



**CMS**

## **2022 CMS National Report**

**Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 26 April 2023**

**Reporting period: from February 2020 to April 2023**

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 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 CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 13.14 requested the Secretariat to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 52nd meeting of the Standing Committee (StC52) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC52 in October 2021 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website also in October 2021. The format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC52. In addition, as requested by StC52, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce several guidance documents to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon). As requested by different COP13 Decisions, additional guidance is also provided in separate documents on how to report on the implementation of actions to address the impact of climate change and infrastructure development on migratory species, actions to address connectivity in the conservation of migratory species, and actions concerning flyways.

For any question, please contact Mr. Aydin Bahramlouian, Public Information Officer, [aydin.bahramlouian@un.org](mailto:aydin.bahramlouian@un.org)

**NOTICE:** Before clicking on the hyperlinks in this questionnaire, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

### RESOURCES FOR THE CMS NATIONAL REPORT FROM OTHER RELEVANT INTERGOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES

Convention/Agreement/Process

Information source

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

National Reports

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Annual trade reports, Annual illegal trade reports, Implementation reports

Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat

National Reports, Ramsar Information Sheets

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Country reports

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

National Reports

United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)

National Reports

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

National Communications, Biennial Reports, Update Reports

Various CMS Family Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

National Reports

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

National Reports

Note: These reporting processes of other relevant intergovernmental frameworks are examples of information resources to be used when filling out this national report, which may assist in identification and strengthening of synergies among these processes. This list is **not** exhaustive. There are many other sources of information that may also be of relevance for migratory species, their habitats and migrations systems.

## High-level summary of key messages

### In your country, during the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance:

This section invites you to summarise the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only.

Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into “high level” messages for decision-makers and wider audiences.

Please try also to be specific or provide specific examples where you can, e.g. “New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds” rather than “stronger laws”; “50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles” rather than just “lack of funding”.

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> The country continued to effectively meet her obligations of implementing the Convention in the following areas;

improving ecological and habitat connectivity of migratory species in both marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Examples of actions include the process for establishment of the Kenya-Tanzania (Diani-Chale- Tanga) Marine Transboundary Conservation Area(TBCA) .

Developed and implemented conservation Protocol and Species- specific Action Plans aimed at restoration of populations of key species and their habitats (Lions, Cheetah, Elephant, Sea turtle , Giraffe , Grevy zebra and Sharks);

Carrying out a nationwide wildlife census in 2021 to assess status and trends and with a special focus on the endangered species;link:

Enhanced governance, policy and legislative coherence in management of migratory species by establishing and operationalizing additional national agencies, the Kenya Coast Guard Service and the Wildlife Research and Training Institute to enforce laws related to marine resource use and wildlife research and development respectively;

Review of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013 to respond to emerging wildlife conservation issues

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Balancing wildlife conservation with development

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

>>> Carry out comprehensive coastal Marine aerial census to enhance monitoring of the migratory species  
Review of existing species-specific Action Plans to update information and respond to emerging conservation concerns - including on Cheetah and wild dogs, Giraffes, Sea Turtles;

Develop and implement Species-specific Conservation /Recovery Action Plans for Vultures(VMSaP), Single Species Action Plan for Grey Crowned Crane, African Leopard;

Monitoring of migratory waterbirds by enhancing bird counts as part of the international waterbird census programme.

Engagement with power/energy, infrastructure companies/organizations and transport sector to mitigate impacts on migratory species.

## **I. Administrative Information**

Name of Contracting Party

>>> Kenya

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

>>> 01/05/1999

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

>>> no

### **Report compiler**

Name and title

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Full name of institution

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## II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

*Please select only one option*

Yes, the lists are correct and up to date

No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

>>>

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

*Please select only one per line*

	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)	Party/Signatory
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which your country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance:

Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route.

There are cases where it may be difficult to determine what a “normal” migration route is, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. As per **Decision 13.140**, the Scientific Council has been requested to develop a practical guidance and interpretations of the terms ‘Range State’ and ‘vagrant’. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. Feel free to consult the Secretariat in this regard.

A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties is found **here**. References to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed, and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (in the file, please select all the species that apply, including the source of information supporting the change, and upload the amended file using the attachment button):

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix I Kenya.xlsx](#)

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country **here**.

Guidance: Please consider the guidance tip in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, the list is correct (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments regarding individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section III Appendix II Kenya.xlsx](#)

## IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes for all Appendix I species  
 Yes for some species  
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories  
 No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Section IV prohibition of take Kenya.xlsx](#)

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013  
Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2016

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species **is** prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition during the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate individual cases and provide details of the circumstances in the Excel file linked below, which species, which reasons (among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d)) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Parties are requested to provide specific information on cases wherein an exception has been granted during the reporting period. This would not include information on what exceptions might be theoretically possible or exceptions that occurred before the reporting period. According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article.

For any species you list in the table, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved.

According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Therefore, please state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please consider consulting reports submitted to CITES that may be relevant when answering this question.

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

Please provide links and clearly identify the relevant statute(s) by providing the title, date, etc.

