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

61. 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

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

No

Please explain the reasons

> Will consider

63. 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

64. 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.

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

65. 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

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 22 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 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 23 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Planned

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

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

> Not yet but planned

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

67. 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?

67.1 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 but also Department of Veterinary Services.

67.2 List required further guidance or information

> It is important to keep the Parties informed

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 2012-2014 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

> 04 June 2015