



2017 - NATIONAL REPORT OF PARTIES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS

The deadline for submission of the reports is 24 April 2017. The reporting period is from May 2014 to April 2017.

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions. Parties are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, including, where appropriate, a summary of activities, information on factors limiting action and details of any assistance required.

The reporting format was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th Meeting (Bonn, November 2012) for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11). The 45th meeting of the Standing Committee recommended the use of the same format for reports submitted to COP12, with necessary adjustments to take into account relevant COP11 decisions, in particular amendments to the Appendices and resolutions.

COP Resolution 9.4 adopted at Rome called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by AEWA in their last Meeting of the Parties (MOP 5, 2012) reporting cycle. CMS now offers the Convention's Parties to use the ORS for submitting their national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Please enter here the name of your country

> KENYA

Which agency has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

> KENYA WILDLIFE SERVICE

Please list any other agencies that have provided input

> National Museums of Kenya

Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute

National Environment Management Authority

Nature Kenya

I(a). General Information

Please enter the required information in the table below:

Party

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country

> May 1999

Period covered

> 2014- 2017

Territories to which the Convention applies

> Kenya

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution

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Submission

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Date of submission

> 10th April 2017

Implementation

Competent Authority:

> Kenya Wildlife Service

Relevant implemented legislation:

> Wildlife Conservation and Management ACT Cap 376

Other relevant Conventions/ Agreements (apart from CMS) to which your country is a Party:

> African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), Convention on Biodiversity (CBD), Convention of International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, UNFCCC, among other MEAs including UNESCO World Heritage. Kenya Wildlife Service is the focal point for the MEAs relating to wildlife

National policy instruments (e.g. national biodiversity conservation strategy, etc.):

> National Biodiversity Action Plan 2009 - 2013, National Environment Policy 2013, KWS Strategic Plan 2012-2017

CMS Agreements/MoU

Please indicate whether your country is part of the following Agreements/MoU. If so, please indicate the competent national institution

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Wadden Sea Seals (1991)

Non Range State

EUROBATS (1994)

EUROBATS (1994)

Non Range State

ASCOBANS (1994)

ASCOBANS (1994)

Non Range State

AEWA (1999)

AEWA (1999)

Party

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ACAP (2001)

ACAP (2001)

Non Range State

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Non Range State

ACCOBAMS (2001)

ACCOBAMS (2001)

Non Range State

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Siberian Crane MoU (1993/1999)

Non Range State

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Slender-billed Curlew MoU (1994)

Non Range State

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Signatory

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IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)
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West African Elephants MoU (2005)

Competent authority

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Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)
 Non Range State

Dugong MoU (2007)

Dugong MoU (2007)
 Signatory

Competent authority

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Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)

Western African Aquatic Mammals MoU (2008)
 Non Range State

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)
 Signatory

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Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)
 Signatory

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Involvement of other government departments/NGOs/private sector

1. Which other government departments are involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country? (Please list.)

> National Museums of Kenya-Research and monitoring on migratory birds,
Fisheries Department-Fish species, Cetaceans and other marine wildlife species including dugongs and turtles
Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute - Research and monitoring of marine ecosystems
National Environment Management Authority - Coordination of the Environmental Management and Coordination Acts of 1999 as well as the implementation of National Biodiversity Action plan 2009-2013
Nature Kenya does the monitoring of all the resident and migratory bird species at some of the IBA sites through communities

2. If more than one government department is involved, describe the interaction/relationship between these government departments:

> The government bodies work through MOUs and committees with representation from all the departments dealing with conservation of migratory species. For example, the National Liaison (Important Bird Areas) Committee deals with conservation of birds including migratory species. The committee partners with the other government staff whenever carrying out this monitoring and the results are shared. Also, during the IBA National Liaison Committee meetings, reports are shared among partners. The Kenya Sea Turtle Conservation Committee (KESCOM) which draws its membership from various government institutions addresses the plight of marine turtles and other marine animals including fish cetaceans, birds and mammals.

3. Has a national liaison system or committee been established in your country?

Yes

4. List the main non-governmental organizations actively involved in activities/initiatives for the conservation of migratory species in your country, and describe their involvement:

> Birdlife International: Through Nature Kenya, the organization provides funding for IBA conservation work, education programmes and monitoring among others.

East African Wildlife Society (EAWL): Through its programme "Conservation and Sustainable Management of Wetlands In Kenya" the NGO works to ensure provision of support and assistance for the development of proper policy, legislative and management regimes to secure a sustainable future and functionality of Kenyan Wetlands which are important feeding, spawning and refuge sites for a number of migratory birds. It houses the Kenya Wetland Forum and Kenya Forest Working Group.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Support conservation partnerships for regional marine turtle conservation efforts e.g. sponsors baseline inventory activities, mapping of nesting beaches, feeding grounds for marine turtles and identification of migratory species under threat through the specialist groups.

Nature-Kenya: Support in monitoring the status of Important Bird Areas (IBA) and key bird species. Promotion of awareness and education on IBA conservation among different communities in the country.

Wildlife Direct: The Kenya Sea Turtle Conservation Committee (KESCOM) was established in 1993 out of a necessity to address the plight of marine turtles in Kenya. Its membership draws from individuals, government institutions, NGOs and the private sector and has a current membership of 250.

Boabab Trust: The Trust run the Sea Turtle Conservation Programme since 1989.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF): Provide financial and technical support towards research and conservation of marine turtles. Promotes information exchange with other countries through development and maintenance of a regional web-based database on marine turtles. WWF also has offices supporting activities within the Rift Valley lakes.

4a. Please provide detail on any devolved government/overseas territory authorities involved.

> Lake Basin authority and Coast development authorities including the county government also contribute to the conservation and management of migratory species. The lake basin and coastal development authorities manage basins and regions important for sustainable development. The county governments manage protected areas as conservation reserves. A good case is the Lake Bogoria and Lake Baringo which are a classified Important Bird Area (IBA).

5. Describe any involvement of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Conservation of migratory species in Kenya has so far benefited little from the support of private companies.

However, few NGOs working along the Kenyan coast benefit through sponsorship from tourism based companies towards conservation of marine turtles, dugongs and other marine resources. For instance Serena Beach Hotel and Spa supported and is member of the National Sea Turtle Task force among others. It might not be easy to quantify the role of private sector but certainly it is huge both directly and indirectly. Directly for instance include the several Wildlife Conservancies that are private. These have been useful for wildlife conservation and their roles have significantly been enhanced. A good example is Orari Nyiro Conservancy that is run by Kuki Gullmann (World Ambassador for the Migratory Species - nominated by the United Nation Convention for Migratory Species (CMS), 2006). The first ever, Migratory Bird Day event was celebrated and the commemoration launch in this Conservancy in 2006. Others include the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) which over the past years have increased activities in Corporate Social Responsibility that in 2009 they celebrated golden jubilee in conservation. For instance, KAM partnered with the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and the Born Free Foundation to support efforts towards conservation of lion - now considered an endangered species - and greening the Nairobi National Park.

