

2014 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 1 May 2014. The reporting period is 15 June 2011 to 1 May 2014.

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.

Reporting format 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) 2014.

The questions below combine elements of Resolution 4.1 (Party Reports) adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi, June 1994) and Resolution 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005), adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Cape Town, November 1999), the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011 and Resolution 8.24 adopted by the Conference of the Parties (Nairobi 2005), as well as commitments arising from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations of the Conference of the Parties.

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
> 2011- 2014

Territories to which the Convention applies
> Kenya

Designated National Focal Point

Full name of the institution
> Head, Multilateral Environmental Agreements & Research Authorization
Kenya Wildlife Service

Name and title of designated Focal Point
> Dr. James Gichiah Njogu

Mailing address
> P.O. Box 40241
00100 Nairobi

Telephone
> (+254) 20 600 0800

Fax
> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail
> jgichiah@kws.go.ke

Appointment to the Scientific Council

Full name of the institution
> Kenya Wildlife Service

Name and title of contact officer
> Dr. Samuel M. Kasiki
Deputy Director Biodiversity Research & Monitoring

Mailing address
> P.O. Box 40241 - 00100
Nairobi
KENYA

Telephone
> (+254) 721 446729

Fax
> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail
> skasiki@kws.go.ke

Submission

Name and Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report

Name:
> Dr. James G. Njogu

Address:

> Po Box, 40241, 00100, Nairobi

Tel.:

> (+254) 20 6000800

Fax:

> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail:

> jgichiah@kws.go.ke

Date of submission

> 15st May 2014

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

National Focal Point**Name**

> Kenya Wildlife Service

Address

> Po Box 40241, 00100, Nairobi

Tel

> (+254) 20 6000800

Fax

> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail

> jgichiah@kws.go.ke

Appointed member of the Technical Committee

Name

> Dr. Samuel Kasiki

Address

> Po Box, 40241, 00100, Nairobi

Tel

> (+254) 20 600800

Fax

> (+254) 20 603792

E-mail

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

ACAP (2001)

ACAP (2001)

Non Range State

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

Gorilla Agreement (2008)

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

Contact point

Name

> Kenya Wildlife Service;
Dr. Muhamed Omar Said

Address

> P.O. Box 82144 - 80100

Tel

> (+254) 41 231 27 44/45

Fax

> (+254) 41 222 2 612

E-mail

> msaid@kws.go.ke

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

 Signatory**Competent authority**

Name

> Kenya Wildlife Service;
Dr. Muhamed Omar Said

Address

> P.O. Box 82144 - 80100

Tel

> (+254) 41 231 27 44/45

Fax

> (+254) 41 222 2 612

E-mail

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

West African Elephants MoU (2005)**Competent authority**

Name

> Kenya Wildlife Service;
Mr. Patrick Omondi

Address

> Po Box 40241, 00100-Nairobi

Tel

> (+254) 20 600800

Fax

> (+254) 20 603792

E-mail

> pomondi@kws.go.ke

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

Pacific Islands Cetaceans MoU (2006)

 Non Range State**Dugong MoU (2007)**

Dugong MoU (2007)

 Signatory**Competent authority**

Name

> Kenya Wildlife Service

Address

> P. O. Box 40241

Tel

> (+254) 20 6000800

Fax

> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail

> director@kws.go.ke

Contact point

Name

> Dr. Mohamed Omar

Address

> P.O. Box 82144 - 80100

Tel

> (+254) 41 231 27 44/45

Fax

> (+254) 41 222 2 612

E-mail

> msaid@kws.go.ke

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

Competent authority

Name

> Kenya Wildlife Service

Address

> P. O. Box 40241

Tel

> (+254) 20 6000800

Fax

> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail

> director@kws.go.ke

Contact point

Name

> Dr. James G. Njogu

Address

> Po Box 40241, 00100-Nairobi

Tel

> (+254) 20 6000800

Fax

> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail

> jgichiah@kws.go.ke

Sharks MoU (2010)

Sharks MoU (2010)

Signatory

Competent authority

Name

> Kenya Wildlife Service

Address

> P. O. Box 40241

Tel

> (+254) 20 6000800

Fax

> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail

> director@kws.go.ke

Contact point

Name

> Dr. James G. Njogu

Address

> Po Box 40241, 00100-Nairobi

Tel

> (+254) 20 6000800

Fax

> (+254) 20 6003792

E-mail

> jgichiah@kws.go.ke

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 and education programmes.