>>>

**Exceptions:** Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the

attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

- Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited. Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

- Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is **not** prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to update existing legislation or develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:



*Please select only one option*

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>>>

Other

>>>

Please provide further information about the circumstances

>>>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged in the intentional taking of Appendix I species outside of your country's national jurisdictional limits?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No
- Unknown

Please provide information on the circumstances of the taking(s), including where possible any future plans in respect of such taking(s)

>>>

## V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

Please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country during the reporting period to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).  
(select all that apply)

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Awareness raising that demonstrates work towards achieving Target 1 may include actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Resolutions **11.8 (Rev.COP12)** (Communication, information and outreach plan), **11.9 (Rev.COP13)** (World Migratory Bird Day), as well as a number of other resolutions and decisions which include specific provisions about awareness raising, including Resolutions **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.6** (Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **12.21** (Climate Change and Migratory Species), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats for Migratory Species), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)** (The Prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offences within and beyond Borders), **8.12 (Rev.COP12)** (Improving the Conservation Status of Raptors and Owls in the African-Eurasian Region), Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and Decision **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>>>

- No actions taken

### Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

>>>

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

### GUIDANCE TIP:

If the impact of awareness actions has been assessed by (for example) project evaluation studies or follow-up audience attitude surveys during the reporting period, those provide a basis for answering this question. If the assessment has involved any type of quantitative measure of the impact, please specify. It is recognized that such assessment studies may not always be available, in which case it is acceptable to base your answer on an informed subjective judgement. Alternatively, if there is genuinely no basis for forming such a judgement, please select "Unknown".

Question V.4 gives you the opportunity to explain the basis on which you have answered question V.3.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Unknown

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>>> Partnership of private wind farms with avian research and conservation organizations in monitoring and mitigating negative impacts of the farm on migratory birds

Modification of power lines with installation of marker balls for visual recognition to birds on flight and mitigate bird accidental collisions

Establishment and designation of Locally Management Marine Areas (LMMAs) for conservation by fishing

communities

Designed infrastructure (Standard Gauge Railway) with migratory and dispersal underpasses

Use of Media ( print and electronic, social media platforms)

## VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Note that these strategies/planning processes may be relevant for objectives, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in various CMS documents, such as Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species). Please make reference to any relevant CMS documents in your response as appropriate.

>>> National species -specific Action plans and Task Forces for Lion, elephant, giraffe, cheetah, wild dog, sea turtle, sharks

Does your country integrate the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 in any other national reporting processes?

E.g. Agenda 2030, reporting for International Whaling Commission, CBD, EU Nature Directives, etc.

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Responses to this question should be focused on the reporting processes of the country rather than on plans and regulations within the country. This question intends to understand if the values of migratory species and habitats are featured in other national reporting that your country participates in, such as reporting to other biodiversity MEAs, the International Whaling Commission, European Commission etc.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>> The National Wildlife status report prepared and presented to the legislative assembly after every two years and which include the species listed under CMS

Establishment and operationalization of a Wildlife Research and Training Institute to conduct and coordinate wildlife Research in the country

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> Wildlife conservation NGOs organized under the umbrella body-Conservation Alliance of Kenya and Civil society participate in relevant national programs for conservation and management of migratory species

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

>>> The private sector supports conservation of migratory species through funding of conservation projects and undertaking

Environmental Impact Assessments for any development projects they initiate

Are legislation and regulations in your country concerning Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) considering the possible impediments to migration, transboundary effects on migratory species, and of impacts on migratory patterns and migratory ranges?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please refer to Resolution **7.2 (Rev.COP12)** (Impact Assessment and Migratory Species) and Decision **13.130** (Infrastructure Development and Migratory Species) for more information on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please describe any hindrances and challenges to the application of EIA and SEAs with respect to migratory

species, lessons learned, and needs for further capacity development.

>>> Inadequate implementation of the recommendations from EIA and SEAs

Low level of compliance to the stipulated laws and policies

Limited public participation to provide comments on EIA, SEA reports

Limited supervision and monitoring of development projects on EIA, SEA conditions and terms

Inadequate monitoring of migratory species

Limited understanding about migratory species, their needs and plight among the public

To what extent have biodiversity and migratory species considerations been specifically integrated into national energy and climate policy and legislation?

**GUIDANCE TIP**

Please refer to Resolutions **12.21**(Climate Change and Migratory Species), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)**(Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **10.11 (Rev.COP13)**(Power Lines and Migratory Birds), and Decision **13.108**(Support to the Energy Taskforce) for more information.

>>> low level

Please provide any examples related to such policy and legislation.

>>> The Integrated National Energy Plan (INEP) is currently under development

Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act 2015 (EMCA 2015) recognizes biodiversity and migratory species and potential impact by infrastructure development

Development of Management Plans for Wildlife Protected Areas and other wildlife conservation area

Emphasis on development by County Governments, of County Integrated

Development Plans and County Spatial Plans as a legal requirement

## VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

This question is intended to understand improvements in governance arrangements in your country, which may potentially include improvements in policy, legislation, governance processes, plans etc. Please also consider the guidance below in VII.2.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide details:

>>> enhanced governance through establishment and operationalization of the Kenya Coast Guard Service to, a national government agency to enforce existing laws and regulations in all Kenyan waters (Inland waters, along the Kenyan Coastline, Marine resources)  
Establishment and operationalization of a Wildlife, Research and Training Institute with a mandate to conduct and coordinate wildlife research in the country  
Devolution of Fisheries governance functions to the County Governments  
Domestication of provisions of regional frameworks such as Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) that protect the sharks, rays, cetaceans, sea turtles and seabirds vide Gazette Notice Vol. CXXII No. 83 of May 2020

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe how this assessment was made

>>> enforcement efforts based on number of arrests and court cases  
Behavior and lifestyle change due to awareness and sensitization.  
Use of forensic evidence to support prosecution of wildlife crimes.  
Local community involvement in management through the Beach Management Units for marine resources, site support groups in Important Bird Areas;  
Establishment of community and private wildlife conservancies and fora

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different government agencies/ministries, sectors or groups been established at a national and/or subnational level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism.