6. Note any interactions between these sectors in the conservation of migratory species in your country:

> Funding for education and awareness creation activities/events on conservation, membership to taskforce.

I(b). Information about involved Authorities

Identify the ministry, agency/department or organization that is responsible for leading actions relating to Appendix I species

1- Birds

> National Museums of Kenya - www.museums.or.ke
Kenya Wildlife Service - www.kws.go.ke
Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
Nature Kenya (BirdLife International Partner) - www.naturekenya.org/

2- Aquatic Mammals

> Kenya Wildlife Service
Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) - www.kmfri.co.ke/
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

3- Reptiles

> Kenya Wildlife Service
National Museums of Kenya

4- Terrestrial Mammals

> Kenya Wildlife Service
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

5- Fish

> Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)

II. Appendix I species

1. BIRDS

1.1 General questions on Appendix I bird species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I bird species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Wildlife Conservation Management (Amendment) Act, 2013 is the main law but there other several with implication on conservation of endangered species. Such include Agriculture Act Cap 318 and Pest Control Product Act Cap 346 among others whose development activities may affect conservation of species in appendix I. These activities are captured within the framework law, the Environment Management and Coordination Act.

1a. If the taking of Appendix I bird species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I bird species:

Electrocutation

Habitat destruction

Pollution

Other

> Power generation especially through wind turbines and distribution remain as a threat to migratory birds. We are however pleased that we have development plans for wind energy capturing all possible sites and we also have power distribution master plan (The Kenya Power & Lighting Company Limited Final Report Volume I Distribution Master Plan Report April 2013). Any such development undergo rigorous EIA/SEIA and we are consulted adequately. This includes field visits and several consultative meeting to ensure appropriate mitigation measures and monitoring are captured before Kenya Wildlife Service issues a go a head. It is encouraging that even the donors and financial institutions are versed with the requirement to ensure that the environment in general is not impacted negatively and that international obligations are articulated to the letter.

Habitat destruction also remain as key threat, especially the encroachments of wetlands which is often coupled with bird poison and poaching by local community e.g. Ruffs, Black-tailed Godwits, Wood Sandpipers, Curlew Sandpiper, Marsh Sandpiper and the Common Greenshank has been ongoing in Bunyala irrigation scheme.

Polutions is not yet a major threat but caution is being made especially in aquatic environments including Lakes such a s lake Naivasha, lake Elementaita, Lake Nakuru among others.

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> The strongest tool we have in Kenya is the Kenya Constitution 2010 which provides for a healthy and clean environment as a right. This is achieved through several sector specific several legislation but more robustly by the framework law - The Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999 and its several guidelines. In particular, it is mandatory to undertake EIA/SEIA for proposed wind power projects and electricity distribution lines. This also applies to fencing, road and railway line building which may limit even local movements of wildlife. Kenya Wildlife service and various stakeholders have played a major role in ensuring that appropriate measures including budgets for monitoring are put in place.

Habitat protection (in 2010, Lake Elementaita was gazetted as Wildlife Sanctuary to ensure its protection. Together with Lake Nakuru and Lake Bogoria were nominated as World Heritage Site in 2011 (Decision 35 COM 8B.6). This had added value in level of protection, community involvement and management planning. Kenya Wildlife Services is on daily basis involved in the management of these sites. However, it has attracted investment in tourism and facilities have to be monitored to ensure that EMP recommended in the EIAs are implemented. Last year for instance a no further development moratorium was declared for Lake Elementaita. Further, through funding by UNESCO Regional Office resurvey was undertaken to map out the riparian areas and guide the land owners on their use. The management plan is currently under review with the stakeholders and land owners driving the process. The CMS/AEWA focal point who is also the World Heritage - Natural Site contact person is leading this process.

Further, enhanced education and awareness creation on sustainable utilization of wetlands and other IBA sites has proven useful. Others include research and biodiversity monitoring. Advocacy through environmental education and awareness at most of the IBA sites and participatory forest rehabilitation has also been ongoing in most of the IBAs and the surrounding catchments.

In Bunyala Irrigation Scheme, which is part of the Yala Swamp IBA complex, awareness creation to the locals

about the effects of consuming poisoned birds and monitoring of the migratory species has been ongoing by Mr Martin Odino, who has also trained some local scouts who do carry out the activity when he is away since 2009.

Also, during the World Migration Bird Day Celebrations - awareness creation about the challenges facing the migratory species have been discussed and the interventions that are supposed to be undertaken. This is a participatory celebration where posters, brochures and stickers are used during the celebrations.

With regard to marine and Kenya coastline a number of activities are being implemented to ensure turtle conservation among other marine migratory species. In Kenya no serious poaching or by-catch have been observed

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> All the above highlighted actions are a good progress at national and local levels. Monitoring is key in ensuring that success is achieved and indeed we have good monitoring teams. For instance, monitoring within the Yala Complex IBA has been ongoing successfully and the poisoning incidences reported have reduced as a result of the constant efforts being done by the scouts. Through the Nature Kenya Site Support Groups awareness creation has proven to be useful in all IBA.

EIA/SEIA are undertaken expeditiously and implemented accordingly . Others include development of management plans for protected areas with clear Zonation schemes. As part of rehabilitation, tree seedlings are produced by the local communities working at a few IBAs in the country. The seedlings are meant for rehabilitation of the degraded sites.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Funding is needed for research and monitoring, education and awareness, enforcement and implementation of species specific management strategies.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I bird species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Poaching

Other

> Bird poisoning by poachers in some of the areas is a major threat to some of the species like the Black-tailed Godwit.

Another threat is the high water levels in some of the rift valley lakes, causing unsuitable habitats to some of the waders hence foraging habitat becomes limited.

Loss of habitat through illegal encroachment and fragmentation. For instance large scale soda ash mining in Lake Natron is likely to affect flamingos in all the rift valley lakes in Kenya and perhaps beyond.

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger bird species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Where there are cross border issues negotiation have been key. We have cross border MoU with Tanzania for wildlife monitoring as well as with Uganda over Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve. There are also endeavours for collaboration between Ethiopia and Kenya on Lake Turkana Basin under the World Heritage arrangements. Some cross border activities such as river damming like the case with River Omo or mining of soda ash in Natron have been noted as a danger to cross border migratory wild species.

More advocacy towards the conservation of the migratory routes has been done. In addition, some protected sites have increased their patrols to curb the destructive nature of some habitats that are used by the migratory species.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Progress have been noted with the case of Lake Natron and even other adjacent protected areas such as Tsavo and Mkomanzi, Masai Mara and Serengeti, and Mt Elgon national Park and Mt. Elgon National reserves in Uganda and Kenya. The case of Lake Turkana and Omo River is also being addressed through the process of implementation of the World Heritage Committee decisions.