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.

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 local government authorities 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 local authorities manage protected areas as conservation reserves.

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 Taskforce among others

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
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/

3- Reptiles

> Kenya Wildlife Service
National Museums of Kenya

4- Terrestrial Mammals

> Kenya Wildlife Service

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

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:

Electrocution

Habitat destruction

Pollution

Other (please provide details):

> There is new establishment of wind turbines. However, EIA are conducted and examined by stakeholders to ensure limited impacts. No studies have been conducted in Kenya to document impacts of wind turbines. Bird Poison 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.

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

> 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. However, it has attracted investment in tourism and facilities have to be monitored to ensure that EMP recommended in the EIAs are implemented. Enhanced education and awareness creation on sustainable utilization of wetlands and other IBA sites. Environmental Impact Assessment and Audits are also undertaken before any project is implemented including road constructions, power line development etcetera as provided under the Environment Management and Coordination Act while audits are undertaken for existing facilities. 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.

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

> 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 during the World Migration Bird Days, a total of 28,820 students and 16,913 community members were reached during the various international environmental days.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit are implemented accordingly, gazettelement for protection of important ecosystem, closed fishing season in Lake Naivasha to improve food supply for migratory species of birds. 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 were 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 (please specify)

> 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 flamingoes 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?

> Negotiation have been key especially for cross border issues as is the case with the proposed large scale soda ash mining in Lake Natron. More advocacies 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. More collaboration between various stakeholders has also boosted the law implementation process to reduce threats like pollution.

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

> Advocacy through environmental education and awareness by use of posters is being done in most of the IBA sites by the local Site Support Groups and communities now appreciate the conservation work that is being advocated. 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:

> Monetary value may be a strong justification in view of weak valuation of environmental services. Funds to produce the advocacy materials are always limiting. Also, its not possible to cover all the migratory routes/most IBAs due to lack of funds. Equipment like binoculars that is needed during monitoring are also a not enough.

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

> Funds to produce more advocacy materials and assist in creating more awareness to various groups in different sites within the migratory route, funds to train more community members on how to carry out monitoring of these migratory species, funds to purchase equipment like binoculars and telescopes that are needed whenever monitoring is being carried out.

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):

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

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

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

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 (please specify)

> 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 reseach 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 threats to migration (please provide details)

> 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 (please specify)

> 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: *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 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 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 (please specify)

> 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*

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:

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

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 threats to migration (please provide details)

- > 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.

Atlantic Turtles MoU (1999)

Date of last report:
> 2008

Period covered:
> 2005-2008

IOSEA Marine Turtles MoU (2001)

Date of last report:
> 2006

Period covered:
> 2004-2006

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

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

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> agreement and MoU is completed

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 ? Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> agreement and MoU is completed

4.1. If Yes, please provide details:

> 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 ?

 Yes

If Yes, what is the current state of development?

> Kenya is considering to develop proposal for listing of sharks.

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 ?

 Yes

If Yes, please provide details:

> Listing of sharks

3. If your country has initiated or is participating in the development of a new Agreement or Memorandum of Understanding, what assistance, if any, does your country require in order to initiate or participate in the instrument's development?

> Technical assistance and support

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?

 Yes**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

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

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. Recently large mammal census were done for Tsavo-Mkomazi and Mara-Seregeti census will be conducted end of May 2014

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 20130

Land-use planning

Yes

If Yes, please provide details

> Following the promulgation of a new constitution in Kenya, 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 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

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

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

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

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

> Key result is ensured wildlife heritage and biodiversity is maintained 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 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.

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

> 51 protected areas covering 46,898 sq kilometres

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 a size which keep varying

Marine

Yes

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

> 10 marine protected areas covering 140 sq kilometres

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

> Kenya Wildlife Service

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

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

1. Have actions been taken by your country to encourage non- Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

No

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

> Kenya Wildlife Service

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 the last COP it 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

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?

No

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.