These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc.

**The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments** may be helpful in giving further context.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> There is established a National Technical Committee for coordination of implementation of wildlife -related Conventions including CITES , CMS and RAMSAR. All National Focal points for the Wildlife related MEAs are members of the national Committee

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant global or regional Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 25-27 of **Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP13)** (Synergies and partnerships)?

Relevant Conventions may include other global agreements such as biodiversity-related Conventions and Agreements, UNFCCC, UNCCD, as well as regional agreements, including CMS Agreements. Such collaboration may also be relevant to aligning efforts related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, and NBSAPs as described in **Resolution 13.1**(Gandhinagar Declaration on CMS and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework) and **Resolution 8.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Integration of Migratory Species into NBSAPs and into On-going and Future Programmes of Work under CBD).

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> The National Technical Committees composed of the national Focal points for the biodiversity/ Wildlife related Conventions (CITES, CMS, RAMSAR, WHC, CBD) is responsible for ensuring synergies in implementation of the Conventions are enhanced.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies, initiatives or action plans during the reporting period that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please identify the legislation, policies, initiatives, or action plans concerned:

>>> Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 (establishment of County Wildlife Conservation Committees)

Protection of wetland areas initiative e.g. formation of Water Resource Use Association (WRUAs), conduct of Waterbird census jointly with local communities twice yearly in some wetlands eg Lake Olbolosat, Lake Bogoria

Implementation of endangered species action plans (establishment of site specific committees in implementation of species conservation action plans)

## VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country during the reporting period resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time periods concerned:

>>>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country during the reporting period, resulting in benefits for migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>> Incentives e.g. tax waivers on green energy projects to mitigate negative impacts of the infrastructure on migratory species of birds and bats - Kipeto and Turkana wind power firms.

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>>>



## IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- In development / planned
- No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>>

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>>>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>>>

What is preventing progress?

>>> There is no consumptive utilization of wildlife including of migratory species in the country currently. The recommendations of the National Wildlife Utilization Task Force reported on in the previous reporting period are pending adoption and implementation

## X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

### Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

### Intentional Taking

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Please note that as per Article 1(i) of the Convention, “Taking” means taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in such conduct.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Deliberate poisoning	Lion - Appendix II Leopard - Appendix II	3 - low
Illegal trade	Elephant - appendix II Cheetah - Appendix II Giraffe - Appendix II Grevy's zebra - Appendix I Chondrichthyes-Appendix II	3 - low
Other harvesting and take	Retaliatory -African lion - Appendix II Leopard - Appendix II Cheetah - Appendix II	3 - low
Illegal hunting	Chondrichthyes-Appendix II	1 = severe
Legal hunting	Sea turtles - Appendix I and II (Green Turtle) Dugongs - Appendix II Elephants - Appendix II Grevy's Zebra-Appendix I Chondrichthyes-Appendix II Giraffe - Appendix II Cheetah - Appendix II Anatidae (Geese and Ducks) - Appendix II	2 = moderate

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing intentional taking?

>>> Amendment (in 2019) of the WCMA 2013 to criminalize wildlife poisoning  
Initiative to finalize development of the Vulture Multiple Species Action Plan - (VMsAP) to address deliberate and accidental poisoning

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning intentional taking?

#### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **12.10** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.15** (Aquatic Wild Meat), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19**(Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **11.16 (Rev.COP13)**(The prevention of Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)**(Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21**(Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.22 (Rev.COP12)** (Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), **11.31** (Fighting Wildlife Crime and Offenses within and beyond Borders), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.27-28** (Task Force on Illegal Killing, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the Mediterranean), **13.74** ((Live Capture of Cetaceans from the Wild for Commercial Purposes) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> Illegal hunting of all species

## Unintentional Taking

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
Other forms of unintentional taking	Poisoning Vultures Farmland fences - giraffe, Lions, leopards, elephants, Grevy's zebra	1-Severe
Catch in Abandoned, Lost or otherwise Discarded Fishing Gear (ALDFG)	Sea turtles - Appendix I and II (Green Turtle)	3- Low
Bycatch	Chondrichthyes-Appendix II (Except Rhinocodon typus, Carcharhinus longimanus; Alopias spp in list) Sea turtles - Appendix I and II (Green Turtle) Dugongs - Appendix II	1- Severe

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing bycatch or catch in ALDFG?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.22**(Bycatch), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **10.15 (Rev.COP12)** (Global Programme of Work for the Cetaceans) and **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species).

>>> Enhanced Port inspection and monitoring of landings

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning bycatch?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please provide information on any significant trend in bycatch of CMS-listed species, notably those listed on App. I. Related to the guidance given on the overarching part of Question X.1, this is a key example where you are encouraged to think about activities outside national jurisdictional limits of any vessels flagged to your country (in addition to any other circumstances in which bycatch is a noteworthy pressure on relevant species).