At local level, advocacy through environmental education and awareness by use of posters is an ongoing activity in most of the IBA sites by the local Site Support Groups and communities. Collaborative approach by various stakeholders has also helped in creating more awareness on the challenges facing the migratory species hence minimizing the impacts.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Funding for cross border initiatives have been a limiting factor though we have had very successful cross border initiative including such as Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC). Related to this are issues regarding sovereignty where some state are emphatic on their development projects and often have different requirements for EIA/SEIA.

At local level, maintaining monitoring and advocacy is a costly business. Limited ability to express the monetary value of habitats and species especially where tourism is not an important economic activity is an uphill task. Local communities tend to see habitat as only useful if they can harvest or graze their livestock or use wildlife

directly including the migratory birds.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Fund to enhance protected Area management and IBAs and to facilitate cross border initiatives. Funds to produce more communication, awareness and advocacy materials that will assist in enhancing awareness to various groups in different sites within the migratory route. Training more community members on how to carry out monitoring of these migratory species, purchase of equipment like binoculars and telescopes that are needed whenever monitoring is being carried out among others.

1.2 Questions on specific Appendix I bird species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I bird species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Aquila clanga*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Checklist of the Birds of Kenya, IBA directory for Kenya, Birds of Kenya and Northern Tanzania

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

increasing

decreasing

stable

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Nature Kenya, National Museums of Kenya , KWS

Education/awareness rising

> During World Migration Bird Day talks by Nature Kenya

Control hunting / poaching

Species name: *Ardeola idae*

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

> 1300-4000

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

> *Ardeola idae* breeds on Madagascar, Aldabra, non-breeding range in Central and East Africa including the Comoro Islands, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo Seychelles, Mayotte, Comoro Island, Europa and Réunion. It has a large non-breeding range in Central and East Africa including the Comoro Islands, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo.

Species name: *Falco naumanni*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Checklist of the Birds of Kenya, IBA directory for Kenya, Birds of Kenya and Northern Tanzania

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

not known

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

not known

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the

reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Monitoring

> Nature Kenya, National Museums of Kenya , KWS

Education/awareness rising

> During World Migration Bird Day talks by Nature Kenya

Miscellaneous information or comments on Appendix I birds in general:

> <http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/species.html> one can see some migratory species to which Kenya is the Home Range.

2. AQUATIC MAMMALS

2.1 General questions on Appendix I aquatic mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Wildlife Conservation Management (Amendment) Act, 2013

Fisheries Management and Development Act . NO. 35 OF 2016

1a. If the taking of Appendix I aquatic mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I aquatic mammals:

By-catch

Collision with fishing traffic

Illegal hunting

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Education and awareness, and enforcement

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> There is increased awareness among the communities on the need to protect marine mammals

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Support education and awareness initiatives

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I aquatic mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

By-catch

Other

> Hunting

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger aquatic mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Security patrols along the coast, enlisting of support from local fisher men and communities, publishing importance of protecting marine mammals, education and awareness establishment of Marine Protected Areas with Integrated Participatory management plans. Working closely with stakeholders such with Kenya Marine Mammal Network

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Local communities now taking active role in protection of marine mammals. Currently any mortality of marine mammals is reported to the Kenya Wildlife Service. The most recent report was in February 2011, where a female dugong was reported dead on Robinson Island. The Kenya Marine Mammal Network also is actively involved in reporting incidences.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Limited funding for education and awareness to educate communities ,increased poverty levels, status of some marine mammals not known, research and monitoring required for the dugong.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Funding for community enterprise for local communities and research and monitoring funding

3. REPTILES

3.1 General questions on Appendix I reptiles

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I reptiles species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Wildlife Conservation Management (Amendment) Act, 2013

1a. If the taking of Appendix I reptiles species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I reptiles species:

By-catch

Pollution

Other

> Poaching, Trawling and illegal fishing gear, entanglement by finishing nets and consumption of plastic bags by sea turtles. Regrading turtles see (<http://www.kws.org/info/news/2011/10febseaturle2011.html>)

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Education awareness to local communities targeting fisher men, Legal enforcement and patrols to stop killing of turtles and use of appropriate fishing nets. Collection and reduction of use of plastic bags and developing regular. Monitoring programs, beach clean ups by the local communities. Kenya developed the Conservation and Management Strategy for Sea Turtles in Kenya 2011-2015 (http://www.unep.org/nairobiconvention/docs/Official_launch_sea_turtle_strategy_Kenya.pdf)

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Decrease in reported incidences of poaching and mortality incidences meaning there is compliance to enforcement and increased voluntary reporting of any killing of turtle. The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) is managing a project at the Kenyan Coast in which the local community is involved in efforts to conserve the rare and endangered sea turtles. Measures focus on the protection and management of foraging grounds. Members of the community are encouraged to look out for nests along the beaches and report any sightings to KWS rangers. Involving the stakeholders been useful.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Lobbying for the players to reduce or ban the use of plastic bags.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I reptiles species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

Collection of eggs

Predation of eggs

Destruction of nesting beaches

Other

> Poaching for meat, oil, egg and turtle shell. Most exploited turtle is the Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*).

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger reptiles species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Community education, security patrols and enforcement, publication of mortality reports.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Community is more aware and are reporting illegal cases.

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Limited funding to facilitate community education programmes, alternative livelihoods to reduce the dependency on fishing. Increasing poverty levels making communities more dependance on fishing.

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Funding for development of alternative livelihoods centered around conservation of turtles

3.2 Questions on specific Appendix I reptiles

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I reptiles species for

which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: Chelonia mydas

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Beach profile and survey, nest relocation

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> additional nesting beach have been identified and protection planned

Monitoring

> Active involvement of all the stakeholders along the coast line including Government institutions, NGOs and CBOs

Education/awareness rising

> Local communities, Fishermen and beach operators awareness on conservation of sea turtle

Species protection

> Enforcement of wildlife act, Development of conservation and management strategy for sea turtles

Control hunting / poaching

> Turtle conservation groups and beach management units report all the cases to security patrol teams who acts on them

Species restoration

> Establishment of artificial hatcheries I collaboration with stakeholders where natural nests are not safe. Hatchlings release and turtle release programmes have been implemented. Holding and rescue facilities to treat injured turtles

Habitat protection

> Development of conservation and management of sea turtle strategy. Regular beach cleanups.

Habitat restoration

> Mangrove replanting to ameliorate beach erosion has been done with and in conjunction with local communities to stop the development of structures on turtle nesting beaches. Mapping of beach walls build within the buffer zone which is the nesting habitat for sea turtles for planned demolition.

Species name: Dermochelys coriacea

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Beach profile and survey, nest relocation

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> additional nesting beach have been identified and protection planned

Monitoring

> Active involvement of all the stakeholders along the coast line including Government institutions, NGOs and CBOs.