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:

Resolutions

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

› Management of fisheries to minimize bycatch and enhance safe release

Oil Pollution and Migratory Species (7.3)

› Ensure stringent management of the sea port

Electrocution of Migratory Birds (7.4 / 10.11)

› EIA for all transmission lines and where critical used underground cable as has been done on Mt. Kenya

Wind Turbines and Migratory Species (7.5)

› EIA undertaken and reviewed and ensure continuous monitoring

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

› Strong veterinarian department under Kenya Wildlife Service

Climate Change Impacts on Migratory Species (8.13 / 9.7 / 10.19)

› Involved in climate change discourse in the country, regionally and globally. Undertake appropriate measures to ensure sustenance of PAs

Marine Debris (10.4)

› Stringent management of Marine PAs

Poisoning Migratory Birds (10.26)

› Management and control use of poisons in farmland and among pastoralist who use it to poison carnivores.

Adverse Anthropogenic Impacts on Cetaceans and other Biota (8.22 / 9.19 / 10.24)

› Management of anthropogenic impacts

Impact Assessment and Migratory Species (7.2)

› Impact assessments of projects and installations that may affect migratory species.

Sustainable Use (8.1)

› Kenya policy aligned to ensure non-consumptive use through tourism which is seen to be the highest level of sustainable use

Implementation of Existing Agreements and Development of Future Agreements (8.5)

› Kenya is committed to implementing existing agreement and development of future agreement. The constitution domesticate the signed and ratified agreements

Concerted Actions for Appendix I Species (8.29)

› Species Specific Management Plans

Concerted and Cooperative Actions (9.1 / 10.23)

› Articulate relevant to Kenya all concerted actions

Priorities for CMS Agreements (9.2 / 10.16)

› Implementation of decisions and signing relevant agreement. Kenya participates actively in the various MoU

Migratory Marine Species (9.9 / 10.15)

› Active in the respective MoU on Turtle, dugomgs and sharks

Saker Falcon (9.20 / 10.28)

› Kenya participates in Raptors MoU

Ecological Networks (10.3)

› Enhancing ecological connectivity. example the linking of Lakes Elementaita, Nakuru and Bogoria and listing in the World Heritage

Global Flyway Conservation (10.10)

- › Support the decision

Cooperation with Other Bodies and Processes (7.9)

- › Ensure cooperation

CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 (8.2)

- › Participates in its implementation

Contribution of CMS in Achieving the 2010 Biodiversity Target (8.7)

- › Committed

Synergies and Partnerships / Cooperation with other Conventions (8.11 / 9.11 / 10.21)

- › Enhance synergy by creating conventions office to coordinate related MEAs

National Reports for the Eighth and Ninth Meetings of the Conference of the Parties (8.24)

- › Provided in time

CMS Information Priorities (9.3)

- › Comfortable with the online reporting and information sharing including posting of notifications

Outreach and Communication Issues (9.5 / 10.7)

- › Enhance outreach and communication at national level

Capacity Building Strategy (9.12 / 10.6)

- › Embrace capacity building and participated in several capacity building by the Secretariat in conjunction with CBD

Financial and Administrative Matters and Terms of Reference for the Administration of the Trust Fund (10.1)

- › Ensure payments of dues

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

- › Participation in the meetings and discussions

Recommendations

Recommendation 8.17 - Marine Turtles

- › Kenya articulates the recommendations

Recommendation 9.5 - Cooperative Action for the Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) in Central Africa

- › Kenya is keen to support conservation of elephants in Africa

Annex: Updating Data on Appendix II Species

1. The drop-down lists below contain the list of all species listed in Appendix II. New Parties which have acceded since COP10 in 2011 and Parties which did not submit a National Report in time in 2011 are requested to complete the entire form.

Parties that did submit a timely report in 2011 are requested to review and update the data (e.g. new published distribution references and details concerning species added to Appendix II at COP9 and COP10).

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

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

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

Mycteria ibis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

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

Ciconia episcopus microscelis

Published distribution reference

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

Ciconia ciconia

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

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

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 nilotica nilotica (West Eurasian and African 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 bergii (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna bengalensis (African and Southwest Asian populations)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna sandvicensis sandvicensis

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna dougallii (Atlantic population)

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna albifrons

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Sterna saundersi

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Chlidonias niger niger

Please choose the one that applies.

Range State

Chlidonias leucopterus (West Eurasian and African populations)

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