>>> Bycatch of Chondrichthyes, sea turtles and dugongs

## Collisions and electrocution

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution	Road and rail Kills Elephants - Appendix II Lions - Appendix II Cheetah - Appendix II Giraffe - Appendix II Grevy's zebra - Appendix I Wild dog - Appendix I Vessel strikes Sea turtles - Appendix I&II Bird strikes with aircraft involving all birds in both Appendices	3- Low
Other collisions	All species in Accipitridae, Anatidae and Gruidae in both Appendix I and II	2- Moderate
Wind turbines	Giraffe- Appendix II Elephant - Appendix II Eidolon helvum-Appendix II All species of birds in Accipitridae, Anatidae and Gruidae in both Appendix I and II	2- Moderate

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing collisions and electrocution?

>>> A draft Integrated National Energy Plan has been developed and takes into consideration the potential risk of collision and electrocution from power transmission and distribution lines and how to prevent or mitigate them including retrofitting (insulate) and re-designing them.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning collisions and electrocution?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **7.4** (Electrocution of Migratory Birds), **7.5 (Rev.COP12)**(Wind Turbines and Migratory Species, **10.11 (Rev. COP13)** (Power Lines and Migratory Birds, **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African Eurasian Region), **11.27 (Rev.COP13)** (Renewable Energy and Migratory Species), **12.10**(Conservation of African Eurasian Vultures).

>>> The power transmission and distribution lines are still lethal to most birds. The plan to redesign and retrofit

(insulate) killer poles and distribution lines is yet to be mapped and mitigated by the power supply companies

## Other mortality

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
Disease		
Accidental/indirect poisoning	1 = severe 3 = low	White Storks ( <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> ) die from feeding on seeds laced with pesticides in farmlands Elephants deaths due to ingestion of organophosphate pesticides (during crop raiding on farms)
Unexplained stranding events	2 = moderate 3 = low	Wild dogs -Appendix I I(Rabies, Canine distemper Virus) Lion - Appendix II (Canine distemper Virus) during
Predation	2 - Moderate 3- Low	Grevy's zebra - Appendix I predated by Lion Appendix II Giraffe-Appendix II predated by Lion AppendixII

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering other mortality?

>>> Development and implementation of wildlife poisoning management guidelines

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other mortality?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **11.15 (Rev.COP13)** (Preventing Poisoning of of Migratory Species), **12.6**(Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures) and **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> Unintentional poisoning of vultures during incidences of retaliatory killing of carnivores through poisoning (e.g. lion, hyena and leopard)

## Alien and/or invasive species

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Hybridization of grevy's zebra with the common zebra Alien and invasive <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> reducing habitat quality for Grevy's zebra, Giraffe, and indirectly predator prey dynamics for Lion, leopard and Cheetah Native invasive, <i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i> , reducing habitat suitability for Giraffe House Crow along the Kenya coast disturbs migratory shorebirds at feeding and roosting sites. The House Crow is now expanding its range inland where it disturbs migratory landbirds in town centers and along major road infrastructure Livestock grazing and watering pressure on giraffe	3 = low

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing alien and/or invasive species?

>>> Development and operationalization of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Alien and invasive species (2013-2018)actions are still on-going.

Establishment of the National House Crow Committee to plan and eradicate House Crow through the House Crow eradication plan.

Public private multi stakeholder initiative to eradicate House Crow. At present, the Starlicide has been imported and the first efficacy test done.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning alien and/or invasive species?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **11.28** (Future CMS Activities related to Invasive Alien Species).

>>> House Crow continues to expand further inland unabated

## Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	The expansion of the Ol Karia Geothermal plant disturbs roosting and breeding Ruppell's Griffon Vultures at Hell's gate National Park Continued expansion of agriculture, charcoal burning, overgrazing and illegal logging continues to shrink existing habitat for migratory birds Road and rail construction in the migratory habitats for: elephant (AppII) Giraffe (AppII) Eidolon helvum (AppII) Construction of new port in Lamu and dredging of the sea floor destroyed seagrass and habitat for dugong and turtles	3 - low

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing disturbance & disruption?

>>> The legal requirement for all major projects to conduct ESAs before becoming acquiring a license to operate

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning disturbance and disruption?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **12.16** (Recreational In-Water Interaction with Aquatic Mammals), **11.29 (Rev.COP12)** (Sustainable Boat-based Wildlife Watching), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative) and Decision **13.66** (Marine Wildlife Watching).

>>>

## Pollution

	Species/species groups affected (provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Other pollution	Point source pollution from cities, industries and hotels that have encroached along sandy beaches, affecting sea turtle breeding sites	2
Underwater noise	Cetaceans (Appendix I)	3
Light pollution	Sea turtles (Appendix I and II) All migratory landbirds in Appendix I and II	3
Marine debris (including plastics)	Sea turtles (Appendix I and II), Chondrichthyes (Appendix I and II) Cetaceans (Appendix I)	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing pollution?

>>> Enhanced interagency law enforcement towards protection of the sea turtles;

Development of the Kenya National Emergency Response Plan (which is interagency and seeks to build upon, streamlining and strengthening the already existing coordination structures in Kenya)

Demonstrable high stakeholder awareness and collaboration in beach clean ups and other mitigation measures.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning pollution?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.5** (Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife), **12.14** (Adverse Impacts of Anthropogenic Noise on Cetaceans and Other Migratory species), **12.17** (Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of south Atlantic Whales), **12.20** (Management of Marine Debris), **7.3 (Rev.COP12)** (Oil Pollution and Migratory species), and Decision **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution on Aquatic, Terrestrial and Avian Species).