Education/awareness rising

> Local communities, Fishermen and beach operators awareness on conservation of sea turtle

Species protection

- > Enforcement of wildlife act, Development of conservation and management strategy for sea turtles
 - Control hunting / poaching
- > Turtle conservation groups and beach management units report all the cases to security patrol teams who acts on them.
 - Species restoration
- > Establishment of artificial hatcheries I collaboration with stakeholders where natural nests are not safe. Hatchlings release and turtle release programmes have been implemented. Holding and rescue facilities to treat injured turtles
 - Habitat protection
- > Development of conservation and management of sea turtle strategy. Regular beach cleanups.
 - Habitat restoration
- > Mangrove replanting to ameliorate beach erosion has been done with and in conjunction with local communities to stop the development of structures on turtle nesting beaches. Mapping of beach walls build within the buffer zone which is the nesting habitat for sea turtles for planned demolition.

Species name: Eretmochelys imbricata

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

- Research

> Beach profile and survey, nest relocation

- Identification and establishment of protected areas

> additional nesting beach have been identified and protection planned

- Monitoring

> Active involvement of all the stakeholders along the coast line including Government institutions, NGOs and CBOs.

- Education/awareness rising

> Local communities, Fishermen and beach operators awareness on conservation of sea turtle

- Species protection

> Enforcement of wildlife act, Development of conservation and management strategy for sea turtles

- Control hunting / poaching

> Turtle conservation groups and beach management units report all the cases to security patrol teams who acts on them.

- Species restoration

> Establishment of artificial hatcheries I collaboration with stakeholders where natural nests are not safe. Hatchlings release and turtle release programmes have been implemented. Holding and rescue facilities to treat injured turtles

- Habitat protection

> Development of conservation and management of sea turtle strategy. Regular beach cleanups.

- Habitat restoration

> Mangrove replanting to ameliorate beach erosion has been done with and in conjunction with local communities to stop the development of structures on turtle nesting beaches. Mapping of beach walls build within the buffer zone which is the nesting habitat for sea turtles for planned demolition.

Species name: Lepidochelys olivacea

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

- increasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

- decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> Beach profile and survey, nest relocation

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> additional nesting beach have been identified and protection planned

Monitoring

> Active involvement of all the stakeholders along the coast line including Government institutions, NGOs and CBOs.

Education/awareness rising

> Local communities, Fishermen and beach operators awareness on conservation of sea turtle

Species protection

> Enforcement of wildlife act, Development of conservation and management strategy for sea turtles

Control hunting / poaching

> Turtle conservation groups and beach management units report all the cases to security patrol teams who acts on them.

Species restoration

> Establishment of artificial hatcheries in collaboration with stakeholders where natural nests are not safe. Hatchlings release and turtle release programmes have been implemented. Holding and rescue facilities to treat injured turtles

Habitat protection

> Development of conservation and management of sea turtle strategy. Regular beach cleanups.

Habitat restoration

> Mangrove replanting to ameliorate beach erosion has been done with and in conjunction with local communities to stop the development of structures on turtle nesting beaches. Mapping of beach walls build within the buffer zone which is the nesting habitat for sea turtles for planned demolition.

4. TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

4.1 General questions on Appendix I terrestrial mammals

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals species prohibited by the national implementing legislation cited in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> Wildlife Conservation Management (Amendment) Act, 2013

1a. If the taking of Appendix I terrestrial mammals species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I terrestrial mammals species:

Habitat fragmentation

Poaching

Man-made barriers

Climate change and drought

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Education and awareness among local communities on the need to allow migration routes for wildlife.

Identification and demarcation of migratory corridors and dispersal areas. Lease of land to allow migratory species to migrate to important feeding and breeding sites

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Migratory corridors and dispersal areas have been identified in key conservation areas, critical migratory routes have been identified and negotiations done to allow migration of species. In other areas land leasing has been employed to allow the movement of the species into certain critical areas.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Assistance to lobby for enactment of land use policy that provides for migratory corridors and dispersal areas. A land policy already developed and requires political good will to enact.

3. What are the major pressures to Appendix I terrestrial mammals species (transcending mere obstacles to migration)?

- Illegal trade
- Poaching
- Habitat fragmentation
- Other

> Bush meat

3a. What actions have been taken to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger terrestrial mammals species beyond actions to prevent disruption to migrating behaviour?

> Identification of migratory species for intensive management programmes which conservation strategies have been developed to guide the management of the species inside and outside protected areas. The actions in these strategies include winning more land for migratory species through education and partnerships with land owners. Development of benefit sharing mechanisms that encourage conservation of the species. Development of intensive breeding programmes for those populations that are too low or isolated.

3b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Species such as the African wild dog, the Grevy's zebra have been put under intensive management leading to more awareness on the need to conserve the species. Communities have appreciated the importance of some of the migratory species and have set aside corridors and dispersal areas for the species. KWS has developed a 'Conservation and Management Strategy for Cheetah and Wild Dog in Kenya - 2009-2014, a similar one also for Lions and Spotted Hyaenas 2009-2014 as well as for the Grevy's Zebra

3c. Describe any factors that may limit action being taken in this regard:

> Limited funding and expanding land use systems not compatible with migrating species

3d. What assistance, if any, does your country require to overcome these factors?

> Funding to conserve threatened migratory species

4.2 Questions on specific Appendix I terrestrial mammals

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I terrestrial mammal species for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Equus grevyi*

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Kenya has listed within Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 critically endangered, threatened, vulnerable and protected species. KWS has been developing and implementing recovery plans for the conservation and management of all the listed species with priority to the rare, threatened and endangered species, and incorporate in each recovery plan descriptions of site-specific management actions as may be necessary to achieve desired goals for the conservation and long term survival of the species.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Grevy_Zebra.pdf](#) - Publication on Grevy's Zebra

[Conservation_and_Management_Strategy_for_The_Grevy's_Zebra_June_2008.pdf](#) - Conservation and Management Strategy for Grevy's Zebra

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

> conservation genetics and ecology of Grevy's zebra

Identification and establishment of protected areas

> public and private protected areas, most distribution is outside protected areas

Monitoring

> Two monitoring activities undertaken during the reporting period

Education/awareness rising

> Community awareness undertaken in the area and has led to the establishment of a community sanctuary

Species protection

> protection provided by local communities and private ranchers

Control hunting / poaching

> Awareness undertaken in the area and has led to the establishment of a community sanctuary
> awareness undertaken in the range area and has led to the establishment of community sanctuary

Species restoration

> Translocation to restock other areas within the range and immunization against anthrax

Habitat protection

> provision of security in range areas

Habitat restoration

> Exclusion of domestic stock from Grevy's zebra grazing areas

Other

> Development of Conservation and Management Strategy for Grevy's Zebra 2009-2014

5. Describe any future activities that are planned for this species:

> Update the strategy and increase awareness among communities, monitor the status of the species on private land, maintain a long term surveillance of anthrax and other relevant diseases

Species name: Acinonyx jubatus (except populations in Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe)

1. Please provide published distribution reference:

> Over 80% of the cheetah population in Kenya lives outside protected areas on private and community land. The estimated population is 1200 individuals. Attached reference document provides details.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Conservation and management for Cheetah and Wildogs in Kenya.pdf](#)

2a. Summarise information on population size (if known):

decreasing

2b. Summarise information on distribution (if known):

decreasing

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Research

Monitoring

Education/awareness rising

Species protection

Habitat protection

Habitat restoration

5. FISH

5.1 General questions on Appendix I fish species

1. Is the taking of all Appendix I fish species prohibited by the national legislation listed as being implementing legislation in Table I(a) (General Information)?