>>> Low compliance from a few stakeholders to set guidelines;

No immediate plan to address the negative effect of light pollution (in towns and cities) on migratory landbirds

## Habitat destruction/degradation

	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>	<b>Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low</b>
Physical barriers	Fences - Individual land owners fences around land parcels blocking migratory routes and habitat connectivity - Tsavo, Nairobi- Machakos- Amboseli, Maasai Mara -Serengeti, Laikipia-samburu - Meru.	1
Fire		
Too much/too little water	All landbirds in both Appendices	2
Urbanization	All birds in both Appendices	2
Unsustainable land/resource use	All birds in both Appendices	2
Mineral exploration/extraction	All birds in both Appendices	2
Habitat degradation	Grevy's zebra Appendix I - Land degradation leading to inadequate pasture All birds in both Appendices	2
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Elephant, Giraffe, Cheetah and wild dog - fragmentation of habitats through human settlements, land use change and land tenure with further impacts on habitat connectivity All birds in both Appendices	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in addressing habitat destruction/degradation?

>>> Mapping out of the migratory wildlife corridors and securing them through establishment of community conservancies - Maasai Mara, Amboseli, Laikipia samburu  
 Creating underpass across road and rail transport infrastructure - nairobi-Mombasa highway and Standard Gauge Railway  
 Telemetry studies to map out flyways of migratory shorebirds and some raptor species

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning habitat destruction/degradation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan species), **13.6** (Insect Decline), **12.7 (Rev.COP13)**(The Role of Ecological Networks in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways), **12.12 (Rev.COP13)**(Action Plans for Birds), **12.13** (Important Marine Mammal Areas), **12.17** (Conservation and Management of Whales and their Habitats in the South Atlantic Region), **12.19** (Endorsement of the African Elephant Action Plan), **12.24**(Promoting Marine Protected Areas Networks in the ASEAN Regions), **12.25** (Promoting Conservation of Critical Intertidal and Other Habitats for Migratory species), **12.26 (Rev.COP13)** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **11.17 (Rev.COP13)** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds in the African-Eurasian Region), **11.18 (Rev.COP12)** (Saker Falcon Global Action Plan), **11.21** (Single Species Action Plan for the Loggerhead Turtle in the South Pacific Ocean), **11.24 (Rev.COP13)** (Central Asian Mammal Initiative), and Decisions **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.94** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog).

>>> Habitat loss and Physical Barriers

**Climate change**

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low</b>	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
Climate change	Droughts - affecting mostly the elephants, Grevy's zebra in the range areas. Recent drought (2021-2023) led to loss of approximately 600 elephants and 80 Grevy's zebra Severe drought due to climate change has hampered both spring and fall migratory timing for most birds - there is inadequate food at stop over sites for the birds to gain fat reserves required to flight	2

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report concerning climate

change?

- >>> Supplemental Feeding of the Grevy's zebra and populations in Amboseli Ecosystem
- Water supplementation in Tsavo, Meru and parts of Laikipia Samburu ecosystem
- Excavation and desilting of water dams in affected areas
- National wildlife climate change strategy (2020-2030) developed
- Tree planting campaign across the country - target to plant 15 billion Trees
- Initiation of development of a Strategic plan by National Drought Management Authority

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning climate change?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Significant advances may include efforts, actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Decision **13.126** (Climate change and Migratory Species).

- >>> Recurrent of drought in the recent years is affecting a wide range of species
- Above normal precipitation due to the effects of the Indian Ocean Dipole phenomenon led to the multiplication and spread of desert locusts. The pesticides used to spray locusts negatively affected some migratory birds of prey that fed on the dead locusts or other birds that had fed on them.

**Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.**

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
Inadequate enforcement of legislation	All Listed species	2
Lack of knowledge	All Listed species	2
Inadequate legislation	All Vultures	2
Inadequate transboundary management		

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc?

- >>> Some efforts in place to manage transboundary ecosystems in both terrestrial and Marine

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.?

- >>> Inadequate resources to implement the plans and programmes
- Insecurity in the north eastern region of the country

**Other (please specify)**

	<b>Overall relative severity of impact</b> 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low	<b>Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details</b>
		All listed species

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in other pressures?

- >>> Multi-agency security operations are deployed in the affected areas

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning other pressures?

- >>> Limited access to the species habitats that terrorists use as hide-out

During the reporting period, has your country adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) specifically addressing obstacles to migration?  
CMS Article III(4)(b) states 'Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall

endeavor...to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species.'

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

This question is intended to specifically report on any new legislation or domestic measures **addressing obstacles to migration**. Relevant information would not include general conservation measures.

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> Species recovery and action plans developed - lion, elephant, giraffe, sharks etc  
Strategic climate change plan developed



## XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

**What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (e.g. national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country during the reporting period?**

**“Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).**

**If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file detailing a longer list of species.**

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” during the reporting period. Information is expected to be provided here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant). Please record if any CMS listed species has become extinct or extirpated from your country - or reintroduced/re-established/established - during the reporting period (or before if not previously reported to CMS).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Aquatic mammals

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	na			na

Bats

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Birds

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

	Falco cherrug Appendix	Declining	eBird reported sightings Kenya Bird Map sightings	na
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## Reptiles

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	na			na

## Fish

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	na			na

## Insects

	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Comments	Source reference	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	na			na

## XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

During the reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species?

E.g. Developments following the advice in Resolutions **12.8** and **13.7**.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>>

During the reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan  
 Bahamas  
 Bahrain  
 Barbados  
 Belize  
 Bhutan  
 Botswana  
 Brunei Darussalam  
 Cambodia  
 Canada  
 Central African Republic  
 China  
 Colombia  
 Comoros  
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
 Dominica  
 El Salvador  
 Grenada  
 Guatemala  
 Guyana  
 Haiti  
 Iceland  
 Indonesia  
 Jamaica  
 Japan  
 Kiribati  
 Kuwait  
 Lao People's Democratic Republic  
 Andorra  
 Lebanon  
 Lesotho  
 Malawi  
 Malaysia  
 Maldives  
 Marshall Islands  
 Mexico  
 Micronesia  
 Myanmar  
 Namibia  
 Nauru  
 Nepal  
 Nicaragua

- Niue
- Oman
- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

During the reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of Concerted Actions under CMS (as detailed in Resolutions **12.28 (Rev.COP13)** to address the needs of relevant migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

If any progress report on implementation of Concerted Actions has been submitted to the COP and/or the Scientific Council in the period under consideration, Parties can refer to that report rather than restating the same information in replying to this question (please indicate the document number)

>>> Kenya is participating in activities of the Big Cats Task Force of CITES and the Joint CITES/CMS African Carnivores Initiative including sharing of experiences regarding regional collaboration to address illegal trade in big cats specimens

The establishment of an office in Kenya by the International Crane to work on conservation of Cranes will help estimate populations of *Balearica pavonina* in the region

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach)?

E.g., steps implementing Resolutions **12.11 (Rev.COP13)** (Flyways) and **12.17** (South Atlantic Whales), and Decisions **13.36** (Action Plan for Migratory Landbirds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog) and **13.108** (Support to the Energy Task Force).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

>>> Establishment of a transboundary conservation area (TBCA) between Kenya and Tanzania covering northernmost border of Diani-Chale Marine Reserve in Kenya and the southernmost border of Tanga Coelacanth in Tanzania

The Multispecies Action Plan (MSaP) for vultures is in draft form

Has your country mobilized resources and/or taken steps to promote and address ecological connectivity and its functionality in relevant international processes?

E.g., Post-2020 framework, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030, etc.

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please describe initiatives aimed at implementing Decision **13.113 a)**

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

Please provide details:

>>> Collaboration between government agencies (KWS, KeFS), NGO's and donors and partners - WCS, WIOMSA, CORDIO

Support from Nairobi Convention secretariat (UNEP) through WIOMSA

Telemetry studies to characterize flyways of some shorebirds and raptors has improved knowledge on the connectivity of stop over sites in different countries

### XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (e.g. by an inventory) in your country?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species. It is left to report compilers to work with any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement.

Helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “**Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species**” presented to COP11 and the “**Critical Site Network Tool**” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

>>> The designation of areas as Important Birds Areas (IBAs) has its limitations and has been relatively effective in identifying critical habitats and stop over sites for migratory species. Focus is now on designating such IBAs as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) to include other taxa.

The Marine Protected Areas were established with the aim of conserving critical coral reef, seagrass and mangrove ecosystems and effectively and sustainably manage fisheries. However, these areas are small and may not be adequate in protecting migratory species. Consequently, community managed marine areas are being established to secure more areas for conservation. Further, discussions and efforts are ongoing to create a Transboundary marine conservation area between Kenya and Tanzania spanning from Diani (Kenya) to Tanga (Tanzania) incorporating a bigger area that serves as a habitat for some of the CMS listed marine species.

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

The “contribution” may relate to habitat types, and/or geographical coverage/distribution factors, and/or coverage of particular priority species or species groups, and/or factors concerning functional connectivity, and/or any other factor considered relevant to the achievement of SPMS Target 10.

(If you have information on assessments of management effectiveness, please do not include that here, but provide it instead in your response to question XIII.4).

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide details:

>>>

Please provide details:

>>>

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>>> Restoration of population and habitats for Sea Turtles: a Beach Cleaning Program is in place that ensures periodic cleaning of the seashores and sea turtle nesting areas to remove plastic wastes and debris that

impact of the species survival; Also restoration of the degraded habitats for the sea turtles and fish through replanting seagrass

Range reseeding and management of acacia reficiens in grevy's zebra habitats

Supplementary feeding for grevy's zebra due to prolonged and severe droughts for the period 2018-2022

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 Partly / for some areas  
 In development  
 No

Please provide a reference and details on what is covered:

>>> METT in Protected Areas coastal protected areas

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please provide details:

>>> Establishment of community and private wildlife conservancies  
Locally managed marine areas established by fisher communities

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions and Decisions, including for example:

**Resolution 12.7 (Rev.COP13)** on Ecological Networks.

**Resolution 12.13** on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

**Resolution 12.24** on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

**Resolution 12.25** on Intertidal and Other Coastal Habitats.

**Resolution 13.3** on Chondrichthyan Species

**Decision 13.116** on Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species

>>> Kenya has established and is effectively managing 6 marine protected areas.