Yes

If other legislation is relevant, please provide details:

> All wild animals in Kenya are protected by Wildlife Conservation Management (Amendment) Act, 2013

1a. If the taking of Appendix I fish species is prohibited by law, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

No

2. Identify any obstacles to migration that exist in relation to Appendix I fish species:

Other

> Lack of knowledge about the status of such species hence provisions for listing and conservation not identified

2a. What actions are being undertaken to overcome these obstacles?

> Increased research and monitoring of important migratory species

2b. Please report on the progress / success of the actions taken.

> Monitoring of birds and reptile have improved, monitoring of large marine mammals such as the whales and the sharks has been initiated.

2c. What assistance, if any, does your country require in order to overcome these obstacles?

> Migratory species in marine systems difficult to monitor support needed to identify and monitor important migratory species in the Kenyan coast.

5.2 Questions on specific Appendix I fish species

In the following section, using the table format below, please fill in each Appendix I fish species, for which your country is considered to be a Range State. Please complete each table as appropriate, providing information in summary form. Where appropriate, please cross-reference to information already provided in national reports that have been submitted under other conventions (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention, CITES). (Attach annexes as necessary.)

Species name: *Manta birostris*

3. Indicate and briefly describe any activities that have been carried out in favour of this species in the reporting period. (Please provide the title of the project and contact details, where available):

Control hunting / poaching

6. LISTING OF OTHER ENDANGERED MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX I

1. Is your country a Range State for any other endangered migratory species currently listed in Appendix I?

(according to the latest IUCN red data list). N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Some of the species include *Anas sparsa* (African Back Duck), *Anas erythrorhyncha* (Red-Billed Duck), *Anas undulate*, (Yellow-Billed Duck) *Rynchops flavirostris* (African Skimmer) *Accipiter tachiro* (African Goshawk)

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose listing any of these species?

No

III. Appendix II Species

1. INFORMATION ON APPENDIX II SPECIES

Information pertaining to the conservation of Appendix II species that are the object of CMS Agreements will have been provided in periodic Party reports to those instruments. It will suffice therefore to reference (below), and preferably append, a copy of the latest report that has been submitted to the Secretariat of each of the Agreement/MoUs to which your country is a Party.

AEWA (1999)

Date of last report:
> 2015

Period covered
> 2012-2015

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Date of last report:
> National Report - Kenya, 15.05.2014 and 28.02.2017

Period covered:
> 2011-2014 and 2014-2017

Dugong MoU (2007)

Date of last report:
> 27th January 2017

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Kenya_National_Report_Dugong.pdf](#) - Dugong Kenya National Report

Period covered:
> January 2010 - December 2016

Birds of Prey (Raptors) MoU (2008)

Date of last report:
> 14th May 2015

Period covered:
> 2012 - 2015

Sharks MoU (2010)

Date of last report:
> National Report - Kenya 28th February 2017

Period covered:
> May 2014 - 2007

2. QUESTIONS ON CMS AGREEMENTS

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bird Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bird Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bird Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Mammal Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Mammal Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Mammal Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Marine Turtle Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

Yes

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Marine Turtle Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Marine Turtle Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> Already Kenya has developed and signed MoU on conservation and management of marine turtles of the Indian ocean and South East Asia

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Terrestrial Mammal (other than bats) Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Bat Species

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Bat Species ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Bat Species, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

Questions on the development of new CMS Agreements relating to Fish

1. In the current reporting period, has your country **initiated** the development of any CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

2. In the current reporting period, has your country **participated** in the development of any new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, which address the conservation needs of Appendix II Fish ?

No

4. Is the development of any CMS Agreement for Fish, including Memoranda of Understanding, planned by your country in the foreseeable future?

No

3. LISTING OF MIGRATORY SPECIES IN APPENDIX II

1. Is your country a Range State for any migratory species that has an unfavourable conservation status, but is not currently listed in Appendix II and could benefit from the conclusion of an Agreement for its conservation?

N.B.: States in which a species occurs as a vagrant (i.e. not "on its normal migration route") should not be treated as Range States. Please refer to Article 1 of the Convention for clarification.

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> (Anas sparsa(African Back Duck), Anas erythrorhyncha (Red-Billed Duck), Anas undulate,(Yellow-Billed Duck) Rynchops flavirostris (African Skimmer) Accipiter tachiro (African Goshawk)

1a. Is your country taking any steps to propose the listing of this/these species in Appendix II?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Discussions to develop proposals for listing have been initiated

IV. National and Regional Priorities

1. What priority does your country assign to the conservation and, where applicable, sustainable use of migratory species in comparison to other biodiversity-related issues

High

2. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Yes

2.1. If Yes, please indicate and briefly describe the extent to which it addresses the following issues:

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species

> Kenya has ratified most of the international agreements, treaties, conventions, and protocols that are considered to be in harmony with the country's plans for sustainable development. Migratory species are given special emphasis in the implementation of the treaties and agreements. Issues of migratory species are fully addressed in the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and regulations. The implementation of international law is mandatory and annually as a requirement of the constitution a report is provided to the parliament on implementation of international agreements, treaties and convention. Important to note is that Kenya prohibits any form of wildlife utilization as it is noted including through research that wildlife populations have been decreasing.

Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of the habitats of migratory species, including protected areas

> Protected areas important for conservation in Kenya are also key areas for migratory species. Special emphasis is given to the highland and tropical forest areas, the rift valley wetlands and the coastal strip that are critical for migratory species. Kenya has 63 protected areas; the protected area system covers a reasonable area important for migratory species. Migratory corridors and buffers are also recognized including in Wildlife Conservation and Management Act and land can be acquired and declared as protected for wildlife as a habitat or route.

Actions to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger migratory species (e.g. alien invasive species or by-catch)

> Kenya has identified specific alien species that may affect the migratory species. Kenya has established an invasive species monitoring and control programme coordinated by KWS and involves key stakeholders in conservation. Kenya has awareness programmes that ensure that by-catch is reduced significantly. It has advocated for the modification of fishing net to allow turtles to escape. During fishing and extensive turtle monitoring, a programme has been established supported by development partners.

Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration

> Effective environmental impact assessment programmes have been established supported by national environmental coordination act of 1999 that gives emphasis to fragile ecosystems and migratory corridors. These EIA programmes aim at minimizing barriers to migration.