There exists some level of Locally Managed Marine Areas network established by the fisher communities to enhance conservation.

Protection of mangrove forest stands to promote sustainability and conservation and initiation of blue carbon trade to support participating community livelihoods

Some chondrichthyan species have been protected by legislation, and Kenya has ratified CITES to control trade in protected species

Kenya and Tanzania are collaborating to establish a Transboundary Conservation Area

## XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

The phrase “associated with” migratory species allows you to report on any assessments that cover ecosystem services of systems, habitats or species assemblages that include migratory species. The question is therefore not expecting you to limit this to assessments focused solely on one or more migratory species.

For a broader biodiversity assessment to be relevant here, the migratory species involved must be making some identifiable contribution to the ecosystem services concerned.

Note also the particular aspects to be taken into account that are specified in the wording of the SPMS target. For the CMS definition of “favourable conservation status”, see Article I(1)(c) of the Convention text.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>> Wildlife migratory corridors assessed and mapped, ongoing efforts to secure the identified corridors and dispersal areas

Establishment of locally managed marine areas

Community-based mangrove restoration programmes for blue carbon trade from mangroves and seagrass in the Kenya Coast

Tana delta habitat restoration for biodiversity

Please provide details (including source references where applicable):

>>>



## XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Strategies to be considered under this section do not necessarily have to specifically address migratory species but be of sufficient relevance in relation to the objective of safeguarding the genetic diversity of wild populations.

*Please select only one option*

- Yes  
 No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding  
 Captive breeding and release  
 Gene typing research  
 Reproductive material archives/repositories  
 Other

>>>

Please describe the Captive breeding strategy:

>>>

Please describe the captive breeding & release strategy:

>>>

Please describe the gene typing research strategy:

>>> Multi-agency initiative to generate genetic profiles (barcode) of endangered and migratory species, the genetic profiles are deposited in the gene bank

Samples of chondrichthyans available awaiting genetic analysis

Please describe the reproductive material archives/repositories strategy:

>>> Biobank at National Museums of Kenya

## XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Does your country's National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP), or other relevant plans or strategies used in your country, explicitly address obligations under CMS, priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and ecological connectivity?

*Please select only one option*

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

>>> Elephant Lion Grevy's zebra National wildlife Climate adaptation strategy <https://www.kws.go.ke/downloads>

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

Specify page numbers, section/paragraph numbers etc., where possible.

>>> Habitat loss and fragmentation

Illegal offtake

Human wildlife conflicts

Disease surveillance and control

Climate change

Species monitoring

Transboundary engagements

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

>>> Technical committees at site, regional and national levels composed various actors and expertise established to implement the action plans

Please provide information on the progress of implementation of other relevant action plans (single species, species group, etc.), initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work in your country that have not been addressed in previous questions.

E.g. AEMLAP, Great Green Wall, Bonn Challenge, Action Plans for Birds, Action Plan for the Protection and Conservation of South Atlantic Whales, Energy Task Force, Programme of Work on Climate Change and Migratory Species, etc.

>>> Under Review the recovery and action plan for:

Giraffe,

Cheetah and wild dog

Sea turtles

Vulture

Human wildlife conflict mitigation

Leopard

Please describe the monitoring and efficacy of measures taken in regard to these relevant action plans, initiatives, task forces, and programmes of work and their integration into delivery against other relevant international agreements.

### **GUIDANCE TIP:**

In answering this question, compilers can provide link to relevant reports under other agreements.

>>> Activities on the national action plans are domesticated from the regional, continental and international action plans and agreements

The deliverables in the action plans - addresses some of the issues e.g. Illegal hunting, habitat protection

## XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Note that progress in achieving Target 13 of the Strategic Plan considers indigenous and local communities.

In the absence of a national definition of 'indigenous and local communities', please refer to the Convention of Biodiversity document **Compilation of Views Received on Use of the Term "Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities"** for helpful guidance on these terms.

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

During the reporting period, have actions been taken in your country to promote and foster effective participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No
- Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
- Engagement initiatives (e.g. as part of development projects)
- Formal recognition of rights
- Inclusion in governance mechanisms (legislation, policies, etc.)
- Management strategies, programmes and action plans that integrate traditional & indigenous interests
- Other

>>>

Please provide details on the implementation of the actions concerned.

### **GUIDANCE TIP**

Responses to these questions may involve actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as those described in Decisions **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), and **13.116** (Transfrontier Conservation Areas for Migratory Species).

>>> The Constitution of Kenya 2010 expressly provides for recognition of rights as pertains to the environment and natural resources, and inclusion in governance and legislation processes through adequate consultation. The Kenya Forest Act that provides incorporation of local communities in the management and use of forests which are habitats for multiple migratory species.

The Kaya forest policy (Under Museum and Heritage Act 2006) that allows local elders to manage those habitats using their local knowledge and technologies on behalf of the central government

Use of Site support groups(local communities) to conserve Important Bird Areas and monitor migratory species in some sites

Wildlife conservation and Management policies, The Wildlife Management and Conservation Act and the Fisheries Management and Development Act all require community involvement and consultation, including during the development of action plans

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

*Please select only one option*

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please provide details on the progress made (where applicable).