Research and monitoring of migratory species

> Kenya has a number of monitoring programmes that support the monitoring of migratory species some include bi-annual water bird monitoring, turtle monitoring programmes (using satellite), aerial and ground wildlife counts . Research has been undertaken on the migratory species and their habitats some include research on the dugong, sea turtle, water bird migration in Rift valley and the wildebeest migration to mention a few.

Transboundary co-operation

> Within the east African region Kenya has imitated Trans-boundary programmes geared towards enhancing the conservation of migratory species these include the wildebeest migration research programme bird ringing programme, elephant assessment programme and satellite turtle monitoring programmes. In 2014 a large mammal census were done for Tsavo-Mkomazi and Mara-Seregeti.

3. Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any other national or regional policies/plans (apart from CMS Agreements)

Yes

3.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> AEWA, Lusaka Agreement, NEPAD, WIOMSA and the Nile Basin agreement , East African Community under the Lake basin commission

3a. Do these policies/plans cover the following areas?

Exploitation of natural resources (e.g. fisheries, hunting, etc.)

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> For wildlife, Kenya's policy are for non-consumptive use apart from fisheries. In this regard hunting is prohibited.

Economic development

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> With regard to wildlife the economic development envisaged in the policies regard non-consumptive use mainly tourism. This is in line with the Kenya development blue print Vision 2030

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Following the promulgation of a new constitution in Kenya in 2010, National Land Commission was formed and use planning is captured and within Kenya, mapping of migratory corridors have been done.

Pollution control

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Pollution is not a major threat yet but is to be controlled

Designation and development of protected areas

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> There clear policies and guidelines on creating new protected areas. The current drive is to have conservancies for large scale land owners which include local communities, individuals and company limited

Development of ecological networks

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Mapping of corridors is to ensure connectivity between ecosystem while providing the traditional migratory routes for the wildlife. Endeavours have been made to achieve connectivity such as teh expansion of Mt. Kenya World Heritage Site to include Ngare Ndare Forest and Lewa Wildlife Conservancy. This enhances ecological resilience.

Planning of power lines

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> It is a requirement in Kenya that for any new power line EIA is conducted. This included also for establishment of wind mills. Kenya Wildlife Service has a well established SEIA/EIA Office that works in conjunction with others office to coordinate SEIA/EIA undertaking and reviews.

Planning of fences

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> EIA is mandatory for major fences

Planning of dams

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> EIA is mandatory in the construction of dams

Other

No

4. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Key result is assured wildlife heritage and biodiversity conservation including the migratory species.

V. Protected Areas

1. Are migratory species taken into account in the selection, establishment and management of protected areas in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Protected area system has identified the migratory and dispersal areas of species by enhancing maintenance of migratory corridors. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act provides for declaration/gazettement of corridors and dispersal areas. This has further been achieved through formation of private conservancies that are owned by large scale land owners. Conservation efforts outside protected areas are aimed at maintaining these routes and ensuring that that species migration processes area sustained. The protected area planning process considers an ecosystem approach that integrates the protected areas and the processes that support the species within the protected area. Under international arrangement we have several Biosphere Reserves under UNESCO that greatly enhance availability of wildlife dispersal areas. Such include Amboseli Biosphere Reserve, Mt. Kenya Biosphere Reserve among others including Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserve which is trans-boundary in Nature.

1a. Please identify the most important national sites for migratory species and their protection status:

> All our Kenyan PAs are important for migratory species. The Lakes in particular are important for birds, the MPAs are important for marine animals and the terrestrial equally important for migratory birds and animals

1b. Do these protected areas cover the following areas?

Terrestrial

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> 67 protected areas covering 48,389.744 sq Kilometres

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Number of Wildlife Protected Areas and Sizes May 2013.pdf](#)

Aquatic

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> Not sure of the lakes as PAs covering lakes also include part of terrestrial ecosystem. The attached documents provides some fair details.

Marine

Yes

If Yes, please provide details and include the amount of protected areas coverage and the number of protected areas

> However, for Marine we have 4 National Parks and 6 National Reserve covering about 835,000 Sq Kilometres. The above attached document provides some details.

1c. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Kenya Wildlife Service

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> All actions taken for PAs have had positive results irrespective of challenges.

VI. Policies on Satellite Telemetry

1. In the current reporting period, has your country undertaken conservation/research projects that use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If yes what is the state of those projects

In preparation

Please provide details

> This is being done within the Kenya Communications Act, 1998 and its regulations

2. Are any future conservation/research projects planned that will use satellite telemetry?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (including the expected timeframe for these projects):

> Since 2008 December and Now using the GPRS which is more affordable. We have been tracking flamingos among other species

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> The interesting thing is that we have individuals flamingos moving further north to Lake Turkana, and occasionally to Lake Abijatta Shalla (Ethiopia). The surviving two individuals tagged at Lake Abijatta Shalla (Ethiopia) in April 2009 also move further down to Lake Turkana and Lake Logipi

VII. Membership

If Yes, please provide details. (In particular, describe actions taken to recruit the non-Parties that have been identified by the Standing Committee as high priorities for recruitment.)

> Kenya has encouraged Southern Sudan to join various MEAs. This was done during capacity building training for staff working in wildlife sector

1a. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Kenya Wildlife Service

2. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> Southern Sudan has ratified several MEAs such as CBD in 2014. Southern Sudan acknowledges that following independence, there is a need to seek membership of the relevant treaties and protocols and integrate their provisions into both policy and implementation strategies. International cooperation also provides opportunities for South Sudan to obtain various forms of support from other countries in its efforts to develop its wildlife management capacity for which Kenya has played a major role.

VIII. Global and National Importance of CMS

1. Have actions been taken by your country to increase national, regional and/or global awareness of the relevance of CMS and its global importance in the context of biodiversity conservation?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> When Kenya hosted has before hosted CMS meeting and created awareness in the country and the region on CMS. This awareness has been maintained by involving government and non governmental institutions in the conservation of migratory species and subsequent report on progress. Implementation of projects that focus on migratory species such as the turtle, Grevy's zebra and the African wild dog among others including holding events to celebrate Migratory Bird Day provide great opportunity to create awareness. More than before and due to poaching challenges, Kenya has heightened creating awareness on conservation of wild animals nationally, regionally and at global levels

2. Identify the agency, department or organization responsible for leading on this action in your country:

> Kenya Wildlife Service

3. Results - please describe the positive outcomes of any actions taken

> More and more people become aware of migratory species among other species

IX. Mobilization of Resources

1. Has your country made financial resources available for conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Kenya has invested resource in the implementation of sea Turtle conservation in the protection of turtle nesting sites the removal of barriers at the beach, relocation of beach traders away from turtle nesting sites and the monitoring of turtle among others including censuses for large mammals on crossborder PAs

2. Has your country made voluntary contributions to the CMS Trust Fund to support requests from developing countries and countries with economies in transition?

No

If Yes, please provide details:

> Kenya is a developing country and requires support in conservation of migratory species

3. Has your country made other voluntary financial contributions to support conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in other countries (particularly developing countries)?

No

4. Has your country provided technical and/or scientific assistance to developing countries to facilitate initiatives for the benefit of migratory species?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> Kenya has supported Southern Sudan especially in capacity building. For instance in 2009 a total of 47 wildlife officers from Southern Sudan were training in Kenya, 16 of them for a three-month training course in wildlife management and biodiversity conservation at the Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute in Naivasha and another 31 training in wildlife protection and law enforcement at the Manyani Field Training School in Tsavo. Since then several cohorts have been trained totaling about 1000 staff. The training in wildlife management is part of the Kenyan Government's technical support worth US\$3.5 million dollars (Sh300 million) pledged in 2006 towards the reconstruction of Southern Sudan, following the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Naivasha.

5. Has your country received financial assistance/support from the CMS Trust Fund, via the CMS Secretariat, for national conservation activities having direct benefits for migratory species in your country?

No

6. Has your country received financial assistance/support from sources other than the CMS Secretariat for conservation activities having direct benefit for migratory species in your country?

Yes

If Yes, please provide details (Indicate the migratory species that have benefited from these activities):

> The US government has supported the conservation of sea turtle in the Kenyan coast and the programme runs from 2006 to 2010. However, the monitoring activities are still ongoing with financial support from various donors. The Grevy Zebra has also received support from local and international NGO the programme runs from 2007 -2009. In summary Kenya has received commendable financial and technical support for wildlife conservation.

X. Implementation of COP Resolutions and Recommendations

Please provide information about measures undertaken by your country relating to recent Resolutions and Recommendations since the last Report. For your convenience please refer to the list of COP Resolutions and Recommendations listed below:

Strategic and Institutional Matters

Capacity Building Strategy (Res. 9.12 / Res. 10.6)

> Capacity building has been very key at the Kenya Wildlife Service. This is provided through Kenya Wildlife Service Training Institute (KWSTI) and KWS Law Enforcement Academy. The training is provided for both national and regional students who are practicing and also high school leavers. The training offered are holistic with regard to wildlife conservation. In this respect, it is ensured that matters regarding migratory species and especially the endangered ones are captured while noting that migratory species have distinct conservation needs, associated in particular with their temporal cycles and transboundary migration patterns. Further, at KWSTI Kenya has hosted successful Flyway Training of Trainers Workshop one of which was done culminating with a very successful Regional World Migratory Bird Day (6 - 10 May 2013) Celebration Held in Kenya

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023 (Res. 11.2)

> Kenya participated in the Strategic Plan Working Group and note that conservation approach for migratory species is migration systems approach, which by its very nature is a strategic consideration. "Migration systems" is a concept which reflects the interdependent complexes of places, routes between places, populations, ecological factors and temporal cycles involved. This is considered at national, regional and global levels. Kenya Wildlife Service approach to conservation is through promotion of actions that ensure the favourable conservation status of species and their habitats, and to ensure the ecological integrity, connectivity and resilience of ecosystems. All the five goals of the SPMS are also articulated in Kenya Wildlife Service Strategic Plan and activities. Kenya Wildlife Service

Address the underlying causes of decline of species including migratory by mainstreaming relevant conservation and sustainable use priorities for habitats since Kenya approach to wildlife conservation is none use. Kenya also endeavours to reduce the direct pressures on species and their habitat, improve the conservation status of species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats, and enhance the benefits to all from the favourable conservation status. The implementation of the SPMS and all activities in Kenya Wildlife Service is aligned with the Kenya Constitution 2010 that require active involvement and participation of stakeholders at all levels of conservation and management of wildlife and their habitats.

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (Res. 11.1)

> Kenya meets its financial obligations toward CMS and its family agreements

Relationship between the CMS Family and the Civil Society (Res. 11.11)

> Kenya respects various stakeholders including the civil society.

World Migratory Bird Day (Res. 11.9)

> Kenya is a lead in WMBD celebration having played a major role in having the day set aside by the CoP and by UNGA. The launching of the WMBD day was done in Laikipia Nature Conservancy, 9 April 2006, Kenya

Outreach and Communication Issues (Res. 11.8)

> Kenya articulates Res 11.8 and especially during WMBD and other available opportunities that include local community meetings to communicate and seek the support of local communities in conservation of migratory species. This is the case with turtle project, migratory bird conservation Western Kenya among other places.

Development of CMS Agreements (Res. 11.12)

> Kenya has participated in development of CMS family agreements

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (Res. 11.13)

> Kenya has strongly supported Res 11.13 for various species requiring concerted and cooperative actions. While a number of species listed under Res 11.13, do not affect Kenya, efforts have been made for their conservation. These include some birds, marine and terrestrial mammals such as African wild dogs, Cheetah and the elephants. In preparation for COP 12 Kenya together with a number of African elephant range states are making a draft resolution that will consolidate CMS and CITES among others efforts to ensure conservation of African elephants. Further, Kenya supports the call to stakeholders to identify candidate species for designation for Concerted or Cooperative Action, and in the identification and subsequent implementation of action to take in response to Concerted or Cooperative Action listing.

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (Res. 11.10)

› Kenya supports any efforts on synergy and partnership especially between MEAs that will enhance conservation and management of CMS listed species. It is in this context that Kenya Wildlife Service in 2005 created the office for coordination of MEAs.

Future strategies of the CMS Family / “Future Shape” (Res. 10.9)

› Kenya has been a member of the CMS Future Shape Working Group. We are very keen to see working structure of CMS and family agreement that will not compromise the mission to conserve and manage migratory species and their habitats.

Other resolutions/recommendations:

› Kenya is keen on all resolutions/recommendations of CMS and family agreement.

Avian Species and Issues

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (Res. 7.04 / Res. 10.11)

› Kenya is keen in ensuring that collision with power lines is prevented and mitigation measures are put in place. The same is ensure to minimize collisions with infrastructure including railways and windmills. It is mandatory to undertake EIA for electricity and railway infrastructure projects.

Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region (Res. 11.17)

› Kenya is one of the parties for which the African-Eurasian Migratory Landbirds Action Plan (AEMLAP) on improving the conservation status of migratory landbird species in the African-Eurasian Region is applicable. In this regard, Kenya is keen to see its implementation especially in conservation the habitats among other measures.

Global Flyway Conservation (Res. 10.10 / Res. 11.14)

› Kenya supports the Global Flyway Conservation approach. In the month of March 2017, Kenya hosted a meeting of World Heritage Sites experts from several countries within the Great Rift valley. The meeting resolved to develop dossiers for nominations of various sites as World Heritage mainly based on the role these sites play for migratory birds. Though the concerted and Cooperative Action regard listing of species, Kenya thinks that this could be expanded to include specific sites along the flyways.

Saker Falcon (Res. 11.18)

› Kenya participated in Saker Falcon (*Falco cherrug*) Global Action Plan (SakerGAP) planning process which included among others, the the SakerGAP Questionnaire. Falcons are protected in through Wildlife Conservation and Management Act.

Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds (Res. 11.16)

› No major cases of illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds in Kenya. However, Kenya has put strict measures in monitoring movements of packages at the air and marine ports. Custom officers have been trained on wildlife related products. Canines (sniffer dogs) have been introduced at the international airports. Further, the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act reviewed 2013 confers higher penalties on illegal trade in wildlife species and products. Coupled with hiring of and trainings for prosecution officers on cases related to illegal wildlife trade have proven to be useful in deterring trafficking and trade.

Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Res. 8.27 / Res. 9.8 / Res. 10.22)

› Kenya Wildlife Service has a strong veterinary department which work in conjunction with Department of veterinary Services. The department undertakes monitoring in case of outbreak.

Poisoning Migratory Birds (Res. 11.15)

› Kenya Wildlife Services and partners including NGOs have been meeting while others lobby on illegal use of furadin which has previously been used to poison lions and their carcasses end up poisoning vultures. Some local poachers have used poison to hunt birds especially in Western Kenya. This has since been managed through sensitization.

Aquatic Species and Issues

Migratory Marine Species (Res. 9.9 / Res. 10.15)

› Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has a strong coastal team that ensures policies and regulations related to marine species are implemented accordingly in both Marine Protected Areas and other areas where fishing is allowed. KWS works closely with fisheries, Kenya Marine Authority and various stakeholders including conservation non-governmental organizations.

Conservation of Migratory Sharks and Rays (Res. 11.20)

› Kenya has signed Sharks MoU

Live capture of Cetacean from the Wild (Res. 11.22)

> Live capture not allowed in Kenya

Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (Res. 9.19 / Res. 10.24)

> No adverse impacts

Terrestrial Species and Issues

Conservation of the African Lion (Res. 11.32)

> Kenya presented a resolution in CoP11 and will present for CoP12. Kenya has put strategies to conserve the African Lion

Cross-cutting Issues

Bycatch (incl. Recommendation) (Res. 6.2 / Rec. 7.2 / Res. 8.14 / Res. 9.18 / Res. 10.14)

> Bycatch has not been a challenge in Kenya but cannot be ignored. Recently in March a bycatch of Dugong was recorded.

Wildlife Crime (Res. 11.31)

> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act of 2013 is a review with stringent measures and penalties to deter wildlife crimes. Under CITES and UNEA, Kenya has strongly pushed for concerted efforts to manage and control wildlife crimes.

Ecological Networks (Res. 10.3 / Res. 11.25)

> At National level Kenya, through Kenya Wildlife Service has enhanced ecosystem/landscape conservation through connectivity of protected areas. This is being achieved by mapping wildlife corridors and also encouraging conservancies that are private or group owned.

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.26)

> Climate change mitigation and adaptations have in several conservation areas been applied to safeguard wildlife and ensure ecosystem resilience. Enhance protected area connectivity is one of the key measures. Others includes creation of dams to collect rain water for wildlife during the droughts. There are also policy initiatives made to address any adverse effect of climate change.

Modus Operandi for Conservation Emergencies (Res. 10.2)

> Preparedness to disaster is a component of wildlife conservation and management in Kenya. Kenya Wildlife Service capacity for disaster has been enhance over time through provision of equipment, training and drills. Fires especially during the dry seasons have been a serious threat to protected areas. Other emergencies relate to disease outbreak and is managed through continuous monitoring.

Marine Wildlife Watching (Res. 11.29)

> Marine wildlife watching is mainly done using boats and diving. Guidelines on activities are clear and tourist are warned in advance against coral damage, waste among others including safety.

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (Res. 7.3)

> Appropriate measures are in place and continuous monitoring at the harbors in Mombasa to ensure safety against oil spillage.

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (Res. 7.2)

> Under Environment Management and Coordination Act 2000, EIA/SEAs are mandatory and must address all components that may be affected by any project. This is also assured through donors funding various projects.

Invasive Alien Species and Migratory Species (Res. 11.28)

> Invasive species are threat to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem. In some PAs like Nakuru National Park which is a major site for many migratory birds invasive species are controlled through removal.

Renewable Energy and Migratory Species (Res. 7.5 / Res. 11.27)

> Kenya has put system to ensure that harnessing renewable energy does not impact negatively on migratory species. This is ensures when developing, commissioning and running of renewable energy projects.

Other remarks:

> Kenya is keen on implementation of MEAs and ensuring conservation and management of migratory birds.

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. Parties which did not submit a National Report in 2014 are requested to complete the entire form. Parties that did submit a report in 2014 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP11).

Procellariiformes

Procellaria aequinoctialis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> T. Stevenson and J. Fanshawe 2006 Birds of E. Africa

Pelecaniformes

Pelecanus onocrotalus (W. Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconiiformes

Ardea purpurea purpurea (Populations breeding in the W Palaearctic)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> IBA Directory of Kenya Birds, Northern Bird Atlas of Kenya

Ardeola idae

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> Zimmerman D. A., D.A. Turner and D.J. Pearson 1999. Birds of Kenya and northern Tanzania

Ciconia ciconia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Ciconia episcopus microscelis

Published distribution reference

> IBA Directory of Kenya Birds, Northern Bird Atlas of Kenya

Ciconia nigra

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> IBA Directory of Kenya Birds, Northern Bird Atlas of Kenya

Mycteria ibis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> IBA Directory of Kenya Birds, Northern Bird Atlas of Kenya

Platalea alba (excluding Malagasy population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Gruiformes

Crex crex

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sarothrura ayresi

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Charadriiformes

Dromas ardeola

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Glareola pratincola

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Chlidonias niger niger

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus hemprichii

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus leucophthalmus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Larus melanocephalus

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna albifrons

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna caspia (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna saundersi

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Columbiformes

Streptopelia turtur turtur

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Coraciiformes

Merops apiaster

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Passeriformes

Hirundo atrocaerulea

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

2. All species of each of the Families below are listed in Appendix II. If your country is a Range State for any of the species in these Families, please indicate whether your country is a Range State or the species is extinct and, where appropriate, please provide published distribution references.

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family ACCIPITRIDAE

Accipiter brevipes

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> T. Stevenson and J. Fanshawe 2006 Birds of E. Africa

Accipiter nisus

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> T. Stevenson and J. Fanshawe 2006 Birds of E. Africa

Order FALCONIFORMES, Family FALCONIDAE

Falco cherrug

Published distribution reference

> T. Stevenson and J. Fanshawe 2006 Birds of E. Africa

Falco vespertinus

Published distribution reference

> T. Stevenson and J. Fanshawe 2006 Birds of E. Africa

Order PASSERIFORMES, Family MUSCICAPIDAE

Muscicapa striata

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Published distribution reference

> T. Stevenson and J. Fanshawe 2006 Birds of E. Africa

Order CHARADRIIFORMES, Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus ceylonensis

Choose the one that applies.

Range State

Order TESTUDINATA, Family CHELONIIDAE

Caretta caretta

Choose the one that applies.

Range State