>>> Colorado State University project on Combating Illegal Cheetah Trafficking and cheetah monitoring in the Horn of Africa landscape through USF&W grant

## **XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building**

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

During the reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (Answers given in Section V may be relevant)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No steps have been taken

**Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:**

### **GUIDANCE TIP**

Steps taken may include actions, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolutions **13.3** (Chondrichthyan Species), **13.4** (African Carnivore initiative), **13.35** (Light Pollution), **13.6** (Insect Decline), and Decisions **13.37** (AEM LAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.110** (Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat), and **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species).

### **Education campaigns in schools**

>>> Involvement of schools in Bird watching and count activities

Involvement of schools in beach clean-up activities

Conducting education and public outreach in schools through IBA site support groups on the importance of birds and by BMUs on turtles conservation

Organizing schools to participate in essay competitions on specific themes under CMS and its family of instruments RAMSAR and cites as build-up activities for the observance of international days e.g World Wildlife Day, World Migratory Birds Day and World Wetla

### **Public awareness campaigns**

>>> Awareness on threatened migratory marine species among local communities, has lead to establishment of Locally Managed Marine areas, where species are preserved, and are protected from exploitation(fishing).

These areas are managed by local communities.

As a result of research survey on sea turtle ecology , their nesting sites have been mapped and recommendation for gazetment made

As a result of awareness created among communities, Site support groups are responsible for monitoring and protecting important bird area.

As a result of awareness and access to data, firms conducting environmental impact assessment are able to identify migratory corridors and guide development projects

### **Capacity building**

>>> There is increased capacity in the country on conservation and management of migratory including targeted law enforcement efforts to protect the species both within the national jurisdiction and beyond through trans boundary collaborations

### **Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives**

>>> There is increased access to knowledge and information about migratory species , their status in terms of populations and distribution thanks to a coordinated approach to the conservation and management of the migratory species at national level and involving all relevant stakeholders and players

### **Capacity assessments/gap analyses**

>>>

## **Agreements at policy level on research priorities**

>>>

### **Other**

>>>

Research by academia, research organizations and other relevant stakeholders

>>>

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other (please specify):

>>>

- No assistance required

## XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

### GUIDANCE TIP:

The “resources” that are relevant here can be financial, human or technical. In addition to funding, “in-kind” forms of support such as staff time or administrative infrastructure could be relevant, as could the loan of equipment, provision of data processing facilities, technology transfer, training or mentoring schemes and other initiatives for capacity building.

Further comments on resource mobilization issues in the CMS context can be found in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, Chapter 4.

Further examples could include providing resources to actions, steps, programmes, initiatives and/or activities described in CMS documentation, such as Resolution **13.4** (Joint CMS-CITES African Carnivore Initiative, and Decisions **13.23** (Review Mechanism and National Legislation Programme, **13.25** (Conservation Status of Migratory Species, **13.32** (Illegal Hunting, Taking and Trade of Migratory Birds in the EAAF), **13.36** and **13.37** (AEMLAP), **13.39** (Preventing Poisoning of Migratory Birds), **13.41** (Flyways), **13.50** (Conservation of African-Eurasian Vultures), **13.69** (Marine Turtles), **13.76** (European Eel), **13.80** (Global Programme of Work for Cetaceans), **13.90** (Conservation and Management of the African Lion), **13.95** (Conservation and Management of the Cheetah and African Wild Dog), **13.102** (Conservation Implications of Animal Culture and Social Complexity), **13.106** (Support to the Energy Task Force), **13.113** (Improving Ways of Addressing Connectivity in the Conservation of Migratory Species), **13.120** (Community Participation and Livelihoods), **13.122** (Impacts of Plastic Pollution), and **13.134** (Infrastructure Development).

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
- Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
- No

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> Development of a national action plan for sharks (NPOA-Sharks)

Waterbirds census in January and July to count migratory and resident waterbirds in major lakes in the Rift Valley and along the coast

Partial support for ringing of migratory passerines along a major flyway at Ngulia Lodge in Tsavo West National Park

1st ever comprehensive wildlife survey for key species undertaken in 2021

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

- Increased
- The same
- Decreased
- Unknown

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

*Please select only one option*

- Yes
- No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- Other intergovernmental programme
- Private sector
- Non-governmental organization(s)
- Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>>>

- Other

>>>

To which particular targets in the **Strategic Plan for Migratory Species**, and which initiatives, plans and programmes has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

>>> Development of a National Plan of Action for sharks through World Bank/ GEF funding  
Understanding and characterizing migratory routes of Lesser Flamingos funded by NatGeo  
Establishment of the Kenya-Tanzania TBCA through funding from UNEP and NGOs  
National geographic funding for tagging lesser flamingoes to facilitate monitoring  
National wildlife census to updating wildlife population status

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>>> Water birds

Dugongs

Sharks

Elephants

Wild dogs

Cheetahs

Lions

Giraffes

Grevy's zebra

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

*Please select only one option*

Increased

The same

Decreased

Unknown

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring resources and support in your country during future reporting periods?

**GUIDANCE TIP:**

Please consider answers provided in HLS.3 when answering this question where appropriate, as they may be of relevance.

>>> Monitoring of migratory wildlife species (marine, terrestrial and bird species)

Monitoring of habitats used as stop over sites by migratory species

Monitoring of threats faced by migratory species of wildlife

Enhance enforcement measures and MLA's on illegal offtake of migratory species across borders